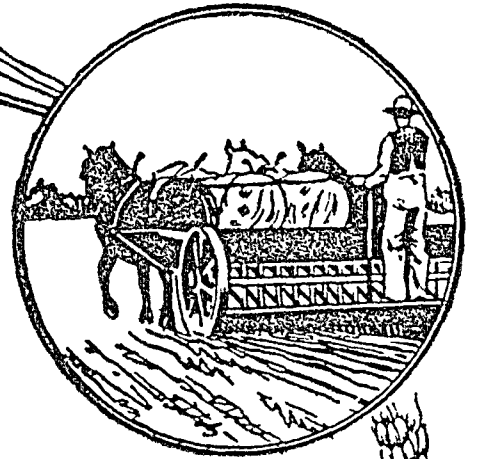
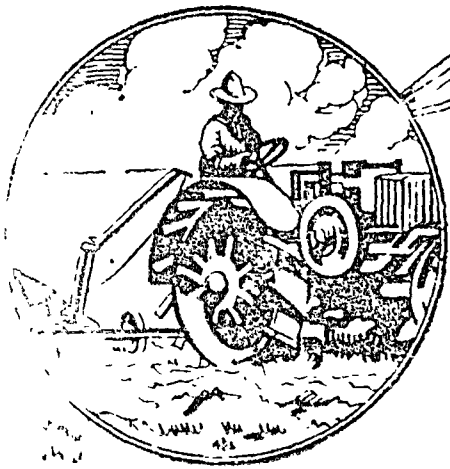


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

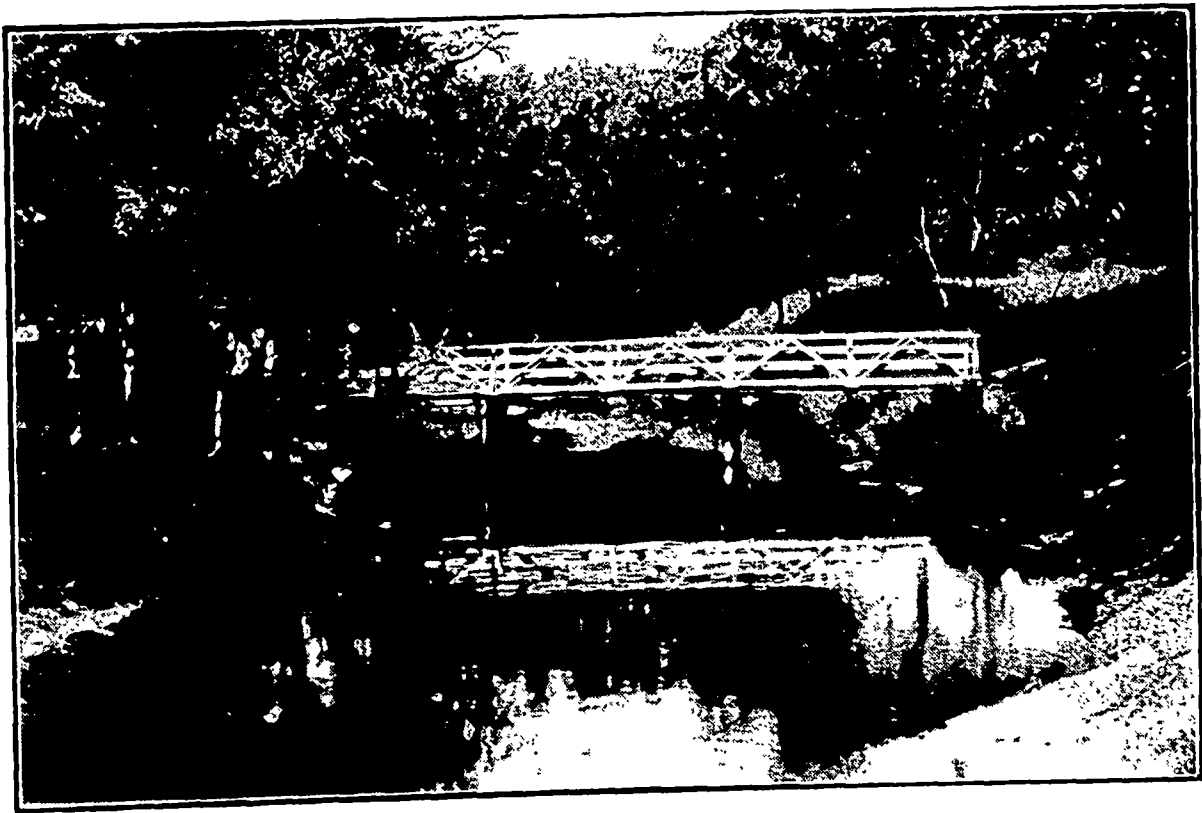
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WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER, 1930

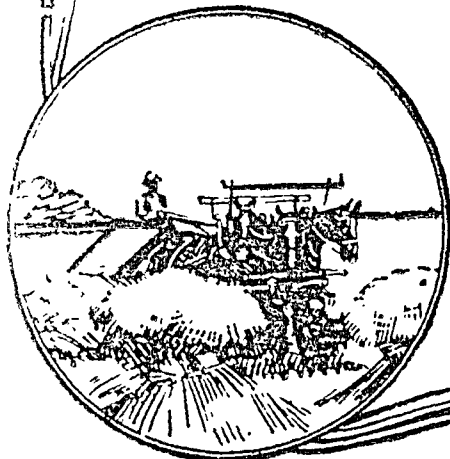
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BEAUTIFUL MANITOBA



Plum Creek Bridge, Souris





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

November 8th, 1930.

To Farmers and Their Families,
Everywhere in Canada.

Bettering the Market for Your Produce.

Of recent years we have all come to realize how closely linked together—how mutually interdependent—are the interests of the several classes that form our nation. No one class can achieve prosperity but what every other class shares in the benefits. And no one class can experience a setback without every other class losing in some way or other.

Right now, unemployment in industrial centres is seriously affecting your market. Milk, butter, eggs, and meats all show a falling-off in consumption because the buying power of some hundreds of thousands of the would-be consumers of such products has been greatly reduced.

The reason so many people are out of work is that Canadian factory production has had to be curtailed. And one of the main reasons for that, in turn, has been the thoughtlessness of all us Canadians in buying imported merchandise, when we might just as well have bought merchandise made in Canada by Canadian labour.

In proportion as our factory production can be increased, the market for all kinds of farm products is bound to improve. And you can help bring that about very easily, very quickly, by deciding from now on to favour Canadian-made products over imported products in all your buying.

If all you people living on farms were to give the "Produced-in-Canada" movement your whole-hearted support, it follows as a matter of course that the benefits to yourselves would be immediate and substantial. Canadian factory employment would go up with a bound, the buying power of Canadian factory workers would be greatly increased, with the result that farm produce of every kind would sell in larger quantities and at better prices.

As regards the thousand-and-one kinds of merchandise ordinarily bought from retail stores, there is no way of telling how large would be the volume of production that you farmers could switch from workshops outside of Canada to workshops in Canada. But in one line of production, where you are the sole purchasers, the figures are available, and the story they tell is exceedingly significant.

For the fiscal year ending March 31st last, you farmers purchased imported agricultural implements to the amount of \$30,000,000 at wholesale valuation. Now for every dollar of value in those imported implements, at least fifty cents represented what was paid in wages to the workers who made those implements, or who made the parts and materials entering into them. So if, instead of buying imported implements you had bought Canadian-made implements, by that one transfer of business alone you would have added \$15,000,000 last year to the buying power of the very people who are the best customers you have for your milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits and meats.

Isn't it obvious from this that if you were to govern all your buying on the "Produced-in-Canada" principle you could increase the buying power of your customers by some hundreds of millions of dollars? And if you did that wouldn't you be enlarging and strengthening the market for your own produce enormously?

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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A Canadian Co-operative Menu

By J. F. Booth, Commissioner of Agricultural Economics,
Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in "The Co-operative Marketing Journal"

Let us assume that we are preparing a menu for a full course dinner. We will need to start with some celery, lettuce or radishes, which we can obtain from co-operative associations in either Ontario or Quebec. Perhaps you would like to start with half a cantaloupe and if so we will get in touch with an association near Leamington, Ontario. If a fruit cocktail is desired we can get our fruits from the United Fruit Companies which operate in Nova Scotia, one of Canada's eastern provinces, or from the Niagara packers of Ontario, or the Associated Growers' of British Columbia. The apple area of the latter province is north of the apple section of Oregon and Washington.

Vegetable soup may be had from the products of farms in various regions of the east and handled by several associations. The entree may be whitefish from the Co-operative Fish Association of Manitoba, one of the three prairie provinces, or salmon from the waters surrounding the famous Gaspé peninsula, where a number of co-operative fish marketing associations function as a part of the Quebec Co-operative Federee.

For the meat course we can call on the Canadian Livestock Producers, a Dominion-wide federation of provincial livestock associations, for a roast of beef, a shoulder of pork or a leg of lamb. If our choice runs to fowl let us go to the Saskatchewan Poultry Pool for turkey, or to similar associations in Alberta and Manitoba or again we might have the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange at St. John, New Brunswick, furnish us with chicken.

Our potatoes will come from Prince Edward Island, Canada's Island province on the extreme east where a single co-operative association handles most of the potato crop. Other vegetables may be had from the Ontario Turnip Pool, the Ontario Onion Pool, or from other local associations. Bread from the wheat handled by the Canadian Wheat Pool, the world's largest co-operative marketing association; butter from the creameries of the United Farmers of Ontario, the Co-operative Federee of Montreal, the Manitoba Dairies, Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co., Alberta Dairy Pool or the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association of Vancouver on the far west coast. Any one of several other associations might just as well have been called upon for butter.

For desert let us have blueberry pie a la mode. This pie is made from blueberries grown in the

all kinds of products grown in Quebec. The ice cream may come from any one of the several dairy associations already referred to. Our menu may also include side orders of honey of the famous Beekist brand from the Ontario Honey Producers, maple sugar or syrup from a large association at Plessieville, Quebec, or cheese from the United Dairymen's Co-operative of Ontario.

If you are satisfied with milk as a beverage any one of many associations in different provinces will provide the supply but if you insist on tea or coffee we must draw upon other places for our supply. We can, however, buy these products from any one of several hundred co-operative associations that deal in farm and household supplies.

So much for the food products of these Canadian Co-operative Associations. Varied as these



An S.C.W.S. Exhibit of their Products at Brandon Fair

Lake St. John Country several hundred miles north of Quebec City and marketed by the Co-operative Federee which handles

are they do not represent all the products handled co-operatively. You may for example clothe yourself and obtain your

woollen goods from the products of Canadian sheep ranches handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, an association which markets the clip of small and large flocks in every province of Canada, or if you are visiting Canada you may take back as a souvenir a black fox skin, a product for which Canada is famous and which may be obtained through a co-operative association. If you play golf in Canada or the United States, a pastime which I admit is not particularly popular among farmers, you may learn upon inquiry that your greens are made from bent grass seed produced in Prince Edward Island and handled by a farmers' association there.

I have not yet done full justice to the variety of co-operative activities carried on by Canadian farmers but have perhaps said enough to indicate that Canada produces a very large assortment of agricultural products and that most if not all of these are handled in part at least by agencies owned and operated by producers.

The organization set-up and operating policies of these Canadian associations, scattered across an area of several thousand miles, are just about as varied as one would find in a group of associations in the United States similarly scattered. In general, however, they are very much like those you are familiar with, or are members of, in your own state or region. This is not peculiar when we realize that production and marketing conditions together with the attitude of Canadians and Americans toward economic matters are very similar: perhaps more similar in regions directly north and south across the border than in regions east and west in either country. For example the attitude of New York and Ontario farmers toward co-operative marketing is likely to be more nearly the same than is that of the farmers of Ontario and Alberta or New York and Montana.

Canadian Governments, both provincial and federal, have encouraged co-operative activity among producers. To this end assistance has been given for organization purposes. Grants and guarantees have been made.

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RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE

In the grain areas of the south one still sees the scattered peasant "strips"; one still sees the bent backs of women harvesting with sickles and binding by hand in the scorching sun; one still sees them in the village winnowing with hand-flails on a Biblical threshing-floor and throwing the chaff into the wind. But what is peculiarly striking is the large area which within the period of a single harvest has been amalgamated into large fields, considerably vaster than one is used to see in England. What can hardly be imagined until they have been seen are the new State farms such as the famous **Gigant** in North Caucasus (a large, but by no means an isolated, example), ploughing some 250,000 acres of virgin steppe with 300 tractors; in extent as large as an English county; its single fields, worked entirely by machinery, stretching as far as the eye can see.

In the early months of the year, it is true, a large part of this "collectivization" of peasant holdings was a matter of paper figures; and when in the spring, following Stalin's classic letter, coercive

methods were sternly abjured in the formation of collective farms, crowds of peasants reverted to their individual property and their scattered strips. But since then the collectivization movement seems definitely to have been stabilized, and in many areas to be on the upward march again; and already a quarter of the peasant households are organized in "collectives," and a half of the marketed grain surplus this year comes from State and collective farms; whereas a year ago the larger of these two figures was not above 12 per cent.

It is scarcely surprising that an economic revolution of this magnitude should provoke those symptoms of stringency, so reminiscent of war-time, which the foreign visitor views with such distaste. The essence of these difficulties which are so evident on the surface consists in the so-called "goods famine" and in the shortage of equipment of every kind.

Historic Pattern Emerges

As an important contributory factor, the very nature of the agricultural changes through which Russia has been passing is respon-

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AUSTRIAN STATE WHEAT MONOPOLY

It has been decided that the Austrian Government should present to Parliament, as soon as possible, a legislative scheme for the organization of a State monopoly of wheat and flour. The resolution does not desire that complete control should be obtained as during the war, but, on the contrary, that the national commerce should be totally independent of the control.

The idea is that there shall be established a separate economic institution charged with the business of importation on account of the State. All persons desirous of importing wheat will address their requirements to this organization and will obtain the wheat of the quality and the quantity asked for. An average price between the cost of production of Austrian wheat and the price of the world market will be calculated, and this must be accepted by all the importers as the basic price. Apart from that, the fixing of prices will be entirely free.

Nevertheless, it is possible that this organization can exercise a strong influence on the commercial policy of neighboring countries, for if these latter should close their markets to the industrial products of Austria, the importing organization will quite simply refrain from buying its wheat there. Industry will thus be protected without creating any new tariffs. Anyway, this proposal is regarded as being an interesting attempt to overcome the difficulties of customs duties and to substitute new forms for old ideas.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Board of the Manitoba Pool, following the annual meeting, C. H. Burnell was re-elected president; P. Bredt was re-elected vice-president, and W. G. A. Gourlay was elected to the executive which is composed of these three officials. The executive represents Manitoba Pool on the Board of the Central Selling Agency. F. W. Ransom was re-appointed Secretary of the Pool.



CHAPTER 11.

THE MONKS WHO MADE HAY

A high cliff; a cave in this cliff; in the dark hole dwelt a young man, clad in shaggy skins. Goatherds and shepherds who climbed the steep hill, and saw the rough figure standing in the cave at first thought it was a wild beast. But the beast cried, in a jolly voice,—“Come hither, brothers!” The rough figure was Benedict, an Italian youth who had fled from the noisy streets and shops of the city of Rome, and, amid the hills and glens, forty miles from Rome, he lived alone, and thought of life, death, the Cross, and heaven, and he prayed much. But you see that, when the goatherds and shepherds came nigh, he did not fall back into loneliness; he called to them as brethren, and he spoke to them concerning God, and duty, and brotherhood. Benedict had been born, in a family of the noble class, in 480.

The Order of Benedictines

We have met him as a hermit, or lone man. But men joined him in a quiet together-ness of the valley, where they built twelve huts; and every day they chanted psalms, and read Latin writings on parchment, and (take note!) they handled spades and shovels, and worked in gardens, and carried buckets of water, and cleaned their own huts, and got their own simple meals of bread, vegetables and a little wine, and lived as neighbors to the herdsmen of the Italian mountains. Years passed. This group of labouring men of the psalm, and the shovel, built a large house on Mount Cassino; and they formed a co-operative society, or Order, of monks, with Benedict as their Abbott, or Father. They were Benedictines; and in 1930, Benedictines still work under the skies of Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada and elsewhere. The young man in the

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.

cave would gaze in wonder at the world of today!

In the monastery of Cassino, all the pious co-operators obeyed the Father’s Rule, or Regula (regulation), whether for hours of prayer and chapel singing; or for going to bed in the silent cells, or rising up, or labour. Each brother, unless ill, must



Saint Benedict

labour about five hours a day. In Benedict’s Regula, the word ran sharp and clear: “Idleness is the Enemy of the Soul.” In a world of forests, marshes, pastures, fields, cottages and cities, was there not business enough for millions of hands, millions of hearts, millions of minds?

“Go and work,” said the Father to a man who came to him, saying he was tired of the bad world; and Benedict gave him an iron bill-hook, with which to clear away brushes in order to make a plot for growing vegetables.

Coming of Totila

The shovel and the spear met one day. The monk and the warrior met. That is to say, Benedict met Totila. Up the steep hill came a clatter of soldiers, their iron weapons gleaming.

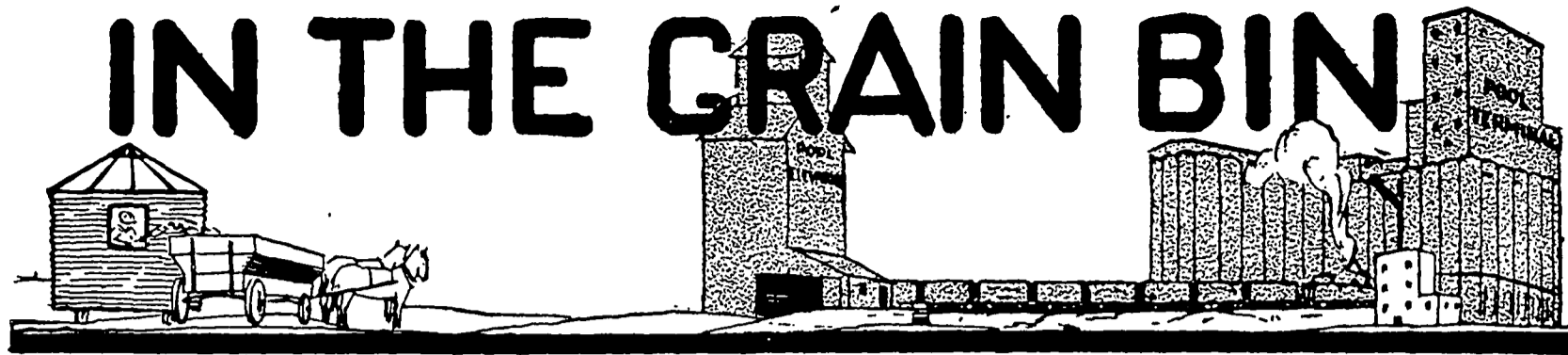
Men of the Baltic lands they were, and Totila led them in gangs of plunder and fire over Italy, into Rome; and now the blonde bearded Totila had come to see the black-coated monks of the shovel, the farm, the chapel, the Rule. Totila the War Man bowed to Benedict the Peace Man; and the Abbot, with kindness in his voice and eye, begged the Ostrogoth warrior to show mercy to the folk of the valleys and villages. The voice of Benedict did not stop war; but it helped; every whisper of Together-ness helps, in the sixth century or the twentieth.

Saint Scholastica

Once a year, in the shelter of trees in the hill-side, Benedict met his sister, whose name was Scholastica; and she was the leader of a company of nuns. In the year 543, they met as they had a year before, and they talked of the world, and its people, and of the way that led upward to light and love. He rose to go. She asked him to stay, for a storm of thunder and lightning had broken; and he stayed in the safety of a hut, and brother and sister spoke in communion till the day dawned, and the shades of night passed away; and they bade farewell; and next year, they did not meet; Benedict and Scholastica,—“Saint Benedict”, people say in 1930; and “Saint Scholastica”,—were both dead; and folk, rich and poor, blessed the memory of these labourers.

“Idleness is the Enemy of the Soul,” said the Father. In his house on Cassino, each shovel, each bucket, each cup, each dish, each pen for writing, belonged to the Co-operation, not to any one person. None was high-class; none was low, aristocrats became monks; slaves became monks; each smiled in friendship, each wielded the shovel. The Regula said: “No one of noble birth may be put before one who was formerly a slave.”

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By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

A TIME FOR FORTITUDE

This will be the so-called Convention or Annual Meeting number of "The Scoop Shovel" and, in view of the fact that a good part of my time during the past month has been taken up with either preparing for the Annual Meeting or actually attending it, there is little that I can write about that would be of current interest except the Convention, which will be dealt with quite fully in reports and articles in other parts of the paper.

I would, however, like to make this comment: In view of economic conditions as they exist, and particularly in view of the low price of farm produce and the financial condition the average grower finds himself in, the meeting was a surprisingly good one. It was not possible for anyone to definitely assure the delegates that conditions as they exist today will immediately improve, or that they will improve during the marketing of this whole crop—no one knows. So much is involved on account of economic conditions all over the world that even the good economists are beaten in trying to find a solution.

We read many things and we see many things. We never know which opinion is going to be right, but I took a certain sense of satisfaction out of an article I read within the week, which article was written by Warren M. Persons in "Barron's". He compares this business depression with seven other major business depressions during the past fifty years. Some are in some ways comparable to this one; others are not, but the one ray of hope, as I see it, is explained in these words: "The obstacles to recovery from the bottoms of these deep business depressions, when viewed at the time by harassed and despondent business men and bankers, usually loomed so large and unprecedented as to appear almost insurmountable. Nevertheless, the records show that the obstacles were not always novel and, novel or not, **were always overcome.**"

Now, I hope that Mr. Persons is right. He speaks of the "trough" of a depression. Surely if there is such a thing as a trough, general business and general prices would seem to be now in the very bottom of the trough. However, people have felt that for some time, but, in spite of everything, prices have continued to decline.

As I mentioned before, there is so much involved in the matter of foreign duties, foreign supplies, shortage of money and the apparent plentiful supply of grain that, until these conditions or some of them change, it would probably be folly to look for any real improvement. I mentioned last month that it doesn't seem to be a situation that any one person can solve or that any two persons can solve. It is a serious situation and it is one that is going to take a lot of fortitude to go through and, in spite of fortitude, some people will not be able to go

through it on account of finances. It is at least sufficiently serious that it is bringing together certain forces which may, and I hope will, find a solution.

In writing this I am only repeating things that every one of you know. We are shy of space this month in "The Scoop Shovel." I am going to let this little article go as it is, and we will also print on this page the present initial payment prices which, of course, are subject to change by the Central Selling Agency without notice.

NEW POOL INITIAL PRICES

On October 31, the Central Selling Agency announced a reduction of 5c a bushel in the initial payment on barley. The reduction applied to all the malting grades of 2-rowed, 6-rowed, and Trebi barley and No. 3 C.W.

By this reduction the initial payments are as follows:

No. 3 C.W.—	20c	a bushel
No. 4 C.W.—	17c	" "
No. 5 C.W.—	16c	" "
No. 6 C.W.—	14c	" "

with a minimum payment of 12c a bushel on the lower grades.

On Nov. 9, the Central Selling Agency announced that as from Nov. 11 initial prices on wheat, rye and flax would be reduced and would be as follows:

Wheat—No. 1 Northern—	50c	a bushel
Flax—No. 1 C.W.—	75c	a bushel
Rye—No. 2 C.W.—	25c	a bushel.

Initial price on barley is unchanged from the figures given above. Initial price of oats remains at 25c a bushel.

The reduction on wheat does not apply to amber durum, white spring wheat, and some of the lower grades and the spreads on low grades will be narrowed.

All prices are basis Fort William.

