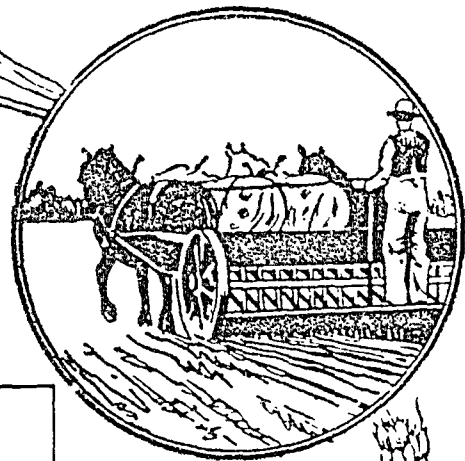
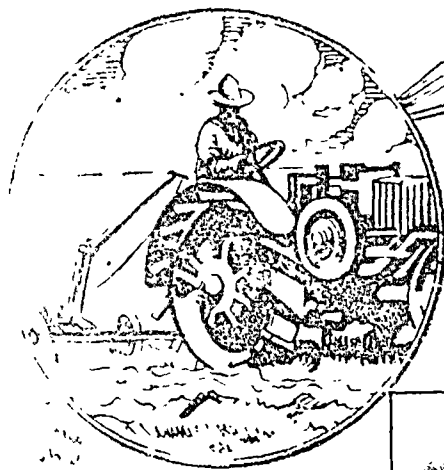


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

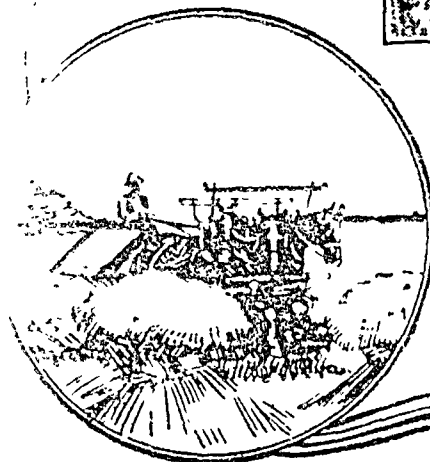
Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., OCTOBER, 1930

No. 10



Manitoba Products





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

October 4th, 1930.

To My Fellow Citizens,
In Every Part of the Dominion.

To Give Canadians Work, Buy Canadian Products!

To-day the opportunity is yours to render your country a service of inestimable value. And you can do it absolutely without cost to yourself in time or money. Exercise a little intelligent discrimination in your daily buying, and the thing is done!

As you know, thousands upon thousands of your fellow Canadians are out of work. Unemployment, always a serious problem when it occurs, is more serious than ever just now, not only because it has lasted so long and been so widespread, but because of the unusually large numbers who, by reason of it, are being forced to suffer real hardships.

And it is all so unnecessary, so easily preventable!

Every year for the past few years Canada has been importing \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that she might just as well have been producing from her own mines, on her own farms, or in her own factories. Some things of course, like raw cotton and raw rubber, she must import. But making due allowance for such items, the fact remains that \$800,000,000 of her annual imports have been of a class or kind that she was quite capable of producing for herself.

With the aid of statistics giving the annual value of Canadian factory production and the number of persons employed therein, it requires little figuring to show that every \$5,600 worth of goods turned out has meant a job for one person. Assuming that something close to that ratio would hold good as the average for all classes of products, it follows that were we to produce in Canada the \$800,000,000 worth of merchandise that we have been importing unnecessarily, we would be giving direct employment to 147,527 workers more than are now employed, to say nothing of the thousands of others to whom employment would come indirectly, as a result of this new stimulus to business in general.

Now do you see how true it is that were we all to practise a little intelligent discrimination in our daily buying, our unemployment problem would quickly and permanently disappear?

Every time we buy an imported article, when we might just as easily have found a Canadian article to serve our purpose equally well, we are helping to do some fellow Canadian out of a job, and making the job of some foreign workman just that much more secure! Conversely, every time we purposely give the preference to a Canadian article, we are helping to create employment for Canadian workers, and doing our bit towards making Canada as a whole more prosperous!

Think it over! Discuss it with your friends! Study it if you will not only from the standpoints of patriotism and charity, but from the standpoint of self-interest. The farther you go into it the more convinced you will become that giving Canadian products a preference over foreign products is the common sense thing to do.

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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The Bear in the Market

Why Russia is Dumping Grain and Other Natural Products in Foreign Markets

A press despatch in the early part of this month stated that the Grain Merchants' Association of Aberdeen, Scotland, has decided that it will not handle cargoes of Russian oats, and that the British National Farmers' Union is asking the British grain trade not to handle imported grain, presumably Russian grain. The French Government is also taking steps to prevent the dumping of Russian grain in France. In the United States there has been a hullaballoo over the short selling of a Russian organization on the Chicago Grain Exchange and the Grain Exchange itself is not sure whether such short selling was in order. Russia as a factor in the grain business is right on the front page.

It is not difficult to understand what the Russians were trying to do in this short selling in Chicago. They were rushing grain into the European market and taking practically any price they could get for it. Those responsible for this policy knew that it would result in a fall of prices so they sought to cover their transactions in Europe by short selling on the Chicago Exchange. They apparently reason something like this: "We are going to force our grain on European markets; prices will go down so we will do a little gambling on the exchange in Chicago and we will place a bet to the value of 7,700,000 bushels of wheat that the price will go down." That was their bet and of course they won. Presumably if this short selling had been done by American or Canadian speculators nothing would have been said about it. The grain trade itself has furnished the machinery

for just this kind of gambling and the farmers of the world have been hurt very many times by speculation of this character and the only people who raised an outcry were the farmers themselves, and they didn't count for anything.

The Five-Year Plan

The importance of this flutter on the Chicago Exchange can be exaggerated; it is more important that our farmers should understand why it is that Russia is figuring in the wheat market in this special way at this time. There is a tendency everywhere to talk contemptuously about "Bolshevist Russia" but this entrance of Russia into the world's grain markets indicates that it is high time to do something else than simply pooh-pooh Russian experiments. Twenty years ago Russia was the largest exporter of wheat in the world. In the years immediately preceding the war her wheat exports were one-third of the total world exports; the share of the North American continent was one-fourth. Since the war Russia's wheat exports have been negligible while the exports of the North American continent have risen to three-fifths of the total world exports. Russia is in the grain market today because her agriculture is being reconstructed and she has the grain to sell. She is trying to recover the position she had before the war.

The war practically annihilated the entire economic structure of Russia. The Soviet Government set out to rebuild it. Two years ago it set out on a plan for the economic reconstruction of the country and that plan of course includes agriculture. It is known

as the Soviet Five-year Plan. It was drafted by a state planning commission after a very comprehensive survey and study by economic experts, and it provides for systematic reconstruction and development of the entire economic resources of the country extending over five years.

Collective Farms

Agriculture in Russia today may be divided into three parts: there are first the lands which are actually owned and cultivated by the government and which are known as state farms; secondly, there are what is known as collective or co-operative farms; and thirdly there are the individually owned farms. The state and the collective farms are together known as socialized farms. They are being rapidly mechanized, are using the most up-to-date of agricultural implements, and are leaving far behind the individually owned farms.

There are no farms in the world as large as the Russian state farms. State farm No. 1 known as "Gigant" covers an area of 550,000 acres. Its manager goes over it in an aeroplane. On this farm 280,000 acres were cultivated this year yielding 4,200,000 bushels of grain the most of which is used for seed. The cost of production on this farm was approximately 67 cents a bushel. The farm is equipped with 220 tractors, 230 combines, 450 tractor seed drills, and other machinery and implements in proportion. It employs 3,500 workers and maintains a farm population of 17,000. The machinery on the farm cost \$3,600,000, and the buildings cost \$8,240,000. The workers on this farm are state employees, are paid wages by the state and

have their hours of labor set as in a factory. Their homes are fully modern and their community life is practically that of the towns.

This year the state grain farms had under crop 2,900,000 acres. Nearly 2,000,000 additional acres have been prepared for seed this year. The original plan of construction called for about 13,000,000 acres under cultivation at the end of the five-year period, but it seems probable that this figure will be reached before that time and it is said that the government now figures on 37,000,000 acres under cultivation on the state farms by the end of the five-year period. That means a production of about 500,000,000 bushels of wheat.

How They Work

The collective farms are organizations of common ownership and co-operative cultivation. There is no individual possession of land except a little around each worker's home which he may cultivate for himself. The farmers who throw the implements and stock which they possess into the collective property are paid an annual interest on their value. Work is carried on under the instruction of trained agriculturists; the organization is controlled by the members and managed by a board which they elect. Advances are made to the worker-members like our pool initial and interim payments and final payment is made when the produce of the farm is sold. The surplus of the collective farms is sold to the government. Under the original five-year plan it was expected that by the end of the period 53,000,000 acres would be under cultivation on these collective farms, but it now seems probable that here again the original estimate will be exceeded.

The total cost of this reconstruction of agriculture over the five years has been set at approximately \$13,000,000,000. This is a staggering amount and Russia is short of the capital required to carry on the work. She has tried to get credits from the outside world but without success. As the work develops, however, she finds herself with a surplus of grain, lumber, oils, metals, coal, and so on. That she may purchase in other countries the machinery and materials she requires to carry on

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Imports on Quota Basis

British Conservative Party Propose Wheat Import Policy

Outside of Premier Bennett's legislation for the relief of unemployment in Canada the most interesting news of an economic character that has appeared in the daily press recently is the proposal of the Conservative party in Great Britain for dealing with imports of wheat. We have given in the Scoop Shovel the proposal of the British Labor party for the creation of an import board which will have a complete monopoly of the importation of wheat into Great Britain. Mr. Baldwin proposes, on behalf of his party, a system of quota imports; in other words, that Great Britain should allow wheat to go into the country on a proportionate basis according to the country of its origin in the same manner as the United States admits immigrants. With the aid of a body of economic experts Mr. Baldwin has worked out a plan based upon the actual importation of wheat into Great Britain, say, last year. It works out something like this:

Last year the British farmers supplied 18.8 per cent. of the wheat requirements of the country. Mr. Baldwin proposes under his scheme that this be raised to 25% which would allow for some increase in the production of wheat in Great Britain and in this way be of some aid to British farmers.

The dominions furnished 31.6 per cent of the requirements of the country. Mr. Baldwin proposes that this be raised to 66%.

Argentina furnished 33% of the country's requirements. Mr. Baldwin proposes that under his scheme that this be reduced to 9%. The United States furnished 16%, and other countries 3%, and Mr. Baldwin proposes to cut these other countries out altogether. Under this scheme therefore, the British farmers would furnish 25% of Great Britain's wheat requirements, the Dominions 66% and Argentina 9%. This would mean, of course, a big increase in the use of Canadian wheat in Great Britain, and would moreover, practically assure Canada of that market, although it would not, of course, take the whole of the Canadian exportable surplus. It will be noticed that Russia does

not figure in Mr. Baldwin's plan.

The Press report of Mr. Baldwin's plan says: "The Conservatives would put their plan into effect by having parliament create a statutory commission, charged with fixing the quota. This probably would be done each September, when after determining the country's needs in wheat a year in advance, the commission would arbitrarily determine where the wheat was to come from and in what proportions. These percentages having been fixed, the execution of the plan would be turned over to the milling interests, who would be compelled to buy accordingly in the home, empire and foreign markets.

"The phase of the plan intended to win the support of British farmers is Mr. Baldwin's proposal that the government guarantee a minimum price for home-grown wheat at which it could be grown in England. The millers would have to purchase the home quota amount at this guaranteed price and then receive from the government a rebate of the difference between that and the world price.

"Purchases from the Dominions would be at the world price, and the government would reserve the right to suspend the quota should any Dominion attempt to form a pool for the purpose of artificially holding up the price."

A farmer ships eighty (80) bushels of barley to the elevator, and after freight deductions receives eleven cents (.11c) per bushel, viz:.....260 gallons.

Distiller buys the eighty (80) bushels, and distills three and a quarter (3¼) gallons of whiskey per bushel, viz:.....260 gallons. Besides this he receives for the mash,.....\$43.00 per ton.

The Government receives \$2,340.00 duty from the 260 gallons of whiskey.

The farmer to drown his sorrows purchases two bottles of whiskey, for which he pays \$8.60, 20c less than he receives for his eighty (80) bushels of barley.

**Irate motorist to mechanic — "I have a miss in my car."
Mechanic—"Is she good looking?"**



CHAPTER X

The White Church

The clatter of hammers and axes rang through the quarries. Tens of thousands of labourers bore blocks of white marble to the side of a river. Six robust young masons chose the best stone for building, and flung the poorer stuff into a dark and waste place. Slowly a white tower rose. Entry was by a great gate. When all was ready, maids came in with brooms, and swept the floors, and then sang a holy song in chorus, and they danced with feet of joy. All the folk on earth were divided into twelve nations. Whoever lived a neighbourly life, with mind and heart washed clean, might go in by the splendid gate. Such was the vision, written in a book as long ago as the second century, by a Greek slave in Italy.

He dreamed the dream of a multitude of slaves in the Roman Empire. Slaves could not hold public meetings, or form "parties." They comforted themselves with visions. This slave, Hermas, saw in his vision the White Church of the Morrow, in which all honest souls might unite. The white stones were leaders, captains, apostles, teachers, and though the book of Hermas never speaks of Jesus, or Peter, or Paul, it is clear that he belonged to one of the groups of Christians that were then growing in the lands about the Mediterranean Sea.

In those days, religious folk often assembled in meetings to which only special members might go. In Athens, every September, the Greeks, citizens (but not slaves, and not outsiders, or "barbarians") marched to the seaside, and dipped in baptism. They drank sacred drink, and ate sacred cakes. Then, with drums and choruses, they marched to a temple at Eleusis, and witnessed a Mystery, or Morality Play. They saw the Soul, in shape as a woman, carried into Hades (Hell), and suffering in gloom

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.

underground, and then ascending back to the green earth and sunlight. It is thus that Mankind travels through pain, and war, and sorrow to the Commonwealth of Peace and Friends. So likewise, the early Christians would assemble in an "Ecclesis" (church), or Synagogue, or Religious Supper Company, or Love Feast. The members were Greek or Roman, slaves or free men, Jews or barbarians. The gate of the White Church was open to all who would love mankind, and even love enemies, and march together as pilgrims to the Kingdom of Heaven, with Christ leading. A verse in the Bible speaks of the Christians as a building, in which the members are all fitted together, and nobody is an alien or stranger, and all are fellow citizens. In like manner when the travelling pioneer, Paul, visited the city of Athens, he stood on a hill, with a crowd about him, and said the time was now come when Greeks and Romans and Jews, and all should be as one; and he shouted: "One blood, all Nations!" In this spirit, companies of slaves, potters, dyers, fishermen, carpenters, peasants and all sorts would meet in humble sheds, or quiet corners, and hold their Love Feasts, and sing hymns, and eat bread and drink wine, and join in a Thanksgiving ("Eucharist" means Thanksgiving).

You see the idea of Together-ness glowed like a holy light and flamed as a holy fire. One of the first stories of the Christian faith tells how, in some square, or open space of Jerusalem, a vast crowd of people from many countries squeezed eagerly, with faces upturned to Peter and his comrades; and no matter what land, Roman or Asiatic, they hailed from, they all understood the message of brotherhood, as if all understood a sort of Esperanto language. And the Together-ness was pictured in another story of the Christian Commune, or Common Table in

Jerusalem. All the men and women who loved the Kingdom met together for meals, and chanted their Thanksgiving in a great chorus; and "as many as were owners of lands or houses would sell them, and bring the prices of what was sold and lay them by the apostle's feet; and a sharing-out was made to each, according as any one had need." In all these tales and legends, you see the noble effort to unite all the folk in the White Church. And, just as we heard, in our chapter on Rome, Merenius Agrippa tell the Plebs of Rome that all social classes made one body, so the Christian teachers taught:—

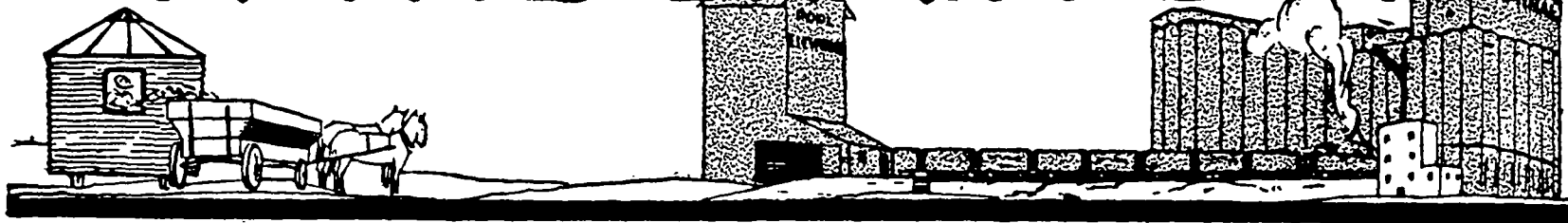
"The body is not one member, but many. If the foot should say: Because I am not a hand, I belong not to the body,—that does not prevent its belonging to the body. When one member suffers, all the members suffer together; or a member is glorified, all the members rejoice together."

