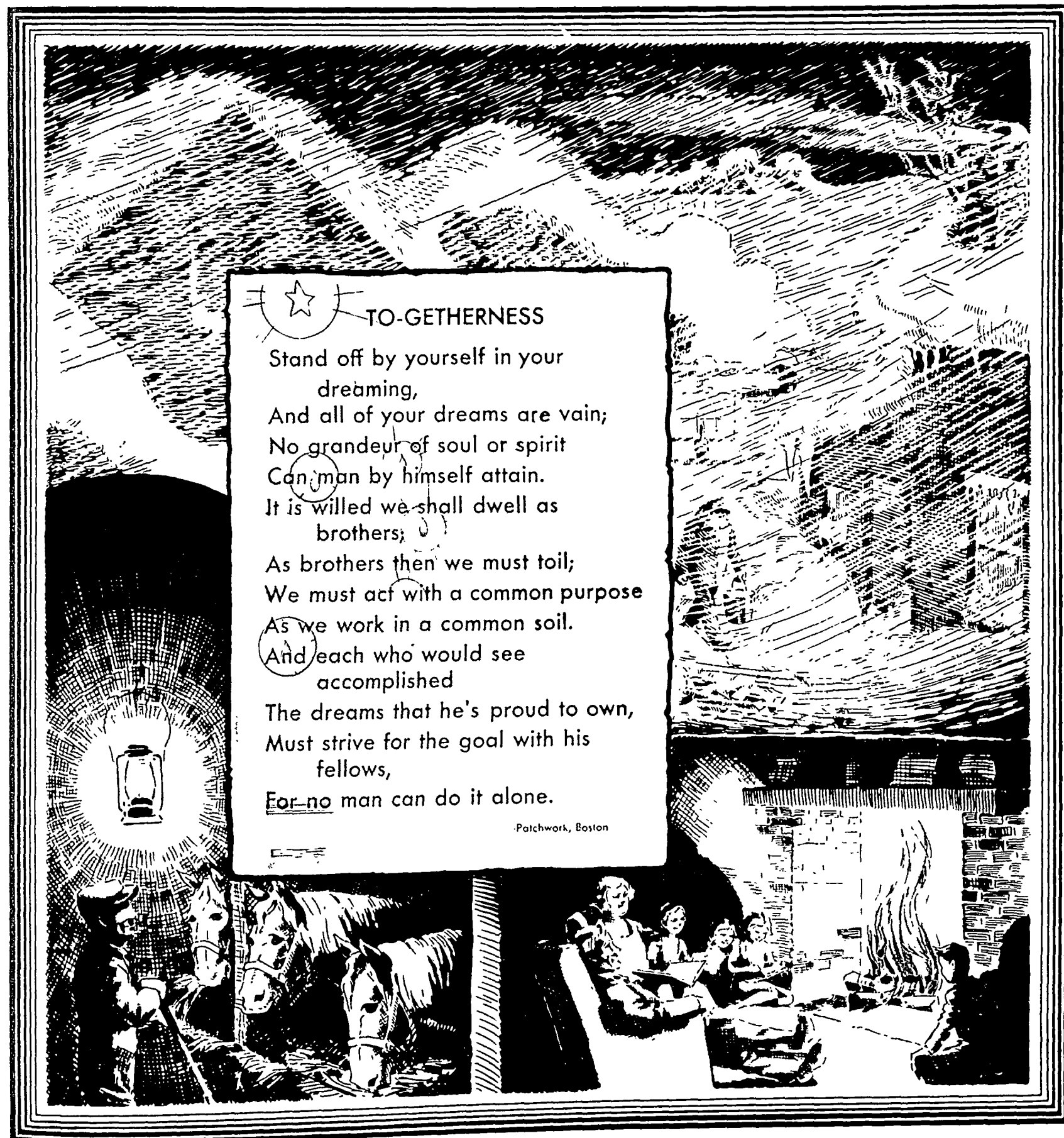


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. VI.

WINNIPEG, MAN., DECEMBER, 1930

No. 12



TO-GETHERNESS

Stand off by yourself in your
dreaming,
And all of your dreams are vain;
No grandeur of soul or spirit
Can man by himself attain.
It is willed we shall dwell as
brothers;
As brothers then we must toil;
We must act with a common purpose
As we work in a common soil.
And each who would see
accomplished
The dreams that he's proud to own,
Must strive for the goal with his
fellows,
For no man can do it alone.

Patchwork, Boston



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

December 13th, 1930.

To Canadian Consumers,
Everywhere in Canada.

More for Your Money, and of Better Quality!

When it comes to buying, we are all alike in one respect. We want to get the most we can, the best we can, for our money!

If our dollar has regularly been getting us 20 pounds of sugar, we are naturally pleased when, some day, it gets us 21 pounds. And if, on trying it at home, we find that at 21 pounds for a dollar we are actually getting a better quality of sugar than we formerly got at 20 pounds for a dollar, we're doubly pleased.

Now while it may not do that exact thing, that's the sort of thing that the "Produced-in-Canada" movement will do for everyone of us if we will give it our whole-hearted support. Let me explain.

Incidental to the operation of every manufacturing plant there are certain expenses that are commonly spoken of as fixed charges. Included in that category are such things as taxes, insurance, heat, light, superintendence, administration, depreciation, and interest on capital invested. Expenses such as these run along with little or no variation, month after month and year after year, whether the plant is operating full time at full capacity, or only part time at partial capacity.

Now let us suppose for purposes of illustration that these expenses amount to \$25,000 a year, and that operating at full capacity, the plant is capable of producing each year 100,000 of whatever article it is making. If it really does operate at full capacity, the cost of each individual article will have been increased only 25 cents because of these fixed charges. But if the plant only operates at half capacity, that \$25,000 of fixed charges, spread over 50,000 articles, will advance the cost of each article 50 cents.

From this simple illustration you can easily see why it is to our advantage, as consumers, to favour Canadian plants in our buying so that they will always be able to operate at full capacity. The lower their production cost per unit, the more cheaply they will be able to sell to us!

But that is only half the story.

After a plant has been operating for some years at half capacity its reserves, if not exhausted, are at least so reduced that it cannot afford to replace old machinery with new as one means of keeping abreast of the times. If half capacity means half time, as it often does, it cannot hold the best of its skilled workers; they leave to go where they can obtain steady work, and the plant must get along as best it can with labour that is less efficient. And confronted with the necessity of cutting expenses to the bone, it must forego all kinds of experimentation and research, with the result that the quality of its product shows no improvement, if it does not actually deteriorate.

But let that plant be kept at full capacity, as the result of Canadian consumers preferring its products to imported products, and it will always be on the alert to see that it has the last word in new equipment, it will always be able to retain in its service the highest class of skilled labour, and it will always be able to afford the expense of laboratories for testing and research, as a means of discovering new ways to improve quality or to reduce costs.

In previous messages I have tried to make it clear why, by adhering to the "Produced-in-Canada" policy, we all stand to benefit indirectly in many ways. But let us not overlook the direct benefits it is certain to bring us, eventually if not immediately, by stretching every dollar we spend so that it will buy us a bigger quantity in a better quality!