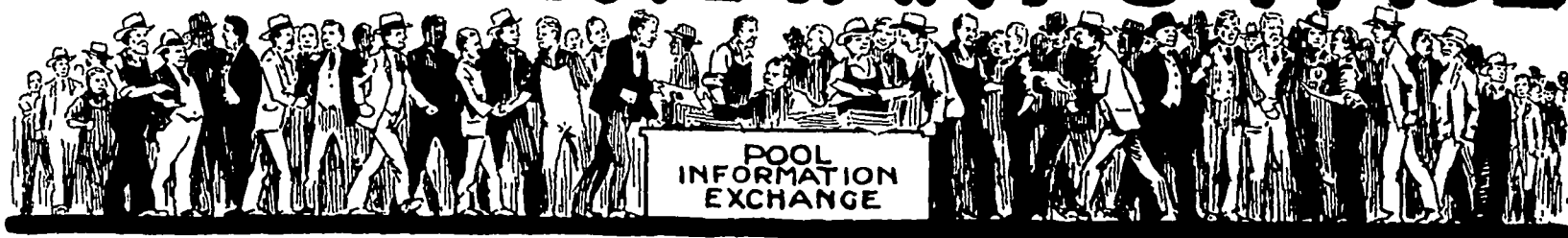
NOTICE

Occasionally we get complaints from members that they are receiving two and sometimes three copies of certain circulars.

We have checked our addressograph plates very carefully but, with so many of them, errors are bound to creep up. It is possible that a man might be listed in the plates with local secretaries, with local canvassers, and also with elevator secretaries or directors.

If, and when you receive more than one copy of a circular, you will send the wrappers or envelopes back to us with a little note, it will help us materially in catching the few errors that may still exist in our addressograph plates.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The outstanding feature of the annual meeting was the keen interest taken by the members in their own business. The Manitoba Directors' Report, the Central Selling Agency Report, the financial statements all came under very close scrutiny—much more so than in any other year. It may be said, "well, that is what they are for." Yes, but there is much in the manner in which delegates ask questions, the nature of the questions, and the way in which they endeavor to get information.

This was the most business-like meeting yet held and the questions indicated a considerable knowledge of Pool affairs. This is very largely a result of field service, Scoop Shovel, elevator associations and general meetings.

Last year over 900 Pool meetings of all kinds were held. More than two-thirds of them were arranged by the fieldmen. Meetings are by far the most economical medium through which to get information out to members. Some delegates kick about the expense of field service and the educational department; well, if we did not have these services the members would not know so much about their Pool and as a result of the lack of knowledge, rumours and gossip would gain ground; doubt and suspicion would grow apace, confidence would be destroyed and then there would develop a breach between the members and their organization that could only end in its failure. It has happened in other farmer organizations before today and will happen again if we adopt a penny wise economy in cutting down on these necessary services. Economy means spending money wisely—that is for our own good. The chief aim of all these services is to have a well-informed membership. The more the member knows the more he will want to know—yes, and the more criticism will be made. But that is merely an indication of good health and vigorous growth. As knowledge among the membership increases, the greater interest will they take and greater control will they assume. There is the goal of co-operation—intelligent control by the people.

100 Per Cent. Pool

The resolution on the 100% Pool by legislation created much more discussion than any other at the annual meeting; about three quarters of a day was spent on it. One of the strongest advocates said he would not renew his contract when it expired unless a 100% Pool was in force. If the member is not going to renew his contract then he is not a strong believer in or supporter of the Pool. Where is the logic in requiring all the farmers to come into a system you are not yourself fully convinced is right? The Pool way is the right way and only on

that basis can you begin the campaign. The other attitude would have a reactionary effect.

The non-pooler may say he has the right to act as he pleases in marketing his grain. With this we agree, providing that in so doing he does not harm his neighbors.

The Pool has raised and stabilized prices not only to its members but to the man outside as well. He takes advantage both of the effort of the organized grower and of the open market as well. It is precisely the opportunity of selling on the open market as well as reaping the advantage of the orderly marketing on prices generally that creates a very serious menace to the Pool. It puts temptation before the member and tests his loyalty. It creates dissatisfaction and threatens the existence of the Pool. That is the argument of those who favor a 100 per cent. Pool by legislation. Those opposed say that this danger to the Pool, which they admit, is not so great as the danger from a policy of compulsion against the man who is not convinced that voluntarism is not enough. Which is right? That is what our members have to decide as a matter of policy and it ought to stimulate discussion at many meetings throughout the Province this winter.

NEWS ITEMS

We have already received a number of requests from secretaries of locals asking us to send out notices to the members of meetings to hear the report of the delegates. For instance: in the Local of Woodworth six meetings are to be held; in Argyle, four; in Grandview, seven. It is the duty of every delegate to report back to the members as soon as possible. Keep the members informed.

There is a very full report of the proceedings at the annual meeting in this issue of The Scoop Shovel. Every Pool member should make it his business to go carefully through this report and prepare himself to ask questions of his delegate.

Result of Standing Crop Competition

Junior Co-operators

The following are the winners in the Junior Co-operative Contest:

1st—William Dowland, Bradwardine	91¼	\$15.00
2nd.—Lorne Leggat, Birtle	90¼	12.00
3rd.—Herbert Stephens, Cardale	89¾	10.00
4th.—Everest Peart, Cardale	88½	8.00
5th.—Ida Nelson, R.R. No. 2, Wpg.	88¼	7.00
6th.—J. A. Henton, Birnie	87	6.00
7th.—O. E. Wilson, Makaroff	86½	5.00
Wm. J. Brooks, Roblin	86½	5.00
9th.—W. Brownlee, Sinclair	68½	3.00
10th. Tom Orr, Elkhorn	66	2.00

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

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

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

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

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

Directors: S. Gellie, W. G. A. Gourley, W. G. Weir, J. Quick, R. F. Chapman.

Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Assistant Editor—K. J. Vanstone.

CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOVEMBER, 1930

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE

With commodity prices still on the decline, the grain market going lower and lower with disastrous persistency and the economic depression becoming more and more acute, it must be obvious to the most stubbornly biased of minds that it is sheer stupidity to attribute to the Wheat Pool any responsibility whatever for the situation in Canada. It is high time that attitude, displayed in certain quarters both here and abroad, were abandoned and an honest effort made to discover the root-causes of the depression, and to devise national and international means of overcoming it.

It is now recognized by the most competent authorities that there are three major causes of the present trouble: (1) An inadequate financial system; (2) the war debts; (3) barriers to the international exchange of goods.

(1) The world's financial structure is based on gold. Prices are related to the money supply (including credit) and the money supply is related to the gold supply. Industrial and agricultural production has increased at a much faster rate than the gold supply and consequently the world's business is being conducted under conditions equivalent to persistent deflation of currencies. To add to the trouble the major portion of the gold supply has passed and is still passing into the hands of the United States and this, of course, increases the disproportion between goods and money in other countries. Hence the fall in prices everywhere.

(2) The war debts of the nations are fixed in terms of money—gold. A fall in commodity prices means a rise in the value of gold and consequently an increase in all fixed debts. For example: Sir Josiah Stamp estimates that because of the fall in commodity prices the national debt of Great Britain has been increased by \$7,500,000,000. The reparation payments to be made by Germany are fixed in terms of gold and because of the fall in commodity prices Germany is now declaring that she cannot pay. Why? Because she must produce additional goods equal in value to the fall in prices to be in the same position as she was when the last reparations plan was adopted. Nations are in precisely the same position as the farmer who must now give more bushels of wheat in the payment of his debts than he did a year or five years ago when the debt was contracted. A rise in the value of gold, or its converse, a fall in the price of commodities is all to the

advantage of creditors and an additional burden on debtors.

(3) Normally, international trade is equivalent to barter; it is simply the exchange of goods for goods. Payment of war debts is not an exchange of goods for goods; it is a one way traffic, and as long as nations must produce to pay external debts so long will their purchasing power for the goods of other countries be restricted. To compel this restriction the debtor nations are having recourse to tariffs and to measures intended to stimulate home production. There are more and higher tariff barriers in the world today than there were before the war, and Canada's principal export, wheat, is shut out from more markets than ever before.

Here, then, we have three fundamental causes of the present depression, each one capable of doing considerable damage of its own. What can be done about it? We will answer the question pointedly: Firstly, we need a financial system which will accommodate itself to the capacity of men to produce goods and give services; secondly, all war debts should be cancelled, or at least, the payments should be adjusted to the value of gold, an adjustment that would take place automatically with a really modern financial system; Thirdly, one of the conditions of the cancellation of war debts should be such a modification of tariffs as would stimulate the international exchange of goods. In addition there should be such organization of international trading as would prevent excessive and unfair competition and tend to make international trading an exchange of surpluses. We no longer live by the rule of laissez-faire nationally; why should we live by it internationally?

So much for permanent remedies. For immediate relief the easiest thing by far would be a moderate inflation of currencies, that is, a raising of prices by an increase of the money supply. That course has its advocates among economists and bankers of repute and cannot be dismissed as the remedy of faddists. To it the world may be forced to come for if the decline of commodity prices continues the whole world will be engulfed in economic disaster.

A NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has called a conference of provincial ministers of agriculture, which will have been held by the time this issue of The Scoop Shovel is off the

press. The purpose of this conference, it is said, is the formulation of a national agricultural policy.

It is a remarkable thing that although Canada is predominantly an agricultural country, no political party since Confederation has given to agriculture anything like the attention given to manufacturing industry. Indeed for half a century the complaint of the farmers has been that while they have had to fight, and fight hard, for every concession from the Federal Government, manufacturing industry has had favors handed to it on a silver plate.

The development of agricultural co-operation leading to a greater organization of farmers than at any time in the past gives special opportunities for the carrying out of a national agricultural policy directed toward bringing agriculture within the scope of policies which aim at ensuring a greater measure of social justice. Hitherto, in Canada, as elsewhere, these policies have been restricted to the industrial world but there is no reason why they should not be adapted to the particular conditions of agriculture.

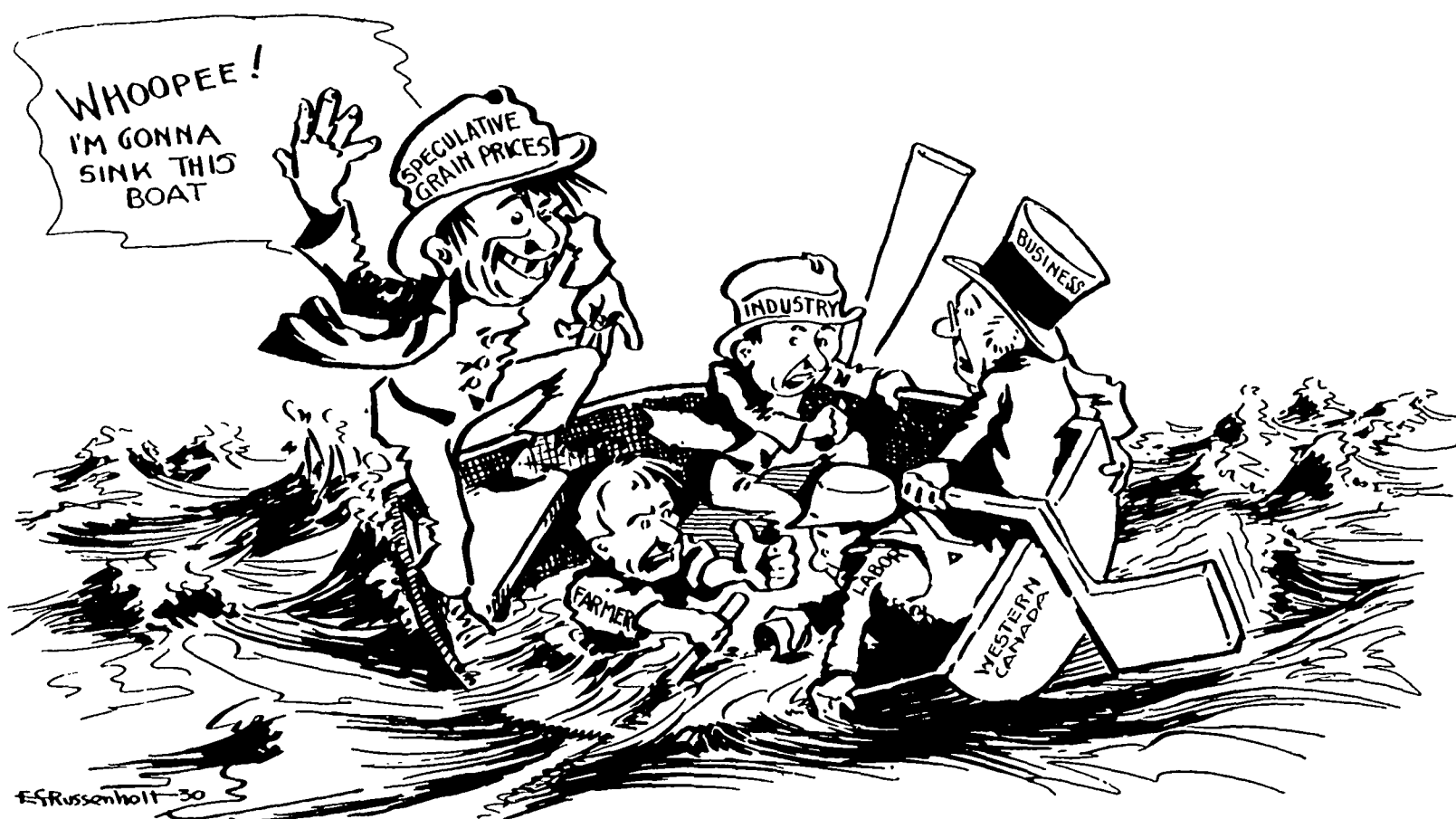
At this time, especially, it is desirable that the attitude toward agriculture should have a direct and intimate relation with the attitude toward industry. The world-wide economic depression has hit agriculture harder than it has hit industry, and while we have many thousands who are out of employment, we also have the larger number of farmers whose income is much below their expenses and also those the fruits of whose entire labor has been wiped out. They have employment, but they are working for less than nothing. If then it is necessary to mitigate the burden of this depression as it rests upon the manufacturer and the industrial worker, surely, from any standpoint of justice, it is equally necessary to mitigate the burden as it falls upon the farmer.

The Western farmer has one other and a strong case for special consideration at this time. During the war the Federal Government stepped in between the farmer and the market and fixed the price of wheat in the interest of the consumer. The market price was going too high. May not the farmer now contend that if it was in the interest of the nation to prevent the price of wheat going unreasonably high, it is equally in the interest of the nation to prevent it going unreasonably low?

What course should be pursued in the circumstances is a matter of expediency; the plan which will work best is the best plan. But that some plan should be devised to meet the exigencies of the moment is demanded not only in the interest of the farmers but in the interest of the nation.

WHEAT

Norway has a state import monopoly for wheat; Austria is considering one. Great Britain wavers between a quota import system and a state import monopoly. The states of Rumania, Poland, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia have agreed to a central export board for their wheat. Russia is suggesting that a quota system be adopted for wheat exporting countries. In Australia the farmers by vote have rejected compulsory pooling but they seem united in insisting upon a government minimum price. In Argentine the farmers are agitating for a Wheat Pool. The Federal Farm Board of the United States proposes to prevent further fall in wheat prices even if it involves the purchase of the whole exportable surplus. In Canada,—well, we will have to wait and see, but wheat is undoubtedly stirring things up all over the world.



ROCKING THE BOAT IN A STORM



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
Thos. Wood. H. C. Grant.

IN THE UNITED STATES

The secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board had the privilege on October 20, 21, and 22, of attending the seventh biennial congress of the Co-operative League of the United States. The congress was held at Superior, Wisconsin, and brought together leaders of the consumer's movement from many sections of the United States.

The fact that there are in the United States a number of large-scale co-operative marketing organizations is fairly well known, but the consumers' movement there has not received the same publicity and has not the advantage, or disadvantage, of being fostered by the Federal Farm Board. The consumers' movement in the republic, however, is growing steadily, both among farmers and among city dwellers, and as a result of a better understanding of co-operative principles, due largely to membership in the League and its subsidiary district leagues, successful stores are becoming much more common and failures are seldom heard of.

While the League is a consumers' organization, it gives a wide interpretation to the word "consumer," and the associations in its membership include co-operative housing societies, owning large apartment buildings in New York, a furniture fire insurance company, a credit union, and a life insurance company, as well as associations operating cafeterias, bakeries, milk distributing plants, stores, wholesale houses, and oil stations.

What appeared to the writer to be a weakness in the movement was the fact that many of the associations represented consisted largely, if not exclusively, of people of one race. In some, the membership was Jewish, in others Finnish, in some Scandinavian, while a few were described as being composed of Americans. We had thought that our neighbors were all Americans, but apparently the melting pot has not yet done its work completely.

The delegates, however, whatever their accent or origin, were one in their belief in and understanding of co-operation, and it was evident as one after another spoke that they all looked back to Rochdale as the cradle of the movement, and that co-operation besides being a means of immediate economic betterment, was also a social movement with the uplifting of the human race and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth as its ultimate goal.

Of particular interest to co-operators in this province was the rapid growth in the last two years in co-operative oil stations in the agricultural districts of the middle west. Oil stations in Nebraska, Minnesota and other grain growing states, have a larger turnover than most of our Manitoba organizations, and it is not uncommon for them, while charging regular prices, to make sufficient surplus to pay for their plant in one year.

Representatives of wholesale organizations in three or four states met in conference during the congress and arranged a further meeting, to which the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta co-operative wholesales will be invited, in December. It is likely that out of this will come joint buying, which before long may lead to co-operative ownership of a refinery.

For years past there has been an enormous over-production of gasoline and other petroleum products in the United States, and many refineries have operated spasmodically with frequent shut-downs. It would certainly be economical if co-operative associations with a known and steady demand for the product could keep one refinery in constant operation to supply their own needs. Our friends in the south, as well as in this country, have acquired considerable education in the oil business in the last few years, and no doubt they will be cautious as well as courageous in developing their programme.

Musical Comedy

Superior, Wisconsin, where the recent biennial congress of the Co-operative League of the U. S. was held, is the home of the Co-operative Central Exchange, a wholesale society supplying groceries and other commodities to nearly 100 co-operative stores. The Central Exchange usually spends about \$6,000.00 a year on educational work, and conducts a school for co-operative managers with an eight-weeks course.

They also understand how to combine entertainment with education, and on the second night of the congress put on a programme which included music and gymnastic dancing, interspersed with short, effective speeches and concluded with a musical comedy, the scene of which was a co-operative store. We didn't find out whether Mr. George Keen entirely approved of the costumes worn by the twelve sprightly chorus girls, but Dr. J. P. Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League, appeared to enjoy it enormously. The hall, by the way, was packed at an admission charge of 25 cents, which went to the co-operative association which owned the building in which the congress met.

To me, co-operation is a mode of good living; none the less it has, from the outset, to justify itself by being good business, however much its ultimate motive power must be the belief in its essential rightness.—Sir Horace Plunkett.

"Remember the banana", says a co-operative contemporary, "as soon as it left the bunch it got skinned".



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PUDDINGS
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Three sizes of about 2-3-4 lbs. weight. Almond iced and decorated, or plain if desired. Complete in holly box.

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Delicious, real old-fashioned English plum pudding, rich with fruit and nuts. Complete in porcelain container ready for reheating.

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- 3-lb.\$1.50

Special 1-lb. pudding without bowl, wrapped in holiday wrapper, 40c ea.

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Delicious patties made the Speirs Parnell way. Put up in dozen or half dozen packages.

Per dozen50c

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A rich almond Paste put up in ½lb. package30c

SHORT BREAD

Individual Cakes iced and decorated or plain.

- Fancy 1-lb. Cakes in holly box60c
- Plain, 4 generous pieces, put up in cartons of 12 ozs.40c

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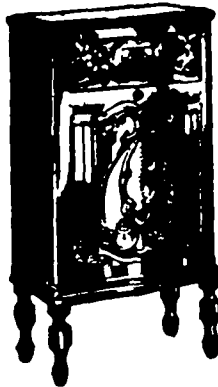
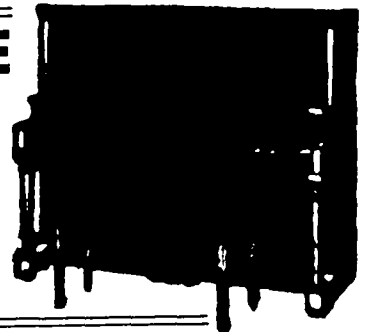
A PIANO -- THE GIFT SUPREME

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Our new catalogue will be of great assistance to you in selecting from a wide assortment of the best standard make instruments at lower prices, including

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- BANJOS,
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The POOL WOMAN



WOMEN MUST HELP

There were only three women delegates present at the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Pool which was held in Winnipeg this month. I was sorry that there weren't more as the information which was imparted to that meeting was just as important to women as it was to men.

The information had a direct bearing on the present situation in which the farmers find themselves today, and it is in the home particularly that the full effects are being felt. An unprecedented low price is creating a situation which is affecting not only the farm home but the entire extent of rural life.

It is affecting the work of the rural municipality in conducting its many improvements, and the whole community life because of the enforced economy upon personal expenditures.

All of these things affect women as much as men, and our women should understand with the men what is behind this disastrous situation.

When things are bad the natural tendency of individuals is to look for someone or something upon which the blame can be placed. A lot of people are of the opinion that the Pool is somehow to blame for the present deplorable state of affairs but a little thought on the matter would make it clear that, strong as the Pool may be, it is not all powerful, and consequently it could not possibly be responsible for a condition which is affecting the farm in every country in the world.

No single institution, no single country in fact, is responsible for this condition, and what is responsible is a question which is exercising the keenest minds amongst the world's best business experts and economists.

There is a strong co-operative movement over in Europe — England, France, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Sweden, Russia and so on. Women play a very important part in the movement in all these countries, and they are, as co-operators, asking the same question as the woman out on a Manitoba farm is asking. They are also facing a very trying and a very harassing situation. If they are on the farm they are badly up against it, just as the Manitoba farm woman is up against it, through the terrific fall in agricultural prices. If they are living in the towns and cities they may be facing the problems of domestic life which come when the wage

earner is unemployed, and there are millions upon millions of unemployed workers in Europe.

I hope the women attending the U.F.M. convention at Portage will take an active part in the discussions and that the convention as a whole will this time give special attention to the problems which have emerged as the result of economic and social forces throughout the world. I believe that women are not so much inclined as men are to accept as almost inevitable what occurs in human communities. Learned men talk about economic laws, social laws and so on, as if they were something that could not possibly be escaped or changed. Women, in my opinion at least, are not such fatalists and they are much more inclined to the belief that this world can be anything that we choose to make it, and that wars and human strife generally with all their consequences of human misery can be avoided if men and women will only set themselves resolutely to the task of devising a better order.

After all nobody really wants to see misery in this world; nobody in this world really prefers misery to happiness, and there is no reason why the misery which is the result of purely human action should not be transformed, also by human action, into happiness.

There is the great problem before us all and its solution demands the best thought, and the most strenuous endeavour on the part of women as well



Women Peasants Working on Russian Collective Farms

as men. The co-operative movement offers today a really permanent solution of these problems because it means that men and women in every country in the world will work together to overcome misery and injustice; consequently, the Pool Woman would like to see more women really taking an active interest in co-operation in the province of Manitoba.

Bunches on Horses

Absorbine will quickly and thoroughly clean off a bunch or bruise on your horse's ankle, hock, stifle knee or throat without laying him off work during treatment. This famous antiseptic liniment does not blister or remove hair. \$2.50 per bottle—at druggists or general merchants. A Booklet on the horse sent free. 76 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal



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CUT THIS OUT

75c Box Free to Any Sufferer

Over in Syracuse, New York, a treatment has been found that hundreds of users say "brings splendid results." Many instances have been reported where only a few days treatment brought quick relief where everything else had failed.

It helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste matter from the system by acting on the liver and stimulating the flow of bile which promotes regular and effective bowel evacuation and seems to neutralize the Uric Acid and Lime Salt Deposits which clog the blood, irritate the kidneys and cause stiffness, swelling, etc. Pain and soreness often seems to melt away and vanish.

The treatment first introduced by Mr. Delano is so good that his son has opened an office in Canada and wants every Canadian who suffers from Rheumatism or has a friend so affected to get a 75c package—just to prove what it will do—before a penny is spent. Mr. Delano says: "To relieve Rheumatism, no matter how severe, stubborn or long standing the case, and even after everything else has failed. I will, if you have never previously used the treatment, send you a full size 75c package if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address. If you wish, you may send us 10 cents in stamps to help pay postage and distribution."

Address F. H. Delano, 1817B Mutual Life Bldg., 455 Craig St. W., Montreal, Canada. I can only send one package to an address.

FREE DELANO'S RHEUMATIC CONQUEROR

Profits from Warm Water—



Give your stock warm drinking water. It pays. Cows give more Milk—feeders show better results. Get a **WESTEEL** Submarine Tank Heater and you can supply all your stock with warm drinking

water. The extra profits you make pay for the heater many times over.