Ah! but there was a fly in the Brotherhood ointment, a canker in the Brotherhood bloom, a drop of poison in the Brotherhood cup; for the rich Christians sometimes snubbed the poor. A Bible writer shows us the wretched scene;—

"If into a synagogue of yours comes a man with gold rings, in fine clothes, and there comes in a poor man in dirty clothes, and you pay regard to the wearer of the fine suit, saying: Sit here in a good seat; and you say to the poor man: Stand over there! or, Squat down by my footstool; have you not made class distinctions, and become judges whose thoughts are bad?...If you go by the Royal Law: Then shalt thou love thy neighbor as thyself—good! But if you show snobbish respect towards persons, you commit sin." (Letter of James: Chapter 2.)

No class feeling was shown in the story of the Nativity. Angels burst from the blue depths
(Turn to Page 27)

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

One might almost think that I was not only Irish but temperamental. I started out this morning to do something for this month's "Scoop Shovel" and, just as I started, Mr. Burnell came to my office. He has spent some time this past week at meetings in the country, and for over an hour we discussed conditions as we find them in the office and in the country. Somehow this threw me off the line that I intended to follow and made me wonder just what it was best to write about.

As I have mentioned before, it has become a practice to pass out flowers to people after they are dead, so that we don't expect a great deal while we are alive. Thus the people in the office who broadcast, and those of us who write circulars and who write articles for the "Scoop Shovel" are faced with those constant questions. "Does anyone listen? Does anyone read this? Does it interest anyone? Does it do anyone good? Occasionally when we strike a wrong note and letters start coming in, we discover that quite a few people read the articles, because the comments, if they are critical, are quite free.

However, that is all part of the game that we are playing and that, after all, will be played after those who are reading this, and after I who am writing it are gone. It is life. Perhaps we try to accomplish too much in the short span of life that is allotted to us. We spend the first twenty years of our lives, yes probably more than that, trying to get a little education, trying to formulate some ideas, and trying to find out what we are going to do or what our life's work will be. Then we start out to accomplish something—whether it be farming, storekeeping, doctoring, managing or what not, and the first thing we know a fair share of our allotted span of thinking and active life is gone and, when we look back, we realize that our accomplishments have not been great. That, however, is probably the shortest view. If we will put it on a basis of looking back a hundred years or a thousand years we can see the progress that has been made, and we realize that something is being accomplished. If any of us can feel that we have played the game to the best of our ability, that we have given the best we had, and that we have made even some small contribution to that progress, we must be content.

We face, before another article will be written for the "Scoop Shovel", our Annual Meeting which takes place in Winnipeg, starting Tuesday, November 4th. It seems in a way but yesterday since we met at Brandon last year, and yet in other ways it

seems an age. So much has happened that has been discouraging and disheartening. A year has elapsed that seems to have gone to no good purpose for anyone. Those of you who farm have found the produce you raise almost unmarketable. Those who have tried to save and have invested their money find the things they have bought almost unsaleable.

It is interesting, if one has a good memory, or if not a good memory, if one gets a file of papers, to compare the editorials and comments appearing in leading papers today as against editorials and comments in the same paper a year ago. A year ago a little problem faced us that was going to be easily brushed aside. Critics were quick to jump on this individual or that individual, or this organization or that organization and blame them for trouble which everyone hoped, and most people believed, was temporary. Today we are down in the valley of depression. Everyone knows it, knows it's no one's fault and there is more of a pull-togetherness, and I believe we are gazing up the slope toward the peak of better prices, and better times.

How quickly we forget! In the good prices of the past few years we forgot those old post-war depression days that put a look of fear on the faces of people and that made them wonder if there was anything worth while ahead. We watched ourselves go through that period of prosperity and, whether we like to admit it or not, we have gone through a period of prosperity. Perhaps we haven't all prospered, but there was prosperity, and everyone thought that it would last forever. Now we are back at the bottom again starting over and, unless we are careful, we are going to let our minds, our bodies and our ideas become so warped with pessimism, unrest and lack of faith that we won't see the sun when it does start to rise.

I feel that this year just gone since our last Annual Meeting is one of the most unsatisfactory ones that I have ever lived. I feel that I accomplished less for myself and for the people I worked for than in any other year of my life, and yet as I look back, I can't see a thing that I could have done. That is what makes it difficult. Conditions arose which no one man and which no group of men, even though that group comprised the whole world, could change. I look back on that Brandon meeting a year ago and remember the faith and hope that existed there on the part of the delegates and employees as to things coming out right. I remember the votes of confidence. I remember the hopeful notes that were struck. I remember going away feeling that this was worth while battling for but, as I said before, the battle, at least the financial one and the price one, was a battle that no one could win.

I have the hope that our members in the country realize this fact. It is not in the power of the Pool any more than any other organization, to command success but the whole course of events has shown that it certainly deserved it. I am hoping that out of this experience has come the realization of the problem that the grower of grain in Western Canada, yes all over the world, faces. And that the discussion at our annual meeting will be conducted in the light of all the facts, and with a sincere desire to build strongly for the future.

Conditions are as bad in Western Canada today as they were when the Pool started in Alberta seven years ago—some people may say worse. I am not going to say that they are better or worse, but they are bad enough. It looks to me as though the Pool faces at its Annual Meeting this year, in fact at the Annual Meetings this year in all three Pools, the problem of sorting themselves out and making up their minds that, as individuals they face a problem and a big one, that as an organization they face problems that are big ones, and that they will make up their minds to look at it from a business standpoint, and sort it out along business lines, so that their Directors and their employees may, at the end of these Annual Meetings, go back to the tasks which have been laid out for them with the assurance that the Pool is a necessary thing which must go forward, which will go forward, and which will have the support of the majority of the growers in Western Canada.

So many editorials appear that one is always tempted to use them and tempted to quote them, but no doubt a great many of you get the newspapers and read these yourselves. Just in this morning's "Free Press" (Tuesday, October 7th) on the editorial page appears some very worth while articles "Agricultural Revolution" is one. "Feeding Wheat" is another. "Australian Wheat Pooling" is another. Probably some, if not all of these will be broadcast. However, out of the Montreal Star, dated October 1st, comes one which has had considerable circulation. I don't intend to quote it all as it is too long, but I think it is worth while to repeat here what it says at the finish: "Hare brained schemes are suggested and absurd panaceas are put forward but fortunately for the farmers and the Dominion they are rejected. So Western Canada dreads the coming winter but refuses to blind herself to the silver lining behind the clouds and faces the future with characteristically dauntless optimism. The road may be hard, the path out of the woods may still be lost in the trees but Canada believes that some day it will be found. Meanwhile she plays the most difficult role of waiting in forced idleness for the clouds to break."

COARSE GRAIN INITIAL PRICES

Reductions in the initial payments on coarse grains yet to be delivered, were announced by the Canadian Wheat Pool on September 23, effective from that date, all prices basis Fort William. New prices are:

2 C.W. Oats reduced to 25 cents a bushel from 30 cents.

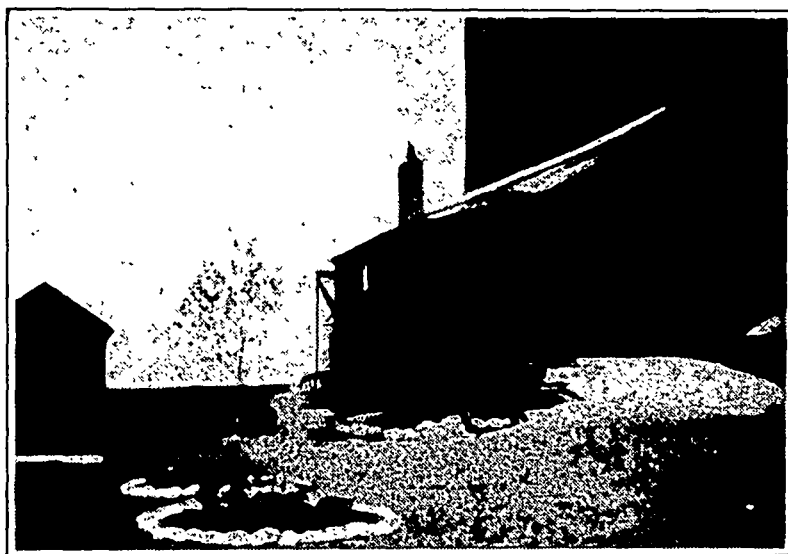
1 N.W. Flax reduced to \$1.00 a bushel from \$1.25.

2 C.W. Rye reduced to 30 cents a bushel from 35 cents.

The initial payment on 3 C.W. barley remains unchanged at 25 cents.

ELM CREEK ELEVATOR BURNS

On Sept. 29 a very disastrous fire broke out in the Pool Elevator at Elm Creek, which resulted in total destruction. Coming at this time of the year it naturally works a hardship on some of the members who have not yet delivered a great deal of their crop, especially those with less than carload lots. Some may, through force of circumstances, have to secure permits to deliver a quantity of their grain, to other elevators, with the result that they will have to accept a considerable discount for their Pool grain on account of the street prices which govern on small lots in other elevators.



Homewood Elevator Grounds.

A meeting was called on Oct. 1 to decide whether or not the elevator should be rebuilt immediately. There was a very large attendance of the members, and the attitude of the meeting, with the exception of one dissenting vote, was that the elevator should be rebuilt.

This proves more conclusively than ever that Pool members appreciate Pool elevators and the service they receive from them. The Elm Creek members are certainly to be congratulated. Construction of the new Pool elevator will start immediately the site is cleared, and it is expected to be completed in plenty of time for the members to deliver the bulk of the balance of the grain left in their hands.

WHEAT INITIAL PRICE

The Central Selling Agency announced on October 14th a reduction of 5c a bushel on the initial payment on wheat.

This means the Pool's initial payment, basis No. One Northern, Fort William, is now fifty-five cents (55c) a bushel, instead of sixty cents (60c), which was the initial payment set for this year's crop on August 26th.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG MAN.

TELEPHONE: 845 150

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P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Assistant Editor—K. J. Vanstone.

CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OCTOBER, 1930

FORGED PROPAGANDA

Despite the offer of a reward of \$1,000 by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange the author of the telegrams which were sent from Winnipeg to Chicago and Liverpool on September 23, has not been discovered.

These telegrams which stated that the Wheat Pool was in financial difficulties, that the banks had called upon the provincial governments to liquidate their financial guarantees to the Pool and that the provincial governments were, in consequence, taking over the Pool, were telephoned into the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs shortly after 7 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd and were given over the name of, in one case, James Stewart, and in the other James Stewart Company. Immediately upon receipt in Chicago the grain exchange in Winnipeg was wired for confirmation and, of course, the whole trick was soon revealed, and the Grain Exchange took immediate steps to contradict the rumor on both sides of the Atlantic. The telegrams were a cruel forgery and undoubtedly intended to embarrass the Wheat Pool. It is unfortunate that it has been found impossible to trace the origin of these telegrams.

In the same week a letter appeared in the Manitoba Free Press containing a strong attack on the Pool and signed with the name of M. J. Stanbridge, an ex-member of the Manitoba Legislative Assembly and a Pool member. The following week The Free Press published a disclaimer by Mr. Stanbridge who also called at the Pool office and stated that the letter had not been written by him although it bore his name, and he emphatically repudiated the opinions expressed in the letter.

Within the same period we have received a letter from Saskatchewan, the writer of which states that a letter appearing in The Winnipeg Tribune attacking the Wheat Pool, and which bore his name, was most certainly not written by him and did not reflect his opinions about the Pool.

Forged propaganda is no new thing; it has often been employed to defend what has been felt to be morally indefensible, or to aid in reaching an end that was otherwise precarious. Always its use has been the resort of men who had no conscience in what they did. The most charitable attitude to take toward those who believe that by these methods they can permanently hurt the Pool, is to believe they are as deficient mentally as they are morally.

PROFESSORIAL PUSILLANIMITY

James E. Boyle, Ph. D. is professor of Rural Economy in the College of Agriculture, Cornell Univers-

ity. He is a very active critic and determined opponent of the Wheat Pools; possibly no other individual has filled as much space in the columns of papers devoted to support of the Grain Trade with animadversions on the Canadian Pool.

In August an international conference of agricultural economists was held at Cornell. Agricultural co-operation was discussed at length and the Canadian Wheat Pool figured prominently in the debate. Did Dr. Boyle get up and repeat what he has been saying against the Pool in the financial and trade papers? He did not. His lips were closed. In the midst of his peers he was silent. When Dr. Boyle elects to play the part of a Daniel the circumstances must be such as make no demand on his courage, his sincerity or even his intellect.

PREFERENCE OR BULK BUYING

The Scoop Shovel has no interest in purely party politics and is not interested in party issues as such. There is, however, one question in the political controversies of the day which The Scoop Shovel, as the organ of the co-operatively organized farmers of Manitoba, cannot ignore, and that is the question of markets for our grain. Wheat is today selling at the lowest price in thirty years and the nations which previously bought freely from us are shutting out our wheat by tariff barriers which we cannot scale and at the same time secure a price that will adequately remunerate the growers. In every country agriculture is in a precarious condition and despite all the efforts of the believers in tariffs, the situation has been made worse by the determination of Russia to force a way into foreign markets.

The plight of agriculture in every country is compelling special attention from governments and while European countries in the main have adhered to the simple policy of a tax on imported grain, the policy of state purchase and control of grain has become an important issue and in Great Britain finds greater public favor than a tax on imports. The policy of the Labor Government and the Conservative Party both involve state control of imports but the policy of the latter could be carried out without state purchase. Both plans have been laid before the Imperial Conference and it is reported that Premier Bennett has expressed approval of the quota import plan of the British Conservative Party.

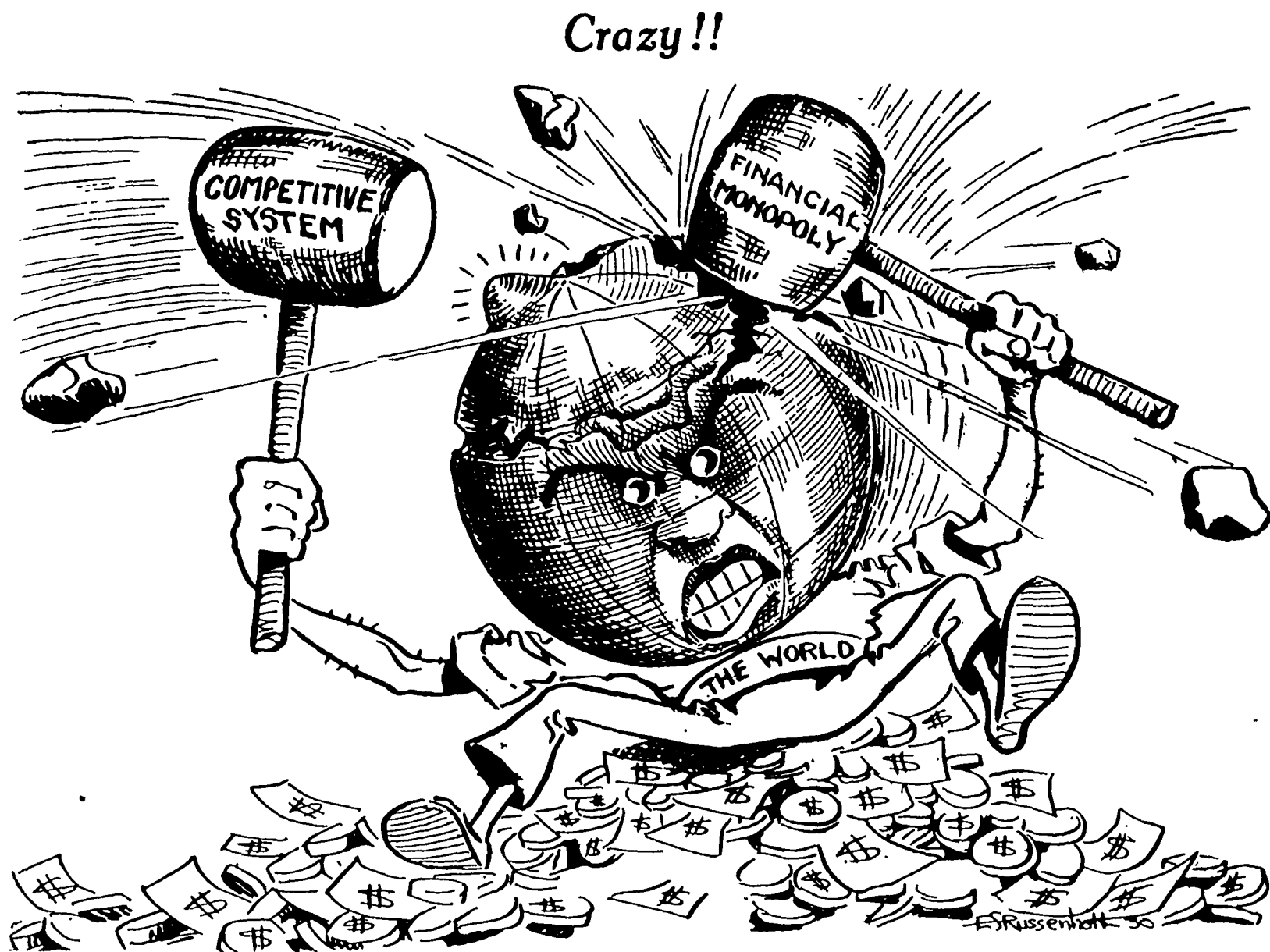
There are thus three plans in the arena of public discussion in which the Canadian farmer, as an exporter of wheat, is vitally affected—taxes on the imports of Canadian wheat, private purchase under a system of controlled import volume and state purchase.