Very sincerely yours,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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POOL SELLING POLICY

General Manager of Pool Central Selling Agency Announces Change in Pool Selling Policy

On Dec. 9, John I. MacFarland General Manager of the Central Selling Agency, issued the following statement explanatory of the change in the policy of the pools which had taken place on that date:

"At a time when western agriculture in common with that of the entire world is confronted with formidable problems in marketing wheat and other grains at prices that will permit producers to live, it has become clear that growing responsibility of selling Canadian grain to the best possible advantage must be examined, as well as policies in the light of past experience and the market situation as it now actually exists. This responsibility rests upon all dealers in wheat and other grains, but is peculiarly the duty of those in charge of the marketing policies of the western Pools. These great institutions have been built up on the labor and sacrifice, as well as on the unswerving loyalty of the many farmers throughout the prairie provinces. Their contribution to the economic life of the west has been substantial. The Pools have played a part, and a great part, in deepening the faith of our people in agriculture, which is the most fundamental of all our industries. Even their keenest critics will admit that the Pools have done much to sustain the farmers in their belief that agriculture should be elevated and kept in the first place in the economic structure of Western Canada.

"The Pools are living, growing institutions and should be ready to adapt themselves to changing conditions in a changing world.

That must surely have always been the belief of the thousands of men and women who built them and who have never faltered in giving the management their devoted support. If the Pools, therefore, are to deal successfully with the present agricultural crisis, they must be ready to adapt themselves and to take advantage of their past experience in the marketing problems that have arisen.

Discussed at Conference

"Recently there was held at London, England, an Imperial Conference representative of all the nations of the British Commonwealth. One of the major matters discussed was the possibility of widening the market within the empire for empire products. Much attention was given to the marketing of wheat in the United Kingdom and elsewhere throughout the Empire, either as grain or flour. These discussions are to be resumed at Ottawa during the coming year. It is hoped that something definite and concrete will be accomplished at that time for the benefit of producers throughout the British Dominions. In the meantime it is important to do all within our power to win the confidence and goodwill of British importers and millers, so that Canada may be in the strongest possible position to take advantage of any opportunity that may arise for consolidating its position in the markets of the United Kingdom and Ireland, as well as in Europe and elsewhere.

"To that end it has been considered advisable to withdraw our direct representatives from over-

seas. This should demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt the truth, or otherwise, of the statement frequently made that the maintenance of direct representation overseas has militated against the sale of Canadian wheat.

"It is my firm conviction that this change in policy will have immediate and favorable effects in strengthening the demand for Canadian wheat overseas, and that it will create a friendly feeling where there have been doubts and ill-feeling concerning our selling policies in the past, and that we should be able to demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt that our producers desire only fair and equitable treatment in the sale of their products.

Make Work Easier

"This should make it easier for the Pools to take advantage of the growing opinion in Great Britain and on the Continent that agricultural living standards must be protected against the products of forced labor and ruthless and reckless competition. The management have complete confidence that the Pools, by making adjustments to meet the existing conditions, will be able to render to their members a greater service than in the past, and that whatever changes will occur it is certain that the farmers in the west will co-operate for their common good, and will meet the common difficulties with the same loyalty that they have always shown in the past.

"I do not hesitate in taking this action, as I am confident that it is the duty of this great organization of farmers to take such action as will assist in removing

from the minds of the grain and milling trades abroad, and in Canada as well, from the public mind, a prejudice which has unwittingly become prevalent that the Pool's policy was designed to combat the world and plough a lone furrow to the detriment of the consumer abroad and to the grain and milling trade in general. There is no doubt that this sentiment prevails overseas.

"I have spent my life in dealing with the farmer in the west, and no person knows better than I do his sterling qualities and that all he wants is fair and equitable treatment: and I want the world to know that we are open to sell our wheat at a fair price as compared to that of other producing countries, and that we are ready and willing to use every established facility to that end and to transact business with whomsoever and wherever we can secure the best price and thus remove all prejudice, as I am firmly convinced that such a policy by which these organizations can be successful and serve to the best advantage the best interests of our western farmers.

"Trying times are with us and ahead of us, but by unselfish co-operation we shall pull through."

"JOHN I. MacFARLAND,
"General Manager, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd."

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING IN HUNGARY

The "Futura", the wholesale federation of the central organizations of the Hungarian agricultural co-operative movement, is playing an important role in the marketing and export of agricultural produce. No less than 300 local co-operative societies affiliated to the constituent unions of the "Futura" are now engaged in the collection of grain which the "Futura" exports in considerable quantities. Along with the National Central Credit Institute the "Futura" has just undertaken the distribution of a loan of 8 million dollars intended to assist the export of agricultural products. The money is being circulated through the co-operative credit societies attached to the National Central Credit Institute and becomes available upon delivery of stated quantities of agricultural produce

or livestock. Interest is at the rate of 7 per cent.

—I.C.A. News Service—

MacFARLAND HEADS POOLS

John I. MacFarland of Calgary, was on November 24, appointed general manager of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

The following statement of A. J. McPhail's was issued with the announcement: "We have been seeking a general manager for our Central Selling Agency for



JOHN I. MacFARLAND

over a year, since Mr. Ramsay resigned as general manager to become chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

"On more than one occasion in the history of our organization, Mr. MacFarland has been approached to become general manager of our Central Selling Agency; but on each occasion he declined. He has now, however, recognized the gravity of the crisis facing all grain producers of Western Canada and has accepted the appointment offered him by the unanimous vote of the Central Board."

* * *

John I. MacFarland, appointed head of the Central Selling agencies, is a grain man of wide experience though he has never been greatly in the limelight. His grain work has been mainly with

the Alberta Pacific Grain Company which carried on a general grain business throughout Western Canada since 1902. In 1912 it was incorporated as the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, with offices at Calgary and John I. MacFarland was its president. At the time of that incorporation the company owned 113 country elevators and a small amount of interior terminal elevator space. Following the incorporation the company made rapid advances and Mr. MacFarland was regarded as mainly responsible for that success, so much so that when the Wheat Pools established their Central Selling Agency it was an open secret that John I. MacFarland was one of the approached to head that organization, but was found to have no desire to leave his company.

In 1926 the business of the Alberta Pacific had grown to the owning of 400 country elevators, many other buildings and an interior terminal storage of 250,000 bushels capacity. In that year there was an entire reorganization of the company on a much larger scale and Mr. MacFarland, having become greatly interested in the oil developments in Alberta, decided to leave the grain business and devote himself to that industry.

LEGAL LANGUAGE

A lawyer thus illustrates the language of his craft.

If a man were to give another man an orange, he would simply say — "Have an orange". But when the transaction is entrusted to a lawyer to be put in writing, he uses this form: "I hereby give and convey to you, all and singular, my estate and interests, right, title, claim and advantages of and in said orange, together with all its rind, juice, pulp, and pips, and all rights and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same or give the same away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp, or pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter or in any other means of whatever nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And then another lawyer comes along and takes it away from you.