See your dealer, or write for literature.

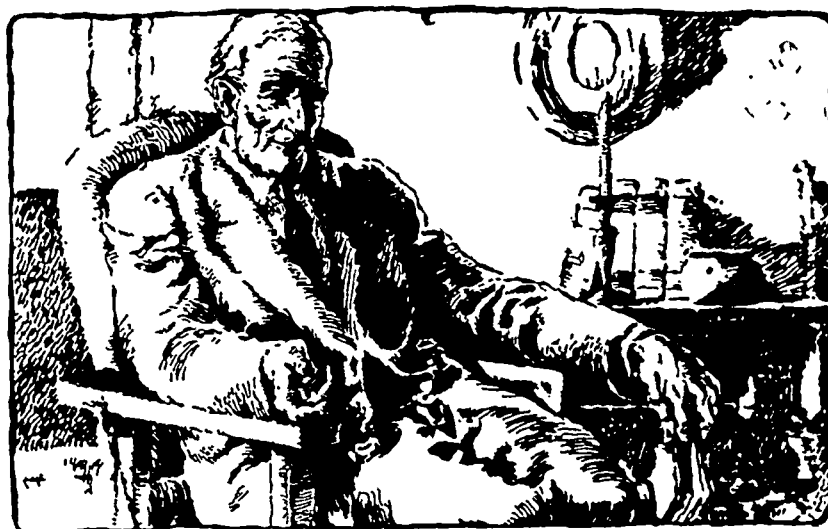


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He will, **IF** you start a savings account now and add to it regularly. Just remember it's the regularity, not the amount of your deposit, that counts.

Write for pamphlet "Saving by Mail."

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA SAVINGS OFFICE

CORNER DONALD ST. and ELLICE AVE. WINNIPEG.

Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

DRESSED POULTRY SHIPPING

The adoption, by this Association, of the Dressed Poultry Regulations for our 1929 poultry pack did a great deal towards standardizing the dressed poultry product of Western Canada. We will again, for our Christmas Pool, conform with the above regulations and our entire pack will be put up under Government Inspection.

The Association supplies Grader (who is in charge of all activities on loading day) and Supervisor (who will see that boxes are accurately weighed and stencilled) will, in addition to these duties, make out the Box Weight Record and see that the car is properly loaded and billed out.

Posters will be mailed to all Local Secretaries, advertising loading dates.

Instructions for shipping day have been mailed to all Chairmen and Secretaries of our Locals.

Let Us Help You

Our dressed poultry bulletin contains practical information regarding preparing of poultry for market. A copy will be mailed to you on request.

If you are unable to procure Killing Knives or No. 4 Hosiery Twine for trussing, we can mail you a knife postpaid for 60c and a 3½ ounce ball of twine for 20c. This size of a ball will truss 150 turkeys.

We are prepared to accept shipments of dressed poultry from all districts where we are not loading cars, and any dressed poultry received at our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard Street, between November 30th and December 13th will share in the car-load Pool prices.

Advance Payments

An advance payment of 15c per lb. will be made on Special "A" and "B" Turkey and Special "A" and "B" Chicken, 10c per lb. on "C" Turkey, "C" Chicken, all Fowl, Ducks and Geese (with the exception of Cull Poultry). There will be no advance paid on this class of poultry; but the Association will accept and market Cull Poultry if the producers request us to do so. Final payments will go forward early in January.

And You Help Us

Do not discredit the success of your Co-operative Poultry Association, give it your support, give extra care to the finishing and preparing of your poultry for market. A little more effort may place your poultry in the "A" Grade and probably in the Specials.

Your Association, since its inception, has made greater returns for dressed poultry than any other concern and will do so again this season. Because our advance price has been reduced 5c per lb. does not mean that much less for your poultry, it simply means that owing to the depressed conditions your

Association must of necessity be more conservative with the advance price.

Loading will be carried out according to these dates with one or two exceptions:

1930		NORTHERN MANITOBA
Mon.	Dec.	1—Togo—Benito—Magnet.
Tues.	"	2—Roblin—Kenville—St. Rose.
Wed.	"	3—Bield—Bowsman.
Thur.	"	4—Grand View—Swan River—Ochre River.
Fri.	"	5—Gilbert Plains—McCreary.
Sat.	"	6—Gilbert Plains—Minitonas—Glenella.
Mon.	"	8—Renwer
Tues.	"	9—Fork River—Pine River—Plumas.
Wed.	"	10—Garland—Arden.
Thur.	"	11—Sifton—Ethelbert—Gladstone.
Fri.	"	11—Sifton—Valley River.
Sat.	"	13—Dauphin.
		NORTH CENTRAL MANITOBA
Mon.	Dec.	1—Calder.
Tues.	"	2—Russell—Marchwell.
Wed.	"	3—Angusville—Binscarth
Thur.	"	4—Rossburn—Foxwarren.
Fri.	"	5—Vista—Birtle.
Sat.	"	6—Oakburn—Solsgirth.
Mon.	"	8—Elphinstone—Kelloe.
Tues.	"	9—Erickson—Shoal Lake.
Wed.	"	10—Clanwilliam—Strathclair
Thur.	"	11—Kelwood—Newdale.
Fri.	"	12—Basswood.
Sat.	"	13—Neepawa—Minnedosa.
		SOUTH CENTRAL MANITOBA
Mon.	Dec.	1—Kennedy—Dubuc.
Tues.	"	2—Maryfield—Spy Hill—Esterhazy.
Wed.	"	3—Minlota—Tantallon.
Thur.	"	4—Woodnorth—Hamlota—Elkhorn—Eriksdale.
Fri.	"	5—Terence—Oak River—Whitewood—Ashern.
Sat.	"	6—Brandon—Cardale—Wapella.
Mon.	"	8—Decker—Moosomin
Tues.	"	9—Carberry—McAuley.
Wed.	"	10—Austin—Rapid City—Virden—Pinewood.
Thur.	"	11—MacGregor—Oak Lake.
Fri.	"	12—Bagot—Bradwardine—Emo.
Sat.	"	13—Oakville—Lenore.
		SOUTHERN MANITOBA
Mon.	Dec.	1—Lyleton—Carlyle—Pierson.
Tues.	"	2—Waskada—Redvers—Melita—Elgin.
Wed.	"	3—Medora—Reston—Tilston—Minto.
Thur.	"	4—Deloraine—Pipestone
Fri.	"	5—Boisvein—Souris—Napinka—Belmont
Sat.	"	6—Killarney—Glenboro—Lauder—Wawanasa
Mon.	"	8—Clearwater—Cypress River—Glenora.
Tues.	"	9—Pilot Mound—Rathwell—Oxbow.
Wed.	"	10—Manitou—Elm Creek—Carnduff—Somerset.
Thur.	"	11—Darlingford—Sperling—Carnduff—Miami.
Fri.	"	12—Morden—Carman—Roland.
Sat.	"	13—Stephenfield—Hartney.

BOYS AND GIRLS—LOOK HERE!

You remember the first booklet about the Shan-a-macs, the wonderful tribe that live so happily in the far North?

Well, for a long time we have been working to get another message from Meri-ka-chak, the Big Chief of all the Shan-a-macs, ready for you. At last it is being printed—it should be ready to go out before the end of November (the Moon of Falling Snows).

Now the Big Chief is anxious that every girl and boy in Manitoba gets a copy of his new Message. So we are sending a letter out to each junior who got a copy of the first book—"Meri-ka-chak—His Message." The letter tells all about the new book, with its story and pictures; and it tells, too, how each girl or boy may get a copy.

If you don't get a letter—write in for the big new booklet—"Follow the Trail".

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Winnipeg

Dauphin

Brandon

ANOTHER YEAR OF CO-OPERATION

We have closed another successful year—although not so good as the previous one, for, as you all know, conditions were not the best. When prices are low, margins for operating are also low, this is particularly true in the butter business.

After sizing up our operations for the year we should not feel discouraged, as all other commodities are also low, but rather encourage our people to go in for more and more mixed farming, in other words, sell their grain through livestock of some kind.

For example, look at the volume of oats that has been displaced by gasoline, even on the farm, thus leaving a surplus of this grain to be converted into money by some means. There is no better means than the good dairy cow along with a few good hogs, and as the winter season is approaching, when there is usually plenty of time to care for these animals, you are able to get full value from the feeding of skim milk and some of the cheap grains.

Looking Forward

We can not see how the price of butterfat will be high but expect that it will remain in proportion to the other commodities of the same nature. It is a well-known fact that the consumption of butter in Canada is increasing very rapidly, this is largely due to the improvement in quality as well as the somewhat lower prices received.

When we consider that the per capita consumption of butter has increased from 25 pounds in 1925 to 30½ in 1929 it is rather remarkable, also the fact that we have imported somewhere in the neighborhood of 36,000,000 pounds—this leaves a very large market for the Canadian producer of the finest butter.

There are several reasons why the finest should be produced, first—it encourages consumption, which after all is the only reason for the production of butter—secondly—the producer receives larger returns for his labors which is also a very great factor.

Our Partner—The Cow

The dairy cow is the most efficient producer of food products, when we consider that she returns 73 percent of the nitrogen to the soil, also about 90 percent of the mineral matter that is contained in the feed she receives. Furthermore the growing of legumes, one of the ideal feeds for the dairy cow, makes use of it in plant growth, and stores it in the ground as an addition to the fertility of the soil—the dairy cow therefore holds a very important place in soil improvement.

Dairymen and others often ask the question—are we overdoing the business of dairying? This query has caused alarm many times in the past but the alarm usually proves false, as there has never, to my knowledge, been a time when there was a serious surplus of dairy products. When we con-

sider that our Canadian Cheese holds the banner place on the British markets, also that our production is declining, we should be able to divert some of the surplus milk to cheese and so long as we keep up our high standard of quality there is no danger of a serious surplus.

One of the great problems is to get the class of cow which will, when well fed, earn her board and give the keeper something for his work. This class can best be developed by attention to breeding and caring for the animals at all times. Very often when a first class cow, that has been an extremely good producer, gets into inexperienced hands she only responds to the extent of the care taken of her, so that her production may drop to that of a very ordinary cow. Heavy milkers are usually very nervous animals who will not stand any degree of hardship.

On the other hand, if the grain farmer, or the one who is not a professional dairyman, builds up his own herd by careful breeding and selection he has time to learn how to handle these delicate animals to the best advantage and will be able to acquire a good herd, and when developed in this way the herd is the pride of the family and perhaps of the neighborhood.

The New Generation

The writer had the pleasure of visiting the Exhibition held by the Manitoba Boys and Girls Calf and Swine Clubs and must state that the interest shown by these young people was one of the finest things I have ever seen for some time. The people who are directing these clubs are doing a work which will have a far-reaching effect on the rising generation in making good citizens of them. There is no better way of developing the young people than by getting them interested in something living and growing.

Notice of Annual Meetings--Co-op Dairies

The regular Annual Meetings of the Shareholders of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited, will be held as follows:

For the **Eastern District** at **Winnipeg** on **Friday, November 21** in the **Picardy Hall**, corner **Broadway** and **Colony**, just one block west of the **Parliament Buildings**.

For the **Western District** at **Brandon** on **Monday, November 24** in the **Brandon Council Chamber**.

For the **Northern District** at **Dauphin** on **Wednesday, November 26** in the **Elks Hall**.

Meetings will begin at 10.30 in the morning and luncheon will be provided at 12.30.

Kindly make an effort to attend at the point most convenient to you and if coming by automobile why not invite your cream shipping neighbor, whether a shareholder or not, to come with you? Travelling expenses of the delegates will not be paid as the amount involved would be too heavy.

MANITOBA POOL ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday morning, November 4th, saw the formal gathering of the Manitoba Pool delegates for their seventh annual meeting. About 420 men assembled at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, to represent their districts in the discussion of the Pool's business for the past year. Each session saw many new visitors who were anxious to listen in to part of the proceedings.

A tremendous amount of business was disposed of in the four days of the Convention—the Chairman's job was handled by Colin H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Pool, with his usual genial efficiency.

Every discussion was threshed out very thoroughly and the delegates showed an intense interest in the administration of every department of their organization.

Matters arising out of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting was the first order of business. The secretary gave a full report on the resolutions which were referred to the Board from last year's meeting and then the various persons to whom tasks had been assigned at the last annual meeting gave reports on their work. The minutes which are printed in this issue will give full information of what was done.

The three reports—namely that of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the Auditors' and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., were read and received before a detailed discussion of each took place.

A resolution came before the meeting to defer the discussion of these reports until after the delegates had talked over 100% pooling but the meeting decided to leave the discussion of this resolution until after the adoption of the reports.

The matter of broken contracts and judgments in connection with cases which had appeared before the court and the process of obtaining injunctions against selling wheat elsewhere, were the subjects of lengthy considerations. T. J. Murray, counsel for the Pool, was present and answered numerous questions on legal technicalities associated with these actions. He stated that without exception the Pool had won every case which had been taken to the courts.

Mr. Mahoney was on hand to give full information to the delegates on Pool elevators and their operations, also to show where there had been reduction in the Pool staff and in salaries.

After a very informative talk by Professor T. J. Harrison, in which he showed the remarkable results that had been obtained from the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers work, Johnnie Henton, one of the junior co-operators, outlined in a short talk the methods which were used in the carrying on of this work.

Professor J. H. Ellis, in connection with this same work explained the Fertilizer report very carefully. The delegates seemed very eager to get all the information possible on the results of these tests, in connection with wheat varieties, smut, rust, soils, results and reaction of fertilizers, etc. At the close of the discussion on the Junior work the meeting moved a hearty vote of appreciation to

the juniors for their efforts and co-operation in this enterprise, and subsequently the amount of \$5,000 was voted to carry on the work.

In the detailed discussion of the auditors' report the expenditures of all departments were carefully and thoroughly explained and discussed and the delegates seemed satisfied that economy was being practised in every department of the Pool organization.

The discussion of the C.S.A. report took up considerably more time than was anticipated but in view of the abnormal and unprecedented conditions which have appeared since last year the time was well spent in reviewing and discussing the course of action which the Central Selling Agency took in the marketing of last year's crop. Mr. Brett answered questions for the Central Board and the sales managers were on hand to give information that was required on the amounts of grain sold, the markets, prices, carryover, trading in options, future deliveries, and general conditions as they have affected Pool operations during the past year.

Samples of bread baked and milled from Canadian, Russian and other wheats were shown to the delegates and Mr. Allan MacLeod, head of the Research Department, showed the meeting that there was a critical condition developing in connection with the Russian wheat situation as the Russian wheat samples which he had obtained were found to be equal in milling quality to our No. 2 Northern.

Mr. Geo. McIvor in contradiction to the many rumors that the Pool had withheld grain from the market, informed the meeting that the Selling Agency had never at any time withheld sales but had many times last fall offered wheat to the British buyers much below market price in order to force sales, but they were unable to lower their price sufficiently to compete with the unsold Argentine wheat which was afloat and destined for European seaports, without completely demoralizing the market.

The meeting resolved to carry on more extensively and aggressively with the Pool library and the Educational department. They asked many questions about the library, Scoop Shovel, Scoop Shovel accounts, and radio broadcasting which were all adequately and clearly answered by J. T. Hull, Director of the Department of Education and Publicity. They also resolved that the field service should be kept at its highest efficiency.

All directors of the seven districts of the organization were re-elected showing that the members certainly approved of the way that these men conducted the business of the Pool in the past year.

After the adoption of the reports a supplementary report was submitted by the Board which clearly outlined the distribution of the overpayment on the 1929 crop. This report was adopted unanimously by the meeting.

Practically a whole day was devoted to the discussion of 100% pooling and after the delegates had thoroughly debated the question from all angles they decided that they get full information relating to the question and take a plebiscite of the Pool

members on the question as soon as the Directors deemed it advisable. This debate was carried on vigorously and on a high plane and it was very apparent to all that the very force of events, not only in Canada but throughout the world, is compelling an earnest attention to questions of efficient organization for the marketing of farm products.

Other resolutions were considered on immigration, co-operative banking, insurance, district boards for the Pool elevators, storage of grain on the farm, grading, salaries, allowance for delegate expenses, and deductions for elevators and commercial reserves. The resolutions appear in the official

minutes of the meeting on page 19 of this issue of the Scoop Shovel.

To the many inquiries about the carryover of the 1928 crop George McIvor told the delegates that it had been all cleaned up in the past few weeks. He also explained that with regard to the 1929 carryover, the Wheat Pool, although it handled more than 50% of the crop, had less than half of the carryover which was being held in Canada today.

The meeting concluded with the adoption of by-laws, the re-appointment of auditors and the decision that next annual meeting be held again in Winnipeg.

Minutes of Seventh Annual Meeting, Held at Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, November 4, 5, 6, 7, 1930

The meeting convened at 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, November 4th, with 418 delegates present.

Notice Convening Meeting:—

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

Chairman of Meeting:—

In view of the fact that there was a resolution recommending that the Chairman be elected from the floor of the convention, Mr. Burnell suggested that the delegates act on the intention of the resolution and proceed to elect a chairman.

It was moved by R. Pearson, seconded by R. Nichol, "That C. H. Burnell be Chairman of this meeting."—Carried.

Minutes:—

The Minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary. W. H. Morrison and T. L. Smith moved, "That the Minutes as read be adopted."—Carried.

Matters Arising Out of Minutes:—

The Secretary reported on the action taken in respect to the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting and those referred to the Board of Directors.

100 Per Cent. Pool:—

W. C. Hunt moved, and C. Simpson seconded, "That at 3:00 o'clock this afternoon, we lay aside the business before this meeting and consider the question of a One Hundred Per Cent. Wheat Pool."

Amendment:—

Moved by D. J. Reid, seconded by G. E. Wardle, "That this matter and other resolutions be considered after the adoption of the annual reports."

On the vote being taken the Amendment Carried.

Directors' Report, 1929-1930:—

The Report of the President on behalf of the Board of Directors for the twelve months ending July 31st, 1930, was read by C. H. Burnell.

Directors' Report Received:—

F. H. Carroll and E. Bedard moved, "That the Directors' Report be received."—Carried.

Auditors' Report and Financial Statements:—

W. J. Macdonald representing Messrs. Millar-Macdonald & Company, auditors, presented the Auditors' Report and Financial Statements for the year ending July 31st, 1930.

Auditors' Report Received:—

It was moved by C. Simpson, seconded by A. R. Blake, "That the Auditors' Report and Financial Statements be received."—Carried.

Adjournment:—

At 12:30 it was moved by R. Henderson, "That we adjourn to meet at 2:00 o'clock."

AFTERNOON SESSION—NOVEMBER 4th.

The meeting reconvened at 2:30 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SELLING AGENCY

Directors' Report:—

The Directors' Report of the Central Selling Agency for the year ending August 31st, 1930, was read by the Secretary.

Report Received:—

It was moved by H. F. Meadows, seconded by J. A. Vopni, "That the Directors' Report of the Central Selling Agency be received."—Carried.

Directors' Report—Manitoba Pool Discussed:—

The Directors' Report of the Manitoba Wheat Pool now came up for discussion, and was reviewed section by section. Many questions were asked; those on membership, field service, breaches of contract, were answered by F. W. Ransom and T. J. Murray; those dealing with administration, reduction of staff, salaries, were answered by R. M. Mahoney. P. F. Bredt answered questions in connection with barley investigation and his trip to Europe.

Adjournment:—

At 6:00 p.m. it was moved by R. T. Leonard that we adjourn to meet at 9:00 o'clock the following morning.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

The meeting reconvened at 9:20 a.m., Wednesday, November 5th.

Junior Co-operative Seed Growers:—

The section of the Directors' Report dealing with Junior Co-operative Seed Growers next came up for consideration. Copies of Reports showing the results of the wheat variety test plots were distributed to the delegates and Professor Harrison spoke at some length on the subject. The Chairman then introduced Johnnie Henton, of Birnie, a Junior who outlined the methods he used and appealed to the delegates for their support of the movement.

Fertilizer Tests:—

The chairman introduced Professor Ellis, who reported on the fertilizer experimental tests carried on by the Manitoba Agricultural College in co-operation with farm boys and girls.

Vote of Appreciation:—

It was moved by C. McFadden, seconded by W. Williams, "That this Convention appreciates the efforts of all those participating in the work of the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers and Fertilizer Tests."—Carried.

Department of Education and Publicity:—

That section of the report dealing with the Department of Education and Publicity next came before the meeting. Questions relating to the Library, Scoop Shovel, broadcasting, Manitoba Co-operative Conference, and cost, were answered by J. T. Hull.

Directors' Report Adopted:—

It was moved by V. E. G. Little, seconded by George Wilkinson, "That the Directors' Report for 1929-30 be adopted."—Carried.

Special Meeting for Pool Elevator Members:—

It was agreed that a special meeting should be held Thursday night to consider matters pertaining to Pool Elevators.

Vote of Thanks to C.P.R.:—

It was moved by R. Smith, seconded by A. C. Rankin, "That we tender a vote of thanks to the Management of the Royal Alexandra Hotel for the facilities they have put at our service during this annual meeting."—Carried unanimously.

Fraternal Greetings—Alberta Pool:—

At this time a telegram was received from the Alberta Wheat Pool extending fraternal greetings, as follows:—

"Kindly extend to your assembled delegates our warm fraternal greetings, and our best wishes stop May success attend your efforts."

Adjournment:—

At 12:15 it was moved by J. A. Lyon that we adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION—NOVEMBER 5th.

The meeting re-assembled at 2:10 p.m. and discussion of the Auditors' Report and Financial Statements was resumed.

Auditors' Report Adopted:—

It was moved by C. Simpson, seconded by

John Morton, "That the Auditors' Report and Financial Statements be adopted."—Carried.

Baking Tests:—

Samples of bread baked in the Pool Laboratory were exhibited, and baking tests explained by Alan MacLeod of the Research Department of the Central Selling Agency.

Central Selling Agency Report—Discussion:—

At 4:00 o'clock the report of the Central Selling Agency came up for discussion, and the Chairman introduced the following officials:

George McIvor, D. R. McIntyre, Joint Sales Managers; W. C. Follitt, Assistant Sales Manager; R. C. Findlay, Treasurer; R. C. Steele, Coarse Grains Sales Manager.

Questions were asked relating to deliveries, local purchases, options, initial payments, financing, and selling policy.

Adjournment:—

At 6:00 p.m. it was moved by R. T. Leonard that we adjourn to meet at 9:00 o'clock the following morning.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6th.

The delegates re-assembled at 9:15 a.m. and the discussion on the Central Selling Agency Report was resumed.

Further questions were asked, and the discussion continued at some length. Before adjourning, it was agreed that the delegates should retire at 11:00 o'clock on Friday for the election of directors.

Adjournment:—

At 12:00 o'clock on motion of W. C. Hunt, the meeting adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, NOVEMBER 6th.**C.S.A. Report—Discussion Continued:—**

The meeting reconvened at 2 p.m. and resumed the discussion on the report of the Central Selling Agency.

Canadian Pool Agencies:—

Mr. J. H. Smith, Manager of Canadian Pool Agencies Limited, was introduced. He gave a report for the Company and answered questions in connection therewith.

C.S.A. Report Adopted:—

The discussion on the report was concluded and H. Campbell and Geo. Wilkinson moved, "That the Directors' Report of the Central Selling Agency for the year ending August 31st, 1930, be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Financial Statement—C.S.A.:—

The Financial Statements of the Central Selling Agency for the year 1929-30 were read by Secretary Ransom.

Supplementary Directors' Report—Manitoba Wheat Pool:—

P. F. Bredt read a Report, supplementary to the Directors' Report of Manitoba Wheat Pool,

regarding the Government's Guarantee to the Lending Banks and the plan for refunding the overpayment on the 1929 crop.

Supplementary Report Received:—

It was moved by H. Stone, seconded by R. Henderson, "That the Directors' Supplementary Report, under date November 3rd, 1930, and as submitted to this meeting, be received."—Carried.

Report Adopted:—

The whole plan was thoroughly discussed, and Mr. Bredt answered all questions pertaining thereto. J. Fairgreaves and H. Hicks moved, "That the Directors' Supplementary Report as given to this meeting, be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

C.S.A. Financial Statements:

Discussion was resumed on the Financial Statements of the Central Selling Agency. Questions dealt with storage, brokerage, salaries, etc., and were answered by P. F. Bredt, George McIvor and W. C. Folliott.