It is necessary to remember that no matter which system may be adopted as the British policy, Great Britain cannot take all the exportable surplus of Canada and it therefore becomes important to look at the plans in the light of their possible effect upon the marketing of the bulk of our grain. A straight system of tariff preference would place Great Britain on the road of tariff protection and would almost inevitably involve higher tariffs in Canada. That in turn might provoke retaliation on the part of other countries with the result that any advantage which Canada might gain in the British market would not only be wiped out by the tariffs of other countries but the increase in our own tariff would further add to the burden on the farmer by increasing the price of things he had to buy. The great desideratum in international trading today is not the creation of higher and higher tariff barriers driving the nations apart and into moods of mutual hostility, but the devising of means of making the exchange of goods useful and conducive to peace and goodwill. Higher and higher tariff walls will never accomplish this and they may eventually drive the nations into another disastrous war.

The quota plan is better than tariffs but it does not go far enough toward mitigating the evils of international competition. Bulk buying is a big step

toward the rational organization of international trading. It implies organization in the interest of the buying nation and the elimination of the hurtful features of excessive competition. The necessary complement of bulk buying is bulk selling—the rational organization of the producers of the goods for marketing. Co-operators would, of course, like to see both the bulk buying and the bulk selling in the hands of the co-operatively organized consumers on the one hand and the producers on the other. That does not appear feasible as an immediate policy but the establishment of a state purchase board does not and should not, in a country like Great Britain in which the co-operative movement is so highly developed, preclude a policy of investing distribution of the state purchases in the co-operatives.

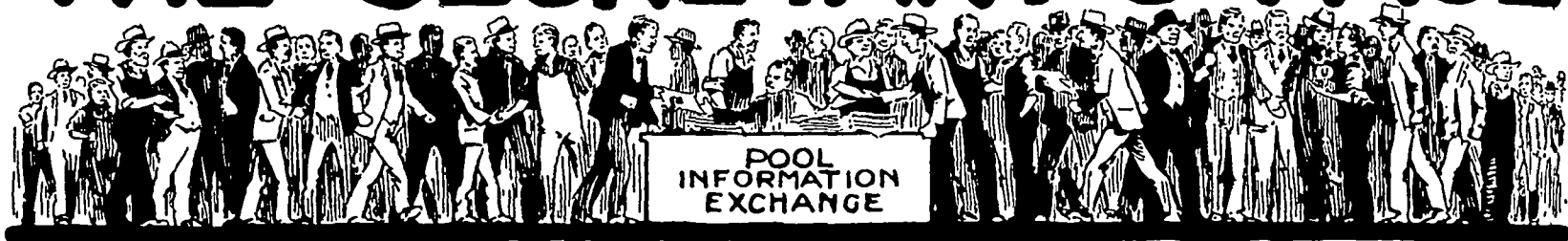
State purchase of wheat in Great Britain would make possible the creation of contractual relations between the purchasing agent and the producers organized in the Wheat Pools in both Canada and Australia. If it were adopted by other nations as well it would ultimately result in the complete organization of the international trade in wheat and by reducing to a common basis the interest of agriculture in every trading country, eliminate in at least a practical sense, the kind of rivalry which has always and invariably injured the actual worker on the land.



562

A group of visitors were going over a large institution when they came across a man who was sitting on the ground and who had a hammer in his hand with which he kept hitting himself on the head. "Why are you doing that?" the visitors asked. "Because," he said, "it feels so good when I stop." The institution was a lunatic asylum.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of Manitoba Wheat Pool will be held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Tuesday, November 4th, commencing at 10:00 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

The annual general meeting is to be held in the BANQUETING HALL on the first floor up in the Royal Alexandra Hotel. The hall will be equipped with amplifiers so that the speaking from the platform will carry to every part of the room. The registration of delegates will take place in the foyer (the anteroom at the entrance to the hall). There are 420 delegates, so we would ask you to be there in good time to avoid delay. Registration will start at 7 o'clock the night before, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the convention. Representatives from this office will be there to direct you.

In the formal notice sent to you a post card was enclosed showing hotel rates. These compare favorably with the other hotels in the city, particularly where two or more share a room together. Be sure and make your reservations early by sending in your cards.

AVIS OFFICIEL DU SEPTIEME CONGRES GENERAL

Le septième congrès annuel de la Coopérative de Blé du Manitoba se tiendra à l'hôtel Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, Manitoba, le mardi 4 novembre, à 10 h. a.m.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE

The personnel of the resolution committee for the annual general meeting is as follows:—

- District No. 1, Geo. H. Brown, Deloraine.
- District No. 2, H. Bell, Homewood.
- District No. 3, C. Barclay, Tyndall.
- District No. 4, R. W. Glennie, Durban.
- District No. 5, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake.
- District No. 6, F. A. Sirett, R.R. 2 Franklin.
- District No. 7, J. R. Mitchell, Arrow River.

This committee has been asked to meet in Winnipeg the day before the meeting to put the resolutions in shape for submission to the delegates.

MEETINGS

We recently sent out to local secretaries and delegates a copy of the resolutions passed at all local

annual meetings. The Secretaries were asked to call their boards and delegates together to discuss them. Quite a number are being made general meetings (32 to date Oct. 13th) and at the request of the secretary, notices were sent out from here to all the members. From reports received so far these meetings have been fairly well attended and it indicates a widening interest in resolutions and other matters pertaining to the annual meeting.

Offizielle Bekanntmachung der Siebenten Jährlichen General-Versammlung

Die siebente jährliche General-Versammlung des Manitoba Weizenpools findet im Royal Alexandra Hotel zu Winnipeg, Manitoba, am Dienstag, den 4. November, statt und beginnt um 10 Uhr vor-mittags.

SENATOR FORKE AND THE POOL

Following the events reported in the last issue of The Scoop Shovel, Senator Forke called at the Wheat Pool office and was shown the original contracts which he signed. He gave particulars of his wheat deliveries outside of the Pool last year and has delivered to the Pool his wheat for this year. The matter was taken up by the committee on contract breaking and Senator Forke was assessed damages with regard to his deliveries outside the Pool in accordance with the policy of the Pool in similar cases, and he has paid these assessed damages. With this settlement this regrettable incident, so far as the Pool is concerned, is closed.

ОФІЦІАЛЬНЕ ПОВІДОМЛЕННЯ ПРО СЕМІЙ РІЧНИЙ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНИЙ МІТІНГ.

Семий Річний Генеральний Мітинг Манитобського Пшеничного Пулу відбудеться в готелі Роял Александра, Винніпег, Ман., у вівторок дня 4. листопада с. р. Початок мітингу 10. година рано.

INJUNCTIONS

Thirty-nine actions to obtain injunctions* to prevent Pool members delivering their grain outside the Pool have been commenced by the Pool to date, October 9th. In seven of these cases final judgment has been given by the Court against the defendant for an injunction, and also for damages where grain was sold non-pool, and for costs. In one case we waived the right to costs. In two of these cases we have received liquidated damages amounting to \$446.00. In thirteen cases final judgment is pending

which, in due course, will be given for damages and costs. In seven cases the interim injunction which was granted when the action was first commenced has been continued until the trial. It is most unlikely any of these cases will go to trial. Six cases have not yet come before the court. Six cases have been defended. Where and if the defense is extended it may be a considerable time before a decision is reached.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE

With the appreciation of the silver market we were able to sell China large quantities of wheat, in fact we sold over 3 million bushels in September, or more than in all the preceding twelve months. Arrangements were made to fill another very large order of about one million bushels when the silver market declined affecting the price to the extent of 7c to 8c per bushel. The order had to be cancelled.

Interesting News For Canada

A few remarks on a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

A recent issue of the Scottish Co-operator contains a report of the quarterly meeting of the shareholders of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society which was held in Edinburgh on September 13.

The report of the shareholders showed that business was fairly satisfactory although there had been some fall in commodity prices, and they were also informed that the Society had purchased 14,000 quarters (112,000 bushels) of Russian wheat, and in parenthesis the representative of the Scottish Co-operator at the meeting remarks, "This will be interesting news for Canada." In a way, yes, but not more interesting to us as co-operators than some other matters which were laid before the shareholders.

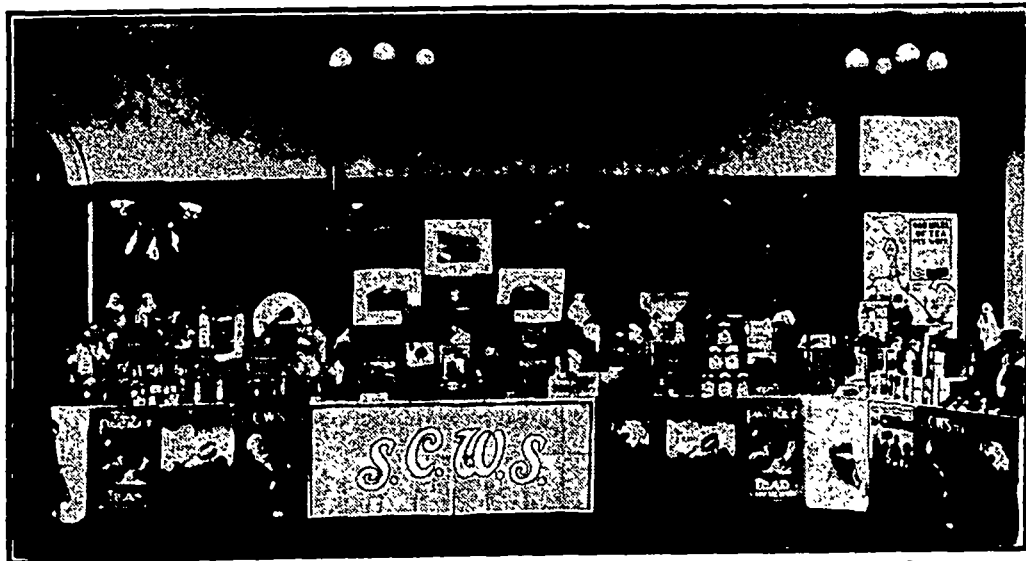
The chairman of the meeting explained that the wheat was not purchased through the Russian co-operative wholesale, namely, Centrosoyus, but through another agency. We are quite willing to recognize the fact that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society is not operating in a world composed entirely of co-operative institutions and co-operative buyers and sellers, and that consequently in order to compete it must take cognizance of the cost of its supplies. Presumably it bought this Russian wheat either from the Russian Government or the private trade and got it at a price which is creating such a stir in the world's wheat market. So far as the Wheat Pool is concerned, however, 112,000 bushels is a mere bagatelle and we would not for worlds suggest that the S.C.W.S. should overlook any chance to get its wheat at a price which will enable it to compete with the private trade. We have no hesitation whatsoever, in cred-

iting the co-operators of Scotland with a realization of the fact that a market condition in which the price of wheat is a long way below the cost of production and means penury to the producers is just as great a scandal in modern civilization as the 16,000,000 unemployed in the world of industry.

There was, however, in the report an item which is exceedingly interesting to those who are endeavoring to build up consumers' co-operative enterprises in Canada. It was stated that the S.C.W.S. has allowed the Russian Centrosoyus unsecured trading

eratively produced goods. Every co-operator knows that this is a handicap and our co-operative friends in Scotland must surely also realize that it is a handicap. Again and again those interested in promoting the co-operative movement in this country have asked the British co-operators to open a warehouse, say, in Winnipeg, from which co-operative products could be supplied to our young co-operative retail stores. It would not take much to do this; it could be done very easily on \$30,000 or \$40,000 worth of goods perhaps less—but the cost has always been given as an obstacle to carrying out such a plan of international co-operation.

Our friends in the Old Country seem to be afraid that they might lose if they established a system



S.C.W.S. Exhibit at the Co-operative School at M.A.C.

credit amounting to \$860,000. Over here in Canada we have not reached the point in our co-operative development where it is possible to create a co-operative wholesale society for the purpose of furnishing our scattered consumers' co-operatives with co-operatively produced goods. In consequence our co-operative stores must sell just such goods as can be purchased in any other retail store. We cannot post up in our co-operative stores, nor include in our advertising, exhortations to our members to buy only co-op-

of this kind; yet the S.C.W.S. at least seems to have no fear that it will lose a cent of the \$860,000 credit which it has given to the Russian co-operative movement. There is a big difference between \$860,000 straight credit and an investment of \$30,000 or \$40,000 in goods which would be shipped to Canada and would at least remain the property of the S.C.W.S. until they were sold. We cannot see how the co-operative wholesales of the Old Country could lose very much on a venture of this

(Turn to Page 33)



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.

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Thos. Wood. H. C. Grant.

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION?

"The Co-operative Movement", says Henry J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, "is, at its base, an economic system with economic aims, but that basis supports a superstructure of social service, solidarity, mutual aid, mutuality in the highest sense of the word. It is a moral movement, determining the transactions of its members, whether individual or collective, personal or commercial, by a higher standard than that of the competitive world which is engaged in a struggle for individual gain. Co-operation, in a word, seeks the benefit of the community as a whole, while safeguarding the interest of every member".

Here in a few sentences one of the greatest living authorities on co-operation sums up the objects of the movement. With a little thought, every co-operator can enlarge upon each line and idea and apply them to the particular co-operative enterprise which he or she is participating in. Co-operation is an economic system and therefore to continue it must be economically and successfully carried on. Its business must be conducted on business lines, attempting only the practical, giving to all its members the best possible service and requiring from each fair payment for that service. It must, in short, be so conducted as to be of benefit to its members on a basis of dollars and cents. This requires efficient management, wise administration, strict accounting and absolute honesty on the part of members, officials and employees alike.

But co-operation does not stop here. On this economic base, as Mr. May points out, is built a superstructure of social service, solidarity and mutual aid. Co-operation is not only an economic system, it is a philosophy of life, a guide to right living, a practical application of the principles of Christianity. Co-operation seeks the good of all mankind. In the competitive system, the object of the business man is to make money for himself. Competition forces him to buy as cheaply and sell as dearly as he can, and if he can give short weight, or pass off poor quality or adulterated goods and escape detection, as sometimes happens, his success, as measured by profits, is so much the greater. Success, in competitive business, is often achieved at the expense of some one else.

In the co-operative movement, this is not so. A group forming a consumers' co-operative, for example, has no incentive to sell inferior goods or give short weight, because they are selling to themselves. They would have no object in selling at exorbitant prices, because they themselves are the purchasers. Their only purpose is to get the kind of goods most suitable to their needs and distribute them to themselves at the lowest possible cost,

which really means with the least possible labour and without waste. Co-operation, of course, does not make anyone rich in a money sense. The profit that in competitive business goes to the few successful ones, is, in the co-operative movement, spread over the whole body of members, thus tending to a more equal distribution of wealth. If all business were done co-operatively, indeed, there would be no great wealth and no poverty, the only difference in the standard of comfort enjoyed by different families being what was due to their respective industry and efficiency.

To bring about this condition of things, and to enable men and women of all nations to live together in peace and mutual helpfulness is the true aim of co-operation as seen by those who have a vision. The connection between buying gasoline or groceries through a co-operative association or selling eggs, wheat, cattle and other things through a pool, and the establishment of universal peace and the abolition of poverty may seem remote, but it is there just the same. The goal no doubt is a long way off, and the road to be travelled will be rough and beset by difficulties and sometimes temporary failure. Today, to change the metaphor, we are laying the economic foundation, on which the social and moral structure is to be built. That base consists of such ordinary things as gasoline stations, grain elevators, egg and poultry pools, co-operative creameries, wheat pools, livestock marketing agencies, community halls and grocery stores. It is the job of the practical men and women of today to see that this base is built solidly and of good material, in other words to perfect and extend the co-operative associations that have been created, to establish others where opportunity is found and the need is felt, and to see that they are conducted in such a way that they will attract a constantly growing membership through the economic advantages which they offer.

A World Movement

The International Labor Office at Geneva has recently issued its most up-to-date figures for the strength of the co-operative movements of the various countries. It reports 246,547 co-operative societies exclusive of those in Russia, their total membership being 39,584,691 persons (the figures for 1925 were 207,949 and 35,667,772). The largest group is that of the agricultural co-operatives which count nearly 161,000 societies, but the consumers' co-operatives are second with 18,163 societies; and when it comes to individual members the latter are in the lead with almost sixteen million, whereas the agricultural societies have fifteen and one-half million. If the figures for the Russian movement are added the total for 1928 comes to 368,003 societies with a membership of 74,800,291.