Chapter 12

When I was a boy I lived in a cottage that had red tiles for roof, and red bricks for floors, and diamond shaped panes for windows; and the windows looked on elm trees and the village green and village pump. About 300 people dwelt in this English village. The two largest buildings were the Manor House (of red brick, with many windows) and the white stone church. In far-back days the Lord of the Manor was the holder of a "feud" on land, by leave of the King. Such villages, with churches and lords covered most of England in the Feudal-Catholic times (about 400 to 1350 or 1400). The villages stood in "parishes" each parish having a shaven-headed, long-robed priest, or pastor (pastor means Shepherd).

Feudal System

The lord on his horse, and in his armor, could ride across England. Most of the villagers were "Villains" or "Serfs", that is, half-slaves, and few of them went beyond their parish. Other villages were "foreign" except that all Manors and Castles and Cottages were ruled by the crowned King. In the 9th century two serfs were sold for a load of corn. In France a serf girl was sold for eight suckling pigs. But usually serfs were not sold; they were tied to their manor, and when one lord died, they belonged to the next lord. A small number were Free Men. Some lords (not all) would sniff and growl at the serfs, and say "Miserable villains"; and so, in 1930, our word "Villain" still means a rascal. Much for the lord and a little for themselves, the serfs drove oxen at the plough and sowed wheat, or oats, or barley, and herded sheep and cattle; and their clothes were dirty and rough; and their huts were mud and wood cabins; and food was bread and milk and beer, and now

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.

and then pork or salt herrings, and not often beef or mutton. At the toll of the curfew bell in the evening, the folk got them indoors. Not many would dare to walk out at midnight, for fear of ghosts, or demons, or witches, that rode on broomsticks. Before I lived in the village, I lived three years, as a choir boy, in Windsor Castle, and folk pointed to Herne's Oak in the forest near by and the tale went that Herne the Hunter, with horns on his head, and red eyes, lived in the hollow oak, and rode madly on a steed, and even visited the Castle; but I never saw him. Such wild tales had come to us from ancient feudal days. Some of our names today tell of village life—Hayward, the

and punished. If weather was fine, the Court would sit under a tree, and the folk stand silent around, while an offender was accused of stealing the fish from a monastery or Manor pond, or wounding a fellow serf and so on. So you see each village was like a little society living by itself; a village community or commune. And a bit of land that belonged to all the folk, and their cattle, pigs, sheep and horses, would be named a Commune-land, or Common; and the green grass of "Commons" brightens many a spot in England today. As we have seen, villagers had a hard life, and were often ill-used. Yet, for all that, the village was a sort of rough co-operative society. As years went on, serfs fled to towns and gained freedom. Or they rose in anger, as did Wat Tyler, and shouted for liberty. Or the better sort of lords would grant freedom. It is told of a queen of France, that, when she heard of certain serfs being clapped in jail by monks, their masters, she went to the prison and banged on the door with her staff, and set the captives free. Step by step, serfdom passed away.



Village Street Scene in the Middle Ages.

warden or Keeper of the Hay; Thatcher, the man who covered roofs with coarse straw; Wheeler, the maker of wheels; Smith, the forger of tools such as hoes, shovels, etc. Till our own time the Smith has worked on:—

Under the spreading chestnut tree,

The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With broad and sinewy hands.

Villains and free men often quarrelled, or a thief would break in and steal, or a murder would shock the parish. Wrong-doers would be brought before the Court of the Lord of the Manor,

Oh, sometimes glimpses on my sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And, step by step, since time began

I see the steady gain of man.

(Whittier)

All are Worshippers

On Sundays, all except the sick went to church and prayers; and while the lord could sit with his family in grand chairs, the "Clowns" (or peasants) would stand, or kneel, on the earth-floor, or the mats of rushes. A priest might preach at times, perhaps only four times a year; and only the priests, or "clerks" (clerics) could read and write. To the

(Turn to Page 43)

Report of the Board of Directors of the Central Selling Agency to the Boards of the Provincial Pools for the Crop Season, 1929-30

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Gentlemen,

We submit herewith for your consideration our Report in respect of the operations of your Company for the year ending August 31st, 1930, together with the following statements:—

1. **Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1930.**

Operating Statements:

2. Wheat Division—Season 1928-1929.
 3. Wheat Division—Season 1929-1930
 4. Coarse Grains Division—Season 1929-30.
 5. Statement of Administrative expenses.
- Canadian Pool Agencies Limited.**
6. Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1930.
 7. Profit and Loss Statement.

CROP CONDITIONS IN 1929

Wheat production in Western Canada in 1929 fell far below the record crop of 1928, amounting to 281,664,000 bushels as compared to 544,598,000 bushels in the previous year. A total of 236,967,251 bushels of wheat was actually delivered in the 1929-1930 crop year, of which amount the Pools received 121,655,509 bushels or 51.3 per cent. The fall weather being favorable, the crop was harvested and threshed under ideal conditions. Due to the use of combines and motor trucks, harvesting operations were carried on with much less labor; the harvest period was considerably shortened, and the deliveries of grain were accelerated to such a degree that elevators, terminals and railroads were taxed to their utmost capacity to provide the necessary storage facilities.

While small in volume the 1929 crop graded exceptionally high as evidenced by the following statement of Pool handlings by grades:

Grade	Bushels
1 Hard	3,281,048-25
1 Northern	51,203,370-35
2 Northern	44,054,477-45
3 Northern	11,675,618-10
No. 4	1,711,225-20
No. 5	371,529-05
No. 6	126,251-50
Feed	43,353,-50
Tf. 1 Northern	272,089-20
Tf. 2 Northern	438,825-05
Tf. 3 Northern	407,959-30
Tf. No. 4	134,332-10
Tf. No. 5	33,047-50
Tf. No. 6	9,526-40
Tf. Feed	2,627-
Sm. 1 Northern	271,965-50
Sm. 2 Northern	387,289-50
1 Amber Durum	974,520-05
2 Amber Durum	1,994,157-30
3 Amber Durum	895,575-05
Sm. 2 Durum	296,692-35
Sm. 3 Durum	248,442-40
1 White Spring	242,232-20
2 White Spring	233,422-10
Other Grades	2,432,298-23
	121,741,879-03

N.B.—Including Local Purchases, etc.

The quality of the crop was excellent, showing an average protein content of 13.3% as compared with 12.4% in 1928.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

The chief wheat exporting countries showed a considerable decline in production in 1929 as compared to 1928, as shown by the following figures:—

	1929	1928
Canada	302,000,000	566,726,000*
United States	807,000,000	930,000,000
Australia	125,000,000	160,000,000
Argentina	170,000,000	342,000,000
*Dominion Government final estimate.		

World wheat production, exclusive of Russia and China is shown as follows:—

1928-1929	3,945,000,000 bushels**
1929-1930	3,420,000,000 bushels

a decrease in the latter year of 525,000,000 bushels.

**The annual report for 1928-29 shows world crop of 3,898,000,000 bushels; final estimates of the 1928 crop show an increase of 47,000,000 bushels or a total production of 3,945,000,000 bushels.

It is important to note that, allowing for natural increase in population, normal market conditions and the shrinkage in the world's supply, there was every reason to believe—and it was the general opinion—that the demand for the season 1929-1930 would, in due course, be normal with prices at satisfactory levels. No one anticipated nor was there any indication of the changes in world economic conditions which prevailed subsequent to that time.