Report Adopted:—

It was moved by A. Fraser, seconded by E. Crain, "That the Financial Statements of the Central Selling Agency be adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Vote of Appreciation to Provincial Government:—

It was moved by Geo. Deveson, seconded by R. K. Barnes:

"Resolved, that this annual meeting express its sincere appreciation of the assistance given to the Manitoba Wheat Pool by the Government of Manitoba in providing the Guarantee required by the Banks and thus enabling the Pool to meet an extremely serious situation."—Carried.

Vote of Thanks to Management and Officials of C.S.A.

It was moved by George Dow, seconded by H. M. Smith, "That we pass a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors and Officials of the Central Selling Agency for the thorough explanation they have given in answer to our questions."—Carried.

Adjournment:—

At 5:30 p.m. the meeting adjourned on motion of H. F. Meadows, to meet the following morning at 9:00 o'clock.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7th.

The delegates re-assembled at 9:10 a.m., November 7th.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. One Hundred Per Cent. Pool:—

Moved by J. J. Powell, seconded by J. W. Dickie:

"Whereas, the Pools are forced upon the defensive and a great fight is now on to secure for the farmers a just and equitable profit for their produce;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this annual meeting urge the Directors to immediately

commence an active campaign to secure a 100 per cent. Pool, throwing into the discard, where it belongs, the word "compulsion" and putting in its place "The will of the majority" upon which our constitution is founded and upon which, if rightfully understood, the farmers of the west will harmoniously unite to break the deadlock that the present situation presents."

A lengthy discussion ensued which was suspended for the election of directors.

Election of Directors:—

At 11:00 a.m. the delegates retired to meetings of their respective districts for the election of Directors.

AFTERNOON SESSION—NOVEMBER 7th.

The meeting reconvened at 2:00 p.m. and discussion continued on One Hundred Per Cent. Pool. Two amendments were considered, and it was finally agreed that the movers and seconders of the resolution and the amendments, withdraw their motions and retire with the resolution committee and prepare and submit to the meeting a resolution which was satisfactory to all parties.

Directors 1930-31:—

The Secretary then announced the results of the election of Directors as follows:—

- District No. 1—R. F. Chapman.
- District No. 2—W. J. Parker.
- District No. 3—C. H. Burnell.
- District No. 4—W. G. A. Gourlay.
- District No. 5—John Quick.
- District No. 6—P. F. Bredt.
- District No. 7—S. Gellie.

C. Ellerington and J. W. Baldwin moved, "That the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for the election of these directors."—Carried.

Resolution Committee 1931:—

The Secretary then announced that the following were elected to the Resolution Committee for the next annual meeting:—

- District No. 1—W. H. Hicks, Souris.
- District No. 2—H. R. Bell, Homewood.
- District No. 3—C. Barclay, Tyndall.
- District No. 4—Neil Wright, Benito.
- District No. 5—C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake.
- District No. 6—F. A. Sirett, Franklin.
- District No. 7—J. R. Mitchell, Arrow River.

13. Development Coarse Grains Market:—

Moved by V. E. G. Little, seconded by L. R. Ryan:

"Whereas, the Central Selling Agency has taken steps to sell coarse grains to dairymen and poultrymen in the East and West of our own country;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we view with a great deal of pleasure this move and would encourage our Central Board to do everything possible to open up a home market for our coarse grains, particularly Barley."—Carried unanimously.

14. Selling Policy:—

Moved by H. Beaumont, seconded by S. Fraser:

"Resolved, that this meeting is of the opinion that the Pool took the proper course in the marketing of Pool grain last year."—Carried.

19. Delegate Representation:—

Moved by Wm. Wilson, seconded by E. Bedard:

"Resolved, that the representation to the annual meeting be reduced to one delegate for every eighty (80) members or major part thereof."—Carried.

As there was no intention in the aforementioned resolution to eliminate any established Wheat Pool Locals having less than forty members, it was agreed on motion of J. A. Bailey, seconded by R. L. Leckie, "That those Locals having fewer members than the major party of eighty as indicated in the preceding resolution be entitled to delegate representation."—Carried.

21. Economy:—

Moved by John Davies, seconded by A. Harland:

"Resolved, that the most rigid economy be practised in all departments."—Carried.

One Hundred Per Cent. Pool:—

The Resolution Committee introduced a reworded resolution on the One Hundred Per Cent Pool, and it was moved by C. S. Stevenson, seconded by C. Barclay:

"Whereas, the Pools are forced upon the defensive and a great fight is now on to secure for the farmers a just and equitable profit for their produce:

Therefore, be it resolved, that this annual meeting instruct the Board of Directors to commence an active campaign to bring before the farmers of the Province full information relating to 100% Pool by legislation and that they take a plebiscite of the Pool members on this question as soon as they deem it advisable."

Amendment:—

W. C. Hunt and J. Clarke moved the following amendment:

"That the original resolution be submitted therefore."—Amendment lost—Resolution Carried.

2. Junior Co-operative Seed Growers--\$5,000 Grant

Moved by Geo. Lean, seconded by W. Williams:

"Resolved, that the recommendation contained in the report of the Board of Directors, that a grant of \$5,000 be made for the carrying on of the work of the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers be accepted, and the Board is hereby authorized to make the necessary provision for this grant."—Carried.

3. Junior Co-operative Seed Growers:—

Moved by H. F. Meadows, seconded by R. McPherson:

"Resolved, that we approve of the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers but suggest that, as their work is of benefit to agriculture as a

whole in the Province, we ask the Provincial Government or the Dominion Government to grant the sum of \$5,000 which is necessary to carry on the work."—Carried.

4. Department Education and Publicity:—

Moved by H. Campbell, seconded by L. R. Ryan:

"Resolved, that we adopt the recommendation of the Board of Directors that the sum of \$24,000 be voted for the maintenance of the Department of Education and Publicity for the year 1930-31, and that we hereby authorize the Board of Directors to provide this sum."

Amendment:—

An Amendment was moved by E. Hebert, seconded by John Davies:

"Resolved, that in view of the period of serious depression through which we are passing, the financing of the Educational Department should be returned to a per bushelage basis."—Amendment Lost—Resolution Carried.

Adjournment:—

At 5:45 it was moved by G. W. MacMillan, "That we adjourn to meet at 8:00 o'clock this evening."

EVENING SESSION, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7th

The delegates re-assembled at 8:15 p.m. and the discussion of resolutions was continued.

7. Education:—

Moved by R. Henderson, seconded by W. Oberlin:

"Whereas Co-operation can only succeed with an enlightened people; and,

Whereas, an organized effort is now being made to cause dissatisfaction among the Pool members over small details;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this annual meeting heartily endorse the Pool Library and urge the Pool Educational Department to adopt a more extensive and aggressive policy."—Carried.

9. Regulation of Grain Exchanges:—

Moved by F. W. London, seconded by R. K. Wilkes:

"Resolved, that our Board of Directors, co-operating with the Boards of the other Pools, endeavor to secure Dominion Legislation regulating the operations of Grain Exchanges; and that the Manitoba Government be asked to pass such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the Dominion legislation, and that the legislation, both Dominion and Provincial, be of such character as to enable the Governments to secure accurate information regarding all the operations of the Exchange."—Carried unanimously.

27. Milling:—

Moved by R. K. Wilkes, seconded by J. W. Baldwin:

"Whereas the price of flour and bread is altogether out of line with the price of wheat;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Pool Directors be empowered to deal with the matter in the best way possible."—Carried.

28. Milling:—

Moved by A. O. Webb, seconded by M. Evans:

Resolved, that we place ourselves on record as being in favor of the organized farmers monopolizing the processing or distribution of all farm products, and as a means to this end, we urge that our wheat be ground into flour, either by contract or mill ownership, as we believe the processing of our wheat will stabilize the price and guarantee the farmer the cost of production, plus a small profit."

Amendment:—

An amendment was moved by J. Junkin, seconded by W. Winstone, "That it be referred to the Board of Directors and that they report on the same at the next annual meeting."—Amendment Carried.

30. District Elevator Boards:—

Moved by A. O. Webb, seconded by F. McKay:

"Whereas, the local elevator associations are not at present functioning as small local groups, and most of the problems confronting these associations are of mutual interest; and,

Whereas, we believe these problems would be much easier solved if there were some co-ordinating agency between the different associations to suggest more uniformity of policy;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we form district boards, composed of logical districts as per the group meetings, each board to be composed of one from each elevator association in said district."

Amendment:—

Moved by H. Campbell, seconded by E. S. Haggerty, "That we leave this matter to the local elevator associations."—Amendment Carried.

35. Abattoirs:—

Moved by W. C. Hunt, seconded by J. Clarke:
"Whereas the grain market, especially for coarse grains, is in a ruinous condition, with every prospect of it getting worse; and,

Whereas, it is imperative that some outlet for our grains be found; and,

Whereas the farmers hesitate to raise hogs in any considerable volume because of previous experience with the packing companies: and,

Whereas, at a meeting recently called by the Honorable, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture to devise means of encouraging greater production, especially of hogs, the said being attended by representatives of all the prairie provinces, it was recommended that the Government appropriate one million dollars for the erection of two packing plants, one in Eastern Canada and one in Western Canada for the purpose of ascertaining the cost of preparing hog products for the market; and,

Whereas, the building and operation of publicly owned packing plants would inspire greater faith in the hog industry, and so make an additional outlet for our grains;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we ask the

Government to immediately appropriate one million dollars or more for the erection of two experimental packing plants, and to proceed at once with their erection."

Amendment:—

An amendment was moved by George Wilkinson, seconded by Roy Tolton, "That it be referred to the U.F.M. Convention for their serious consideration."

The amendment was Lost, and the original resolution declared Carried.

36. Co-ordination of Educational Activities:—

Moved by F. J. Leathers, seconded by J. W. Smith:

"Whereas, in the Province of Manitoba the Farmers' organizations are carrying on work which has for its object the bettering of social and economic conditions; and,

Whereas it is agreed that in order to bring about the desired changes in agricultural conditions, there should be a vigorous, independent educational body, to direct the movement as a whole; and,

Whereas at the present time the commercial units are spending considerable sums of money in educational work, which, while doing useful service, is leading in some degree towards duplication besides lacking the force which might be secured by combined effort;

Therefore be it resolved that we instruct the Board of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, to take steps in conjunction with other members of the Co-operative Conference and the United Farmers of Manitoba which will create a strong, properly financed United Farmers movement in this Province."

After a count had been taken, the resolution was Carried with 94 in favor and 84 opposed.

37. Special Meeting of Delegates:—

Moved by D. J. Reid, seconded by R. Nichol, "That, if the prevailing economic depression continues, our Board of Directors call a special meeting of delegates next summer to consider the question of the handling of the 1931 crop."—Carried.

38. Place of Meeting 1931:—

It was moved by John Davies, seconded by R. K. Barnes, "That we hold our next annual meeting in Winnipeg."

Amendment:—

H. F. Meadows and J. W. Smith moved an amendment, "That we hold our next annual meeting in Brandon."

The amendment was lost and the original resolution carried.

By-laws:—

The Secretary submitted three By-laws and an amendment to By-law No. 4 for ratification by the delegates:

By-law No. 35:—

Moved by C. Ellerington, seconded by J. W. Smith, "That, we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-law No. 35, passed by the Board of Directors on January 16th, 1930."—Carried.

By-law No. 36:—

Moved by A. Howarth, seconded by F. J. Leathers, "That, we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-law No. 36, passed by the Board of Directors on March 17th, 1930."—Carried.

By-law No. 37:—

Moved by T. L. Smith, seconded by A. R. Blake, "That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-law No. 37, passed by the Board of Directors on September 17th, 1930."—Carried.

Amendment to By-law No. 4:—

Moved by C. Simpson, seconded by J. Leckie, "That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm the Amendment to By-law No. 4, passed by the Board of Directors on June 24th, 1930."—Carried.

Directors' Actions Ratified:—

It was moved by W. Winstone, seconded by A. Harland, "That all By-laws, rules, regulations and resolutions made and passed by the Directors since the last annual meeting be hereby approved, ratified and confirmed."

Carried

Auditors:—

It was moved by T. Wood, seconded by C. H. Greenaway, "That Messrs. Millar-Macdonald and Company be re-appointed as auditors for Manitoba Wheat Pool for the year 1930-31."

—Carried.

Vote of Confidence in Management and Staff:—

Moved by Neil Wright, seconded by W. C. Hunt, "That we tender a hearty vote of thanks to our Board of Directors, Chairman, Management and staff, and a vote of confidence in the Board and Management of the Central Selling Agency."—Carried.

Resolutions Lost and Resolutions Tabled:—

Resolutions upon the following matters were voted upon and declared lost or tabled:—

More vigorous selling policy (Hamiota); disposal of 1928 crop (Louise); delegates' per diem (Grey); field service (Archie); Farm storage (Miniota); co-operative bank (Roblin); group insurance (Dufferin); chairman for convention (N. Cypress); immigration (Swan River); reduction interest rate (delegate).

Withdrawn Resolutions:—

Resolutions from the Locals dealing with the following subjects appeared in the printed list of resolutions and were read, but owing to there being no mover did not come formally before the meeting:

Against Pool trading in options (Minitonas); auditor's report C.S.A. (Swan River); deductions (Argyle and Miniota); interest charges (Russell); salaries (Pembina); grading (McCreary); coarse grains Pool (Edward); milling (Minitonas); Dept. Education (Swan River); Radio Broadcasting (Cartier).

On the motion of Roy Tolton, the meeting adjourned.

Report of the President on Behalf of the Board of Directors

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31st, 1930

The crop of Manitoba for 1929-30, although much below that of the previous year, was of higher quality and in ordinary circumstances might have been expected to bring remunerative prices. It had, however, to be marketed in circumstances that were very far from ordinary: these circumstances are dealt with in detail in the report of the Directors of the Central Selling Agency which will be submitted to you. It is only necessary for your Directors to say here that the world-wide economic depression has affected the prices of agricultural products to an extent unparalleled within recent times, and the efforts of governments in the countries which have formerly bought our wheat freely to protect their own agriculture has considerably added to the distress in Western Canada. It is therefore gratifying to your Directors to be able to report, in the face of these exceptionally trying conditions, that the morale of our membership is excellent and despite the harassing burden they are carrying their loyalty to their organization is unshaken.

Membership

The membership of Manitoba Wheat Pool as at July 31, 1930, was 21,657, representing an increase of 345 members during the year. The following table shows the membership each year since the inception of the Pool:

1924	7,600
1924—1925	13,000
1925—1926	17,600
1926—1927	18,758
1927—1928	18,628
1928—1929	21,312
1929—1930	21,657

The 1929-30 membership represents 37,352 contracts. During the year we received 927 new and renewal contracts.

Meetings

During the year the Organization Department was either responsible for arranging and holding, or had a representative attend the following meetings, the attendance at the meetings being as shown:

Kind of Meeting	No. Held	Attendance
Loading Association	8	77
Local Board	190	3,919
Elevator Board	71	630
Elevator Shareholders	87	2,680
General Pool	178	10,015
Delegates' Report	168	3,930
United Farmers of Manitoba.....	202	6,566
Elevator Organization	9	87
TOTAL	913	27,904

The meetings in connection with the U.F.M. were arranged in accordance with the resolution passed at the annual meeting a year ago in the discussion of which it was urged that the Pool give assistance to the U.F.M. in its efforts to build up its membership.

Field Service

Of the above-mentioned meetings the fieldmen arranged and attended 643, with a total attendance of 19,816. The fieldmen also attended the larger fairs in the province, the estimated attendance at which was 13,000. The work of the fieldmen also included the following: Non-Pool men visited, 1,217; Pool members visited, 3,768; Local officers visited, 2,359; Business men visited, 1,125; visits to Pool elevators, 1,438; non-delivery cases checked, 1,015. The latter item must not be confused with contract breaking. It is through this checking that we discover when members have died, retired from farming, left the province, or have had no grain to sell from one cause or another, and other reasons for non-delivery besides actual contract breaking.

Contract Breaking

During the year 325 cases of alleged contract breaking came before the committee on contract breaking. Suit was instituted in 27 cases; seven were settled out of court, judgment was given in our favor in two cases, and eighteen cases were unsettled at July 31. The remainder were disposed of satisfactorily by the committee.

Canvassers

During the year 650 township canvassers have been appointed, whose duties are not only to canvass but also to assist the fieldman in his general work in their locality and to give advice and information to the membership which they receive from the fieldman and from news letters and circulars that are sent out periodically from head office.

Administration and Operation

The total cost deducted from the grower for administration and operation, for the year, amounted to 1.306c per bushel handled. This figure includes cost of administration and operation plus an estimate of grade gains or losses and claims for freight on dockage. The actual figures in these latter items are not yet available.

The total deliveries to the Pool for the crop year 1929-30 were as follows:

Wheat	9,657,891 bushels
Oats	516,554 bushels
Barley	6,825,406 bushels
Rye	326,922 bushels
Flax	54,829 bushels

TOTAL17,381,602 bushels

This grain was handled in the following manner:

Through Pool Elevators	12,550,440 bushels
Through Loading Associations and over Platforms	2,348,930 bushels
Through Line Co. Elevators.....	2,482,232 bushels

TOTAL17,381,602 bushels

The percentage of the various grades was as follows:

Wheat—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern.....	52.63%
Other Grades	7.48%
Durums	39.89%
Oats—2 C.W. and 3 C.W.....	30.80%
Other Grades	69.20%
Barley—3 C.W.	39.03%
Other Grades	60.97%
Rye—2 C.W.	28.76%
Other Grades	71.24%
Flax—1 N.W.	82.82%
Other Grades	17.18%

Pool Terminals

The total amount of grain handled in the respective Manitoba Pool Terminals was as follows:

	Bushels
Pool Terminal No. 1—Port Arthur.....	3,891,289
Pool Terminal No. 2—Port Arthur.....	5,984,679
Pool Terminal No. 3—St. Boniface.....	902,262
	<hr/>
	10,778,230

At St. Boniface Terminal 18 cars of seed grain were handled and 19 cars of feed grain.

Pool Staff

At the beginning of the year under review the staff of the office and terminals had been cut to the minimum, and with a light crop in sight the smaller staff was used to take care of the year's work. Although the present crop is larger than that of 1929-30 the staff has been kept at the lowest number consistent with efficient administration and adequate service, and economies have been effected wherever possible. Your directors again record with pleasure the loyal and efficient service rendered by the staff.

Pool Elevators

The total number of Manitoba Pool Elevators is the same as last year. No new elevators have been purchased, and none have been constructed with the exception of those destroyed by fire. Five elevators were lost through this cause, namely: Clearwater, Croll, Rounthwaite, Sperling and Elm Creek, three of them as a direct result of being struck by lightning, and one other it is believed was also struck by lightning. The Elm Creek elevator was the last one burned, the fire being of unknown origin. All of these elevators, together with their contents, were totally destroyed, but all were fully covered by insurance.

At all of the above points shareholders' meetings were held as soon as they could be arranged and each association decided to commence reconstruction immediately. Although four of the fires occurred late in the summer, three of the elevators were rebuilt in time to handle the total crop, the exception being Sperling which was a few days late.

The Elm Creek elevator, unfortunately, burned in the middle of the grain movement and after some 90,000 bushels had been handled. The members decided that they would rebuild immediately and those who could possibly do so agreed to hold the balance of their grain to be delivered when the elevator recommenced operation so that the loss

in handling to the Association would be the lowest possible in the circumstances. The members of these elevator associations displayed a commendable spirit.

Some changes have been made in our staff of elevator superintendents. Last year we increased the number to eight and split the line into eight divisions. We find, however, that in view of the number of our old agents remaining with us it is not necessary to give such close supervision at some points, and accordingly, we have reduced the staff to seven superintendents and re-organized our line into seven divisions. The change appears to be working out very satisfactorily.

The system we were using in the handling of repairs was not entirely satisfactory. This was, in a great measure, because we had to employ contractors during our heavy building period. Last summer we engaged Mr. O.R. Deacon to take charge of repair work, and he has had, at times, as many as seven crews working under him. This has resulted in a very considerable saving of expense and has proved to be a much better arrangement. All repairs, except in the case of something that is very urgent, are referred to the local board of directors before being undertaken.

Mr. F. W. Jones, who had been very successful in cleaning operations in the Pool elevator at Morris, has been appointed as cleaner expert. He has been instrumental in helping a great number of our elevator agents to become more competent in the handling of their cleaners and he has personally cleaned up mixtures with a result that has fully justified his appointment.

We have also requested the local boards of directors to assume more responsibility by checking certain things in connection with the operation of the elevator with which they are in much closer contact than is possible with the Pool office. We believe this has tended towards much closer co-operation between the local boards and head office.

Elevator Operations

It is impossible in this report to give full details of each individual local elevator's operations, but the following summary gives a general view of the year's operations as a whole. Out of 153 associations, 49 paid all their operating costs, including 7% interest, 5% depreciation and their 5% repayment, and had \$51,000.00 surplus for redistribution. Sixty-six associations paid their operating costs, including 7% interest, paid their full 5% depreciation and paid \$35,000.00 out of \$68,000.00 due on their additional 5% repayment. Twenty-nine associations paid all operating costs, including 7% interest, paid \$16,000.00 out of \$30,000.00 on account of their 5% depreciation, but paid nothing on their additional 5% repayment. Nine associations failed by \$5,000.00 to take care of their operating costs which include interest. This would average about \$500.00 per elevator for these nine elevators.

Assuming that the 153 associations which operate 155 elevators, were operating as one line, the result would be that they would pay all operating costs, including 7% interest on the investment, would take care of 5% depreciation and have a surplus of \$103,382.81. This, in view of the light crop, is a decidedly creditable showing.

Elevator Improvement Competition

The elevator improvement trophy was won for the second year in succession by George Hyslop, operator for the Graysville Pool Elevator Association. The competition was much keener this year and many of our elevator operators put in a lot of time improving their grounds and maintaining order and neatness in the elevator.

The winners of the district prizes were:

First Prize: Geo. Hyslop, Graysville; K. M. McDougall, Mentmore; W. P. Smith, Waskada; R. H. Preston, Treherne; Frank McBurney, Menteith; W. J. Turner, Cartwright; J. I. Taylor, Dauphin; D. Gillies, Lenore.

Second Prize: J. A. Grundy, Dropmore; J. W. Braithwaite, Homewood; B. H. Herron, Bois-sevain; G. Farndale, Somerset; Geo. Henderson, Broomhill, W. J. Govier, Crystal City; W. P. Waters, Grandview; R. W. Johnston, Bradwardine.

Third Prize: Alex Pirie, Ipswich; J. H. Whyte, Portage; D. A. Stevenson, Lauder; Jas. R. Morrison, Brandon; T. W. Ballance, Reston; A. P. Jarry, Letellier; D. A. McNaughton, Birnie; Wm. Murdock, Crandall.

Election of Director

In July, W. G. Weir, Rosebank, Director for District No. 2, resigned. In accordance with the by-laws a special meeting of delegates was called for July 24 at Carman and at this meeting W. J. Parker, Sanford, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Income Tax

In April the Supreme Court of Canada handed down its decision on the appeal of the Minister of National Revenue from the decision of the Exchequer Court with regard to the liability of the Wheat Pool for income tax on elevator and commercial reserves. Briefly, the decision of the Supreme Court was that to the extent that the Pool accounts for all its revenues to its members and has therefore no gain or profits of its own there can be no liability for income tax.

Pool Seed Championships

The Wheat Pool Seed Championships offered at the Provincial Seed Fair in Brandon were won by Miss N. Mitchell, of Roblin, with an exceptionally good exhibit of Amber Durum wheat, and W. R. Edmonds, of Oakbank, with a fine sample of Six Rowed barley.

Regulation of Grain Exchange

The events of the last two years in the stock and grain markets have led to considerable discussion of the methods of operation on exchanges and to contrasts between the regulations under which stock exchanges operate in this country and the freedom enjoyed by the produce exchanges. Your Board believes that in the interest of the farmers and for their protection, and as a matter of public policy, grain and produce exchanges should be subject to legislative regulations. A resolution to this effect will be submitted to you.