POOLING HAY

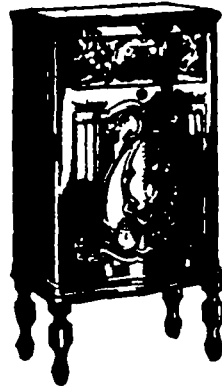
On September 22nd a special meeting of the Hay Pool was called in Winnipeg to consider the future of their organization.

Thorough discussion of the affairs of the Hay Pool from its inception in April, 1928, led to the conclusion that, while some mistakes had been made, the Hay Pool had proved its worth to both buyers and sellers. In the first months of operation the Pool suffered from overhead expenses that were excessive in relation to the volume of produce handled. Re-organization reduced these overhead expenses by 75% and operations became profitable. The early losses hung over the organization however, and finally, with the general depression, it was found impossible to make prompt payment for hay delivered.

Operations were suspended and the special meeting called. Practically all of the Pool's creditor shippers attended this meeting. All agreed that the Hay Pool had been, and could be, a dominant factor in getting producers a fair return for their hay. It was decided to carry on.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the bank and prompt payment will be made for all future shipments; overhead has been cut to the minimum and, with loyal support, the Hay Pool finally seems to be headed towards success. Folks who have hay to sell or who want to buy hay should get in touch with the Hay Pool, 305 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

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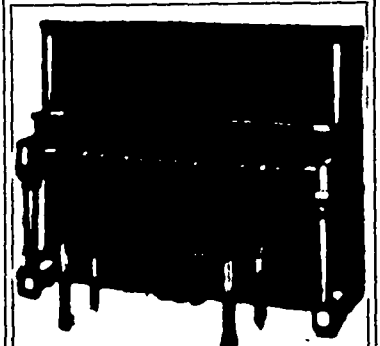
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WILLIAM PENN MOTOR OIL

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NORTH STAR OIL LIMITED



The POOL WOMAN



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S GUILD

Last August, the International Co-operative Alliance, held its triennial congress at Vienna—at the same time and place, the International Co-operative Women's Guild, held its triennial congress, with 350 delegates in attendance from about 20 countries.

The Guild's main purpose is to keep women's co-operative organizations in every country in touch with one another—it is an international force that is both educational and stimulative. It furnishes each national member with news of other co-operatives and places before each the world-wide social and international problems which, at present, need so much help, attention, and action from everyone to aid in their solution.

It is a central power where information is collected, investigated, and distributed—information not only of co-operative enterprises the world over but news of all important economic progress.

In the past few years it has concentrated the well-directed activity which women have taken in every country with a view to promoting world peace and establishing the co-operative principles as a foundation and assurance for that peace.

It was an inspiring experience to many of the delegates at the Congress to meet with representatives from so many countries and for some of them (who were acquainted with only consumer's co-operatives) to come in contact with housing co-operatives, school co-operatives, and agricultural co-operatives in their finest forms.

One of the topics under discussion at the early part of the Congress was that of the status and rights of women in co-operative societies. In discussing this the social and economic inequalities of women in so many different countries were brought to light; resolutions were passed urging the revision of these laws and urging that attempts be made to bring women all over the world to the same equal standard in the co-operative movement.

Perhaps the subject that received the most attention was "Mothers of the Future"—really a discussion of general conditions of women the world over.

Russian delegates gave detailed papers on the status of women in reformed Russia, describing the "Factory Cities" with their large scale communal housing schemes which include kitchens, laundries, nurseries, nursery schools, playgrounds, etc., and explained that removing the cares of the home and family from the individual shoulders these new developments enable the women to enter quite freely public and industrial life.

In the case of rural Russia it was pointed out the peasant women enjoy these same communal services where there are large scale collective farms. Else-

where in this issue of The Scoop Shovel these tremendous collective farms are described and that story gives an idea of the really large scale ideals on which the Russian people are working. Imagine 17,000 people on one farm! It is little wonder that by organizing the way they are doing that they are able to improve their methods and modes of living and thus maintain a better standard of life for all.

The delegates were immensely interested in these new schemes of Russia and after discussing them at length they made a brief survey of conditions in other countries, offering suggestions and help where they consider it necessary.

The next topic and, indeed, a very important one, was that of the promotion of world peace. The following is the resolution passed by the Congress after its discussion:—
"The International Co-operative Women's Guild lays on its members the duty of intensifying their efforts to ensure peace and bring victory of the co-operative ideal of international collaboration and the transformation of industry, and charges them to prepare the way for the new order:—



Frau Emmy Freundlich, President of International Co-operative Women's Guild.

By never allowing women to forget the meaning and dangers of war so that they may become opponents of all forces and all armaments.

By furthering co-operative enterprises nationally and internationally so that a system of co-operative economy may permanently prevent war.

By urging all women to use their power as citizens for the assuring of peace."

This resolution might well furnish material for discussion in the numerous women's organizations in Manitoba, for assuredly without a realization of the ideas of co-operation there never will be universal peace.

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

It was in this jungle that I spent some of the happiest days of my life. It is the haunt of the tiger, leopard, hyena, wild dog, panther, cheetah and many other animals that make things interesting if you do not shoot straight when the occasion arises. I remember in one camp we arrived just as all the people in a jungle village had decided to move out. A tiger who had turned man-eater had killed no less than five of their number during the preceding two weeks. One woman had been taken in broad daylight while drawing water from a well on the edge of the village. They were panic stricken and sold us a small water-buffalo for practically nothing, which we used for bait, but we were there at the wrong time of the moon and had no luck.

We had no elephants and could not afford to hire any, or many beaters for that matter. Our only chance to bag him was to make a platform up a tree above the clearance where we had the buffalo tied and sit through the night awaiting his arrival. This may appear unsportsmanlike, but I can assure you it requires considerable nerve. He can see much better than the hunter. Your platform may be twelve feet from the ground, according to the type of tree you occupy, and tigers have been known to reach one sixteen feet high in one spring.

A full-grown tiger is a beautiful creature. The most magnificent specimen I ever saw was mounted in the Lucknow museum. He had been a man-eater—I forget just what his history was—but he was credited with killing a lot of people. I personally could never see a great deal of sport in hunting these splendid creatures from the backs of elephants, perhaps because I never had the opportunity, but it always appeared to me that the hunter was removing himself from practically all danger. Invariably he hires several hundred unarmed natives to drive the tiger to him, any of whom might be

stricken down instantly. However, it is called the sport of kings and princes. It most certainly is a rich man's pleasure as it must cost a lot of money to organize such a hunt.

I am sure that one can get a greater thrill out of prowling through the jungle with a rifle, attended

only by a "Shikaree" or native hunter carrying a spare gun for emergency, not knowing what you are going to put up. The unexpected usually happens. You are constantly keyed up, conjuring up a vision of the man-
(Turn to Page 17)



A Bengal Tiger.

1930 Exhibition Baking Contest Results!

The **GOLD MEDAL**
The Two **SILVER MEDALS**
103 FIRST PRIZES
225 PRIZES IN ALL

*In Over 40 Varieties of Home Baked
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Again Won With Exhibits Baked from*

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These prizes were won at the Exhibitions at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Yorkton, North Battleford and Prince Albert, and covered white, brown and fancy bread, rolls, biscuits, buns, pies, cookies and dozens of different kinds of cakes in Senior and Junior Classes.



Write Robin Hood Mills Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask., asking them to mail you FREE, without any obligation, copy of Baking Book—

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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

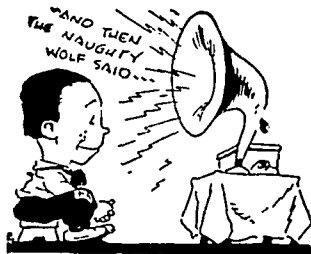
This page conducted by
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
 Head Office: 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg.

ABOUT QUALITY

This year egg production was late in reaching volume. Hens apparently refused to take their job seriously. So much so that at the end of our first pool period we were below the volume handled for the same period of 1929.

When our partner, the hen, really got down to work, volume increased rapidly. At the close of our contract season (September 1st) 1,583 cases of eggs were coming in to our Pool egg stations weekly as against 615 cases at the same time in 1929.

For the first time within memory August eggs did not command a higher price than July eggs. As happened last year, too many "No. 2" eggs came on to our market in the later summer months. Manitoba "No. 2" eggs average about 34% for the entire pooling period. This is too high—in view of the fact that some of our producers have delivered eggs that graded 14 dozen "Extras" per 15 dozen—or 27 dozen "Extras" per 30 dozen.



Not a Fairy Story

Better Products --- It Can be Done

Our congratulations are due the following shippers for the high quality of eggs they delivered during the entire season.

Mrs. T. R. Hamilton of Gilbert Plains had a grade of 95% of "Extras and Firsts" on all the eggs shipped. Mrs. J. M. Morrison of Homewood shipped eggs that graded 92% of the two high grades and Mrs. Ken McRae of Carman and Mrs. A. W. Tyler of Tilston followed closely with 91%.

Many more members shipped eggs of equal quality to their Pool stations. These grades equal those produced by our B.C. friends. If all of us came up to this high standard our marketing problem would be largely solved.

Congratulations are also due to Richardson's Limited of Woodnorth. They delivered to the Pool the highest grade of eggs marketed by any of our merchant members. This is the third successive year they have earned this honour. It speaks well for the producers of the Woodnorth district as well as for this merchant member.

Other merchant members have done mighty good work. Castell and Phillips of Belmont and Mr. Sturrock of Oak River have earned the thanks of the producers in their districts as well as their Pool officials for co-operating with producers in a way that is beneficial to all.

Loyal Support

Practically the entire membership of our Pool has loyally supported their organization. A few cases of non-delivery have been noted. In nearly every one of these cases our merchant member has claimed that the producer could not wait for his final

payment from the Egg Pool, but, wanted all the money at once.

We can hardly believe that this was the case. This is only a two-month pool at longest. Our farm families are not ready to turn down the organization which they have built up in their need for better marketing of eggs and poultry. They have built up their Pool at great effort and we believe that, even in districts where such claims have been made, the people will rise to the occasion when they know the facts.

The time is gone, we believe, when any single individual (be he farmer or merchant) can say what a district is to do. Poultry producers realize that in these times of depression they must rely, more than ever, on co-operative effort to get a fair return for their products.

A Merchant Member Writes

Castell and Phillips, of Belmont, write:

"We have tried to impress on our patrons how it pays to look after their product and bring us only the best, and it is apparently bearing fruit.

Those of our patrons who have large flocks, and market often, have been very well satisfied with their grades this season; we have one lady who has brought us 780 dozen this season and her grades have been uniformly good. In volume also we have shipped the most eggs we have done for many years, amounting to date to 460 cases, one big car load."

Fourth Pool Period

The extra pool period, extending the service to our members a month longer than usual, closed September 30th. The experiment was a success. Volume reached 9 carloads. Final net payments are: Extras 27c; Firsts, 25c; Seconds, 17c; Crax 14c.

Local Annual Meetings

We urgently appeal to all our members to make a special effort to attend these meetings. Report to your local secretary before November 1st, the number of birds you expect to market.

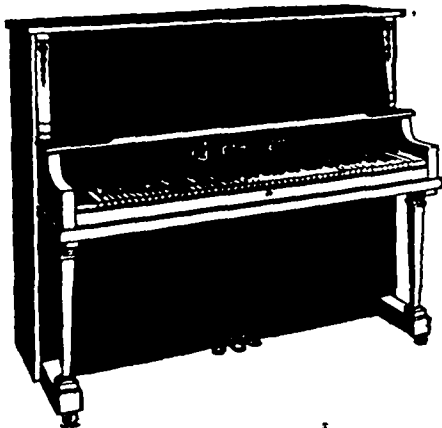
A. C. McCulloch, Dominion Livestock Branch, Poultry Promoter for Manitoba, will supervise killing and dressing demonstrations at: Deloraine, Elmore; Minto; Mountainside; Oxbow, Sask.; Elkhorn; Maryfield, Sask.; Redvers, Sask.; Wapella, Sask.; Estehazey, Sask.; Oak Lake; Oak River; Rocanville, Sask.; Dubuc, Sask.; Calder, Sask.; Liberal School, Sask.; Inglis; Marchwell, Sask.; Marco; Sandy Lake; Seech; Shellmouth; Bield; Griffitt Hall; Ashville; Keld; Timber School; Venlow Hall; Tamarsk School; Winnipegosis; Yakomishin; Zelena; Plumas; Franklin; Eden; Arborg; Hilbre; Carman; Rathwell; Sperling; Somerset; Stephenfield; Clearwater; Manitou; Morden; Pilot Mound.

Watch for posters giving dates in each district. Special care must be taken this year in preparing poultry for market. Everybody is urged to attend these demonstrations and bring a bird.

GOOD PIANOS

\$97.50 to \$187.50

Limited Number Only



A limited number of used pianos of well-known make—all repolished and reconditioned. Stool included without charge.

1st GROUP

Doherty — Mahogany; Williams — Walnut; Dominion — Ebonized; Emerson — Ebonized. All ivory keys and iron frames. Excellent practice pianos.

\$97.50

2nd GROUP

J. B. Cook — Mahogany; Reimer — Rosewood; Schulz — Walnut. All genuine ivory keys, iron frame, semi-plain cases and good tone.

\$137.50

3rd GROUP

Evans—Mahogany; Karn — Mahogany; Anderson—Mahogany; Ennis—Mahogany. All with full iron frames, ivory keys, repolished and thoroughly reconditioned — plain cases.

\$187.50

TERMS

1st group—\$10.00	cash—\$5.00
per month.	
2nd group—\$15.00	cash—\$7.00
per month.	
3rd group—\$15.00	cash—\$5.00
per month.	
Price includes packing and case.	

J. J. H. McLEAN & CO. LTD.

329 Portage Ave.
419 Academy Road

WINNIPEG

and 10th Street, Brandon

A BOY'S TRAVELS

(From Page 15)

cater, which might spring out at any minute, but which is rarely seen by a hunter on foot. Nevertheless the possibility is there, however improbable, and this gives a spice of excitement to jungle hunting on foot, memories of which follow a person to the grave if he has participated in it very much.

One is sure to have some exciting experiences. I had two myself that I shall never forget. The first occurred some twenty-five miles out of Shahjahanpur in a heavy strip of jungle paralleling a small river. The bush was heavy thorn and the only way it could be entered was to crawl through tunnel-like openings that had been kept open by the passage of animals when it was growing. Four of us were in the party. We had employed a few beaters to beat the strip

of jungle starting some distance down the river. Two of the men were to take the sides, and the other two of us were to work our way through the tunnels to an opening which we knew existed in the centre of the bush where there was a little high ground sparsely covered.

We took separate approaches so as to come out at different points, and proceeded on hands and knees or in a stooping position to make our objective. I had made about two hundred yards when I heard the beaters working and stopped to rest for a moment. Just then I heard a crashing of branches, and grunts and squeals coming my way. I knew not what to do. I could not stand up and was figuring that I might retreat to where the bush was not so thick, when looking ahead I saw not thirty yards from me a huge wild boar,

(Turn to Page 19)



A Teller's Window in Every Mail Box

So that you may do your saving most conveniently and without loss of time, we conduct a Saving by Mail Service. You can open an account, make deposits or withdrawals by mail. Envelopes and the simple forms are furnished free. Write for details of this service.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA SAVINGS OFFICE

CORNER DONALD ST. and ELLICE AVE.
WINNIPEG

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Winnipeg

Dauphin

Brandon

WHAT HAPPENS?

All the weight of butter that is made—where does it go? Have you ever wondered about this when you have seen all the cans of cream lined up on the platform at your station, waiting for the train to take each shipment to the creamery? Or have you let your thoughts run along that track when you visited your Co-operative creamery at Brandon, or Dauphin, or Winnipeg?

If you have never called at one of your Co-operative creameries, let us urge you to come around.

Here you will see a great volume of cream — either in cans after being graded for payment by the Government Grader or in the pasteurizer vats. Each vat-ful of cream represents an individual churning; the Buttermaker has carefully selected each can of cream that goes into each vat — to

make sure that all the cream in that vat is of the same quality; the best cream is churned collectively, the next best grade by itself, the Number Two cream by itself, and so on.

Why is That?

It may be well worth while to follow that cream from the churn, after it has become butter, along the line it follows to the consumer; for what the consumer thinks of it at the other end of the line means money in the pocket of the producer—or otherwise.

After the butter is made it is placed in the big cold-storage room that is an important part of each Co-operative creamery. When enough has accumulated a Dominion Government Butter Grader arrives at the plant and each churning is graded individually.