DELIVERIES 1929-1930 (WHEAT)

The total deliveries by the Provincial Pools to this organization during the period under review were 119,463,031-38 bushels, distributed as follows:—

	East	West	Total
Alberta Pool	2,810,627-25	30,470,217-05	33,280,844-30
Sask. Pool	76,510,561-30	10,334-40	76,520,896-10
Man. Pool	9,661,290-58		9,661,290-58
Total Deliveries	88,982,479-53	30,480,551-45	119,463,031-38
Local Purchases	1,833,800-35	445,046-50	2,278,847-25
Direct Purchases	194,222-35		
Term. Suspense	817,251-10		
Switch Purch.....	355,373-40		
Deliv. through Clearing House	912,000-		
			2,278,847-25
Total Handlings	90,816,280-28	30,925,598-35	121,741,879-03

Note: The above handlings will be increased by approximately 2,500,000 bushels when the balance of the country stocks has been delivered by the Provincial Pools.

Deliveries by the growers to their Provincial organizations in each of the months of the crop year were as follows:—

	Manitoba Pool	Saskatchewan Pool	Alberta Pool	Total Bushels
1929				
August	4,848,262-45	24,164,406-	6,092,747-55	35,105,416-40
September				
October				
November	2,219,375-21	32,017,028-	11,216,378-45	45,425,782-06
December	1,082,794-50	10,532,219-	8,792,963-05	20,407,976-55
1930	706,299-23	3,656,991-	2,636,918-	7,000,208-23
January ..	172,014,-20	1,102,060-	2,530,761-05	3,804,835-25
February	131,135-35	889,748-	1,246,613-20	2,267,496-55
March	160,906-45	1,301,366-	1,176,823-45	2,639,096-30
April	78,314-50	565,250-	654,552-35	1,298,117-25
May	69,441-55	937,260-	361,512-	1,368,213-55
June	135,953-05	690,554-	371,546-15	1,198,053-20
July	141,755-28	698,325-	530,525-55	1,370,606-23
	9,746,254-17	76,555,207-	35,611,342-40	121,912,803-57

INITIAL PAYMENT (WHEAT)

The initial payment for the 1929 wheat crop was authorized on July 11th at \$1.00 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, which was reduced on June 25th, 1930, to 85 cents per bushel. A tentative initial price for the 1930 crop was authorized effective on July 16th, 1930, of 70 cents per bushel.

SALES (WHEAT)

This has been the most difficult year in the history of the Pool, indeed it may be added in the history of the grain trade. Sales of the two crops in each month during the year were as follows:—

	Season 1928-1929	Season 1929-1930	Total Bushels
1929			
September	5,413,000	3,150,000	8,563,000
October	8,450,000	183,000	8,633,000
November	6,052,000	5,702,000	11,754,000
December	932,000	5,998,000	6,930,000
1930			
January	1,222,000	1,466,000	2,688,000
February	828,000	52,000	880,000
March	568,000	8,058,000	8,626,000
April	5,410,000	6,792,000	12,202,000
May	8,697,000	12,767,000	21,464,000
June	1,489,000	8,097,000	9,586,000
July	1,810,000	13,250,000	15,060,000
August	4,820,000	18,746,000	23,566,000
	<u>45,691,000</u>	<u>84,261,000</u>	<u>129,952,000</u>

Note: Net unsold stocks for the 1928 Pool are 3,290,000 bushels, and for the 1929 Pool 39,981,000, using estimated country stock figures.

The season commenced with favorable prospects but prices have steadily declined from \$1.73⁵/₈ per bushel, No. 1 Northern, at the beginning of August 1929, to 86¹/₂ cents per bushel on August 29th, 1930.

The problem facing your salesmen, particularly during the fall and winter months, was to find buyers; importers, however, were not interested, and there was practically no demand. Despite the reports to the contrary, no holding policy was adopted by this organization, and we have taken advantage of every opportunity to sell our wheat, even at prices which did not appear attractive.

As shown in last year's report, we entered this season with a carryover of 48,358,585 bushels, most of which was of lower grades. An increasing business with China and Japan for this class of grain was anticipated, but internal strife in China and the decline of the silver market prohibited purchases by those countries. From this it will be seen that we commenced the present crop year of 1930 with portions of two crops on our hands, and another being delivered. The factors that affected the sale of the 1929 wheat and other grains, are dealt with in a subsequent section.

Prior to the 1929 harvest contracts for future sales for October delivery had been made to the fullest extent that conditions warranted at that time, and it was considered that any further sales in this respect would involve an undue element of risk, since the weather during harvest and threshing would affect the volume of wheat in the contract grades deliverable on the option.

The distribution and volume of exports is shown in the following table:—

	Eastern	Western	Total Bus.
United Kingdom	12,860,622-30	10,119,039-20	22,979,661-50
China		787,200-	787,200-
Germany	3,019,075-20	2,402,443-20	5,421,518-40
Holland	2,618,502-50	2,382,924-30	5,001,427-20
Japan	1,766,049-20	1,731,592-	3,497,641-20
Belgium	5,445,113-	1,237,204-40	6,682,317-40
Italy	3,806,384-	564,480-	4,370,864-
Greece	2,182,297-50		2,182,297-50
Sicily	47,153-20		47,153-20
Africa	7,840-		7,840-
Sweden	652,371-	75,973-20	728,344-20
Russia		254,213-	254,213-
Norway	692,784-20		692,784-20
Denmark	233,908-	86,613-20	320,521-20
France	2,905,351-30		2,905,351-30
Gibraltar	996,222-		996,222-
Columbia		2,250-	2,250-
	<u>37,233,680-</u>	<u>19,643,933-30</u>	<u>56,877,613-30</u>

WORLD'S WHEAT SITUATION 1929-1930

When we entered the new crop year the prospects indicated a good demand and a fair level of prices, on account of a decrease in world wheat production; subsequently, however, changes took place which practically eliminated four important markets. In a report of this nature only brief reference can be made to the many factors that altered the picture and created the problem.

Argentina—

Argentina, at the end of July, 1929, still had 120 million bushels of wheat, a large part of which they marketed before the new crop was harvested late in the year. In the last five months of 1929 they shipped practically all of this grain on consignment selling at, or near, a port of destination. This created on the Continent and more especially at Liverpool a "buyer's market", since their wheat became virtually "distressed" grain; a situation of which European buyers did not fail to take advantage. For the period from August first to December thirty-first, Argentine Rosafe wheat sold at a spread of from 38 to 14 cents per bushel under our No. 3 Northern.

Germany—

In July, 1929, Germany raised the duty on wheat from 32 cents to 42 cents per bushel; on January 20th, 1930, it was increased to 62 cents; on March 27th to 78 cents; and on April 25th to 97 cents. In July of 1929 Germany also required that millers use 30% of home-grown wheat in their grind. This was later raised to 40 and then to 60 per cent.

Note: Germany increased its duty applicable to Canadian wheat in September, 1930, to \$1.20 per bushel and decreed that millers must use 80 per cent. of home-grown wheat.