Provincial Government Guarantees

During the year the Pool has been faced with a series of exceedingly difficult situations owing to

the acute financial crisis. The heavy decline in the prices of grain seriously impaired the margin which the Pools are required to maintain with the banks, and with a view to securing support in a situation entirely unprecedented and beyond their control the Pools approached the Premiers of the three prairie provinces. The result of the negotiations in this connection and the present situation, will be laid before you in a special report.

Junior Co-operative Seed Growers

Last year we had 272 boys and girls growing variety test plots of wheat, and 129 conducting fertilizer tests. Of this number 335 Juniors attained a 70% score and received prizes of one and a half bushels of registered seed wheat. During the summer of 1930 we had 264 Juniors carrying on variety tests and 127 conducting fertilizer tests.

This work has been carried on as previously, in co-operation with the Manitoba Agricultural College, Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, and this year we have also the Dominion Seed Branch co-operating with us.

We are pleased to report that the boys and girls are taking a very keen interest in this crop improvement work, and that several of our earlier co-operators have been able to attend the Manitoba Agricultural College from the proceeds of their prize acre plots. A full report of this work will be presented to you by Professor T. J. Harrison.

During the year just closed we carried on this work on the appropriation of \$5,000 voted by the annual meeting last year. Of this amount we have expended \$4,305.69, but there are some expenses which have not yet been charged. Your Directors believe that everything possible should be done to improve the quality of our grain, and they recommend that a similar appropriation of \$5,000 be set aside for this work for the coming season.

Demands for Release from Contract

The very low prices of grain necessitating correspondingly low Pool initial prices have undoubtedly made it difficult for a large number of our members to meet their obligations. Some letters were received in the Pool office suggesting that the coarse grain pool might be suspended.

In this connection your Directors must emphasize the fact that the contract is between the Pool members; it is not a contract between the members and some outside body. The contract can only be suspended, or varied, by action of this annual meeting which speaks for the whole body of the members. Your Directors have no power to suspend or vary the contract.

A number of meetings have been held at various places in the province to discuss the general situation, that at Carman being the largest Pool meeting ever held in Manitoba. After some hours of discussion this meeting voted with only a few dissentients to stand by the contract. All of these meetings provided a demonstration of the solidarity of the Pool membership.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Library

The circulation of books from the Pool library continues to increase, indicating that this educa-

tional service is growing in popularity. The number of books borrowed from the library has more than doubled in each year since it came into operation, the following table showing the remarkable increase in the last three years.

Circulation of Lending Library from August 1, to July 31.

	1930	1929	1928
Agriculture	145	101	61
Biography	403	126	77
Co-operation	53	38	50
Canada	702	461	260
Economics	183	107	86
Education	104	39	40
History	304	186	91
Juvenile	833	371	
Literature	377	180	70
Science	1,311	494	142
Sociology	529	262	170
	<u>4,944</u>	<u>2,365</u>	<u>1,047</u>

The problem of furnishing library service to rural populations is one to which those actively engaged in library or adult educational work are giving special attention both on this continent and elsewhere. The library of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and its method of operation are unique among the efforts to extend rural libraries and the extent to which it is being used, as a purely educational service, has earned the commendation of the numerous educationists who have visited the Pool Building. The great need of democracy, we are repeatedly told, is knowledge. The Pool library is a very great help in that direction and while many hundreds of our members are availing themselves of the library it would add much to the satisfaction of your Directors if the number would double again this year.

There are now 3,163 books in the library in the following classification:

Agriculture	129
Biography	264
Co-operation	145
Canada	276
Economics	302
Education	57
History	320
Juvenile	360
Literature	230
Science	475
Sociology	605

TOTAL3,163

The Scoop Shovel

Despite the heavy decline in all lines of business the advertising revenue of the Scoop Shovel for the year was well maintained and this with operating economies enabled the department to carry on its work well within the budget voted at the last annual meeting. The surplus was carried to depreciation reserve as will be explained in the presentation of the financial statement.

It is in such a critical period as we are now going through that the value of educational and publicity work is realized. Through the Scoop Shovel and by means of our radio broadcasting we have been able to keep our members informed and to give them the facts relating to their organization

and also to meet the unprecedented volume of anti-Pool propaganda. Your Directors are convinced that educational work is imperative for the successful development of the co-operative movement and inasmuch as there will undoubtedly be a considerable decrease in the advertising revenue of the Scoop Shovel owing to the business depression, they recommend that the amount voted for the Department of Education and Publicity be the same as last year, namely, \$24,000. A resolution covering this recommendation will be submitted to you.

Manitoba Co-operative Conference

As a member of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, the Pool participated in the holding of a school of co-operation at Manitoba Agricultural College last June. The school was well attended and the lectures covered many phases of the co-operative movement. Moving pictures obtained from England and Scotland gave the students an idea of the magnitude of the consumers' movement in the Old Country, and other pictures dealing with co-operation, farm life and farm work were shown.

The Conference during the year has devoted much attention to ways and means of interesting the younger people in co-operation and one of its efforts in this direction is the booklet "Meri-kachak". This booklet has not only been widely distributed in Manitoba; 19,500 copies have been purchased by the Saskatchewan Pool, 3,500 by the Alberta Pool, and 10,000 were purchased by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, and a large number by other societies in Canada and the United States. Altogether 40,000 copies of the booklet have been distributed.

The Conference also undertook, with the aid of our Pool elevator agents, a co-operative survey. Lack of funds prevented a wider survey, but the results were gratifying and brought in a wealth of information of considerable value to the member associations of the Conference.

The co-operative movement in Manitoba as reflected in the growth of the member associations of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, is steadily developing and this development is directly traceable to the educational work carried on by the Conference in close co-operation with the Pool Department of Education. Your Directors believe that the Pool will grow stronger with the growth of the

other co-operative organizations in the province; the desire to co-operate in one way will lead to co-operation in other ways, and thus the various enterprises will assist each other and build up a movement in the province that will withstand any adversity or assault.

Co-operation a World Movement

Last year we referred in our report to the development of the idea of unity in the co-operative movement, unity in the provincial, national and international spheres. Organizations similar to the Manitoba Co-operative Conference now exist in British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces are linked in a single conference. Discussions have taken place looking toward the inclusion of the provincial organizations in a national body, and to the amalgamation of provincial marketing organizations in national organizations. In August the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers became a member of the International Co-operative Alliance, thus linking up with the co-operative movement in forty countries and bringing another 150,000 to the 56,000,000 members represented by the organizations in the Alliance.

In the midst of this world-wide depression, when the economic system built on the basis of competition and self-interest is revealing all its inadequacies, weaknesses, and inequities, the co-operative movement stands out in every country as the means to a better order. The organization of agriculture, industry and commerce, both nationally and internationally, in such a way as to bring to the making of a better life for all the benefits of man's conquest of nature and the fruits of his labor, is the great problem with which the world is faced, and while the capitalist system, political parties and governments are struggling with the problem, striving to find a solution within the old order, the co-operative movement which they either ignore or condemn, is silently but persistently working toward the only possible solution. For no solution is possible unless men agree and when they agree they will co-operate.

Colin H. Bunnell.
President.

Supplementary Report of the Directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool Regarding Government Guarantee

The Government guarantee which is mentioned elsewhere in the annual report, was given in March of this year, and guarantees the lending banks against ultimate loss. The guarantee covers not only the 1929 crop but it also covers that portion of the 1928 crop unsold at the time. So far as the balance of the 1928 crop is concerned, the Central Selling Agency report which has been submitted to you shows that there is a small surplus available, and it also reveals that an overpayment has been made on the 1929 crop which is very much greater than the surplus in 1928.

It would hardly be fair to ask the Government

to agree to pay out the surplus of 1928 knowing of the deficit in the 1929 crop. Members, however, who did not deliver in the 1929 crop and hence, did not have an overpayment, will receive their share of the 1928 surplus in due course. So far as the overpayment on the 1929 crop is concerned, the figures given in the Central report are those as at August 31st. Considerable stocks of last year's crop still remain unsold and the actual amount of overpayment will depend entirely on the action of the market from the end of August until the last bushel has been disposed of.

As to repayment two main principles should first

be established: (1) That since a section of our membership (the majority) received an overpayment in 1929, repayment should, insofar as it is possible, be obtained from the individuals thus overpaid; (2) due to the general financial depression and the extremely low prices for all grains and agricultural products generally, repayment should be spread over a period of years. It is taken for granted that our Pool membership recognizes and admits our legal and moral obligation and has the will and intention to pay the debt in full, so that in the final analysis no actual loss will be incurred by the Government under their guarantee to the lending banks.

Manitoba's share of the overpayment is proportionally greater than that of the other two provinces due to the much larger deliveries of coarse grains, particularly barley. It is, however, less than one-fifth of the total figure given in the Central Selling Agency report as at August 31st last. Your Board has worked out a tentative plan of repayment which embodies the two main principles mentioned in the previous paragraph and which is an endeavour to pay without causing undue hardship to the members and at the same time have it on a fair and equitable basis. Under present depressed financial conditions and low prices for grain it is recognized that it will be out of the question to make special deductions out of the 1930 or future deliveries; it is the intention to take only the customary deductions as in former years, for elevator and commercial reserves. The following plan of repayment by the individual members of the Pool is submitted for your approval.

Plan of Internal Financing

1. As soon as the overpayment on the 1929 crop is definitely ascertained, accounts are to be set up against the individual growers, showing their share of the overpayment, based on the number of bushels of the various kinds of grain delivered in 1929-30.
2. No special levy or deduction to be made out of the 1930 or future deliveries.
3. The accounts set up against the 1929 growers, to be credited with their share (if any) of the following items:
 - (a) Interest earned on all reserves.
 - (b) 1928 surplus.
 - (c) Patronage dividend of local elevator associations, terminal earnings or malting barley premiums.
 - (d) Elevator reserves whenever they are declared payable.
4. Any uncollectable accounts or portions thereof, finally to be charged against the total commercial reserve fund.

Repayment to Banks

The repayment to the banks will also have to be spread over a term of years. Conferences have been held with members of the Manitoba Government and the banks in an endeavour to work out a suitable plan. In the plan which is now under consideration it is suggested that the banks continue to carry the 1929 account in the usual way for a period of years guaranteed by the Government. In consideration of the guarantee the Government

is to be given security on all the assets of the Manitoba Pool and Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. Whatever arrangements are finally made or whatever securities may have to be given, the equities of the local associations will be absolutely safeguarded and any association paying the full purchase price of their elevator during this period will obtain clear title to their property.

In this repayment plan it is proposed for the coming year to use all interest on reserves, both elevator and commercial, which have accumulated, any surplus of the 1928 crop as well as patronage dividends or terminal earnings due to members who have delivered in 1929. Commercial and elevator reserves will also be used for repayment, the latter to release the commercial reserve of over \$900,000.00 now invested in country elevators. By following out this system for the next few years we hope to have the whole debt repaid. At the end of that time we would have our handling facilities free of any encumbrance and be in a position to commence with the repayment of reserves. The following table gives the estimated amounts which should be available for repayment on August 1st, 1931, and in succeeding years as shown under August 1st, 1932:

Table Showing Repayments

	August 1st 1931	August 1st 1932
(1) Interest on Reserves (2 years in '31)	\$330,000.00	\$165,000.00
(2) Surplus 1928 Crop....	120,000.00	
(3) Patronage dividends, etc.	50,000.00	50,000.00
(4) Elevator deductions..	300,000.00	300,000.00
(5) Commercial Reserve Deductions	90,000.00	90,000.00
TOTAL	\$890,000.00	\$605,000.00

The elevator deductions of \$300,000.00 in the table above are figured on the basis of a handle of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat and flax at 2c per bushel, and of about 8,000,000 bushels of oats, barley and rye at 1c per bushel. In previous years the deductions have been taken on the basis of 2c for wheat and flax, 1c for oats, 1¼c for barley, and 1¾c for rye. At present low prices of coarse grains, however, this is only estimated at 1c per bushel, or possibly a little less as, on the basis outlined above, the amount collectable would be \$320,000.00, while only \$300,000.00 have been put down as an estimate.

Commercial reserves are estimated at the usual 1% on the gross selling price of the grain and again using the estimated handle of 12,000,000 bushels for wheat and flax and about 8,000,000 bushels for coarse grains, figuring the average value of the wheat at 60c per bushel and of the coarse grains at 25c per bushel, \$92,000.00 would be available, while \$90,000.00 is the actual amount included in the table.

The same basis of deliveries and values of grain has been used in arriving at the amount of those reserves in future years. Should our deliveries increase due to larger crops or the price be higher, they would be materially increased. On the other hand, should a total crop failure occur in any one year, they might be considerably decreased.

Appendix to Report of the President

MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS

Station—	Capacity	Built Bought or Leased	Started to Operate	Station—	Capacity	Built Bought or Leased	Started to Operate
Alexander	50,000	Built	1927	Fairfax	40,000	"	1928
Arden	50,000	"	1926	Fallison	50,000	"	1928
Baldur	40,000	Built	1927	Fanneystelle	50,000	"	1929
Barnsley	40,000	"	1928	Forrest	50,000	Built	1927
Basswood	50,000	"	1926	Fortier	40,000	"	1928
Belmont	40,000	"	1928	Foxwarren	50,000	"	1926
Benito	50,000	Bought	1928	Franklin	40,000	"	1927
Bethany	30,000	Leased	1928	Gilbert Plains	50,000	"	1926
Beulah	40,000	Built	1927	Gladstone	80,000	Leased	1926
Bield	30,000	Bought	1927	Glenboro	50,000	Built	1926
Binscarth	40,000	Built	1928	Glenora	40,000	"	1927
Birdtail	30,000	Bought	1929	Goodlands	50,000	"	1928
Birnie	40,000	Built	1927	Gordon	40,000	"	1928
Birtle	40,000	"	1927	Graham	40,000	"	1927
Boissevain	40,000	"	1928	Grandview	60,000	Bought	1925
Bowsman	50,000	"	1925	Graysville	40,000	Built	1928
Bradwardine	40,000	"	1927	Hanjiota	40,000	"	1927
Brandon	50,000	"	1928	Harding	30,000	"	1929
Brookdale	30,000	"	1929	Hargrave	40,000	"	1928
Broomhill	40,000	"	1928	Hartney	40,000	"	1929
Brunkild	40,000	"	1928	Hathaway	30,000	Bought	1928
Cardale	40,000	"	1928	Holland	50,000	Built	1927
Carey	30,000	Bought	1928	Homewood	50,000	"	1928
Carman	50,000	Built	1928	Ipswich	30,000	Built	1928
Cartwright	50,000	"	1927	Jordan	30,000	Bought	1928
Chillon	30,000	Bought	1928	Justice	40,000	"	1928
Clanwilliam	50,000	Built	1928	Kaleida	50,000	"	1926
Clearwater	40,000	"	1928	Kemnay	35,000	"	1928
Coulter	30,000	"	1928	Kenton	40,000	Built	1927
Crandall	30,000	"	1928	Kenville	50,000	"	1926
Croll	50,000	"	1926	Killarney	50,000	"	1928
Cromer	50,000	"	1926	Landseer	30,000	"	1928
Crystal City	50,000	"	1928	La Riviere	40,000	"	1928
Cypress River	50,000	"	1928	Lauder	40,000	"	1928
Dalny	35,000	"	1925	Leighton	30,000	Bought	1928
Dand	40,000	"	1928	Lena	40,000	Built	1928
Dauphin	50,000	"	1927	Lenore	50,000	"	1927
Decker	30,000	Bought	1928	Letellier	30,000	Bought	1928
Deepdale	30,000	Leased	1926	Linklater	30,000	"	1928
Deloraine	30,000	Bought	1928	Lyleton	40,000	Built	1928
Domain	40,000	Built	1928	Makaroff	30,000	Bought	1927
Dropmore	30,000	Bought	1927	Manitou	50,000	Built	1926
Dufrost	35,000	Bought	1928	Manson	30,000	"	1928
Dunrea	50,000	Built	1928	Maples	28,000	"	1929
Durban	30,000	Bought	1925	Margaret	40,000	"	1928
Dutton	30,000	"	1925	Mather	50,000	"	1926
Ebor	30,000	Built	1929	McAuley	30,000	"	1928
Eden	50,000	"	1928	McConnell	30,000	"	1928
Edwin	30,000	"	1928	Medora	50,000	Built	1928
Elgin	50,000	"	1926	Meharry	30,000	Bought	1925
Elie	40,000	"	1928	Menteith	40,000	Built	1927
Elkhorn	30,000	Bought	1928	Mentmore	40,000	"	1927
Elm Creek	40,000	Built	1928	Millwood	25,000	Bought	1929
Elphinstone	A 30,000	Bought	1928	Minitonas	30,000	"	1926
"	B 28,000	Bought	1928	Minnedosa	40,000	Built	1929
Erickson	50,000	Built	1926	Minto	40,000	Built	1928
Ewart	50,000	"	1926	Moline	30,000	"	1928

Station—	Capacity	Built Bought or Leased	Started to Operate	Station—	Capacity	Built Bought or Leased	Started to Operate
Moorepark	30,000	"	1929	Rosburn	30,000	Bought	1928
Morris	40,000	"	1927	Rounthwaite	50,000	Built	1928
Napinka	40,000	"	1928	Sanford	50,000	"	1928
Neshitt	40,000	"	1929	Silver Plains	40,000	Built	1928
Ninette	30,000	Bought	1928	Sinclair	50,000	"	1928
Ninga	40,000	Built	1927	Snowflake	50,000	"	1928
N.D. De Lourdes.....	40,000	Built	1928	Solsgrith	40,000	"	1928
Oak Lake	40,000	"	1928	Somerset	50,000	"	1926
Oakland	40,000	"	1928	Souris	50,000	"	1928
Oakville	50,000	"	1928	Sperling	60,000	"	1926
Pierson	50,000	"	1928	Starbuck	50,000	"	1927
Pilot Mound	35,000	Bought	1928	Stonewall	20,000	Leased	1928
Pipestone	40,000	"	1929	Swan Lake	40,000	Built	1928
P. la Prairie	40,000	Built	1927	Swan River	40,000	"	1926
Purves	50,000	"	1928	Thornhill	40,000	"	1926
Rapid City	40,000	"	1926	Tilston	50,000	"	1928
Rathwell	40,000	"	1928	Treherne	50,000	"	1928
Regent	40,000	"	1927	Waskada	50,000	"	1925
Reston	50,000	"	1928	Wawanesa	40,000	"	1927
Rhodes	30,000	"	1928	Wood Bay	40,000	"	1927
Roblin	50,000	"	1925	Woodnorth	30,000	Bought	1928

MANITOBA POOL TERMINALS

	Capacity
Terminal No. 1—Port Arthur	1,300,000 Bus.
Terminal No. 2—Port Arthur	1,400,000 Bus.
Terminal No. 3—St. Boniface	125,000 Bus.
Total.....	2,825,000 Bus.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

October 27th, 1930. Final Prices—

To the President and Shareholders,

Manitoba Wheat Pool, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with our appointment at the last annual general meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool we have conducted a continuous audit of the books and accounts of the Pool for the year ended July 31st, 1930, and now submit for your information the attached statements covering that period.

In considering these statements we desire to draw your attention to the following facts:

Inasmuch as final prices for the year 1929-30 have not yet been declared by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, no provision has been made for any contingent loss which may be reflected back from that agency to the Manitoba Wheat Pool as a result of sales transactions for the year ended July 31st, 1930, nor has any estimate been made of reserve deductions which it may be possible to retain from the final payments of the crop year ended on that date.

Terminal Profits—

The profits from the operations of Pool Terminals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been arrived at on a

basis of initial payment prices subject to a provision of \$15,000.00 which it is estimated at this time will cover any narrowing of spreads between the initial and final payment prices. The figure of net profit shown may be increased or decreased when the final figures referred to become available.

**Grain in Store at Pool Country Elevators—
\$760,238.06—**

Grain shown in this amount was on July 31st held in store at country elevator points or was in transit therefrom to lakehead. It has been valued for balance sheet purposes at Pool initial payment prices and has been delivered since July 31st, 1930, at these prices to Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

This asset was hypothecated to the lending banks as security for advances shown in the Pool's liabilities in the amount of \$530,000.00: these advances have been repaid in full since the date of the balance sheet out of the proceeds of grain delivered.

Pool Overhead—\$227,008.64—Statement C—

The Pool overhead for the year will be found set forth on Statement C. This does not include carrying charges which have this year been assumed as an operating expense of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, and hence have been cleared from the accounts of the Provincial Pools.

Since July 31st, 1930, the amount of the overhead for the year has been charged to and paid by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, but it must be pointed out that in the event of the final prices for 1929-30 being less than the initial payments advanced, this sum, (\$227,008.64) may be again charged back to the Manitoba Wheat Pool.

In the meantime the item in question has been shown as a current asset inasmuch as it has been charged to and paid by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, since the close of the fiscal year.

The office overhead for the year amounts to 1.208 cents per bushel as compared with .669 cents per bushel last year and 1.277 cents per bushel in the year 1927-28.

The total Pool overhead for the year including estimated cost of grade gains and losses and claims for freight on dockage amounts to 1.306 cents per bushel on a handling of 17,381,602 bushels as compared with a rate of .742 cents per bushel on a handling of 34,131,321 bushels for the previous year and a rate of 1.335 cents per bushel on a handling of 17,377,581 bushels in the year 1927-28.

We have considered it advisable to quote the figures of two years ago as well as the figures for last year since the amount of grain handled in 1927-28 was relatively the same as in the fiscal year now under review.

The overhead in 1927-28 was \$231,936.47 against \$227,008.64 in the year 1929-30, the bushelage as stated above being almost identical in each case.

Seed Improvement Expense—\$5,041.69—

Of this sum (which is shown in the Pool Overhead, Statement C.) \$4,305.69 has actually been expended at date of reporting, leaving \$736.00 to carry forward to the 1930-31 period.

Repayment of Principal and Interest by Local Elevator Associations—

On July 15th, 1930, there was owing to the Pool by country elevator associations a total of \$2,760,071.03 including accrued interest. Of that sum \$460,621.96 was due and payable. As a result of operations for the year 1929-30, the Pool Elevators involved have repaid all of this sum excepting \$96,075.78, which is now in arrears.

In a normal year the arrears mentioned would be assessed against the members and collected from final payments, but as final payments for the 1929-30 year have not yet become available at date of reporting, no additional assessments have been possible.

In view of the small average bushelage handled at the elevators for the year ended July 31st, 1930, the fact that so large a percentage of the monies due and payable on July 15th have actually been repaid to Manitoba Wheat Pool, without further assessment on the locals, must be considered as eminently satisfactory.

Interest on Reserves—

On July 31st, 1929, accrued interest on Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions amounted to \$264,235.11. This sum was repaid to growers in cash during the year under review.

Certificate—

Subject to and in terms of the foregoing report we certify that our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that the attached Balance Sheets as set forth on Statements A and B are properly drawn up so as to exhibit in so far as is possible the true financial position of the Manitoba Wheat Pool as at July 31st, 1930, according to the best of information available to us at this time and explanations given to us in the course of audit by the officials of the Company.

This is our report.

(Signed) MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

STATEMENT A.

BALANCE SHEET---GENERAL ACCOUNT

As at July 31st, 1930.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current Assets	\$1,288,334.30	Current Liabilities	\$1,071,349.78
Cash	\$ 106,388.15	Bank Loans	\$ 530,000.00
On deposit in chartered banks and on hand.		Payable on demand, secur- ed on grain per contra	
Accounts Receivable	43,213.97	Outstanding cheques	40,202.40
Sundry debtors—less re- serve against collection losses.		Accounts payable	65,311.61
Grain in store at Lakehead With interest, storage, etc. thereon, delivered to Can. Co-op. Wheat Pro- ducers Ltd., subsequent to July 31st, 1930.	53,319.60	Due to Canadian Co-op- erative Wheat Producers Limited	361,759.30
On current account.		Terminal earnings (to July 31, 1930)	54,988.37
Grain in store at Pool Country Elevators	760,238.06	Payable to platform ship- pers and to other prov- incial pools.	
At realized prices, hypo- thecated per contra.		Unclaimed payments	19,088.10
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd. Current Account	98,165.88	Of previous pool years.	
Pool Overhead 1929-30	227,008.64		
(See report).			
Total Current Assets	<u>\$1,288,334.30</u>	Total Current Liabilities.....	<u>\$1,071,349.78</u>
Other Assets	\$ 67,598.67	Liabilities to Growers.....	\$ 284,583.19
Equipment— at depreciated values	30,949.79	Reserve for contingencies.....	15,573.11
Furniture, fixtures, office equipment, library and automobiles (2).		Membership Fees at \$1.00 per member	21,702.00
Taxes (and other expenses paid in advance)	17,021.28	Balance of reserve funds utilized in general pool operations (Statement B)	247,308.08
Interest (accrued but not yet due)	6,858.96		
Contract Renewal Campaign 1928	12,768.64		
Chargeable to operations of the next three years.			
	<u>\$ 67,598.67</u>		<u>\$ 284,583.19</u>
	<u>\$1,355,932.97</u>		<u>\$1,355,932.97</u>

STATEMENT B

BALANCE SHEET--RESERVE ACCOUNT

As at July 31st, 1930.