It is on this grading that the butter must be sold. The creamery, perforce, accepts the difference in the price of various grades—receiving the market price for Number One butter and a less price for the Number Two. This differential applies to the Creamery in selling butter just as it applies to the shipper. Producers who ship Number 2 Cream get less for it than they would get for Number One cream—because the butter that can be made from Number Two cream is worth less to the consumer than the butter that is made from Number One cream. All along the line better products mean better prices.

Worth Dollars to You

A preferred market for your Co-operative butter is steadily becoming a reality—it is already a fact! Large Groceries, creameries and packing houses in Toronto, Leamington, Port Arthur, Fort William, Montreal, Quebec and other big cities in the East and West ask for cars of butter from the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies.

These are large consuming centres and are prepared to pay the price for butter that they know is best quality.

Sales---Local and Otherwise

There is also sale for a limited quantity of butter in one-pound prints in Winnipeg, Dauphin and Brandon, where your Co-operative plants are located—through the stores which handle Co-op Dairies butter.

The butter to be shipped in cars is packed solid in fifty-six pound square boxes—usually four hundred boxes to a carload. Occasionally an Eastern buyer will ask for a car containing eight hundred boxes, specifying his requirements, such as: "all to be Number One butter" or that a certain quantity of Number Two will be accepted. But the most satisfactory way, and the more creditable, is to ship cars containing all Number One butter. There is a market for Number Two butter and to cater to this it is best to make up the carload entirely of that grade.

This is What Happens

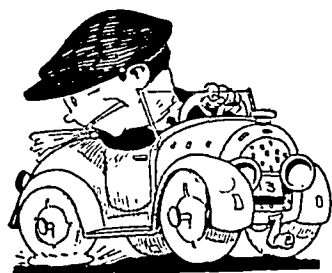
The butter, on arrival at its destination, is either placed into cold-storage or sold to the stores for immediate consumption. Large cutting machines are used to convert the solid packs into one-pound prints. The butter is thrown into a form of hopper, then squeezed into prints and conveyed along a belt which runs over the centre of a long table; girls, standing alongside the table, take the prints from the belt and wrap and pack them for the retail market. And in this form the good housewife buys your Co-op butter at the store.

And Again---Quality

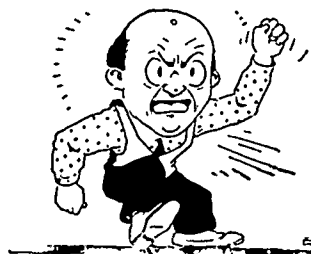
In these columns you will have noticed, at various intervals, the idea of Better Products emphasized. Following the cream right through from the farm to the buyer of the butter one sees what quality means—first in the price it brings to the producer and then in the price it brings to his Co-op creamery after being made into butter; and coupled with this is the genuine satisfaction of the buyer who will call for more of the grade that satisfies him.

In the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies we are all engaged in producing cream and manufacturing butter; our effort should be to produce one quality—the Best.

With winter coming on, let us repeat the appeal made on this page last month: Arrange to turn at least some of your low price grain into high quality cream—with the co-operation of our good partner, the Cow. It is not too early to think about next summer; we suggest you make provision for an ice well, if possible; it is inexpensive and it is an ideal way to hold cream on the farm; and it will pay you good returns.



Are You Interested?



Keep It Up!

A BOY'S TRAVELS

(From Page 17)

which appeared to fill the opening, coming straight towards me. There was no time to think. I had a '500' Winchester, low power, single shot rifle that carried a charge of black powder and a copper tubed bullet. I fired point blank when he was not more than eight yards from me and threw myself as much as possible into the bush, hoping that if I did not stop him he would pass me. The charge of black powder made such a smoke that I knew not what had happened, but you can imagine my consternation when about fifty wild pigs, of all sizes, came rushing past in single file, the biggest of them brushing me as they passed. I did not pray—I had not the time in any event—and when the smoke and pigs cleared away the big fellow I had fired at lay on his side stone dead.

Do not confuse the Indian wild boar with the domestic animal we know. He looks much the same as some strains, but when aroused, and with very little provocation, will attack. A favorite sport of British officers, and some of the princes and wealthy natives is pig sticking. This is very exciting. Horses of a type similar to polo ponies are used, the rider being armed with a regulation army lance. The pigs are driven from cover and one is selected by each rider, who endeavors to ride it down and pin it with the lance. It is generally over very rough ground and the largest boars, which are usually good runners are selected. They can twist and turn and frequently double back on the horse. They usually have large tusks, and it is not uncommon for them to pass under a horse and practically disembowel it.

(To be Continued)

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.

Lame Horses!

Absorbine stops lameness caused by a bone spavin, ring bone, splint, curb, side bone, or similar troubles—and gets your horse going sound again. This powerful antiseptic liniment does not blister or remove the hair and the horse can be worked during treatment. \$2.50—at druggists and general merchants. A Booklet on the horse sent free. 75
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Heals Cuts
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Lice
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Cows?
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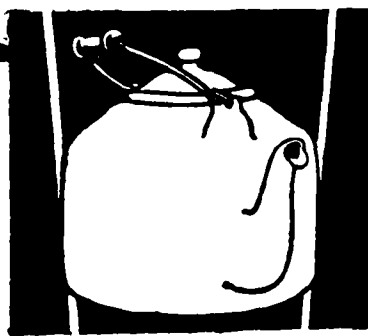
Apple Hill

"I have noticed after clipping, my cows on the same feed would improve in flesh condition. With long winter and warm stables it is almost impossible to keep cattle free from lice—without clipping. I think it is as good as an extra feed of meal a day."

Ask Your Dealer to Show You
STEWART Clipping Machines

**4 "HEALTH WARE"
Utensils**

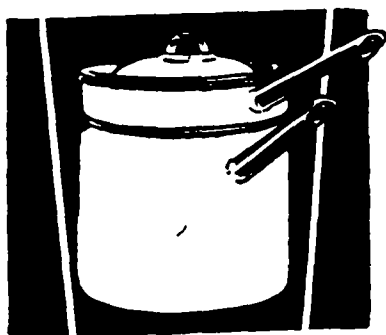
*you Should Have
in Your Kitchen!*



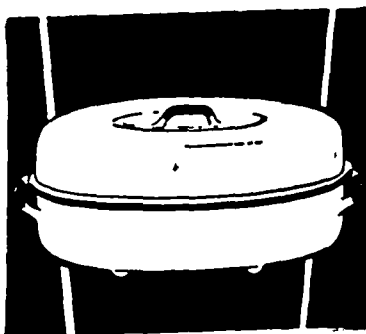
McClary Enameled Ware
Kettles, 80c to \$4.00.



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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

15

**McClary
ENAMELED WARE**

A Health Product of
**GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED**
Branches Across Canada



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

SEPTEMBER BUSINESS

September receipts of livestock on the St. Boniface market were abnormally light. This, of course, is in keeping with the records of the previous months of this year. The following is the standing of the first five firms:

1st—Co-operative	173 cars—22.1%
2nd—	108 cars 13.8%
3rd—	88 cars 11.2%
4th—	80 cars 10.3%
5th—	73 cars 9.3%

Export Business

It may interest our readers to know that our first shipment of cattle to Great Britain has landed. While full returns are not available at this time we gather from a cable message received this week that this venture is likely to be reasonably satisfactory. Our hope is to secure an opening on the Old Country market which will afford a permanent outlet for Canadian cattle. In order to do this we realize that an assurance of both quality and quantity to our overseas customers is essential.



Travelling?

For the benefit of those of our members who may be looking for immediate results in the way of improvement in cattle prices as a result of this effort on our part, we hasten to disillusion them. If the price levels which obtained here a few months ago were to be restored, without a correspondingly drastic rise in British prices, (which latter is extremely unlikely), it would be impossible for cattle to be exported to Great Britain profitably.

A Permanent Contact

A representative of one of the largest and most successful Old Country Co-operatives in a recent interview proffers this advice: "There is a tendency to be over impressed by current conditions. Begin to think of trade connections in terms of 10, 20 or even 30 years. The thing you lack here most is a dependable outlet for your product with fluctuations reduced as nearly to a minimum as possible."

If we have the courage and business sagacity as a producer organization to build up British trade over a period of years, rather than attempt to cultivate the American market which has proven fickle in the past, there is no doubt that something of permanent value can be achieved. Our immediate anxiety as a

marketing organization is to maintain a standard of quality in these shipments which will result in "repeat orders".

Feeder Cattle

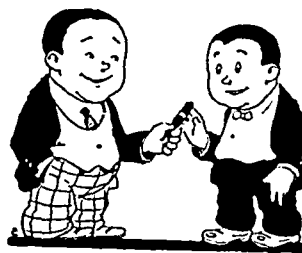
Financial assistance for the purchase of feeder cattle is being extended by the provincial government in Manitoba in the following way:

The government is loaning money to the Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, making it possible for that organization to extend its loaning facilities and also assisting it to reduce its interest charge on the cattle loans from eight down to seven per cent. The prospective buyer is required to furnish the initial handling charges on the shipment together with 25% of the purchase price of the stock at the time of delivery.

In regard to freight charges, the Provincial Government, the Dominion Government and the Railways have each agreed to pay 25 per cent. of the regular rate thus leaving 25 per cent. of the transportation costs to be defrayed by the buyer. For further information write our office or else write direct to the Manitoba Cattle Loan Co., Union Stockyards, St. Boniface.

Purchase Scheme for Brood Sows

While this organization realizes that any substantial increase in the hog population may result in lower price levels, still, in view of the urgent need of making profitable use of the coarse grains available in Manitoba we are encouraging our members to breed a reasonable number of sows this year.



Hand to Hand

For those who may find it necessary to secure brood sows from the public market, St. Boniface, we wish to draw attention to the fact that under certain conditions the Provincial Department of Agriculture are prepared to assist producers in securing sows to the extent of 75 per cent. of the purchase price. For further information in this regard write this office, or Mr. J. R. Bell, livestock commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Adult suffrage has not really rescued us from government by robber barons and condottieri; it has only rechristened them landlords and financiers to whom we still pay blackmail for their countenances, protection and rule.

—George Bernard Shaw.



**HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE . . .**

**MANITOBA
WHEAT POOL
CONVENTION**

Nov. 4th to 7th



**Attractive
Special
Rates**

**OUR HOUSE IS YOUR HOME
WHILE IN WINNIPEG**

If for a day . . . a week or a month . . . If residing or visiting . . . We would suggest that you make this your Home. Here you can enjoy comfort, comparable only in a finely appointed residence . . . There's quiet and rare good taste . . . Trained servants to do your slightest wish. Dining rooms, too, where one can enjoy a cuisine that would satisfy the most exacting appetite . . . There are many delightful rooms from which to select . . . or perhaps you prefer a suite. Railway depot and the business district are within easy reach . . . Will you give us a call?



ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL WINNIPEG MAN.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

DINNER DANCES ▲ SUPPER DANCES

**EARLE HILL'S
WEDNESDAY NIGHT CLUB**

**▲
AFTERNOON TEAS IN
THE NEW TEA LOUNGE**

ROYAL ALEXANDRA

**EATON'S
Fall and Winter Catalogue**

Offers Lower Prices Than in Many Seasons

It has long been recognized as an EATON principle that as goods are bought so they are sold. EATON customers receive the benefit of special purchases—of the economies that result through genuine cash prices—and changing conditions are not allowed to adversely affect the prices of goods catalogued. EATON'S Fall and Winter Catalogue has been assembled with this end in view, and prices in general are lower than in many seasons.

With the new increased tariff as announced, EATON'S Catalogue prices should be of special interest to our customers and provide a real shoppers' opportunity.

We have made provision for what we consider ample supplies of merchandise to cover our Fall and Winter requirements, and the prices quoted in our Catalogue will be maintained on these stocks.

We cordially invite you, when in Winnipeg, to visit our Mail Order Salesroom or our City Store.

**Write for Your
EATON Catalogue Now!
"The Price Guide of Canada"**



**1930-
1931**

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
CANADA**

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

UNDER TEST

We are under test. Every man and woman in Manitoba is faced with a decision: will we stick together in our co-ops and fight through—or will we go back to the old system that has landed us into the present tangle?

The members of our local consumers co-ops have, up to date, met each successive test by drawing closer together in their Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale. The test of today is more severe, more critical than ever.

At their last meeting the Board of your Co-op Wholesale thought it wise, in view of the situation, to still further cut overhead by suspending field service activities; thus the responsibility of keeping in close touch is more than ever thrown upon the local. We are under test.

The Price of Gasoline

Recently, representatives of your Co-op Wholesale met the new Minister of Finance to discuss the amended tariff regulations and how they affect our members. It is too early to report results; but we hope for the fulfilment of the promise that there will be no increase in the net tank-wagon price of gasoline to our co-op members. That means: your Co-op Wholesale must be able to get supplies on the same basis as formerly, turn them over to the local and so on to the member at no increase in price and no decrease in patronage saving.

It is going to test the metal of local co-operatives if the oil companies offer them gas at cut prices, but the companies may do just that; having the Canadian refineries they are in a position to do it.

History Repeating Itself?

Should the officials of the local co-ops fall for the bait, history will only be repeating itself if the

companies play them for a time and then land them, one by one. The gas and oil business is the foundation of the volume your co-op locals and Wholesale have built up, of the progress that we have worked together to make, of the patronage dividends that so many of the locals are turning back to their members—and of the surplus savings that, in due course, your Co-op Wholesale will yield to the locals.

If the capitalists can insert this thin edge of the wedge between the units of our co-op organization they will split it wide open right down the heart and use the pieces for their own profit. We are under test.

The Board instructed the executive to get in touch with the other provincial Co-operative Wholesales to consider the effect of the new tariff regulations on consumers. Arrangements are under way to make representations to the Dominion Government, backed by the united power of all co-operators, consumers and producers together.

A Mess of Pottage

Coal concerns are also bombarding our co-op locals with sales talk—striving to have them buy their supplies outside their Co-op Wholesale. It is plain that if we are ever to succeed in getting coal direct from the producer to the consumer to the advantage of both, we must stick together, concentrate all the buying power of our locals in our Co-op Wholesale and finally, by uniting with the Co-op Wholesales of the other Western provinces, go direct to the mine. This is the only way. To lose sight of this is to sell our birthright for a mess of pottage. We are under test.

Annual Meetings.

This year it is planned to hold the annual meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale about the middle of January. This means, of course, that the annual meetings of the co-op locals should be held somewhat earlier.



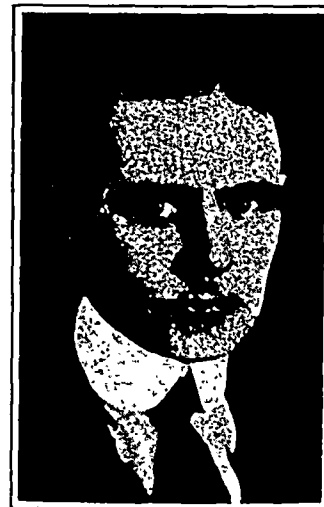
Weighed in the Balance

If locals will send to this office copies of resolutions they discuss, we will distribute copies to all the locals—so that our entire membership may consider them and instruct their delegates how to deal with them at the annual meeting of their Co-op Wholesale.

Apples and Anti-Freeze

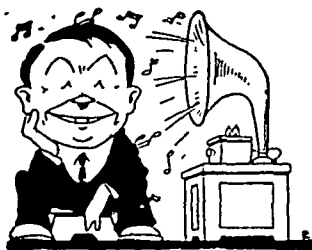
Your Co-op Wholesale has arranged for supplies of best quality apples in carload lots. And looking forward just a bit, we have also arranged with a reliable source to supply anti-freeze for our members—anti-freeze that we can put our "M.C.W." guarantee on. Prices will go out to interested locals on request.

ATTENDS CONFERENCE



A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Pools was invited by Premier Bennett to form one of the advisory party accompanying him to the Imperial Conference in London.

One of the questions to be discussed by the conference is the bulk buying of wheat by a special board set up by the British Government. The British Government has reserved any declaration of policy with regard to the marketing of wheat in connection with its general agricultural program, pending the discussion of the question at the conference.



How Does it Listen?

POOL FISHERMEN MEET

An important Fish Pool meeting was held in Winnipeg on September 25th. The delegates, representative of the entire membership, reviewed the situation and then, by resolution decided:

That their Pool should suspend marketing operations for one year; that the directors should arrange to wind up unfinished business; that they should retain their charter, turn their attention to building up their organization and work out plans for efficient operation in the future.

The reports submitted to the delegates disclosed that expenses incurred in the initial stages had been excessive. Members were emphatic in stating that the Fish Pool had amply demonstrated its potential value to the fishermen of Manitoba; they were equally emphatic in urging that the control of the organization must be in the hands of the producers; and they were practically unanimous in their conviction that, despite the difficulties presented by the nature of the industry, they could build up a close, balanced and effective organization. United in such an organization, the fishermen could secure the grading, transport and storage facilities necessary for successful operation and finally be assured a fair return for their work.

Indignant customer to butcher who had thrown a piece of meat on the scales—"Are you going to give me all that bone?"

Butcher—"No sir, I am going to charge you for it."