France—

France increased the duty on imported wheat in May, 1929, from 37 cents to 53 cents per bushel; in June, 1930, this was further increased to 84 cents. In December, 1929, the French Government decreed that only 3% of foreign wheat should be used in the manufacture of flour. This year, faced with a short crop of low quality wheat, milling restrictions were slightly relaxed and now the millers are allowed to use 10% of foreign wheat in their grind.

Italy—

Italy increased its import duty on wheat in May, 1929, from 58 to 73¹/₂ cents per bushel; on June 5th, 1930, the duty was again increased to 86 cents per bushel.

Thus in a little over a year's time countries that have been looked upon as markets for substantial quantities of imported wheat have become highly restricted through governmental action.

France and Germany also provided through legislation for the export of a certain amount of grain under an export bounty plan. Subsidized exports from these two countries reached the British market last winter and had an unfavorable influence upon Liverpool prices. Wheat prices in three aforementioned countries, compared with the Winnipeg market as at August 29th, 1930, are as follows:—

	Domestic wheat	No. 1 Wheat
Italy	\$1.82 ½ per bus.	\$1.99 ½ per bus.
France	1.75 ½ per bus.	1.93 per bus.
Germany	1.65 per bus.	2.05 per bus.
Liverpool	\$1.04 ¼ basis No. 1 Northern	
Winnipeg86 ½ basis No. 1 Northern	

The Orient provides an important outlet for our low grade grain, but those countries use silver as their standard of exchange values, and as previously stated, the purchasing power of Chinese money was depreciated to such an extent that our export business with the Orient declined 90 per cent.

The European crop of wheat and coarse grains in 1929 was above the average and what is more important, was harvested under ideal and unusual weather conditions. Generally there is much rain at harvest time in Europe and the grain is so damaged that about 20% of it is unfit for milling purposes, and is fed to livestock. Together with this, the yields of potatoes, turnips, beets and other root crops were so large that they provided a cheap substitute for bread in some countries, and cheaper feed for livestock than the ordinary feed grains. Potatoes were sold in Europe for 10 to 15 cents per bushel, and other vegetables at similarly low prices.

In 1929 speculation was rife in every stock and grain market in the world and reached its peak in the latter part of the year when the reaction occurred. Failures and shrinkage in values on the stock exchanges of London, New York and elsewhere involved the loss of billions of dollars. Farmers and townspeople played the grain option markets; losses followed and nearly every community or town in Western Canada was depleted by sums aggregating millions of dollars. Restriction of credit, unemployment, and price declines have followed in the wake, and we are now in a period of low prices and general depression.

COARSE GRAINS POOLS, 1929-1930

The development of a coarse grains Pool in Alberta last year extended the field of our activities in coarse grains.

The deliveries from the three provinces and sales during the season were as follows:—

	Oats	Barley	Flax	Rye
Alberta	1,537,715-24	274,260-08	4,240-26	113,475-10
Saskatchewan	2,481,445-13	3,263,776-33	518,013-43	1,847,518-19
Manitoba	492,540-18	6,743,419-35	55,414-36	325,686-42
Local Purchases, etc.				
1928 Pool Stocks	714,301-28	871,335-25		624,415-22
Local Purchases	376,642-19	344,678-24	3,487-35	12,865-36
Deliv. through				
Clearing House..	1,420,000-	699,000-	345,000-	195,000-
Total Deliveries..	7,022,646-	12,196,470-29	926,156-28	3,018,961-17
Country Stocks				
Estimated	415,828-	435,178-	1,587-	24,155-
Est. Handlings ...	7,438,474-	12,031,648-29	927,743-28	3,043,116-17
Sales for Year....	6,113,453-13	7,968,347-29	661,100-18	2,067,457-50
Unsold stocks				
including estimated				
Country Stocks ..	1,325,020-21	4,663,301-	266,643-10	975,658-23

INITIAL PAYMENTS (COARSE GRAINS)

The initial payments established for the 1929 crop were as follows:

Oats	Basis No. 2 C.W. Fort William.....	\$.50
Barley	Basis No. 3 C.W. Fort William.....	.50
Flax	Basis No. 1 N.W. Fort William.....	1.75
Rye	Basis No. 2 C.W. Fort William.....	.80

Following the serious decline in prices these payments were reduced on March 12th in respect of Oats, to 40 cents, Barley to 40 cents, and Rye to 45 cents. On June 25th Barley was further reduced to 30 cents, and Rye to 40 cents.

SALES (COARSE GRAINS)

The market for coarse grains was considerably limited due to the fact that domestic prices for coarse grains in Europe reached abnormally low levels during the past season. For instance, in February, 1930, large supplies of rye were offered in Hamburg at 39 cents per bushel. During the same month the Winnipeg cash price for 2 C.W. Rye averaged 72 cents per bushel. This price situation was typical of other coarse grains, and it will readily be seen that under such conditions it was impossible for Canada to compete with domestic supplies in continental countries. In general, throughout the past season our market prices for coarse grains have varied from 4 cents to 30 cents per bushel above world parity.

An Interprovincial Coarse Grains Committee was appointed, composed of three Directors from the Board representing each of the Provincial Pools, to co-operate with the Coarse Grains Sales Manager with a view to further extending domestic markets for feed grains. A report of their activities to date follows:—

Domestic—

Four experienced men were appointed as Pool representatives and as feed grain salesmen to work in Eastern Canada, and to co-operate with the various Agricultural Co-operative organizations, Agricultural Colleges and Departments of Agriculture, both Federal and Provincial.

In addition to making direct sales to feed consumers, they are giving publicity to the feeding value of Western grain, and stressing the desirability of the closest relationship between the producer and consumer.

During the year 1929 corn was imported into Canada for feeding purposes to the extent of approximately 13½ million bushels. Already there is a noticeable decline in the use of corn on account of high prices, and our representatives report that as a result of a constructive interest in the feeding value of our Western grains, prospects are promising for an increased demand in this respect.

The MacDonald Agricultural College, Quebec, and the Ontario Agricultural College, are carrying out feeding experiments on our behalf, showing the comparative values of barley and corn, and this service has been of great value.

Increased import duties into foreign countries having restricted our market for oat scalps (wild oats) we are making efforts to extend the domestic use of this class of grain. Hulled wild oats are high in feeding value and in order to make them saleable in Canada, arrangements have been made to install four oat hullers in Pool terminals at Port Arthur, and the Board of Grain Commissioners have been asked to give consideration to the installation of similar equipment in the Interior Government terminals at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw.

Cleaning Malting Barley—

A similar request has also been made to the Board of Grain Commissioners to consider the installation in the Government Terminal at Fort William of modern malting barley cleaning equipment to determine the value of more careful preparation of this barley for export.

Export—

Our export sales during the past year have been disappointing: 294,000 bushels of barley were exported, approximately 50% being for feed and 50% for distilling. Excessive hulling, due partly to the dry harvest, and consequent brittleness affected the value of this barley for distilling, and there is little prospect of working up a good export demand until we are able to clean and transport it with less hulling. World economic depression, phenomenally good domestic crops in Europe, and import duties have reacted against our export business in coarse grains.