ASSETS

Advanced Through Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited\$2,395,524.85
(For construction or acquisition of country elevators by local associations.)

Balance Now Owing

	Past due	Not yet due	Total
1925 Group—			
\$ 1,935.63	\$ 53,313.24	\$ 55,248.87	
1926 Group—			
8,452.31	205,948.09	214,400.40	
1927 Group—			
12,134.82	442,170.06	454,304.88	
1928 Group—			
61,540.14	1,407,799.14	1,469,339.28	
1929 Group—			
12,012.88	190,218.54	202,231.42	
<u>96,075.78</u>	<u>2,299,449.07</u>	<u>2,395,524.85</u>	

(Depreciated value of security held as at July 31st, 1930, \$2,669,556.63).

Invested in Terminal Facilities\$ 658,677.04
(Subject to first mortgages per contra)

No. 1 Terminal,
Port Arthur,
Ont \$ 537,428.39
At cost price with
additions since
made\$ 739,573.13
Depreciation set
aside 202,144.74
537,428.39

No. 3 Terminal, St.
Boniface, Man.. \$ 121,248.65
At cost price with
additions since
made 143,281.45
Depreciation set
aside 22,032.80
\$ 121,248.65
\$ 658,677.04

Capital Stock\$ 60,000.00

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd.
subscribed \$100,000.00—paid
up \$ 10,000.00
Canadian Co-operative
Wheat Producers, Ltd. fully
paid\$ 50,000.00
\$ 60,000.00

Total Investments\$3,114,201.89

Balance, being funds utilized in general pool
operations per Balance Sheet — General
Account, Statement A 247,308.08

\$3,361,509.97

LIABILITIES

First Mortgages\$ 416,246.09

On Pool Terminal No. 1 Port
Arthur at 6%.....\$ 371,246.09

Due—
Aug. 1st, 1930\$123,748.65
Aug. 1st, 1931 123,748.65
Aug. 1st, 1932 123,748.79

\$371,246.09

On Pool Terminal No. 3, St.
Boniface at 7%\$ 45,000.00
(Renewed since July 31st,
1930, to expire Aug. 1st,
1935).

\$ 416,246.09

To Growers on Deduction Certificates\$2,945,263.88

Elevator Reserve\$1,956,667.14

Deducted in 1925..\$ 158,283.25
Deducted in 1926.. 336,743.29
Deducted in 1927.. 485,248.36
Deducted in 1928.. 303,154.90
Deducted in 1929.. 562,462.03

Total Reserve\$1,845,891.83
Interest thereon
to July 31, 1930
(1 year) 110,775.31

\$1,956,667.14

Commercial Reserve\$ 988,596.74

Deducted in 1925..\$ 109,529.56
Deducted in 1926.. 75,641.10
Deducted in 1927.. 289,864.61
Deducted in 1928.. 180,203.42
Deducted in 1929.. 277,388.20

Total reserve\$ 932,626.89

Interest thereon to
July 31, 1930 (1
year) 55,969.85

\$ 988,596.74

\$2,945,263.88

\$3,361,509.97

STATEMENT C

STATEMENT OF POOL OVERHEAD

For the year ended July 31st, 1930

		Rate per bushel		
		This year	1928-29	1927-28
Grain operating expenditure as set forth in statement D	\$62,509.72	.360	.248	.593
Administration and promotion expenditure as set forth in statement E	70,570.89	.406	.221	.398
Directors' indemnities and travelling expenses				
On board meetings	\$ 2,336.58			
On other pool work	1,235.23	.020	.014	.053
	<u>3,571.81</u>			
Annual meeting expense, estimated	\$14,000.00			
Plus cost of special meeting July 24, 1930	537.60	.084	.035	.058
	<u>14,537.60</u>			
Educational fund, as authorized by annual meeting at Brandon, 1929	24,000.00	.138	.050	.050
Scoop Shovel subscriptions, paid in bulk as authorized by Board of Directors	9,720.50	.056	.029	.048
Seed improvement expenses as authorized by Board of Directors	5,041.69	.029	.011	.....
Legal Fees	7,647.84	.044	.014	.028
Audit fees	2,593.00	.015	.012	.014
Preliminary expense written off:				
Coarse grain pool—balance	\$ 2,538.27	.039	.020	.035
Renewal campaign—one-fifth	4,256.22			
	<u>6,794.49</u>			
Reserved for contingencies	3,000.00	.017	.015	.....
	<u>3,000.00</u>			
Total administrative overhead	\$209,987.54	1.208	.669	1.277
To which add:				
Estimated grade losses less gains	5,021.10			
Estimated claims for freight on dockage per line elevator agreement	12,000.00	.098	.073	.058
	<u>\$17,021.10</u>			
Total pool overhead carried to Balance Sheet, Statement A.	\$227,008.64	1.306	.742	1.335

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT OF GRAIN OPERATING EXPENDITURE

For the year ended July 31st, 1930

Grain Operating Expenditure—		Rate per bushel		
		This year	1928-29	1927-28
Salaries—including executives' as apportioned	\$38,810.82	.223	.144	.439
Travelling expenses	279.96	.002	.001	.006
Rent, light and taxes	9,016.97	.052	.014	.032
Printing and stationery	2,948.47	.017	.011	.027
Scoop Shovel Publicity	1,200.00	.007	.004	.007
Postage, telegrams and telephones	1,134.72	.006	.004	.014
Stamp tax	78.00	.....	.....	.001
Office supplies and expenses	1,491.94	.009	.005	.015
Group insurance	217.23	.001	.001	.002
Insurance and bonds	300.71	.002	.001	.....
Exchange	5.90	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation on equipment	2,025.00	.012	.025	.029
	<u>57,509.72</u>	<u>.331</u>	<u>.210</u>	<u>.572</u>
Estimated cost of final payment to growers	5,000.00	.029	.038	.051
Total Expenditure carried to Statement C.	\$62,509.72	.360	.248	.623

STATEMENT E

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTION EXPENDITURE

For the year ended July 31st, 1930

		Rate per bushel		
		This year	1928-29	1927-28
Salaries—including executives' as apportioned	\$23,396.17	.135	.071	.133
Salaries—field service	16,422.69	.094	.045	.088
Travelling expenses—President and Secretary as apportioned.....	851.21	.005	.002	.010
Travelling expenses—field service	13,925.34	.080	.051	.102
Rent, light and taxes—Winnipeg	4,892.78	.028	.010	.018
Printing, stationery and circularising	2,488.84	.014	.007	.016
Scoop Shovel Publicity	1,200.00	.007	.004	.007
Office supplies and expense	1,933.01	.011	.003	.004
Postage, telegrams and telephones	2,547.13	.015	.005	.011
Insurance and bonds	148.03	.001	.....	.....
Hall rentals and miscellaneous	795.12	.005	.003	.009
Group Insurance	217.82	.001	.001	.....
Interest	2,053.47	.012	.008	.017
Depreciation on equipment	675.00	.004	.008	.010
Execution reports	234.75	.001	.....	.....
	<u>71,781.36</u>	.413	.218	.425
Commission paid to canvassers	458.00	.003	.014	.036
	<u>72,239.36</u>	.416	.232	.461
Deduct—				
Organization dues on new contracts	1,311.00	.008	.010	.057
Contract penalties collected in cash	357.47	.002	.001	.006
	<u>1,668.47</u>	.010	.011	.063
Net expenditure carried to Statement C.	<u><u>\$70,570.89</u></u>	<u>.406</u>	<u>.221</u>	<u>.398</u>

STATEMENT G.

STATEMENT OF TERMINAL EARNING

For the year ended July 31st, 1930.

Earnings from Terminals operated by the Pool.....	\$151,045.17
Less paid to other provincial pools on shipments by them	41,574.58
	<u>\$109,470.59</u>
Earnings from grain shipped to other than Pool Term- inals	\$ 87,337.97
	<u>\$196,808.56</u>
Proportion thereof paid to local elevator associations for the year	\$165,094.58
Proportion payable to platform and other shippers and to loading associations	31,713.98
	<u>\$196,808.56</u>

STATEMENT F

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

STATEMENT OF OPERATING

For the year ended July 31st, 1930.

REVENUE

Scoop Shovel—	
Subscriptions—Manitoba Wheat Pool	\$ 9,720.50
—Other sources	2,501.17
Advertising revenue	15,121.56
Allowance from grain operating and administration branches	2,400.00
Total Revenue	\$29,743.23

EXPENDITURE

Scoop Shovel Direct Expense—	
Printing	\$16,247.21
Mailing	2,424.04
Cuts and drawings, etc.	1,390.64
Commission on advertising	2,613.19
Advertising expense	340.74
Toronto office	1,463.95
Exchange	5.91
Total Scoop Shovel direct expense	\$24,485.68

Other Operating Expense of this Department—

Salaries	\$12,748.25
Travelling expense	261.70
Office rent, light and taxes	3,597.87
Advertising and general publicity	1,331.25
Radio broadcasting expense	1,269.16
Literature, magazines and newspapers	218.19
Library expense	1,271.85
Library depreciation	2,014.13
Telephones and telegrams	343.31
Interest on monies advanced	1,408.20
Insurance and bonds	98.52
General office expense	1,195.12
Manitoba Co-operative Conference	\$ 3,500.00
Total other expense	\$29,257.55

Total Expense **\$53,743.23**

Balance, being net cost of operating Department of Education and Publicity for the year—appropriated from Pool overhead, Statement C. **\$24,000.00**

LIVESTOCK MARKETING



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

OCTOBER BUSINESS

Receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface during the month of October were somewhat heavier than previous months. Following is a statement showing the high five firms:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op.....	313 cars	—22 %
2nd—	233 "	—17 %
3rd—	152 "	—10.8%
4th—	135 "	— 9.5%
5th—	132 "	— 9.3%

Recently we have had some of our producers express the opinion that too many stocker and feeder cattle were being shipped to the country. Following is a comparative statement showing receipts on the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, first ten months of:

	1928	1929	1930
Manitoba points,			
Cattle and Calves	125,859	116,384	82,001
Saskatchewan points,			
Cattle and Calves	133,573	105,990	72,837
Man. points—Hogs	139,462	117,356	96,853
Sask. points—Hogs	103,817	118,027	131,379
Man. points—Sheep	25,405	26,694	37,309
Sask. points—Sheep	8,438	13,576	15,654
Stocker and Feeder Cattle			
shipped to Man. points	14,304	15,608	10,455
Stocker and Feeder Cattle			
shipped to Ontario			
and eastern provinces ..	41,670	16,003	26,459
Stocker and Feeder Cattle			
shipped to U.S.A.	48,063	46,640	3,758

The Market This Winter

We are not in a position to predict what the market will be during the winter months, but it is rather interesting to note that less stocker and feeder cattle have been shipped to Manitoba points this year as compared with 1929. It will be noted that Ontario is taking more stockers and feeders this year. During 1929 Ontario farmers were unable to feed owing to shortage of fodder crops due to dry weather, but in 1928 their purchases were somewhat heavier than they are this year. It is also interesting to note the fact that very few cattle have been shipped to the American side. The number of stockers and feeders shipped from the Public Markets will not give us a true picture; a large number of the producers are feeding their own cattle and we have no way of estimating the number that are actually on feed.

Our recommendation to the producers that are feeding cattle is to continue feeding until such time as the animals are in such condition that they are fit for the market.

Still At It

On this page, in our radio broadcast, and in the weekly news-letter which goes to so many of our members, we have been dinning away at that favorite subject of ours: "Better Livestock Production".

We confess that during the past two years there have been times when the difference in price obtained for high quality stock in comparison to the inferior kinds did not seem to bear out the point we were trying to make with our members. Up until the present price decline, some very poor stock was bringing high prices. That period has now ended. Only the best is saleable, the low quality stuff is a heartbreak to our sales staff at the public markets and to our members in the country.

There is another special reason at present why we feel constrained to draw the attention of our members to the necessity of improving the quality; also attempting to study the possibility of embarking on a regular and consistent program of beef cattle production over a period of years: We are now doing our best to institute regular shipments of cattle to the United Kingdom. Unless we can be assured of the intelligent co-operation of large numbers of our members throughout Western Canada we feel very little confidence in our chances of securing any permanent benefits from our work.

Exporting Cattle

In dealing with the problem of cattle exports we feel a special responsibility as an organization in view of the fact that we have beyond a doubt the largest and most direct point of contact with actual livestock producers of any body in Canada. We fully appreciate the serious problem that presents itself and we have reason to feel that both the federal and provincial governments are anxious and willing to assist in every possible way. However, there are serious limitations to what governments can do to assist unless we make the best effort on our own behalf.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers will be held in Winnipeg, on December 11th. Due notice will be sent out to all the delegates who were appointed at the local annual meetings last summer. We would be glad to welcome any other members who happen to be in Winnipeg and find it convenient to attend. Full reports on the activities of both the Canadian and Manitoba organizations will be given.

FARM SITUATION AFFECTED BY BUSINESS DEPRESSION

The general agricultural situation this fall continues to be influenced by the business depression and by the world-wide decline in the commodity price level, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its Nov. 1 report on the farm situation.

"Prices of farm products in August were at the lowest level since March, 1916," says the bur-

eau, adding that, "as usual, the prices of farm products at the farm have fallen faster and farther than the general price level or the price of many other products. From August, 1929, to August, 1930, the average of prices at the farm fell 25 per cent., while the wholesale prices of all commodities in the United States fell 14 per cent., and retail prices of things which the farmers have to buy declined 4 per cent.

"In general, prices of raw

materials have declined more than the prices of manufactured products. The prices of some products have broken partly as the result of overproduction and the accumulation of large stocks to be sold in the face of a general depression. This is notably true of coffee, sugar and wheat. The potato crop is about the smallest per capita ever grown, and yet the price is fully a third less than last year." —Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S.A.

Should Wheat Pool Members think about Manufacturing and Merchandizing Finished Products vs. Offering Raw Material

Wheat or Flour, Bacon and Hams. Another Cash Crop—Bacon Hogs

You CAN if you WILL control the price of Flour in Canada and the price of Bacon in England through your Co-operative Pool

In these days of low prices for grain is it time to consider if you are getting the utmost value out of it? Is the percentage taken by long distance freight on low valued primary products too much and can you do better than the old way of selling wheat and hogs?

Millers being buyers and not growers of wheat buy in the best and cheapest market. British millers have an advantage from wheat dumped on their market for ready cash by Countries whose governments pay their nationals a bounty on Exported grain. They are not interested in the producers and it is not their business if Wheat is grown under bankrupt or semi-slavery conditions.

You can obtain Flour Mills of various sizes to adapt yourselves to local freight rates, and at a great deal less cost than the large mill discussed last year. Two, three, four, six or twelve Midget Marvel Mills can turn out the same quantity of flour as the 2500 barrel mill already considered, and at an enormous saving

on capital or investment value. With the latest labour-saving equipment the operating cost will be no more than the large mill, and Midget Mill flour is superior in quality. As producers selling Co-operatively, it is not necessary for you to have huge mills costing millions of dollars, although for large scale buyers of primary products they are a necessity.

Let us assume that you chose through the Pool to mill a hundred million bushels of wheat. Roughly that would give the Central Selling Co. twenty million barrels of flour to merchandize. It would also leave about one-third the wheat in the shape of mill offals, say 1,000,000 tons of mill feed left right at home, if you had Midget Marvel Mills at many points throughout the three Prairie Provinces. .. Pool flour would cost Pool members, per barrel, the Winnipeg closing price, on the day of purchase, of 5 bushels of wheat. Mill feed would cost members $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per lb.

If you should choose to extend your stock raising and feeding,

especially hog production, the size and number of Flour Mills can be increased; reducing distances between Mills. The increase would be gradual like the natural growth in production of hogs.

The British Bacon Import trade has a yearly value of \$250,000,000 which you could secure if you want it, and go after it on business lines, organized by the Pool. Britain imported last year Bacon, Hams, Pork, fresh and frozen, total imports \$251,407,118. Canada's share of this trade was only \$7,645,261, while the Co-operative farmers of little Denmark supplied \$132,583,447 worth.

You decide these matters. Your leaders and Pool directors cannot make you provide the Bacon hogs in sufficient numbers to be worth organizing to obtain the trade. The profits are on the side of Big Business, the manufacturing and merchandizing side. You know they are not in the production and sale of wheat and coarse grain to which at present you confine yourselves almost exclusively.

ALFRED R. TATTERSALL & COMPANY

75, Mark Lane, LONDON, England

Inventors and Manufacturers of the Midget Marvel Flour Mill

Thousands Running Night and Day in All Parts of the World.

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

ONE THING IS CERTAIN

The Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale is bending every effort toward getting the best possible deal for our consumers' locals. Right now we are particularly concerned in getting a fair deal for our locals which handle gas and oil—under the new tariff regulations.

Our Manitoba Co-op Wholesale is conferring with the Co-op wholesales of Alberta and Saskatchewan very shortly; and your Executive hope to have something definite on this matter to lay before our own Annual Meeting. In the meantime it is more imperative than ever that locals stand shoulder to shoulder and present a united front in getting the best possible proposition for their members.

On the average, our Consumers' Locals will not do any great volume of business in gasoline from now up until the time of the Co-operative Wholesale Annual Meeting. It is obvious, however, that we must never falter—we must continue to consolidate and extend the business of both locals and Wholesale. The bargaining power of forty combined locals must always be far more effective than if any of those locals break apart and bargain singly.

Some locals have already responded to your Wholesale's request that the local Annual Meetings be held somewhat earlier this year. This request was made to allow the new Board, which will be elected at the Co-operative Wholesale Annual Meeting, as much time as possible to formulate plans and complete arrangements for handling gas for the coming season before the time actually arrives for delivering the goods.

One thing is certain—our consumers' locals can rely on their Co-op Wholesale to get the best deal for all members—taking into consideration both quality and price. Grades of gasoline are being subjected to analysis—every angle of the situation scrutinized. Your Board is rely-

ing on the loyalty of every member of every local.

Local Annual Meetings— Neepawa and Croll

A few locals have written in, that it is not possible for them to hold their Annual Meetings for some time yet; on the other hand, several local Annual Meetings are now a thing of the past.

The Neepawa Consumers' Co-operative held their Annual Meeting on October 28th. The statements presented showed that an encouraging volume of business had been done in the nine and a half months during which the local operated. The profits from this business paid 7% on capital, depreciation on equipment, 10% to reserves—and finally a patronage dividend of 6% on all purchases. This patronage dividend was divided—half being paid in cash and the remaining half being credited to the member for the purchase of stock.

The Consumers' local at Croll held their second Annual Meeting on June 30th; their turnover for the year reached \$27,000. From this volume there was a surplus available for patronage dividends totalling \$880.94. The Annual Meeting decided that this surplus saving would be left in the business as additional loan capital; that it would be credited to the account of the members; and that the Association would pay 6% interest thereon.

Thus, by co-operating, the members of the Croll Consumers' Co-op earned for themselves during the year over 30% on the capital they have invested. At Neepawa, the Co-op earned its members almost 30% on their paid-up capital.

Indications are that the Annual Meetings of many other locals will be held shortly—and will be equally encouraging.

Remember About Coal

At this time of year the weather-man is likely to be a bit freaky; and his variations are liable to be reflected in the volume of coal business done by

your Co-op Wholesale. For instance, during the last of October the sharp weather reminded folks that it was time to get in fuel for the winter and your Wholesale delivered fifty-four carloads of coal in five days.

Now that the weather is somewhat warmer, coal business has slackened off. Perhaps it is just as well to remind locals that cold weather is fairly certain to be upon us sometime before next Spring—it always has come.

Order your coal from your Co-operative Wholesale now—don't wait until the mines are rushed and railroads tied up. During the storm that blanketed Saskatchewan and Alberta some weeks back, it was impossible to get delivery of coal shipments in Manitoba; all available supplies were rushed to the areas suffering from the storm.

Conference with the Wheat Pool

A Committee from the Board of your Co-operative Wholesale recently submitted to the Board of the Manitoba Wheat Pool a suggestion that Pool Elevator Associations located at points where no consumers' co-operative operate, become affiliated with the Co-operative Wholesale for the purpose of handling such bulk commodities as twine, coal and flour. This would bring additional revenue to the Elevator Association, would provide work for the elevator operator during slack seasons and would be a decisive step forward, through the elimination of duplication, to unified efficiency.

The Wheat Pool Board discussed the proposition sympathetically. The Board, however, was of the opinion that the particular plan put forward by the Wholesale was not feasible—but that it ought to be possible to work out a plan whereby the local Elevator Associations could co-operate with the Wholesale. The whole matter, it was agreed, was really one to be worked at locally and in this the Elevator Associations might well take the initiative.

TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

Ages went by, and the Benedictines ceased not their labour. They travelled over the Alps into France and other lands. They

built abbeys and monasteries in many a vale and on many a hill, and the ruins of such buildings are still seen in the quiet corners of Europe. They tilled fields; they reared cattle; they kept bees;

they fed poultry; they felled timber; they constructed roads; they drained marshes; they drove off wild beasts; they cast bridges over torrents; they grew fruit

(Turn to Page 45)

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6., 1932

This great World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, to which over eighty countries have been invited, provides the opportunity for which Canadian farmers have been waiting—an opportunity to "take stock," and to ascertain their standing, in agricultural matters, among those of other nations throughout the world.

Over \$200,000⁰⁰ in Cash Prizes for Farmers Who Act NOW

The World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will assemble in one gigantic exposition the products of years of experience and research relating to grain and seed problems which have been engaging the minds of the best practical farmers and scientific experts the world over. It will bring home to the producers of Canada the necessity for the use of good seed and the importance of the best cultural methods. It will provide, through the medium of the Conference, a clearing-house for world knowledge of a multitude of matters pertaining to the production of field crops and other allied activities.

As growers from practically every grain and seed producing country in the world will participate it is absolutely necessary that the farmers of

Canada, individually and collectively, put forth their very best effort if they are to win an equitable and worthy share of the 1,700 individual cash awards ranging from \$10 to \$2,500 and if world championships are to be won for the Dominion.

All exhibits must be in the hands of the authorities on or before March 1, 1932. Canadian farmers therefore must commence preparation NOW. It cannot be put off until 1932. If the grain or seed sample for exhibition has not been selected already it will be necessary to select it from the crop of this year or that to be grown in 1931. The Secretary of the Provincial Committee will be glad to give advice and assistance in the selection of exhibits or upon any other matters connected with the Exhibition.

Canadian Farmers Must Act NOW!

Enter the Slogan Contest and win a five hundred dollar prize. Not more than ten words allowed. For full particulars, prize lists and general information, write the Secretary, World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Canada.

Chairman,
National Committee,
HON. ROBERT WEIR,
Minister of Agriculture for
Canada.



Chairman,
Executive and Finance
Committee,
HON. W. C. BUCKLE,
Minister of Agriculture for
Saskatchewan.

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

The Annual Convention is over for another year and the delegates have gone back to their "Locals" realizing fully the possibilities of the organization in the rural communities.

The large range of subjects dealt with and discussed in the different sessions gives the members some idea of the wide field to be covered, and of the ever-increasing need for a sane, unbiased, well-informed public opinion throughout the entire agricultural section of our province. The farmers have arrived at the place where they cannot afford to leave the work of legislation and reform to other interests. We cannot escape the consequences, no matter how well we evade our responsibilities.

We have higher tariffs mounting higher, social problems growing in volume and demanding a place. We face compulsory marketing for agricultural products; low prices for our produce with a corresponding high level for the implements of production. We are concerned about our exports in the markets of the world.