She—Love-making is just the same as it always was.

He—How do you know?

She—I've just been reading about a Greek maiden who sat and listened to a lyre all evening.



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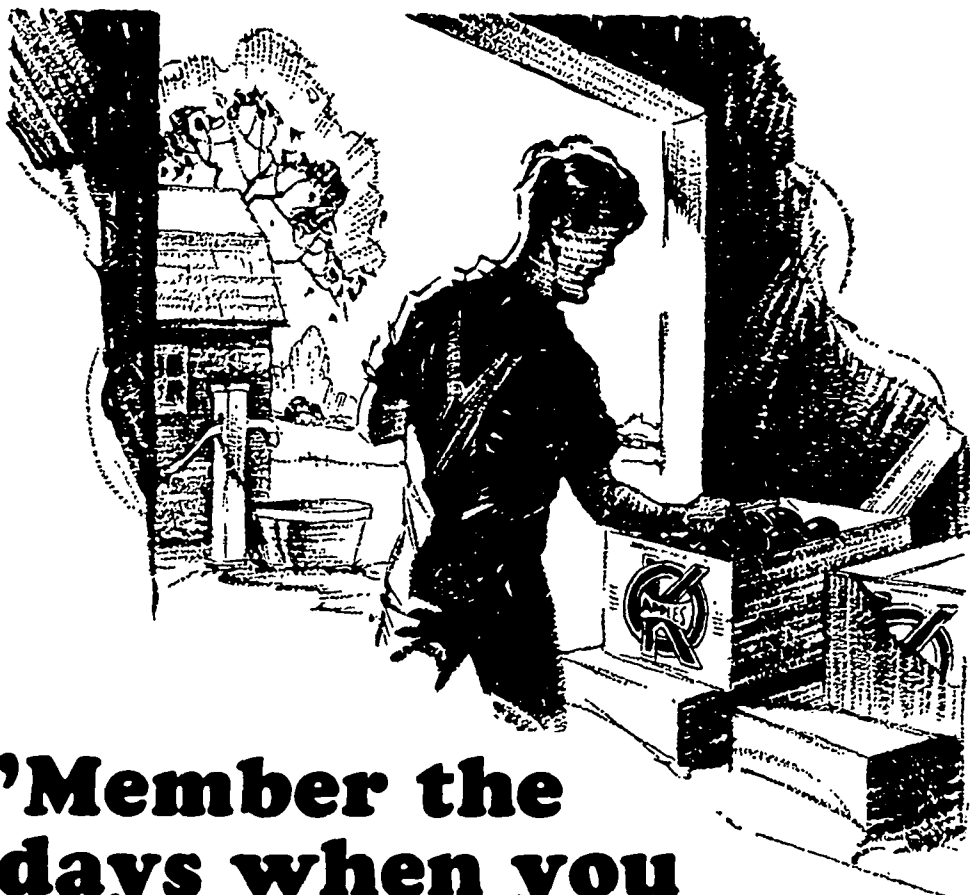
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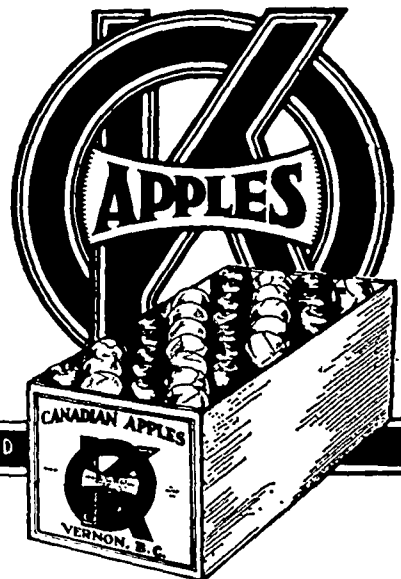
THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS LTD.
WINNIPEG



'Member the days when you reached for an apple!

EVERY time you went out—when you were young—didn't next to the seeds taste nice?—you even eat a seed or two! Today Apples have been brought to perfection by the "OK" organization and wherever you go the "OK" trademark is your guide for good apples. Let the children have plenty—and let the family eat plenty of sauce and dumplings and pies!

Your merchant has "OK's" now—buy sufficient—by the box! Write for a copy of "Apple Secrets" free.



ASSOCIATED GROWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LTD

Head Office - Vernon, B.C.

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

The serious situation in which the rural people of Manitoba find themselves as the result of the prevailing low prices for farm products found expression in a conference of U.F.M. district representatives held on September 30th, in Winnipeg. The conference was called on the initiative of the Portage District Board, who presented a memorandum which stated, in part:

"The conditions at present prevailing among the farmers of the Province of Manitoba demand the urgent consideration of sections of the community, and especially of the Provincial Government, and the financial and business interests with a view to the adoption of measures for their immediate relief.

"This conference realizes that debts are made to be paid, it has no thought of weakening the sanctity of the personal bond, but we contend that in a time like this when a calamity has fallen on the agricultural community, that the farmers should not be required to bear the whole burden. The business interests should realize that agriculture has no income and should adapt themselves to this condition—and to that end this conference asks the Government to set up an active, impartial and representative board of arbitration for the purpose of keeping the men on the land. In other words, this conference favors the immediate setting up of a Debt Adjustment Board."

The memorandum was adopted and the conference adopted a number of recommendations which will be submitted to a further conference of leading U.F.M. members and representatives of the financial and business interests involved which is being called by the Provincial Government and will take place on October 17th.

U.F.M. Finance

The Executive of the U.F.M. at a meeting held October 1st, instructed the secretary to advise

local members of the critical financial condition of the U.F.M. and to call for their assistance.

Owing to the inability of the Wheat Pool to pay over the membership subscriptions for which requisitions have been given, the revenues of the whole organization, central, district and local, are greatly depleted, and the Executive of the U.F.M. felt that in this critical situation a direct appeal must be made to the local membership to raise an emergency fund.

The appeal to the locals was sent out on October 5th, and at the time of writing, (October 11th) donations have been received from the Cordova, Anaton, Arden, Marais and Spruce Creek locals, while others have signified the intention to respond to the appeal. This indicates that the member-

ship is keenly alive to the necessity for maintaining the U.F.M. activities.

Fall Conventions

The following dates in October have been accepted by the districts for the Annual Fall Conventions: Neepawa District, Neepawa, 24th. Swan River District, Swan River, 28th.

Lisgar District, Thornhill, 28th. MacDonald District, Carman 28th. Selkirk District, Petersfield, 28th. Dauphin District, Dauphin, 29th. Souris District, Minto, 29th. Springfield District, Oak Bank 29th.

Portage District, Portage, 30th. Brandon District, Oak Lake, 30th. Provencher District, Marais, 30th. Marquette District, Anaton, 30th.

The Xmas Voyage of Your Dreams

REDUCED FARES

MODERN SHIPS

SAILINGS

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	Montcalm	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

THROUGH TRAINS DIRECT TO THE SHIP'S SIDE

Book Your Passage Now for the Choice of Accomodation.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED CHRISTMAS PARTIES

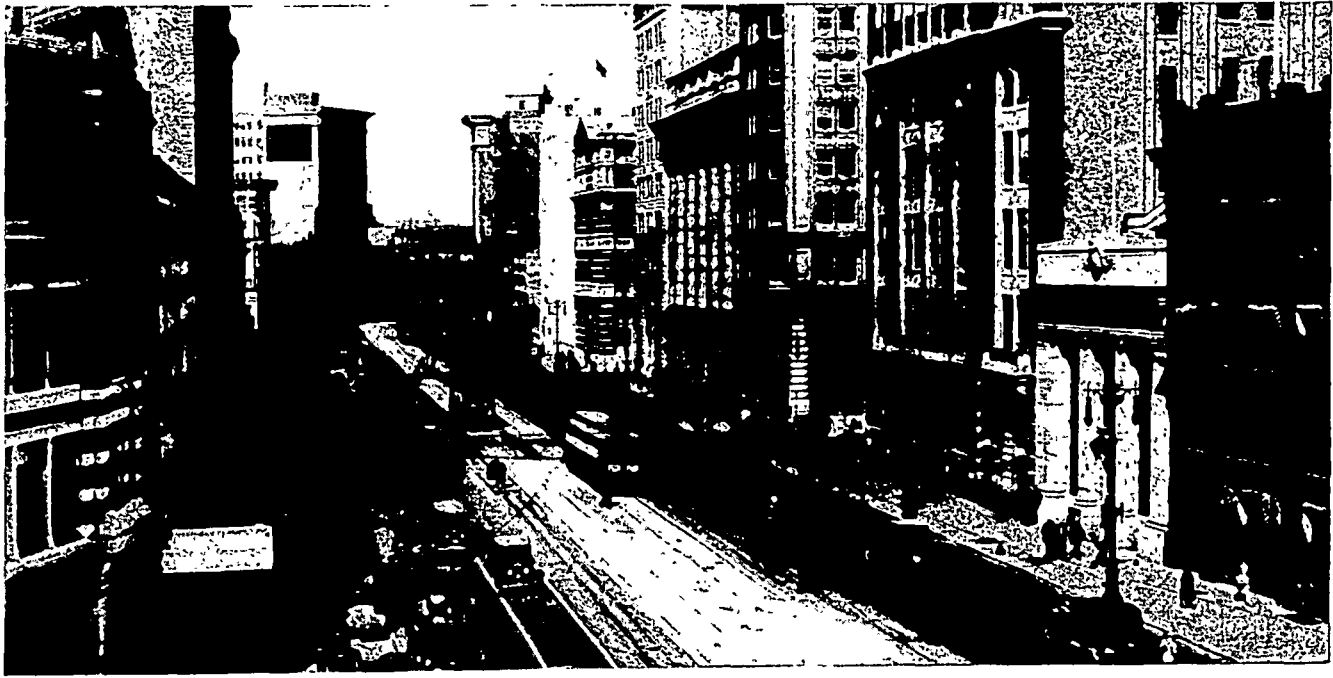
Travel with Mr. Swalwell, our Western Steamship Representative on the Duchess of York—Dec. 5th; or with Mr. C. A. Gilbert on the Duchess of Atholl—Dec. 16th. They will accompany you through to destination.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS



The City of Winnipeg Welcomes



View of Main Street from Corner of Portage Avenue

Manitoba Wheat Pool Delegates

Winnipeg is the meeting and convention centre of the West. It is the Capital of Western Canada and the largest grain centre in the world. By virtue of its geographical position it dominates, as a trade centre, the entire field of the west. More than 16,000 miles of railroads converge at Winnipeg. Two great railway systems have constructed over 500 miles of siding with a total storage capacity of 22,000 cars.

Torrents of wheat pour into Winnipeg

going eastward. All of the grain exported from Manitoba and most of the grain exported from Saskatchewan and Alberta is shipped through Winnipeg. In Winnipeg is situated the headquarters of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, in the Wheat Pool Building, one of the finest office buildings in the west. This western metropolis is the third largest city in Canada and has a population of 336,000. It is the logical meeting place for representatives of the great and progressive Wheat Pool organization.

◆

**The Wheat Pool is cordially invited to hold future
Meetings in Winnipeg**

DID YOU QUIT?

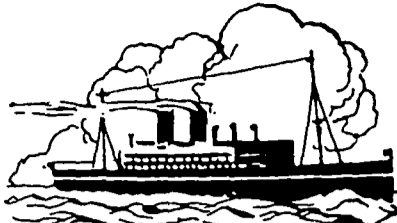
In all your years of farming
 Ever find the goin' tough?
 Ever felt yourself forsaken?
 Ever thought the world was rough?
 When you were on your home-
 stead
 Worked to night from early
 morn,
 Had two meals a day—of flap-
 jacks
 With syrup made from corn—
 Did you quit? NO!

On your first small bit of breakin'
 Where you struggled all day
 long—
 When the double-tree got busted
 And everythin' went wrong—
 When you had no feed to give 'em
 And your horses faded thin—
 When the grub was scant and
 scimpy
 And you fed upon a grin—
 Did you quit? NO!

When you got 'er all turned over
 And your crop stood straight
 and high
 And you saw the storm-clouds
 gather
 In that sultry mid-July—
 When your crop was slashed and
 flattened
 As it were, beneath a flail,
 And you saw your hopes go
 glimmerin'
 'Neath the thunder of the hail—
 Did you quit? NO!

And that fall when you were
 threshin'
 And you saw a cinder drop
 Burn the straw-pile—burn your
 buildin's
 And make charcoal of your
 crop—
 When the floods came in the
 springtime
 And the frosts came in the fall
 When the "hoppers" came in
 summer
 And you had no crop at all—
 Did you quit? NO!

When you were up against it
 Had no credit at the store—
 When you had no seed nor fodder
 And you couldn't buy no
 more—
 When you put pride in your
 pocket
 To the local banker went
 And he talked a bit insultin'
 And he charged you twelve per-
 cent—
 Did you quit? NO!



DURING DECEMBER

**LOW
 ROUND-TRIP
 FAIRES**

To the
OLD COUNTRY
For
CHRISTMAS
AND NEW YEAR

TO THE SEABOARD-LIMIT 5 MONTHS
SPECIAL TRAINS

*And Through Sleeping Cars direct to Ship's Side
 Leave Winnipeg 10.00 a.m. for W. Saint John, N.B.*

to connect with

S.S. Duchess of York Dec. 5 for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool
 S.S. Duchess of Richmond. " 12 " " " "
 S.S. Montclare " 13 " Cherbourg, Southampton
 S.S. Duchess of Atholl . . . " 16 " Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool

SAILINGS EVERY FEW DAYS DURING OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Through Sleeping Cars from Western Points
 Connecting with Special Trains at Winnipeg

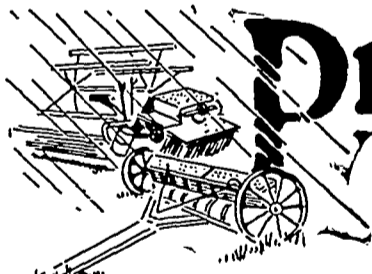
**For Choice Accommo-
 dation Make Your
 Reservation Now**

Full particulars from any Ticket Agent or write

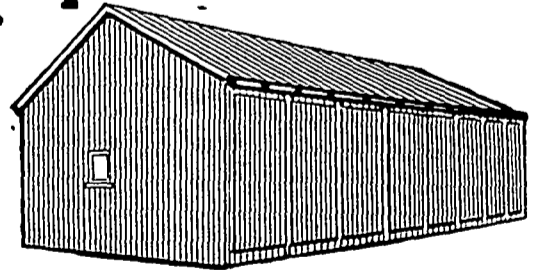
G. D. Brophy - - Dist. Pass. Agent, Calgary, Alta.
 J. W. Dawson - - " " " Regina, Sask.
 H. R. Mathewson Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg

Canadian Pacific

Carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques



**Protect Your
 Implements -**



Save money by hav-
 ing 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 in-
 formation on these low cost buildings. Write to nearest branch.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS

LIMITED
 WINNIPEG

Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria

When they foreclosed the mortgage
 On the place you'd worked for years—
 And you saw the home you'd builded
 Go a-tumblin' round your ears—
 When you had to start all over
 From the very first again
 Build up slowly from the bottom
 Through new years of sun and rain—
 Did you quit? NO!

When you're standin' with your neighbors
 And they depend on you—
 When our Pool is gettin' pounded
 Will we quit—or see it through?
 When from every side we're hammered
 By the forces we can't see—
 When they yell they've got us beaten
 What'll we do, you and me—
 Quit? HELL!
 . E. S. Russenholt.

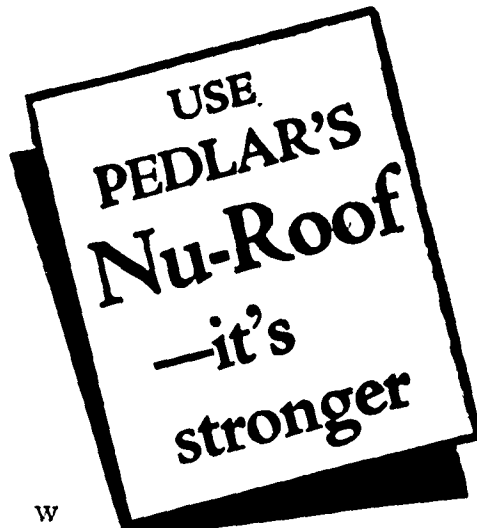
TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

of the night-sky, and, all spangled with glory, and speaking in the music of heaven, they brought the message of "Peace and Good Will" to humble shepherds and farm-labourers. Another legend tells of Wise Men, scholars of magic ("Magi") coming from the East with gifts of gold and perfumes for the Child of Bethlehem. Poor shepherds in dirty clothes, a rich Magi in superior suits, all were welcome. If anything, Jesus the Preacher, would give first place to the poor; for once he stood on a hill and cried aloud to a mass mostly of very common and simple folk:—

"Happy are you poor; for yours is the kingdom of God. Happy are you that hunger now, for you shall be satisfied. But alas! for you, the rich!"
 And in this Twentieth Century, the rich and the poor still form classes. But slavery is fast going, and great armies of the world's peoples are rising up, and saying that the Day of Poverty is declining, and the Day of Co-operation is advancing.