The present import duties in foreign countries as supplied by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, are as follows:—

	Oats	Barley	Rye
United States	(per bus.) 16 cents	20 cents	15 cents
France	18.2	12.8	20.8
Greece	20.8	29.4	42.9
Sweden	Free	21.5	25.1
Italy	9.7	16.7	22.1
Belgium	2.54	Free	Free
Germany	44.1	—	90.5

Other Barley 31.1
Feed Barley 77.7

Great Britain and Denmark—All grains are on Free List.

Our export markets will be restricted as long as these duties are in force.

FINANCE

The question of the Company's finances has been one of grave concern during the past year, and your Directors have been faced with a series of exceedingly difficult situations as a result of the acute financial crisis which has prevailed throughout the world during that time, and which even now international bankers and financial experts are vainly seeking to remedy.

This condition has not applied to this Company only but has been the experience prevailing in practically every industry, and has affected the largest and wealthiest organizations in the country, with disastrous results in many cases. Our own position has been extremely critical since the beginning of the present calendar year due to the rapidly declining values of grain, and to the marketing situation in general.

Our organization has always been financed by loans obtained from the Canadian banks upon the security of our grain documents. These loans have been advanced upon the condition that we must at all times maintain a margin of at least fifteen per cent. between the amount of our loans and the market value of the documents held by the banks as collateral security. During the period under review our position in this respect was complicated by the fact that we were carrying a considerable quantity of wheat from the 1928 Pool, upon which payments had been made aggregating \$1.18½ per bushel, basis Fort William, and in the early part of this year the market had continued its decline to a point

where we were unable to maintain the required margin with the banks. Anticipating the requirements which would have to be met, negotiations were opened by your Board with the Premiers of the three Prairie Provinces, with a view to obtaining some relief from the existing situation. This decision was necessitated as the only alternative to dumping large quantities of our wheat on a declining market, with results which would have been disastrous not only to the Pool but to the country at large.

As a result of our negotiations, the Provincial Governments entered into an agreement whereby they guaranteed the Lending Banks against any ultimate loss as a result of the financing of our grain stocks, and under the terms of the guarantees obtained we were able to continue marketing our grain through the regular channels without embarrassment, although subsequent to that period we were not always able to maintain the margin required under the terms of our Loan Agreement with the banks.

The action of the Provincial Governments in this respect and the manner in which they demonstrated their faith in the integrity of the farmers of Western Canada, and in co-operative marketing was a remarkable tribute to our organization; and places a solemn obligation upon us to demonstrate that their faith in us was justified.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

As in previous years some re-arrangements have taken place in the personnel of our major officers. Mr. R. C. Steele was appointed to the position of Coarse Grains Sales Manager, and Mr. W. C. Foliott took over the duties of Assistant Wheat Sales Manager. Another recent appointee was Mr. R. C. Findlay, as Treasurer and Office Manager, for which position he was released on leave of absence from the Saskatchewan Pool.

In view of the critical period under review your officials and staff have been called upon to handle a great deal of extra work in addition to the usual office routine, and we have much pleasure in recording our appreciation of the loyal service rendered by them during the past year.

CANADIAN POOL AGENCIES LIMITED

This subsidiary company was formed in September, 1928, to act as Agents for the Insurance Companies for the placing of all Pool Insurance business such as Fire, Marine, Bonds, Automobile and Liability, and to give technical service in order to avoid legal disputes caused through defects in contracts. In addition they co-ordinate the various insurances of the Pools to avoid overlapping and to handle the business at the lowest cost compatible with security; to make our Insurance business self-contained and to conserve commissions hitherto absorbed by Brokers.

This Company has consolidated the various insurances and a considerable saving in premiums to the Pools has resulted, while no legal disputes have developed in effecting loss settlements. The various Insurances have been kept in our own organization through the establishment of branches in New York, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, with Head Office in Winnipeg.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The unsettled conditions of world wheat markets and the accompanying depressed price levels provided an excuse for many attacks from unfriendly interests upon the Canadian Wheat Pools the past year. There was almost a continuous campaign of unscrupulous attacks against our Pools by public speakers, and by articles which appeared in publications hostile to the co-operative marketing movement; not only in Canada, but in Great Britain, in some European countries, Australia and the United States. This made the task of the Publicity Department, in distributing reliable information, rather a heavy one the past twelve months.

It was very gratifying to your Publicity Department that the leading newspapers of Canada, the agricultural journals, and country weeklies, were exceedingly fair in their references to our organization, both in their news columns and editorial pages. Many of the leading newspapers of Canada came out strongly in defence of the Pool against unfair and biased criticisms.

During the past year, the Department distributed more educational and informative material than in any previous year, and has co-operated with the Provincial Pools in publishing useful material on good seed, barley production, the Canada Grain Act, etc., and shared in the cost of a number of publications distributed by the Provincial organizations.

Growing interest in the Wheat Pool organization was evidenced by an unusually large number of visitors who called at the Publicity Department offices during the year.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department has continued during the past year to develop in a systematic way its sources of information both at home and abroad. The department has enjoyed the fullest co-operation of Elevator Agents and Secretaries of Wheat Pool Locals throughout the three provinces in providing regular and reliable data on crop conditions and crop developments in the West.

The experience of the past year has demonstrated the importance of developing more comprehensive and more authentic information in regard to not only crop conditions but also general economic developments in our ultimate markets. The department has, therefore, placed very great importance upon the extension of sources of information, especially in Europe. This work will be energetically continued.

RESEARCH LABORATORY

During the past year a great deal of the work in the Cereal Laboratory of the Canadian Wheat Pool consisted in making a rather comprehensive protein survey of the wheat crop grown during 1929 in the three prairie provinces. For this work samples were procured in three different ways—first, as the crop was ripening, by our crop inspectors who secured samples from representative fields and sent them to the laboratory where they were threshed and tested; second, from the Inspection Departments of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools and later on in the fall from the Pool Elevator agents who

sent us samples of averages kept by them of the grain delivered at their elevators. This work involved making over six thousand protein tests and a corresponding number of moisture tests.

Milling and baking tests were made on the standards and averages at the different inspection points and of the average receipts at the Pool terminals at Fort William during the different parts of the crop year.

A study of foreign wheats is being made, and over two hundred samples of wheats grown outside of Canada have been milled and baked during the past year.

Averages were procured of wheat grown in different crop districts and the milling and baking quality of the top grades compared according to the part of the country in which they were grown. Samples of the more commonly grown wheat varieties were procured from different districts throughout the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and a study is under way to determine the milling and baking qualities of these varieties when kept separate and when blended with other wheats.

Another project which dovetails into the last is a research being carried on in conjunction with the Manitoba Agricultural College on the samples of wheat grown by the Junior Co-operators during the years of 1928 and 1929. Protein tests have been made on all the samples obtained (about 2,500 protein tests) and milling and baking tests are being made on averages of the districts. In addition, occasional requests were received from Pool members for tests on promising varieties, and the laboratory has also run moisture tests for the Inspection Department of the Manitoba Pool.