We realize, only too well, that 65c wheat cannot buy combines and threshers at \$2,800.00; binders at \$285.00; wagons at \$100.00, etc. There is also a limit to feeding 18c barley to livestock, especially when we do so feeling assured that the market will have very strong downward tendencies just when this product is ready to be sold. The crippled buying power of the farmer means warehouses crowded with unsold goods, which in turn slows down the wheels of the factories.

The farmer of today and his activities have become part of a great organization with parts interdependent and necessary.

We cannot function as an isolated unit but must find our relative place. We must be recognized by the component parts as having right to, not only survive but to receive compensation for labor, money and time expended that will grant a satisfactory live-

lihood with some compensations for old age.

The U. F. M. in the past has asked for the farmers only those rights which we gladly extend to others, and at this time, when the future of agriculture never looked more hopeless, we are trying to deal with the situation in a sane and generous manner.

The price of this depression will not seem so heavy if only those interests serving agriculture learn that their well-being is so closely linked up in agricultural conditions that the future of rural Manitoba is their interest as well. They must allow the farmer a just and equitable price for services rendered.

Rural Survey

A copy of the rural survey used by the United Farmers of Ontario has been mailed to every secretary. The provincial board asks that you discuss this in one of your meetings as soon as possible and have the secretary fill in the answers as the local sees fit, and return the form to central office.

The central association wishes to take this opportunity of thanking

the locals from every part of the province for their splendid response to the appeal for financial assistance. The encouragement to the central executive was greatly appreciated.

The Elocution Contest was planned to fill the need in locals where the young people were not willing to take up Oratorical Contest work. If your local is interested write in to central office and ask for the book of selections prepared for this work, along with the rules governing it. The local is asked to give a prize for the winner of the elimination contest. The winner will be in line to compete for district honors, which takes the form of a silver medal contest.

If the secretaries cannot locate the annual report forms sent out a few weeks ago, please write for a second copy. These forms are necessary before a new list of local officers can be prepared for the year. Material is often sent to individuals who have ceased to act in the capacity of secretary or president because the office has not been notified.

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

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ELEVATOR MACHINERY

VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

THE PRIVILEGE OF CO-OPERATION

Time was when almost every co-operative marketing contract that was signed had to be sold to the individual farmer with the same persistency that might have been employed in peddling a new-fangled cream separator. The average grower was not convinced that he needed a co-op, and he usually signed the contract with a feeling that he was conferring a favor on someone else by so doing.

Since he felt that he was conferring a favor on someone, he naturally expected that his generosity was liable to cost him something. He was fully prepared, then, to consider himself a sucker the moment he first heard a word of criticism against his pool.

The modern type of pooler, of course, looks upon his association as something in which he has a personal as well as a business interest. He sees in it an opportunity to exert his own efforts for the benefit of a mutual undertaking. He understands that the pool's possibilities are measured by the energy of its members. And he knows that his membership in the organization is not only an obligation, but a privilege.—The Bean Grower.

Jack—"Why did you break with Alice? I thought you were crazy about her?"

Jim—"I am, but I decided I couldn't stand it to live with her folks."

*Some day
you'll have
an old man
to support!*



SUPPOSE there came a message to you to-night —from your father—saying, "Son, I am poor and old and helpless. It will cost 50 cents a day to care for me. Will you do it?"

Would your answer be, "I can't afford it?"

Some day, if you live, you *will* have an old man to support—YOURSELF.

It will cost less than 50 cents a day now to provide for him.

Is your answer still, "I can't afford it?"

Let a Manufacturers Life policy provide for the *old man* you may be some day.

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



THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT LUBRICATION

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

WILLIAM PENN MOTOR OIL

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

NORTH STAR OIL LIMITED

Lower Fares Longer Limits

ON ROUND TRIP
TICKETS
PURCHASED
DURING
DECEMBER AND
BEFORE
JANUARY 5th, 1931

To

OLD COUNTRY
EASTERN CANADA

from all stations
Winnipeg and West

PACIFIC COAST

from all stations
Ontario (Port Arthur West)
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta

Call, Phone or Write any
Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or

G. D. Brophy, Dist. Pass. Agent, Calgary
J. W. Dawson, Dist. Pass. Agent, Regina
H. B. Mathewson, Gen. Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.



Canadian Pacific

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURE

(From Page 4)

sible for the shortage of agricultural goods. The disappearance of the old landlord's estates, producing for market, and the leveling of holdings in the village to the norm of the ten or twelve-acre farm has had a drastic effect in curtailing the surplus available for market, particularly in the case of grain; and hitherto the campaign to clip the wings—even to "exterminate as an independent class"—the kulak, or rich peasant, has proceeded faster than the growth of collective and State farms to supplant him as a producer for the market. Moreover, the opposition of the peasantry to the "drive" for collective agriculture assumed its most dangerous form last winter in a wholesale slaughtering of cattle, which will show its reaction on the meat market for fully another twelve months. Added to all this is the effect of the greatly expanded constructional work, of the continuous-working, five-day week and the multiple-shift system, in drawing a large additional number of workers into industry.

In its unique importance the revolution which is in process in Russia to-day seems second only to October, 1917, itself. Within the last two months people have repeatedly said to me: "To-day life is hard because we are in the middle of the struggle. Come back at the end of the Five-Year Plan: then you will see the fruits." If one can fully sense the significance of this struggle, I believe there emerges from the turmoil of contemporary Russia—from the dust and the queues and the squalor and the confusion—a new historical pattern. And if this pattern be anything more than illusion, this year and the next in Russia may well be found to constitute one of the tallest landmarks in history.

Maurice Dobb, in the "Nation and Athenaeum," London.

TANNING

Hides are CHEAP. Now is the time to ship hides for Tanning into ROBES, Lace Leather, Harness Leather, Rawhide.

Have you seen our Free Tanning Offer? Send for Price List.

The WHEAT CITY TANNERY

Limited

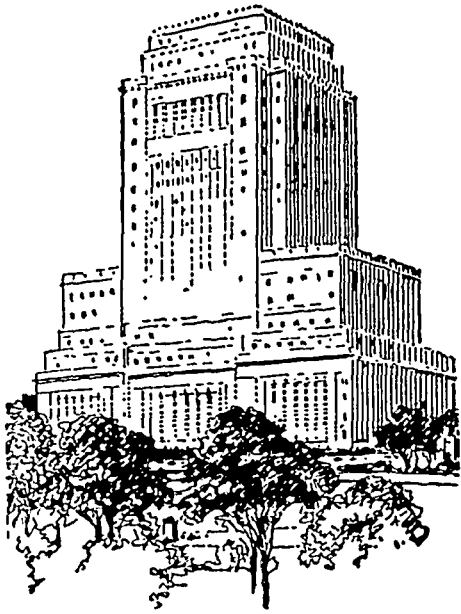
REGINA BRANDON CALGARY
Sask. Man. Alta.



Receiving 2 copies?

If you are, will you, please, cut the address labels off the back pages of both copies and mail them to us. This will help us to keep the lists in good shape and also eliminate unnecessary expense.

Life Assurance a form of Property

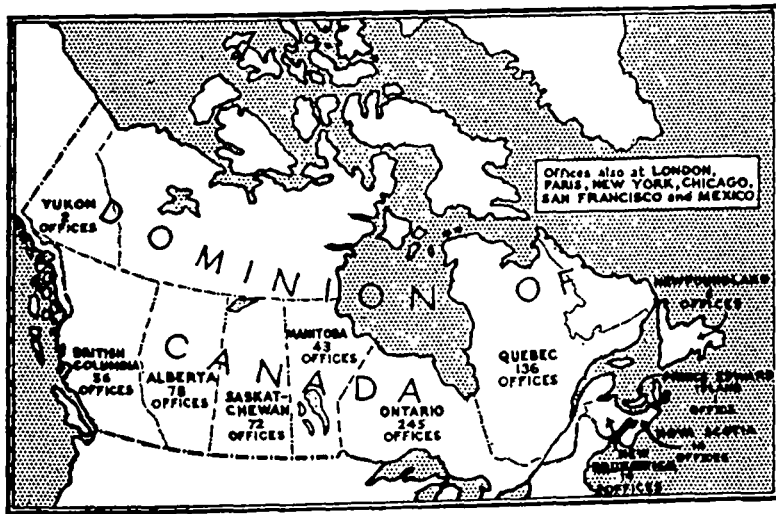


LIFE assurance is as much a form of property as a house, a farm, a bond, or a savings account with *these advantages*—

- (1) Its present and future values are guaranteed.
- (2) It constantly appreciates in value.
- (3) Its values are always available in liquid form.
- (4) It is property purchased on a strictly one-price-to-all basis.

Talk over your assurance problems with a Sun Life Man.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



SERVING ALL CANADA

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

BANK OF MONTREAL

Eastern Guide: "This lamp was placed here by King Armid five centuries ago, and it has never since been put out."

Yank (blowing out light): "Well, it's out now, and you can tell the folks that come after me that it was Silas G. Blowbag who did it."

BARGAINS

A STARTLING CASH SALE OF GRAMAPHONES

Priced so closely that we must sell on a strictly cash basis. All machines in A-1 condition. Compare these prices.

\$17.50

In this group we find the small sized cabinet models. These can't last long at this price.

\$22.50

Medium sized cabinets — these machines have many years of service left.

\$27.50

Large cabinet machines and Consoles. Where else could you buy your choice of make at this price?

WHILE THEY LAST

Just 57 machines. The original cost of the motors alone is greater than the price asked.

All Leading Makes



Write or Wire to

J.J. McLEAN & CO. LTD.

329 Portage Ave.

**WINNIPEG
MANITOBA**

THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING IN DEBT

By a Danish Farmer

I am a Danish farmer, and I own a farm of about two hundred acres in Jutland. On most farms we have the same number of laborers summer and winter alike, the same as you have. We have also to pay taxes, and our 'debt' demands its interest in the winter too.

When I have spoken to English farmers about my 'debt' they look at me without comprehension. 'Do you mean to tell me,' I ask, 'that you do not know what debt is?' I dare say that no Danish farmer lives so long that he gets rid of it. When he buys the farm, he buys the debt too. We pay our rent to the credit associations, which are intermediary between us and the capitalists who put their money, as loans, into the farms, and receive a bond of security on all farms which are members of the credit-association. This system has, I expect, often been mentioned in the English farming papers with relation to reforms in English land policy.

Is it agreeable? Well, I think all of us would like to own our farms without any debts at all; but when a man has not the amount of capital necessary to buy a farm I think this is the most comfortable way of obtaining a loan. And providing the rent is paid at the right time you may do as you please with the farm and the capital will not be recalled nor the interest raised.

Seventy or eighty years ago the loans conceded were only a small part of the value of the farms, but time has altered this, so that many farms now carry a loan of about two-thirds their value. This means that most Danish farmers own about a third part of their farms only. The system has this benefit, that a clever man with only a little money can get a bigger farm, where his ability can be productive, but when he has got it the interest he has to pay is a whip which forces him to do his very best and get all he can from his land. Intensive farming is for him a question of necessity. Therefore, the high standard of Danish farming is not a result of virtue but of compulsion.

Perhaps I may say, as my private opinion, that if Denmark had not so big and so good a customer as England, it would scarcely

When Choosing a Bank



The solidity and long experience of this Bank strongly invite consideration. On the personal side—our managers will be found to take a friendly interest in their customers, glad to talk over their problems and to be helpful in any business or personal matter.

Write for location of our nearest branch

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$20,000,000

Resources \$275,000,000

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

905

Wear MINER RUBBERS for winter warmth



THE "PRESTON"

"Miners" Heavy buckle Cashmerette overshoes are fleece lined for warmth and "pressure cured" to give long wear.

The Cashmerette used is thick and strong.

The Rubber soles are of a high quality tough compound.

Ask for "Miner's"

THE MINER RUBBER CO.
LIMITED



ON the long drive to town . . . working around the farm . . . even in zero weather Miner Rubbers will keep the feet warm and comfortable.

This better-fitting, longer-wearing rubber footwear is designed and manufactured to meet the actual requirements of farmers and other outdoor workers. A first trial usually makes a steady wearer.

MINER RUBBERS

KEEP THE FEET DRY

have reached that standard in so short a time. The English market takes the largest part of our exports. Should England ever be able to supply herself with food-stuffs, the Danish farmer must try to lead his exports in other directions. It would be almost the same situation as if India closed her doors to British industry. "The Countryman"

TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 39)

trees; they planted gardens of herb and vegetables; they fed the poor at their gates. When a messenger from a Pope of Rome came to a certain abbey to speak with the Father, the porter at the entrance said, "Sir, the Abbot is not here. He is down in yonder meadow, making hay."

The labour was of mind as well as hand and arm. Monks taught

school in their cloisters, bent over parchment and vellum, quill pen or brush in hand, writing copies of the Bible, and legends and histories; and the coloured books, often bright with gold letters, are the "Missals" that are seen in our museums. One such writer was the Venerable Bede, who dwelt beside the river Tyne in the north of England. Another was Dunstan of England, who had great skill in moulding wax, carving wood and bone, and working in gold and silver and iron and brass. Benedictine hands raised Melrose Abbey in Scotland, which Sir Walter Scott said looked so lovely in the pale moonlight. Their hands raised Tintern Abbey by the river Wye on the border of Wales, and the river and the songs of poets (such as Wordsworth) make music to the ruins. They raised the fam-

ous Abbey of Westminster, round which gather the hearts of the folk of Canada, and Australia and New Zealand, and South Africa and Britain. Nor ought we to forget the women. Nuns of the Order have shown great skill in embroidery, and their fingers wove the wondrous ins-and-outs of the thread of Valenciennes lace. All the world can admire the Benedictine lace, and the Benedictine bridges and Missals, and their Catholic devotion. Catholics, or Muslims, or Buddhists, or Jews, or Hindus, or Humanists, we all salute the power and the glory of Co-operation. We all march to the Republic of Together-ness. The Quaker Whittier sang:

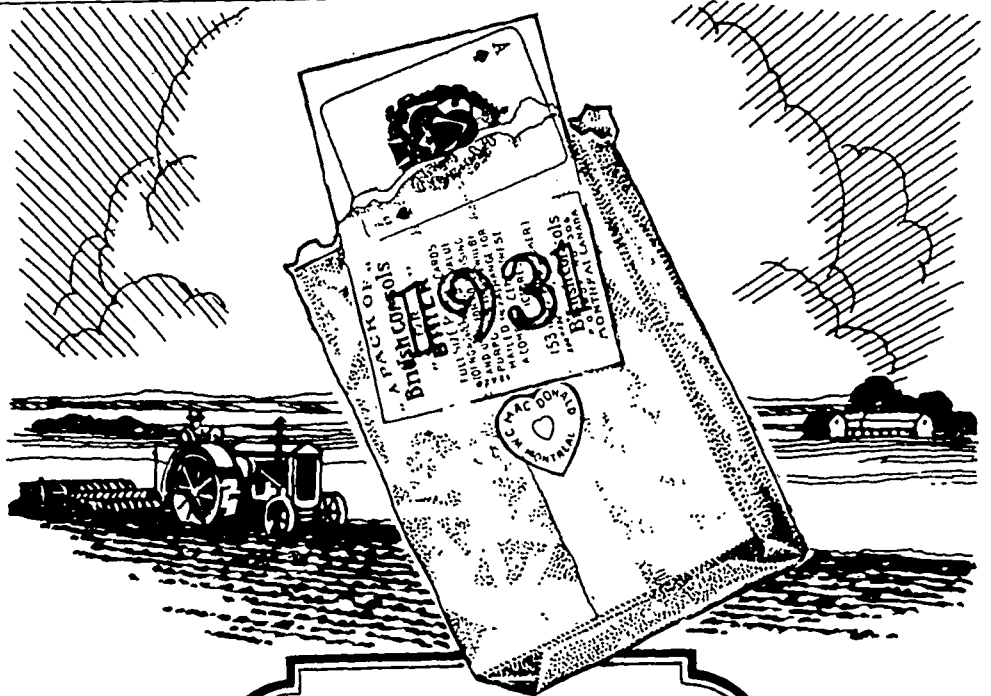
"To worship rightly is to love each other,
Each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer."

**POPULAR
WINTER SHORT
COURSES
AT
Manitoba Agricultural College
1931**

POULTRY COURSE—	
January 5th—January 16th.....	\$ 18.00
FARM ENGINEERING—	
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January 12th—April 3rd.....	143.00
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The cost indicated above is for tuition and board and room in the college residence. Apply to the Registrar, Manitoba Agricultural College, for the circular giving full particulars.

W. C. McKillican, Dean
Manitoba Agricultural College



PART OF YOUR EQUIPMENT

BRIER PLUG, always sweet and fresh in its air-tight wrapper, is still the favorite of the Western Farmer.

It is made of choicest tobaccos, and contains no stems.

There's a Card Picture with Every Plug

NO STEMS — ALL TOBACCO



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

**MACDONALD'S
BRIER PLUG**

The World's Gold Supply

That the world is faced with a serious shortage of gold in between four to eight years, leading to a further depression of prices with the accompanying effect on trade and prosperity, is the opinion of the Delegation appointed by the Financial Committee of the League of Nations to examine into the whole question of the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold, their causes and their economic effects. The Delegation suggests a number of remedial measures in its Interim Report, just published by the Secretariat of the League, and promises further reports dealing with the problems of the distribution of gold and the effect of price fluctuations on general prosperity. The Interim Report confines itself to the question of whether the prospective supply of gold is likely to prove sufficient to meet the probable monetary demand in the future.

The world's supply of gold available for monetary purposes is nearly 11,000 million dollars. The world's annual production is about 400 million dollars, of which a little less than half goes to non-monetary purposes, largely to satisfy the demands of India. There is likely to be a slight increase in world production of gold for the next two or three years, but thereafter a steady decrease owing to the gradual exhaustion of the South African mines, which account for over 50 per cent. of the world's production. In ten years' time, failing the tapping of new considerable sources of gold or the discovery of new technical processes making it possible to tap mines at present unprofitable, annual production will drop to about 370 million dollars. The non-monetary demand for gold increases at about 1 per cent. per annum and the demand for gold caused by the expansion of the world's trade and production by between 2 and 3 per cent. The average amount of gold reserve legally required to cover notes and sight liabilities is about 32 per cent., but in practice a margin of 7 or 8 per cent. in excess of this amount has to be maintained.

On the basis of the data, the Delegation worked out four separate sets of estimates in regard

to the increments to gold reserves required per year to provide cover for average increases in notes and sight liabilities. The lowest of these estimates, based on a 2% increase in demand and a 33% cover, shows an excess of demand over the world's supply of gold for monetary purposes by 1938; the other three estimates, of which the highest is based on a 3% annual increase in the demand and a 40% cover, shows an excess of demand by 1934. By 1940, the lowest estimate gives an excess in demand of \$34 million over \$170 million available for monetary purposes, and the highest \$238 million.

These figures led the Delegation to consider what surplus stocks exist and how they might alleviate the situation in the future. Fifteen countries hold over 90 per cent. of the gold reserve of the world. In twelve of these countries, the surplus over the amount required to provide a 33% cover for notes and sight liabilities

is about \$2,750 million, of which \$1,500 million are in the United States of America. Even

Flaky Pie Crust

The secret of making good pie crust is: "Use Purity Flour—and keep the dough dry!" Try this recipe—for 2 shells:

3 cups Purity Flour 1 cup lard
½ teaspoon salt 1 cup cold water.

METHOD: Mix the flour and salt, cutting in half the shortening until the mixture is like fine meal, gradually adding exact quantity of water but not a drop more. Use less water, if you can, and the pie crust will be even flakier.

Turn out on board very lightly sprinkled with Purity Flour, roll about ¼-inch thick. Spread balance of shortening over dough, fold over three times and roll again to required thickness. Bake in hot oven (450°).



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

PURITY FLOUR

**More Economical than
Bulk Tea—and also has
the flavor**

Blue Ribbon
RED LABEL
TEA

taking the average minimum legal requirements for these twelve countries of 38 per cent. and adding a margin of 7 per cent. for normal use, the surplus is about \$1,000 million, of which over \$550 million is in the United States of America. The distribution of gold is therefore a problem of great importance and its causes and effects require further study. At present, says the delegation, it is sufficient to indicate that:

"If the distribution of gold is the result of excessive or abnormal competition by a few countries, or if it has the effect of sterilizing important amounts of monetary stocks, serious consequences will arise affecting the general level of prices.

"In recent years, an unusual movement of gold has taken place. Thus in 1929, France and the United States of America together increased their reserves by some 540 million, of which probably about \$140 million were withdrawn from commercial banks and from private hoards. Ten countries acquired 1,055 million dollars during the three years ending December 31st, 1928 — a sum equal to nearly 90 per cent. of the total amount of new gold mined during this period."

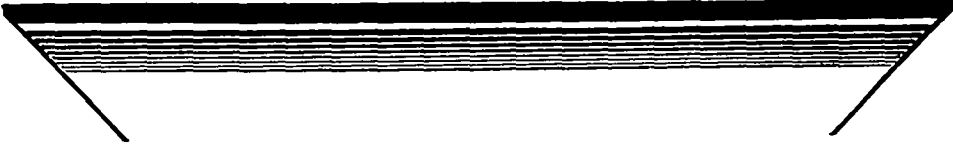
As regards the remedies to avert the threatened scarcity of gold supplies and so to keep the level of prices steady at least for the next decade, the report suggests a further extension of the practice of substituting notes for gold coins or gold certificates in domestic use. A substitution of token coinage for notes of small denominations, and an agreement by at least the chief gold-holding countries to reduce the minimum gold cover required in proportion to the amount of currency; as the amount of this cover is largely a convention, says the Delegation, the change could be effected

by international agreement without weakening confidence or the credit structure. To make this agreement effective, central banks should come to a common understanding to reduce the proportion of gold cover which was held in practice. The use of gold might also be economized by extending the use of cheques, post office banking facilities, giro transfers, etc., and by developing and improving the mechanism of clearings. In this connection the ef-

fect of stamp duties in discouraging the use of cheques should be considered. Care should be taken to see that these measures should not result in building up a credit structure exceeding the normal growth of production and trade in gold-using countries, so as to avoid, not only deflation, but also inflation.

For though the most be players, some must be spectators.

—Ben Jonson



Can you afford to be wealthy?

WEALTH, like many other things... a house, a car, a suit of clothes... is something that must be paid for.

Sometimes it can be bought at bargain prices.

But if you haven't the price to pay for it, you miss the opportunity of acquiring the prize cheaply.

It is a confession of failure to be so poor that you cannot afford to be wealthy.

Your savings, the surplus of your income, systematically stored in a branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will build up a fund for acquiring wealth at a bargain price when the opportunity offers.

You will be welcomed as a depositor at any one of the 800 branches of

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up - 30 Million Dollars
Reserve Fund - 30 Million Dollars

CAS 4



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**

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

Poultry

LARGE, VIGOROUS, PURE BRED, BARRED Rock cockerels, early April hatched from heavy winter layers. \$1.25 each. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 11-1

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, well bred, \$1.25 to \$2.00. E. Elsey, Pilot Mound. 11-1

BRONZE TURKEYS FROM 38 POUND Government banded Tom, and 16-lb. banded hen. Toms, \$5.00, hens, \$3.00 until November 30th. Chas. Ramsey, Lauder, Man. 11-1

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK Cockerels \$2.00, \$4.00. Pullets from the same hatch now under R.O.P. Yearling hens \$1.25. These prices good until Dec. 31st. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harmsworth, Man. 11-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. LARGE healthy stock. Toms \$5.00, Hens \$3.00 until December 12th. These birds are quite tame. Tame birds are best mothers. Mrs. H. M. Lougheed, Box 25, R.R. 5, Portage la Prairie. 11-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD laying strain \$2.00 each. Mrs. W. V. Carroll, Treherne, Man. 11-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BOURBON RED Turkeys; Gobblers \$6.00, Hens \$3.50. Fred Parsons, Fortier, Man. 11-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, May hatched, banded B. from imported stock. Healthy, large-boned birds. 18 to 23 lbs. October weight. Price till December 15th. 35c per lb. crates to be returned. Mrs. F. Lansing, Virden, Man. 11-1

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BARRED Rock cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50 each. R. Parkins, Morris. 11-1

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Toms, 18 lbs., \$7.00; Hens, 12 pounds, two for \$7.50. Flock headed by Government banded B. Tom. Miss A. W. Arnott, Roblin, Man. 11-1

PURE BRED M. B. TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00, Hens, \$3.00. Splendid big birds, 2 years Toms, \$7.00. Choice Barred Rock cockerels from bred to lay strain, \$3.00. M. Crandell, Crandell, Man. 11-1

BARRED ROCK LAYING STRAIN COCKERELS. Sire from imported hatching eggs. Price \$2.00. Mrs. George Maitland, Bradwardine, Man. 11-1

FOR SALE—M.A.F. AND R.O.P. COCKERELS, choice birds. Special price if taken before Christmas. Mrs. George Carruthers, Virden, Man.