Yet one more legend let me tell, out of an old book called the "Book of James". It is said that, when Joseph and Mary came to Bethlehem, and Mary had gone to lie for rest in a cave, Joseph walked near the cave, and looked up and saw birds stop in the air



W

PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS

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

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

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

Winnipeg Office and Factory - 599 Erin St.

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

Efficiency and Economy are the Primary Principles of Progress

Being the largest exclusive Manufacturers in Canada of Grain Handling and Grain Cleaning Machinery, we are naturally in a position to supply efficient machinery along the most economical lines.

1930 Introduced Into the Pool Elevators at--

Sperling
 Croll

Clearwater
 Elm Creek

the new **STRONG-SCOTT PLANETARY HEAD DRIVE**, increasing the efficiency in the handling of the grain through the Country Elevators.

The **POOL TERMINAL AT ST. BONIFACE**, the **JAY-BEE MILL**, with **SYFON FEEDER**, being the most efficient and economical method of grinding.

The **POOL TERMINAL, FORT WILLIAM**, the **ROSCO AJAX OAT HULLER**, for separating the wild oat groats from the hulls, producing an economical feed, along the most efficient lines.

The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. LIMITED

"Everything for Every Mill and Elevator"

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

CALARY

without flying, and men at a meal hold their hands over dishes like statues, and sheep in the pasture suddenly stand still, and little goats open their mouths at a stream and yet they drank not. All things paused. At that moment, a light gleamed in the cave, and then faded, and then a little baby lay on the breast of Mary,—the baby that was to grow to Greatness. You see the meaning, do you not? The old style of things comes to a pause and an expectation. What is going to happen? The old time of wars and class-wars is passing away; and the little child of Promise, the little child of Together-ness

is born, and the world begins to see the glory.


STRONG SUPPORT FOR POOLS

Speaking to a joint meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade, Canadian Club and Empire Club, on Oct. 9, J. H. Woods, Calgary, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, spoke of the Wheat Pool as follows: "I do not hesitate to speak to you about the pool system of marketing. I have no brief for the Pool, nor any excuse or explanation to offer for any errors that it may or may not have made. Concerning these, I am not sufficiently expert to be

a judge. But it is my firm conviction that the Wheat Pool is the greatest stabilizer of the morale of the farmers of the west that exists today. To it in great measure these farmers have pinned their confidence and their pride as masters of their own commercial destiny, and in my belief, the destruction of that confidence, the psychological results that would inevitably follow upon an abandonment or even partial abandonment of the system that they themselves have created, would be an injury almost beyond calculation."

SAVINGS

SAVE...!



Get all the Benefit

Get the utmost benefit from your butter, egg or poultry money. Place it in a Savings Account with us. In a short time you will have a substantial sum you can use to obtain many of those things you have long wanted for yourself, your home and your family.

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

"Pointers on Bread Making"

A Booklet containing some new and simplified ideas on bread making. Sent free on request.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
Toronto — Winnipeg, Calgary.



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PURITY FLOUR

User No. 3FL72 Vankleek Hill

Less Feed but More Milk

"I think a clipping machine is a sound investment, paying for itself—yes, ten times its price in one clipping—Why? Because it eliminates the lice nuisance and naturally it takes less feed to keep cattle in good condition. Then the ease in keeping cattle clean and slick when clipped. It certainly reduces bacteria."

Ask Your Dealer to Show You
STEWART Clipping Machines

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.
Legal Adviser

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

**Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg**

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has many Activities. Only a few of these are indicated below. But a better understanding of these is desirable at present.

DAIRYING

The dairy industry in Manitoba is growing in volume of production and improving in quality of product. Manitoba creamery butter has made an unmatched record in its prize winnings; and the market for milk, cream, ice cream and cheese has shown continual expansion. The department has aided dairy production in the following fundamental ways:

Cow Testing.—Cheaper production is reached through weeding out the poor cows and raising heifers only from the good ones. The Dominion and Provincial Governments divide this work, the Provincial officer supervising the operations where there are too few farmers testing cows to form an association.

Better Care and Feeding.—The Department has consistently advocated liberal feeding and good care of cows, and provides speakers on these topics.

Grading.—The Department supervises cream grading at all creameries. Under this system the quality of cream delivered has been constantly raised, and better butter has been made. Cream is paid for according to value.

Inspection.—The Dairy Act imposes certain requirements upon dairy establishments—creameries, cheese factories, milk receiving and skimming stations. The Department, through its inspection staff, undertakes to enforce these requirements.

LIVE STOCK

Live Stock keeping is a branch of Manitoba agriculture which is of ever increasing importance. The Department is seeking to assist this industry in the following ways:

Elimination of Scrub Sires.—Scrub sires running at large are capable of working much havoc to the live stock industry. The Department seeks to enforce the Act prohibiting such freedom.

Renting Bulls and Boars.—The Department, under a carefully worked out plan, has rented pure bred bulls and boars to many organized groups of farmers.

Improving Animal Health.—There is considerable preventable wastage among animals from causes that, to the owners at least, are obscure. The Department employs a competent veterinary officer whose time is devoted to investigational work as to the principal causes of these losses, and to their relief. The Department also encourages the establishment of tuberculosis-free areas, and already a block of 2,931 square miles of Manitoba territory is organized as a T.B. free district.

The Department solicits correspondence upon agricultural matters. The activities mentioned above are only a few of those carried on. Address your enquiries: Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

HON. A. PREFONTAINE

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

Purchase and Sales Act.—Sometimes farmers wishing to improve their live stock holdings require assistance. To approved applicants the Department sells pure-bred bulls, rams and boars and approved bacon type sows on a half cash and half credit basis.

POULTRY

At this time of year the Department aids the turkey industry by inspection of flocks and banding of male birds on the basis of merit. During the remainder of the year other lines of assistance to poultry keepers are offered.

FIELD AGRICULTURE

Tremendous losses occur annually among our field crops. The Department seeks to lessen these by introducing registered seed, demonstrating better uses of the fanning mill, promoting field crop and summer fallow competitions, encouraging weed suppression through more systematic rotations and in other ways.

BEEKEEPING

Whatever profit is made from the honey crop is an extra gain which does not involve the use of extra land. Yet there are unprofitable, as well as profitable, methods of beekeeping. The Department carries on inspection for bee diseases; furnishes speakers for apiarists' meetings, and promotes better beekeeping methods. In honey production Manitoba now holds a prominent place.

HORTICULTURE

Every really good farm has a garden, and the Department constantly seeks to build up the horticultural interests. Nurseries are licensed and inspected to prevent the distribution of diseased nursery stock. Meetings are addressed, and experimental work along specialized lines is carried on.

TRAINING THE YOUNG

The hope for the agriculture of tomorrow lies in the boys and girls of today. The Department organizes and supervises Calf Clubs, Swine Clubs, Poultry Clubs and Clubs for youthful growers of Potatoes, Grain and Garden produce. The work of some of these clubs has been outstanding, perhaps the most notable achievement being the winning of first place for a carload of bacon pigs at the Royal at Toronto by the exhibit prepared by the boys and girls of Manitoba.

J. H. EVANS

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

THE BEAR IN THE MARKET

(From Page 4)

this five-year program, she is disposing of her surplus of commodity wealth wherever she can find markets. That is the explanation of the dumping of Russian grain. If the five-year plan works out without serious accidents and handicaps, by the end of 1932 Russia will be in a position to flood the world's markets with all kinds of natural products, including grain, and if the world will not meet her on a basis of reciprocal trading there is no doubt whatsoever that she will flood the markets. She will do this because she needs the capital. In this dumping process about which the world is now complaining so loudly Russia seems to be saying to the capitalistic world: "We have asked you for credits to help us to reconstruct our country's economic life. We want to do this because we want our country to furnish a good standard of living to all of its workers, agricultural and industrial. You have refused us the credits; you have thrown us back upon our own resources and we have therefore no alternative but to use your own competitive methods and to force our goods on the world's markets in any way we can. We know the capitalist system will not refuse goods at a bargain price; we know that if we put you in a way to make a profit you will not ignore the offer. As we expected, you are not refusing to accept our cheap goods and so we will go on offering them as long as that is the only way in which we can do business with you and get the capital necessary for the development of our country."

Remedy in Organization

The governments of the outside world may, however, refuse to allow their markets to be flooded with these cheap goods. They may bar them out by sundry legislative measures, but the world can never go on to peace and goodwill by such methods. If Russia were to get the credits that she requires in some other way than by dumping her goods it would be possible for her to consume at home the greater part of all her natural products. She would be able to lift the standard of living of her people and by doing it help those in other countries who are endeavoring to

The Road to the Bank

THE road from the farm to the Bank should be well worn: it is a safe road to travel and you will always find a welcome at this end.

Some day you may need assistance from the Bank to buy seed grain or to provide feed for your stock until marketing time. A Savings Account with us now is a good recommendation for future credit.

*You will like banking at the Royal***The Royal Bank of Canada**

3042

*Serving Canada Since 1869***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**

maintain a decent standard of living for the mass of their people. Unlimited, unrestricted, cut-throat competition is no longer regarded, as it was one hundred years ago, as a good thing for a nation, and if ever the world is to get security against war and international strife and to build soundly and permanently it will have to take the same steps to check competition that have been necessary within all modern nations. And this checking will not be effected by simply raising tariff barriers; the nations must get together to organize their international trade. The key to the whole situation is to be found in the principles and practice of co-operation and in all the efforts that are being made in the various countries to promote the good of

agriculture the greatest emphasis has been laid upon co-operative organization. The world is learning that only through co-operation in all its various phases can economic and social justice be secured. J.T.H.

Nobody!

A farmer pours a bushel of 65 cent wheat into the hopper. The bread trust makes sixty-two 10-cent loaves of bread from it. Who, besides the wage earner and farmer, gets the worst of the deal?

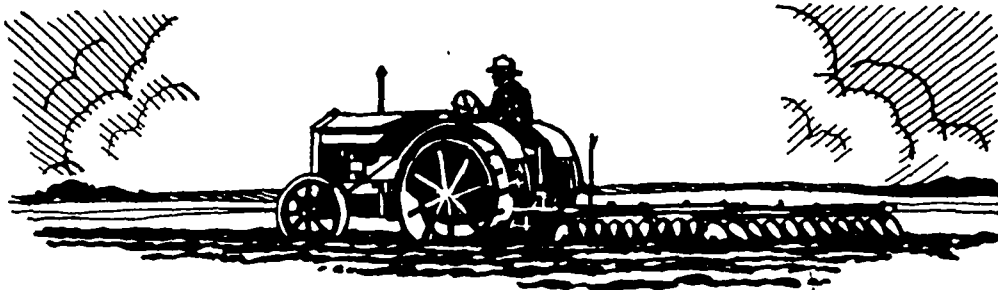
—Typographical Journal

"Why do you keep on applauding such a very poor play?"

"To keep myself awake."

Golfer: "Terrible links, caddy!"

Caddy: "Sorry, sir, these ain't links —you got off them an hour ago."



What could be sweeter in the fields than a good plug of the old, friendly **BRIER PLUG** Tobacco, always fresh in an air-tight wrapper? It's all tobacco, and no stems,— as the farmer has known since Macdonald's first made this plug when Canada was young.

There's a Card Picture with every Plug

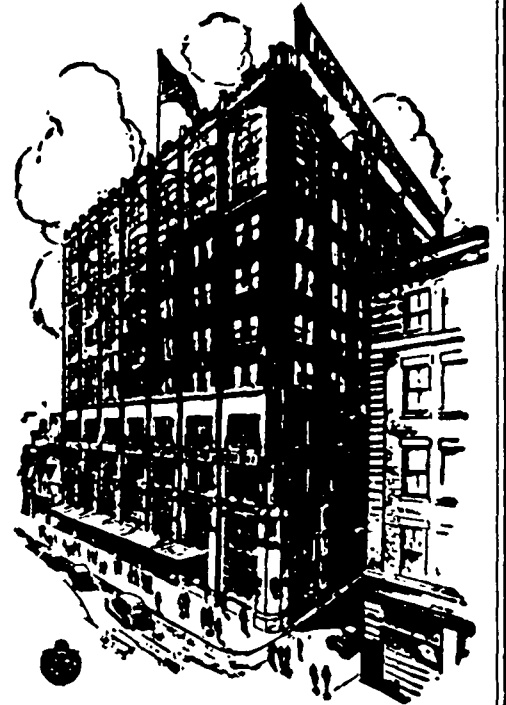
**NO STEMS
ALL TOBACCO**



**MACDONALD'S
BRIER PLUG**

The . . .
**Marlborough
Hotel**

Smith Street, Winnipeg



**Winnipeg's
Down Town
Hotel**

220 Rooms With Baths.

We specialize in Banquets, Dances, Conventions, Dinners and functions of all kinds.

Best business men's lunch in town, 60c.

Ladies' luncheon on the Mezzanine floor, 50c.

Coffee Shoppes open from 7 A.M. to 12 P.M.

**Let the Marlborough
Be Your Home When
Visiting Winnipeg**

F. J. FALL, Manager

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

Poultry

PURE BRED, LARGE BONE, SINGLE comb, Black Minorcas, cockerels, \$1.00 each. Mrs. Bruce McKenzie, Harding Man. 10-1

FOR SALE: A FEW PURE BRED WHITE Wyandotte pullets \$1.00, cockerels \$1.50. Good 1 year old hens \$1.00. Good laying strain. Bronze gobblers from 36 pound Government banded tom \$5.00, hens \$3.50 until November 15. Guinea fowl \$1.00 each. Mrs. G. T. Bent, Lauder, Man. 10-1

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, Myers strain, \$1.00 each. Wisconsin incubator, 120 egg, \$12.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 10-1

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.

Miscellaneous

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE—3 YEARS old, papers go with him \$80.00. T. G. Carter, Millon, Man. 10-1

BARGAIN MUSIC — McDANIELS LATEST songs. 25c-4-\$1.08. Glenwood Kyle, Carman, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE — HAY REASONABLE MAR-ket price. Midland Redtop, and timothy. J. A. Stadnek, Arborg, Box 76, Man. 10-1

WHY WORRY ABOUT GRAIN PRICES buy Holsteins--young stock for sale. F. Head, Strathclair, Man. 10-1

CHOICE BERKSHIRE APRIL FARROW either set \$20.00 during October, after October 31st \$25.00. Also one 18 months boar at extra good \$40.00. A. W. Heritage, Harmsworth, Man. 10-2

TO SETTLE ON ESTATE WILL SELL registered Quebec crossed Ontario minks. Kits with pedigree. Very reasonable, Enquire. Fred Birsilla, Ross, P.O. Man. 10-2

AUTO-KNIT SOCKS GIVE SATISFACTION. 5 oz. work socks, .75c pair; 3 oz. Old Time socks, 65c, worsted socks 55c prepaid. Miss Gertie Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. 10-2

SELLING THREE PURE BRED HEREF-ord bulls, born 1930. Ed Jakeman, Roblin, Man. 10-1

SELLING HIGH GRADE VIOLIN CHEAP. Write C. Hardy, Carman, Man. 10-1

FOR SALE: REGISTERED SUFFOLK rams, two year old, Oxford ram, one year old. \$20.00 each. Pure-bred Bourbon Red turkeys, May hatch, toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00 each. White Rock cockerels \$1.50 each. Jos. Lewis, Cypress River, Man. 10-1

WANTED—3-4 TYPE 14 INCH FURROW engine gang plow, John Deere or Cockshutt. Must be in good condition. Apply Alexander McPhail, Vista Man. 10-1

A colored boy was strolling through an American cemetery reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to one which read, "Not dead, but sleeping."

Scratching his head, the negro remarked: "He sure ain't fooling nobody but hisself."

"Have you any references?" the lady of the house asked the applicant for a job as cook.

"No, ma'am," said the applicant, "I tore them up."

"Tore them up? How foolish!"

"You wouldn't think so, Ma'am, if you'd seen them."

FLOWERS ALL WINTER—TOP GRADE Bulbs—Hyacinths 15c and 20c each; Narcissus—7 different 50c; Tulips 50c doz.; Collection—2 Hyacinths, 5 Single Tulips, 5 Double Tulips, 7 Narcissus, 3 Grape Hyacinths. All postpaid \$1.40; double quantity —\$2.60. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 10-1

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

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING an early marriage please write: S. Chambers, Beulah, Man. 10-3

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, 10228—108th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 6-5

RUBBER GOODS

of all kinds mailed in plain sealed envelope. We pay postage. Write for mail-order price-list. Saving 50%. Dept. M, Novelty Rubber Company, 11 Chatham St., Hamilton, Ontario.