In the early summer, equipment was installed for the testing of fat and fibre content in feeds and since that time complete analyses of coarse grains samples have been made for the Coarse Grains Department. The department is also equipped to run germination tests, and thirty of such tests were made during the late winter and early spring.

CANADA GRAIN ACT

In the Canada Grain Act of 1930 are embodied many changes from the Act of 1912 with amendments, chief of which are the following:—

Assistant Commissioners

Assistant Commissioners have been appointed for each of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario for the purpose of assisting the Board in the administration of the Act, particularly with reference to investigating complaints made by farmers as to abuses under the Act.

Grades

New barley grades have been made statutory to segregate malting grades from the feeding barleys. Number Four Wheat has been made a statutory instead of a commercial grade, and many of the old grades of grain have been eliminated and embodied in new, such as Mixed Wheats, one to six inclusive, and Mixed Grains, one to three inclusive, this being of assistance in the binning and sale of these off-grades.

Export Standards

The export standards on spring wheat have been appreciably raised, thereby insuring the marketing overseas of a better quality grain by grades more in line with the average quality delivered from the farm.

Mixing in Terminal Elevators

Mixing of the four top grades of wheat from 1 Manitoba Hard to 3 Manitoba Northern, inclusive, in terminal elevators, has been prohibited, and by a new system of licensing terminal elevators, more control has been given the Board, resulting in greater protection for the farmer in shipping to these terminals.

Designation of Terminal

Provision has been made whereby a farmer has definite rights and protection in shipping his grain to any terminal which he cares to designate.

Car Order Book

Provision has been made to further protect the interests of grain producers in the securing of railway cars for shipment of grain from country points.

General

The powers of the Board have been extended and penalties for infraction of the Act made more severe, ensuring greater protection for the grain producers in the proper administration of the Act.

GENERAL

At the request of the British Government, conferences were arranged with the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, and representatives of the Wheat Pools on September 2nd and 3rd, 1929, at Winnipeg.

Discussions took place on the possibilities of facilitating the interchange of commodities between Canada and the United Kingdom, having regard in particular to the desirability of ensuring an even flow of outward and return cargoes between Canada and the United Kingdom.

At the first conference with Wheat Pool officials, it was evident that Mr. Thomas was under the impression that the Canadian Wheat Pools had been refusing to sell wheat at prevailing prices. The situation was fully explained to him and Mr. Thomas expressed himself as quite satisfied that the Canadian Wheat Pools were anxious to dispose of their wheat, and were freely offering it to consumers at prevailing prices. When quoted some months later as criticizing the policy of the Pools, Mr. Thomas, in an official interview, sent to the Canadian Press by the British High Commissioner, made the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to comment in Canada upon a statement made by me in the House of Commons on the first of April. The suggestion that the statement was based upon any feeling that the Pool had been attempting to hold up wheat is wholly baseless. My statement was made in reply to an opposition supplementary question and was based on assurances given me, by you, at Winnipeg in September, that the Pool had been anxious to sell at prices substantially lower than those prevailing. I fully accepted these assurances, and welcomed them as evidence of a friendly attitude towards my plans for encouraging more regular in-

terchange of goods between Canada and Great Britain. I trust you will give full publicity to this explanation. As you know, I fully appreciate the difficulties with which the Pool has been confronted, and I earnestly hope the situation may soon rectify itself to the advantage of both countries."

Before returning to England, Mr. Thomas made an urgent request that representatives of the Pool should continue the conferences with himself and other representatives of the British Cabinet, and Messrs. A. J. McPhail, D. R. McIntyre and W. A. MacLeod held several conferences with the Lord Privy Seal and other members of the British Government in London early in February. A proposal was made by Mr. Thomas which the Pool representatives were prepared to recommend to the serious consideration of the Pool Boards, but the negotiations which Mr. Thomas had been carrying on for the sale of British coal in Canada on a large scale broke down, and the plan had to be abandoned for the time at least.

Your Committee felt satisfied that there was a very real desire, not only on the part of the Government but by the great Consumers' Co-operative and by leading business interests for a larger volume of trade between Canada and the Old Country, and a genuine friendly feeling towards Canada and Canadian products.

In addition to private conferences with the heads of the Consumers' Co-operatives in the Old Country, and the leading millers, the Pool delegates met representatives of all the leading Continental millers, as well as all Pool agents.

As exact knowledge of conditions is of the utmost importance to your Central Board, your Pool statistician, Mr. Andrew Cairns, was sent over to Europe this summer for the purpose of making a careful survey of crop and market conditions in France, Germany and Italy, and expects to pay a brief visit to Southern Russia.

Representatives of the Pool were invited to attend the International Co-operative Conference at Vienna, and Mr. Cairns was appointed official representative of the Canadian Wheat Pools on the occasion of this organization joining the Alliance. The International Co-operative Alliance represents over two hundred million consumers and the Canadian Wheat Pool is the first important producers' co-operative organization to become a member of this great co-operative family.

The world-wide depression has fallen disastrously upon agriculture in every country. In Great Britain legislation has been introduced (The Agricultural Marketing Bill) to assist the farmer, and all parties recognize the urgency of the situation. In the United States the Farm Relief Bill is in operation; in France, Italy and Germany tariff measures have been adopted; in Russia the state collectivization plan is being carried out, and in many other countries remedial legislation has been adopted, all recognizing the needs of agriculture. Western Canada is outstanding in that not only have we established the greatest single commodity co-operative marketing organization in the history of agriculture, but the organized producers are themselves controlling and directing the marketing of their products.

It is appropriate that at this time your Board should express their very sincere appreciation of the assistance extended to the Pools by the three Provincial Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the early part of the present year. The manner in which they responded to our request for support enabled us to meet a very serious situation, and we feel sure we are expressing the sentiment of our membership as a whole in our acknowledgment of the valuable service which they rendered.

During the past year grain prices have slumped to one-half the values of a year ago or lower, making the past twelve months one of the most discouraging, if not the worst, year in the history of Western agriculture. There could be no higher tribute to the character of the Western farmer than the fact that in the face of keen disappointments, with crops below the cost of production, with pressure of debts adding to their anxiety, and all the efforts made to weaken their loyalty, the morale of our members has never been better, and the contract has been lived up to with only negligible exceptions. This is proved beyond all question by the fact that the percentage of Pool grain deliveries of the 1930 crop are as high at this time as in any other year.

The experience of the past year has again impressed upon your Board the need of strong reserves in liquid form. It is vital to the future of this organization and that of the Provincial Pools, of which your Central Selling Agency is a subsidiary, that reserves to provide against any contingencies should be established and built up year by year as circumstances will permit.

While our organization is passing through the difficulties to which we have alluded, it is more than ordinary interest to note the tendency in other countries towards the organization of agricultural marketing in the direct interest of the producers. The trend is towards centralized control, and the day of individualism is rapidly passing away. It seems probable that in Great Britain some control of grain and food imports will be established in the

not distant future. Buying and selling through centralized bodies will make it possible to bargain on the basis of a fair price to consumer and producer alike.

We hope for improved conditions, and the recent lowering of interest rates and the easing of credit gives some assurance that the economic situation is more hopeful.