Miscellaneous

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

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

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

FAST GREYHOUND BITCH WITH 3 MALE puppies, \$30.00. Les Perrin, Goodlands, Man. 11-1

ONE FEMALE WOLF HOUND, TRAINED for sale, 5 years old, \$15.00. Arthur Peters, Gilbert Plains, Man 11-1

FRESH FROZEN FISH DIRECT FROM the lake: Jackfish, 4c a lb., Tullbee, 5½c a lb., Pickerel 9c a lb. Orders filled promptly. J. G Thordarson, Langruth. 11-1

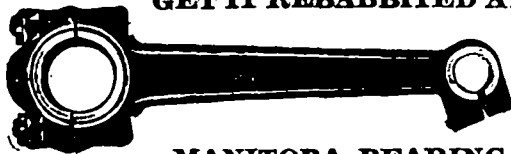
BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN COR- respondents. Proposition 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England, 11-12

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

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS AND TRACTOR REPAIRS
FOR MANY MAKES
ENGINES, MAGNETOS, GEARS, GENERATORS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, BELTS, STONE FEED GRINDERS, ALL SIZES, ETC.
CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
783 Main St., Winnipeg.

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.

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg.

Want Bigger Milk Checks?

User No. 9VS68 Woodstock

"We get 15 cents per 100 lb. premium. I would not think of milking cows that were not clipped for they are so easy to keep clean and it helps keep down the bacteria count. I know if you once milked a clipped cow you would soon have the rest of them done."

Ask Your Dealer to Show You STEWART Clipping Machines

It Pays to Advertise!

In The SCOOP SHOVEL

Send in your ad now for our December issue, to reach our office by not later than Sat. Dec. 13

(Write Copy Below)

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

The Scoop Shovel
WHEAT POOL BLDG. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pool Ripples



The vicar was entertaining some small boys in his garden and feeding them with generous supplies of strawberries and cream.

"Did you like those strawberries?" he asked.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply. point a moral, "If you had slipped into my garden and picked them without my permission, would they have tasted as good?"

There was a chorus of "No, sir."

"Why not?" he asked.

"Because," said one little urchin, with an air of conscious virtue, "we shouldn't have had any sugar and cream with them."

Waiter—"Are you the fried flounder, sir?"

Customer—"No, I'm a poor, lonely soul with an empty place, and I'm waiting for something to fillet."

"Ah, old fellow," said a man meeting a friend in the street, "so you're married at last. Allow me to congratulate you, for I hear you have an excellent and accomplished wife."

"I have indeed," was the reply. "Why, she's at home in literature, at home in music, at home in art, at home in science—in short, she is at home everywhere except—"

"Except what?"

"Except at home."

Father of the bride—"My daughter will have a dowry of \$50,000, but of course I must make inquiries of your antecedents and prospects."

Suitor—"Don't make any inquiries and I will take her for \$25,000."

Judge—"Now, I don't expect to see you here again, Rastus."

Rastus—"Not see me again, Jedge? Why, you-all ain't goin' to resign, is you, Jedge?"

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?"

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck."

"Why didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did. Geraldin's my aunt now."

"Has that expert in farm relief been of assistance to you?"

"Some," answered Farmer Corntosel. "He showed me where I can put a good golf course on my land as soon as I can afford to play the game."

Two negroes who had been engaged to mow the lawn of a big hotel were quarreling.

"Niggah," said one. "does yew know what I done wish? I done wish dat hotel yonder had a thousan' rooms in it, and that yew wuz laid out daid in e'vy room!"

A CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE MENU

(From Page 4)

Money has been loaned to associations to acquire plants and equipment and in several instances provincial or federal officers have actually handled products for a time on co-operative basis to demonstrate what could be done. In addition to all this one should not overlook the many forms of legislation passed by provincial and federal governments at the request of co-operative associations. Along with this program of direct assistance government officials have initiated and established comprehensive grading policies for most farm products. It has been found that co-operative associations facilitate the introduction of advanced agricultural legislation.

The volume of business handled by farmers' associations in Canada varies of course with the price of farm produce and most of you appreciate what a variable quantity this has been during recent years, but a conservative estimate would place the total volume at from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 annually. The total number of associations operating is not known but nearly 1,000 reported to the government last year and these gave a membership of more than 500,000, including some who were not farmers. When one realizes that there are only about 700,000 farmers in Canada it is evident that most of them belong to at least one association even allowing for some duplication of membership.

MAGNETOS
TRACTOR OR COMBINE
 Authorized official service station, Bosch, Elsemann, Spiltdorf, H.W., Webster, I.H.C. We use genuine parts, modern equipment, experienced mechanics, fast service.
S. H. BROWN
 BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

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.

"Are mine the only lips you ever kissed?"

"Absolutely—and the nicest."

Her father—"I doubt very much whether you would be able to support my daughter. I can hardly do it myself."

The Suitor (brightly)—"Let's pool our resources!"

PATENTS
W. IRWIN HASKETT
 Patent Solicitors - 18 Elgin St. - Ottawa

Please send me FREE (1) Copy of new illustrated book "Needed Inventions"; (2) Handsome blank form "Record of Invention" for legal proof; (3) a new booklet "Fortunes from Inventions"; (4) "Latest Leaflet," all about patents, and (5) "Full Information" —absolutely Free.

TRADE MARKS

Name _____
 Address _____ S.S.

free!
Hambley's
 New 1931
Baby Chick
Catalog

Canada's Largest Hatcheries
 Our new 44-page colored poultry catalogue "A" is Now Ready. It contains plenty of helpful feeding and culling instructions. Pictures and lessons on brooding and rearing chicks. It carries a full line of poultry supplies, coal brooders, battery brooders, feeds and poultry remedies.
 Send 2c stamp for FREE copy.
Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.
 Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary.

Manitoba

Write For Particulars of
Improved Farms For Sale in Manitoba

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association
 POWER BLDG., PORTAGE AVE.
 WINNIPEG

HYDRO — A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE

Amongst co-operative enterprises few, if any, have met with a larger share of success than the City of Winnipeg's Hydro Electric System. Rates for electric lighting were, in 1905, 20 cents per kilowatt hour and power rates proportionately high.

In 1906 the citizens of Winnipeg decided that only by constructing a generating station of their own could they hope to obtain electrical "Service at Cost".

In that year the necessary By-law was passed, and in 1911 current generated at Pointe du Bois, the citizens' own power site on the Winnipeg River, was distributed in our City.

Rates for electric lighting were at once cut to 3 1/3 cents per kilowatt hour and power rates proportionately reduced. Since then still further reductions have been made, until today, Hydro customers enjoy an average rate for all classes of domestic current of less than one cent per kilowatt hour.

With current furnished at a figure so remarkably low, it is not

to be wondered at that the average annual consumption of electrical energy in the Winnipeg home now amounts to 3741 kilowatt hours as against a yearly average throughout the States of less than 600 kilowatt hours.

Economical and efficient management of our municipally owned utility, coupled with the whole hearted co-operation of the citizens of Winnipeg have resulted in Hydro's financial standing growing stronger and greater as each year passes.

Year after year new customers joined up to Hydro's System until in 1928 the full capacity of the Pointe du Bois plant (102,000 horse power) was reached.

Today 900 workmen are busily engaged at Hydro's second power site at Slave Falls, and by the end of next year the first installment of power from this 90,000 horse power station will be available.

Already over \$2,000,000 have been expended on the Slave Falls development and when completed the total expenditure in labor and material will be approximately 10 1/2 million dollars.

As in the past, Hydro is rigidly

adhering to its policy of giving preference, wherever possible, to Manitoba products and to goods manufactured in Canada.

By working together the citizens of Winnipeg have furnished themselves with the cheapest power on the continent. It would seem as though there was something in the old adage that "In Union There Is Strength"!

Principles should come first, for unless they are understood, sooner or later the real driving force of co-operation will be weakened. The most perfect mastery of technique will, in the long run, prove a barren acquisition unless the spirit of the co-operative movement remains vital.

There's going to be a lot of good \$1.25 wheat grown this year. The only trouble is that it will probably have to be sold a lot cheaper.

The grain dealers can fool part of the farmers all of the time, and all of the farmers part of the time—but they can't fool the poolers at all!

YOU MAY EASILY ADD

IMAGINE the joy—the happiness—and the \$4,000 safely tucked away in the bank. Think for a moment—the hard plugging you would be compelled to do to earn \$4,000 at your own particular work compared with this simple—easy way—which takes but a few minutes of your spare time, whereby you can easily win this neat little fortune and forget entirely about hard times.

Action on your part is all that is necessary—don't sit back and when someone else gets the big money say "gosh, he is lucky." Just—fill in the coupon and receive by return mail full particulars of The Nor'-West Farmer 15th Annual Prize Competition in which is given away, absolutely free, a total of \$7,000 in cash.



\$4,000.00
TO YOUR
BANK BOOK
BY FILLING IN COUPON

- 1st PRIZE \$4,000.00
- 2nd PRIZE \$1,500.00
- 3rd PRIZE \$500.00
- 4th PRIZE \$300.00
- AND 96 OTHER CASH PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$700.00



NOR'-WEST FARMER, LIMITED
Winnipeg, Canada

Please mail me particulars of your 15th Annual Contest.

Name

Address

FILL IN COUPON NOW!

MAIL IT TO-DAY!!

\$10,000 For Solving this Puzzle

First Prize \$5,000 cash :: Skill alone will win---

THE PRIZE LIST

1st prize--Total Value \$5,000.00
awarded as follows:

\$1,000.00 if winner remits \$2.00
1,500.00 " " " \$3.00
2,000.00 " " " \$5.00

The remaining \$3,000 to be
awarded to winner on the basis
of \$1.00 extra for every dol-
lar (\$1.00) remitted over \$5.00.
2nd prize -- Total Value \$3,000.00
cash, awarded as fol-

\$ 800.00 if winner remits \$2.00
1,000.00 " " " 3.00

3rd prize at the rate of \$20.00
for every dollar (\$1.00) re-
mitted over \$3.00

Prize	Cash	Prize	Cash
3rd	\$700.00	8th	\$50.00
4th	500.00	9th to 15th	25.00
5th	300.00	16th to 30th	10.00
6th	100.00	31st to 50th	5.00
7th	75.00	51st to 100th	3.00

Correct Answer Unknown

To prevent the Contest De-
partment, the artist or any-
one else from knowing the cor-
rect answer to this puzzle,
the figures were erased by
Contest Judges, Messrs. E.
Williams, Toronto Star
Daily and H. M. Sandison,
Daily Leader-Post

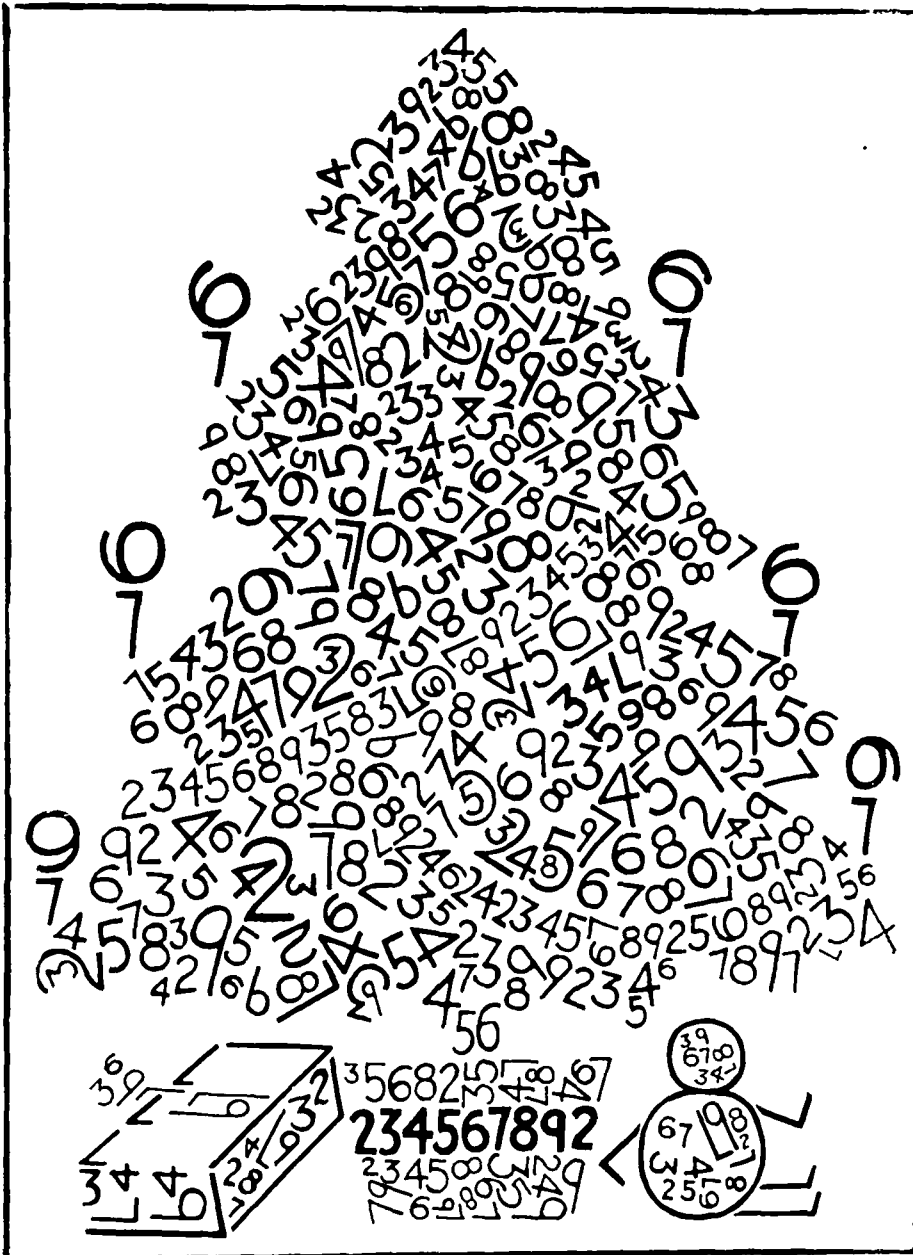
Neither of these gentlemen
knew what figures the other
used but after the Contest
results, they will announce
what these figures were and
what these figures are sub-
tracted from the total of the
figures used by the artist, this
will give the correct answer
to the figures in the puzzle

There are no tricks to this
puzzle. It is merely a mat-
ter of skill in finding all the
figures shown and then add-
ing them correctly. We wish it
to be understood that there
are no hidden figures. Every
figure can be plainly seen
and the degree of your care and
accuracy will determine the prize
which you will win.

ONLY requirements for
to contest are those
stated here. You will note
the extreme simplicity and
careful reading now will
prevent any possible confusion.

NOTE

At an early date Goblin
Magazine will be changed
to a weekly publication
which will appear under
the name The Montreal
Record. Present Goblin sub-
scribers who enter this
contest are requested to
write "Renewal" on their
entry forms which will
prevent two issues of the
same date being mailed.
New subscribers will kindly
write "New" in the mar-
gin on coupon.



Secure Correct or Nearest Correct Total

The problem is to add together all of the numbers shown above. Each figure is clearly in-
dicated, and they run from two to nine, the sixes have a curved stem; the nines a straight
stem; all are single numbers, there are no combinations; add them as if each figure stood
one above the other in a single column. Every figure in the picture is complete. If in doubt
about any of the figures, send in the chart with a figure marked, to the contest department
which will gladly tell you what it is.

SOLUTION BLANK TO BE USED BY CONTESTANTS SUBSCRIPTION PRICE LIST
This Blank must be used when sending subscriptions and solutions.

	2.00	40 Weeks
3.00	60 "	
5.00	100 "	

MY ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM IS.....
Gentlemen: Kindly enroll my name as a contestant in your puzzle
contest. I am enclosing herewith the sum of \$..... which kindly place to my
credit, both as entree fee to the contest and as a paid-up subscription to The Montreal
Record for the following party or parties.....
If you are a subscriber to Goblin and you send in a paid-in-advance subscription for
yourself, write the word "renewal" in place designated

1. Name	Amount \$	New
St. Address	Town & Prov.	Renewal
2. Name	Amount	New
St. Address	Town & Prov.	Renewal

Attach further names and addresses on plain paper.

Is this your first solution to the puzzle? How much money
(Yes or No)

Have you sent in to date?..... If this solu-
tion wins a prize, send it to

Name

St. Address Town & Prov.
(Name and address must be printed)

Please answer all questions on this form and mail same to—
The Contest Department, The Montreal Record, c/o Goblin Magazine
Ltd., 5357 Park Ave., Montreal.

Will your
prize be on
"The Record"
Christmas
Tree?

Early Answers
Rewarded

GENERAL RULES

(1) Contest is open to everyone except
(a) Employees of this firm and their
immediate family; (b) Prize Winners
in former Goblin contests who won
more than \$100.

(2) To enter contest it is necessary to
enclose at least a \$2 subscription to
The Montreal Record.

(3) All solutions must be accom-
panied by a cash subscription, otherwise
they will not be accepted. All solutions
are recorded and cannot be changed
once they are received at the contest
office.

(4) It is not necessary for a contestant
to send in the entire amount of sus-
scription money at one time. Accurate
records are kept, and every time a con-
testant makes remittance, the amount
will be added to the previous amount
which a contestant has to his credit.

(5) Contestants can send in a different
answer to the puzzle each time they
make a remittance, but not more than
one prize and bonus will be paid to
one family living at one home address.

(6) EXTRA PUZZLE FORMS
MAY BE OBTAINED FREE
BY WRITING TO THE CON-
TEST DEPARTMENT.

(7) All money orders, cheques, or
postal notes must be made payable to
The Montreal Record; acknowledgments
will be made immediately upon receipt
of solutions.

(8) If the correct answer is not sent
in by any contestant, the prizes will be
awarded for the nearest correct solution.

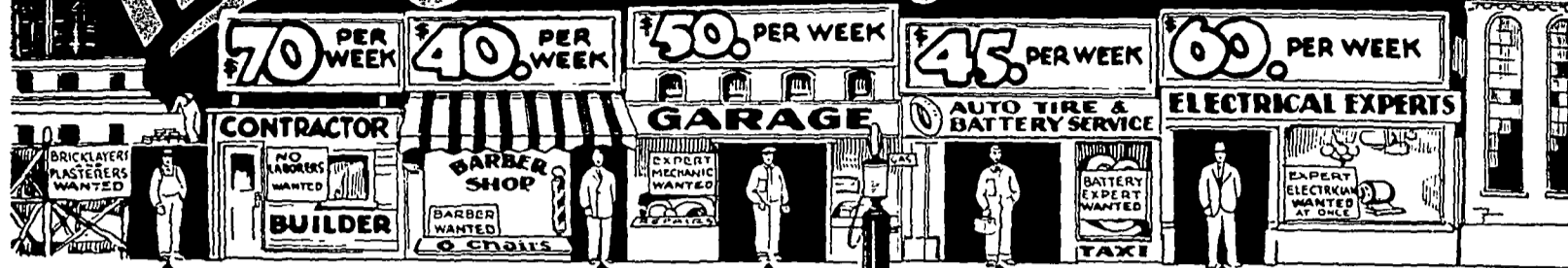
(9) In the event of a tie, a second
puzzle will be mailed. This puzzle will
be a chain problem requiring accuracy
in addition and subtraction. Only those
tying will be permitted to solve the
second puzzle.

CLOSING DATE

(10) The last day for mailing solutions
to this contest is December 22nd, 1930.
Solutions mailed and having the post-
mark of not later than December 22nd,
1930, will be accepted. Contestants
are advised to send in their answers as
soon as possible.

(11) In entering the contest, con-
testants agree to abide by the rules of
the contest and to accept the decision
of the judges as final. The Montreal
Record reserves the right to amend or
add to the rules of this contest, if
necessary, for the protection of the in-
terests of both the contestants and
this publication. The right is also
reserved to refund subscriptions and to
disqualify any contestants whom the
judges, the contestants' representatives,
deem undesirable.

Now! Increase your Pay for LIFE



Train For One of These BIG PAY JOBS

A Better Job At Bigger Pay

If you have already made arrangements for the coming year, or if you are entirely satisfied with your present earnings and are perfectly happy in your work, we do not wish to disturb you.

But, if you are out of work or seeking better paying employment, and wish to build for the future, by all means ask for free interesting Dominion Literature.

Earn While You Learn

Don't let lack of money stop you. If you need part-time work to help pay living expenses, we can help you. Ask about the Dominion 50c an hour "Earn While You Learn" plan. You can find out everything FREE and without obligation. Just send the coupon below, and first mark an X against the trade on the coupon at which you would like to work. SO FAR AS WE KNOW, NO STUDENT AT A DOMINION SCHOOL WHO EARNESTLY DESIRES SPARE-TIME WORK TO HELP PAY FOR THE COST OF HIS TRAINING, HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

For a Job Worth While!

Just fill out and mail the coupon. We put you in touch with positions.

Without cost, let us show you how big pay, fascinating work and quick advancement can be yours. Age no obstacle—young and old have equal chance for SUCCESS — if you have the ambition to train for Quick—Big Pay.

Previous experience not necessary. Write today for Free Literature.

Big Money Is Waiting For You!

Here is Good News for the ambitious man who wants to earn more money. Here is your Opportunity.

If you are not certain of your job—if you are "standing still" and have come to a "blind alley" where further advancement or better pay seems impossible—if your present experience only qualifies you to seek an unskilled job where there are a thousand other applicants for every one. low-paid vacancy—if you are at the beck and call of a taskmaster, doing casual, heavy labor work with small pay, living a "hand-to-mouth" existence, with the fear and worry of poverty, hunger and want ever before you,—if you are earning a cent less than \$35 a week and have the "spark" of ambition—the desire to succeed—NOW IS YOUR CHANCE—NOW IS YOUR TIME—NOW IS YOUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO GET OUT OF THE RUT—TO SAY GOOD BYE TO LOW PAY FOR LIFE. MAKE THE START NOW, BY SIMPLY MAILING THE COUPON BELOW.

The Short Quick Sure Way to Big Pay

Today more than ever before YOU need Practical Training. Learn a trade and learn it well. Age, education or past experience make no difference if you want to get ahead. Place yourself in the path of progress and advancement—become a Dominion trained man. It is a sure thing, you cannot lose. Dominion Free Employment Service helps you get the job you want—when you are Ready for it. WAIT NO LONGER FOR QUICK BIG PAY. Write today for interesting FREE literature.

The Coupon Below Represents Opportunity For You

Millions of dollars in increased earnings, thousands of splendid positions, are the result of filling out a coupon like this. To many thousands of ambitious men, this coupon has been the "stepping stone" to better pay for life, the golden key to Pay, Success, Happiness and Independence. If you have training, you will have opportunity and opportunity means success.

DOMINION TRADE SCHOOLS LIMITED

Headquarters: Winnipeg, Canada

World's Greatest System of Practical Trade Schools—Builders of Successful Men for 25 years.

Wait No Longer For Quick Big Pay

Mail the Coupon to Your nearest Dominion Trade School (Street address not Necessary)

WINNIPEG
REGINA
SASKATOON
TORONTO
EDMONTON
CALGARY

VANCOUVER
HALIFAX
MONTREAL
LONDON, ONT.
HAMILTON
OTTAWA

U.S.A. Headquarters: 215 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis
FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AT ALL BRANCHES

For Better Jobs—Sign and Mail TODAY!

DOMINION TRADE SCHOOLS LTD. (Address nearest branch). Please send me Free your "Dominion Opportunities" Literature, and particulars of Course of Training I have marked with "X."

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MOTOR MECHANIC AND ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> BARBER TRADE AND HAIR-DRESSING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICAL EXPERT | <input type="checkbox"/> BRICKLAYER OR PLASTERER |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AVIATION MECHANIC and FLYING | <input type="checkbox"/> MOTION PICTURE OPERATING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING | <input type="checkbox"/> TELEGRAPHY AND RAILROADING |

NAME ADDRESS