FOR SALE: HEREFORD BULL 17 MONTHS \$130. Bull calf 5 months, \$55.00. Sire Jefferson Fairfax, No. 61453. 1st prize bull, Brandon Winter Fair, 1928. Arnott Bros., Roblin, Man. 10-1

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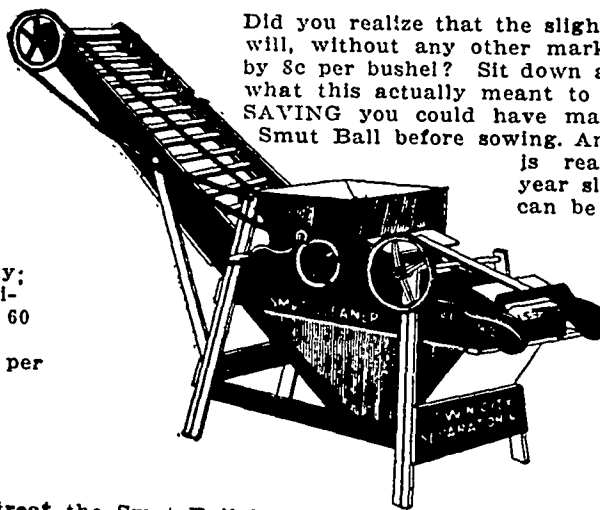
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YOU CAN'T AFFORD THIS BIG SPREAD—PARTICULARLY WHEN YOU CAN SAVE IT!!



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

Did you realize that the slightest trace of SMUT in your Wheat will, without any other marketing influence, lower your grade by 8c per bushel? Sit down and figure out in dollars and cents what this actually meant to you on this year's crop. What a SAVING you could have made, had you only got rid of the Smut Ball before sowing. And in a year when REAL MONEY is really needed! Don't let another year slip by when this FOUND PROFIT can be yours with the help of

THE Bull Dog Smut Cleaner

Don't treat the Smut Ball because elimination has proved, over the years, to be the only safe method. The BULL DOG SMUT CLEANER absolutely

kills separates and floats out Smut Balls, Wild Oats, Crow Foot, and other light seeds and makes Durum immune to Bunt. The BULL DOG is the only successful TESTED, TRIED and PROVEN machine for Oats and Barley, as well as Wheat. Why experiment?

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

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

Hart-Emerson Co. Limited

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

"INTERESTING NEWS FOR CANADA"

(From Page 11)

kind, and when so much is being said about stimulating direct trading between Canada and the Old Country, and when even our co-operative friends say to us, "We buy your wheat, why don't you buy the goods we produce?", the co-operators on this side feel like saying that if \$860,000 could be advanced by the S.C.W.S. to the Russian co-operative movement and the goods actually delivered although not paid for, there is surely nothing unreasonable in the Canadian co-operators asking them to lend a helping hand to a much less extent than \$860,000 toward the development of the co-operative movement in Canada.

At the co-operative school which was held in Winnipeg last June there was a splendid exhibit of the goods made by the S.C.W.S. (See the picture of it on page 11). Co-operators who saw that exhibit talked regretfully of the inability of the co-operative

(Turn to Page 34)

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MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 160 Water St., Wpg.

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BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

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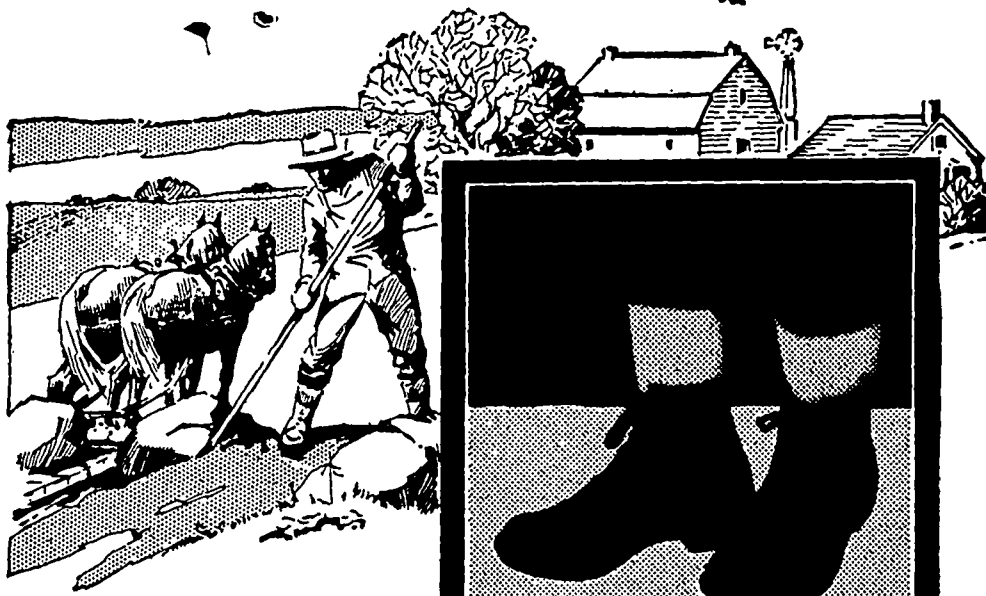
Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000

Resources \$275,000,000

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

908

Work in comfort with MINER RUBBERS



MINER RUBBERS not only keep your feet warm and dry but they are comfortable and easy to work in.

Farmers all over Canada wear Miners and praise them as the finest fitting, longest wearing rubber footwear they can buy.

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"Monitor" waterproof rubber shoes are built on lasts that fit to give solid walking comfort.

They are strongly reinforced and the Miner "Pressure Curing" process binds the different parts firmly together to insure long satisfactory wear.

All Miner rubber boots and heavy shoes are "Pressure Cured."

Ask for "Miner's"

THE MINER RUBBER CO. LIMITED

84

MINER RUBBERS

KEEP THE FEET DRY

"INTERESTING NEWS FOR CANADA"

(From Page 33)

movement in Canada to import such goods. The importation in any practical sense must be in considerable volume, and not one of our consumers' co-operative societies is in a position to purchase in that volume. It could be done, however, with some help from the British wholesale societies and no doubt in the course of time when our consumer movement has grown it would be possible to transform such a temporary expedient into a Canadian co-operative wholesale society.

Yes, it was interesting to know that the S.C.W.S. had purchased wheat from Russia, but it was nothing unusual. We would like to see an announcement in the Scottish Co-operator that the S.C.W.S. or the English C.W.S. or the two of them in a joint enterprise, had decided to open a wholesale warehouse in Winnipeg to supply co-operatively produced goods to Canadian co-operative societies. Then indeed would we repeat with the representative of the Scottish Co-operator "This will be interesting news for Canada." J.T.H.

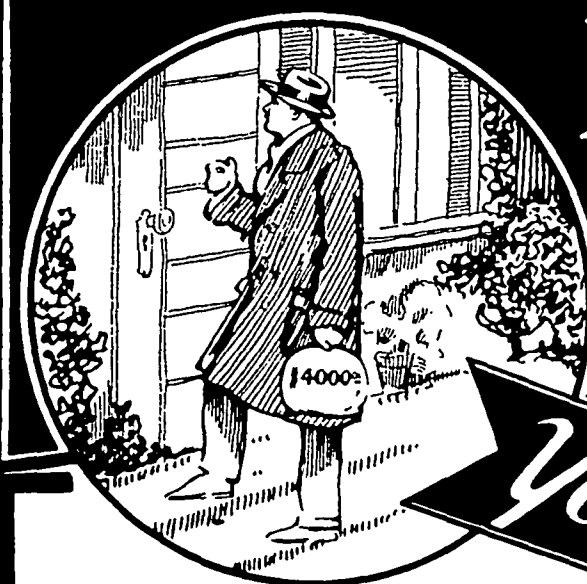
You Can Own

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

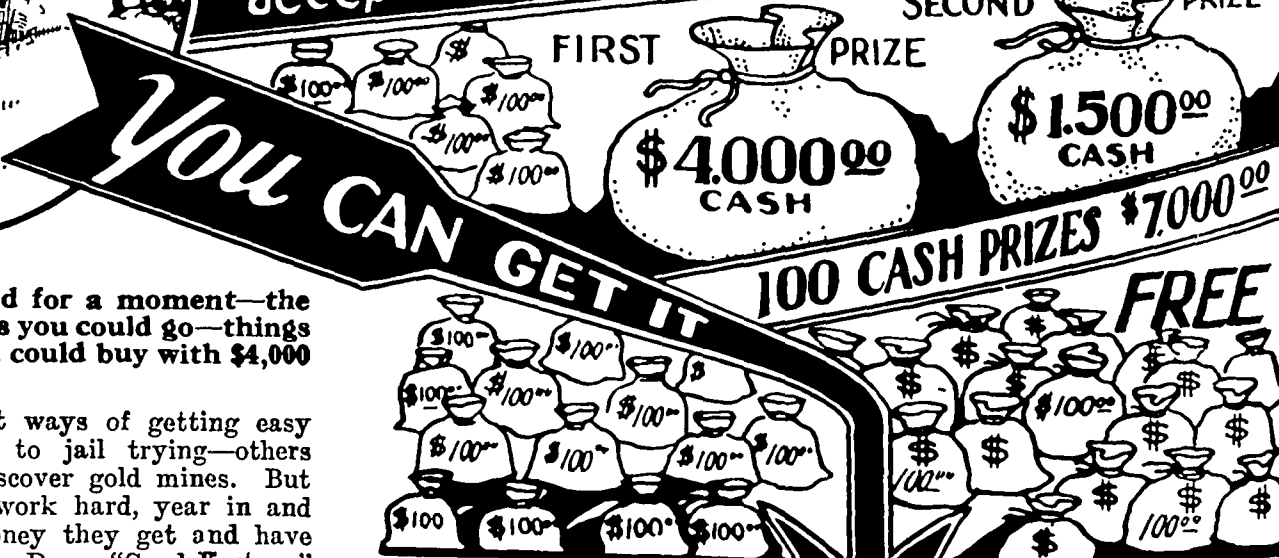
Such Dividends will buy Additional Insurance or Reduce Subsequent Premiums or Accumulate on Deposit, Bearing Interest.

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

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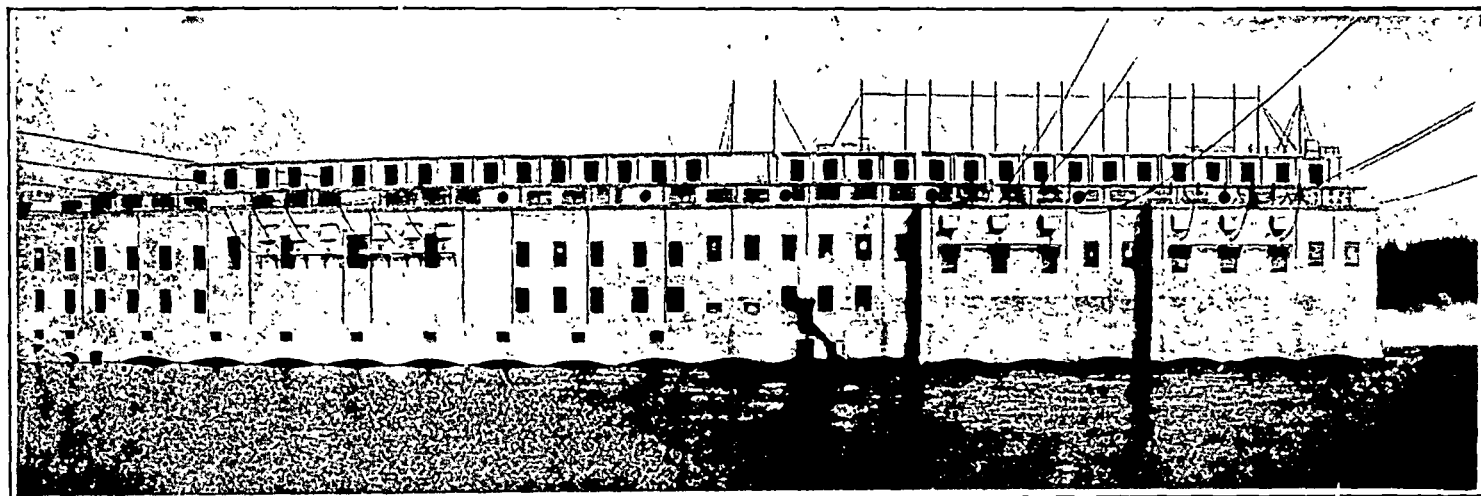
Please mail me full particulars of your 15th Annual Prize Competition.

Name

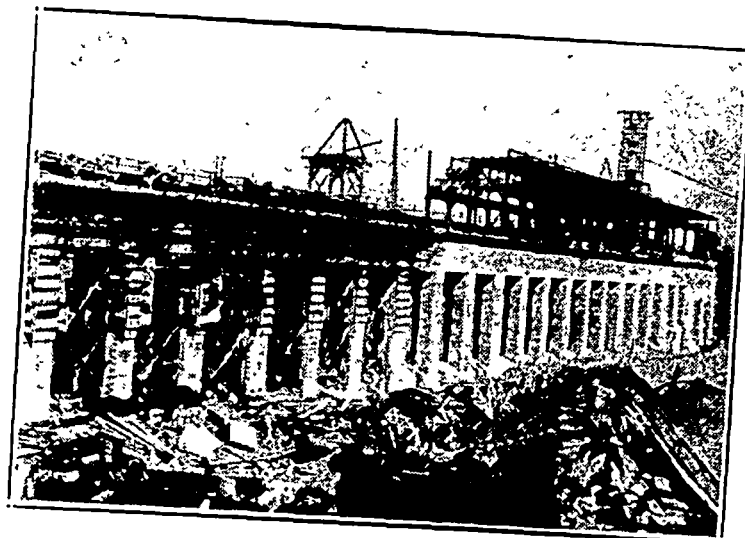
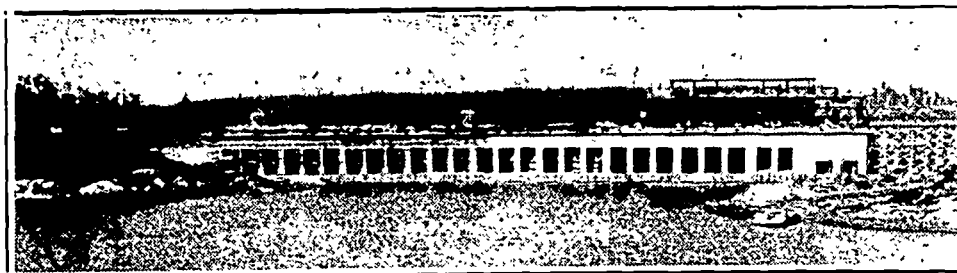
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The City of Winnipeg Hydro Electric System

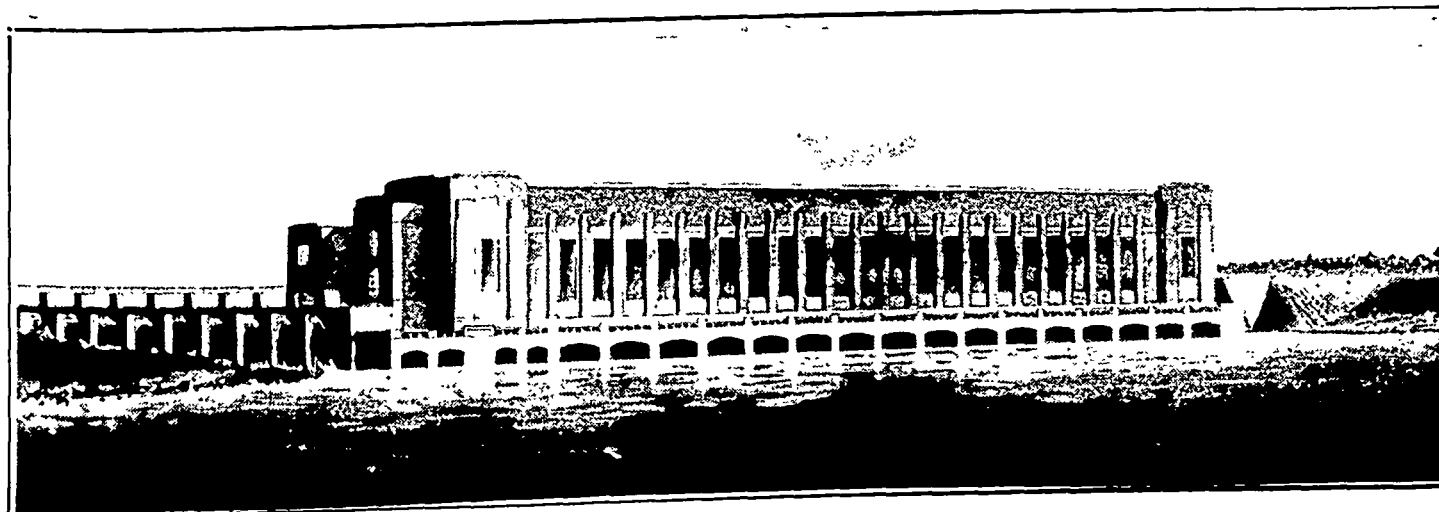
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Above
Views of Construction Work at Slave Falls



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