In organization is our only salvation; we must help ourselves. Democracy is being continuously extended into the economic field. The people must accept responsibility, exercise control through co-operation; that is the only way to social and economic justice.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

- A. J. McPHAIL, President
- H. W. WOOD, Vice-President
- C. H. BURNELL
- R. A. MACPHERSON
- C. JENSEN
- J. H. WESSON
- BROOKS CATTON
- P. F. BREDT
- STUART GELLIE

} Executive
Committee

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following financial statements are presented for your consideration, subject to the explanation that the audit for the period has not been completed sufficiently to permit certification of them by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company.

Certified statements had to be prepared by them as at July 31st, in addition to various other statements which they are required to furnish weekly, and due to the combination of circumstances it has been found impossible to complete the verification of the statements presented to you. Your Directors were of the opinion, however, that inasmuch as the certified accounts of July 31st disclosed a more favorable position than those of August 31st, they preferred to submit the latter, subject to this explanation.

R. C. FINDLAY, Treasurer.

SEASON 1929-1930 POOL OPERATING COSTS

	TOTAL	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
LOCAL PURCHASES: This item covers grain purchased to complete shipments and that delivered to us through the Winnipeg Clearing House, and switch grade adjustments in respect of the operations of the various Pool Terminals	\$5,790,752.76	\$2,263,012.92	\$1,179,403.08	\$1,093,539.23	\$730,346.18	\$524,451.35
CARRYING CHARGES:						
Storage: The storage charges on our stocks of grain in all positions amount to \$4,995,306.34. Of this amount \$1,942,912.35 was paid to Pool-owned facilities, and \$205,862.22 represented winter storage on lake vessels	4,995,306.34	4,204,081.45	68,946 54	551,737.24	11,860.30	158,680 81
Interest and Bank Charges: This represents the cost of financing our operations during the past year and is inclusive of collection charges and exchange	2,846,665.05	2,589,909.34	18,653 01	161,555.00	12,734.36	63,813 94
In Store Insurance: This item of expense covers the cost of insuring stocks of grain in position where the storage charge does not include this protection.....	80,209 40	76,584 33	(118 28)	3,633.03	—	110.32
SPECIAL ACCOUNTS:						
Premiums on Western Shipments: Under the Interprovincial Agreement, which constitutes the basis upon which Central was organized, the Vancouver premium earned over and above the price obtainable at Fort William on any one day is allocated to the Provincial Pool earning the same as on its deliveries at Western ports.	419,059.62	395,682 37	16,167 78	7,209.47	—	—

Diversion Premiums: By agreement between the Provinces all premiums earned by the Central Selling Agency on the diverting of wheat from Pool-owned terminals were credited to the terminal from which the grain was diverted. The Provincial earnings were as follows:—

Manitoba Pool \$ 3,371.48
Saskatchewan Pool 161,120.13
Alberta Pool 3,476.28

\$172,967.89

172,967.89 153,883.63 5,652.08 11,766.24 1,520.01 145.33

Drying Charges: This item represents the cost of drying grain and is allocated against the particular grades which it is necessary to treat....

2,106.72 2,070.51 — 36.21 — —

Country Carrying Charges: These represent country carrying charges paid to the Provincial Pools in the following proportions. In previous years these charges have been assumed by the Provincial Pools, but during the year under review it was decided to make them a direct charges against sales.

Manitoba Pool \$ 478,938.71
Saskatchewan Pool 2,311,633.12
Alberta Pool 1,173,642.92

\$3,964,214.75

\$3,964,214.75 \$3,435,885.65 \$ 143,614.84 \$ 303,681.88 \$ 16,355.60 \$ 64,676.78

POOL TERMINAL CHARGES: This item represents the total earnings in connection with the raise in grade in Pool Private terminals allocated amongst Terminals Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and 5 at the Lakehead, and at St. Boniface, Vancouver and Prince Rupert

(119,477.63) (134,436.20) 4,031.10 10,982.34 10.38 (65.25)

TRANSPORTATION COSTS:

Elevation (Lakehead and Interior): This represents the elevation charges at the Head of the Lakes. Of this sum \$517,280.35 was paid to Pool-owned facilities.....

635,221.94 529,890.41 22,311.34 70,424.18 — 12,596.01

Lake Insurance and Outturn: This represents the cost of insuring Lake shipments, together with the insurance of the outturn of these shipments

108,870.29 96,655.05 2,220.14 7,941.02 — 2,054.08

Lake Freight and Brokerage: This represents the cost of moving our wheat down the Lakes and the chartering brokerage in connection therewith as follows:

Freight \$1,860,154.13
Brokerage 84,824.49

\$1,944,978.62

1,944,978.62 1,663,979.84 46,372.68 195,685.99 — 38,940.11

Rail Freight: This represents the freight paid on rail shipments from Bay Ports and Buffalo to the Seaboard

453,582.45 403,419.88 9,753.59 29,287.19 29.55 11,092.24

Elevation (Seaboard and Eastern): This represents the elevation charge at points other than the Head of the Lakes. Of this amount \$194,519.87 was earned by Pool-owned facilities

637,881.61 612,531.70 8,099.01 16,376.34 144.48 730.08

Marine Insurance: This represents the cost of insuring our export cargoes

104,164.90 103,682.42 — 482.48 — —

Ocean Freight: This represents the freight paid on our export cargoes of 56,877,613-30 bushels

3,047,630.44 3,033,400.36 — 14,230.08 — —

Superintendence and Outturn: This represents the cost of superintendence and guarantee of outturn on our export cargoes

181,240.30 179,963.60 — 1,276.70 — —

CASH BROKERAGE: This represents brokerage fees paid on domestic sales of wheat and coarse grains

138,783.82 123,552.58 6,002.21 6,948.90 416.61 1,863.52

OPTION BROKERAGE: This amount represents amounts paid to brokers for handling the option business at the usual rates. Coarse grains option brokerage is relatively small and has been included with the cash brokerage figures.

30,386.50 30,386.50 — — — —

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES: The cost of cables is essentially an export cost

62,685.70 62,685.70 — — — —

ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES: Details of these charges less Branch Office Earnings are detailed in Statement No. 5 Revenue credited to the Branches represents brokerage, loading superintendence and other charges which formerly were paid to agents at the respective points

256,861.67 197,144.79 18,545.11 31,238.38 2,342.11 7,591.28

\$25,754,093.74 \$20,023,966.83 \$1,549,654.83 \$2,518,031.90 \$775,759.58 \$886,680.60

The Tragedy of Sixty Cent Wheat

Western Canada is facing the most serious crisis in its history. The situation has been gravitating to a head during the past twelve months, with the gradual downward drift of wheat prices from \$1.39 a bushel early in January, 1930, to 60 cents a bushel in November, 1930. No one will dispute that prices at which the 1930 crop is moving are absolutely ruinous to the West. When the facts are fully realized, it becomes evident that the situation becomes equally severe for all parts of Canada.

There has been a regrettable tendency in Canada to consider agricultural problems as being largely a matter for the consideration and attention of the man who tills the soil. Fortunately this illogical position is rapidly disappearing in the light of increased knowledge and understanding. The condition of agriculture in Canada is an important public concern and must be generally regarded as such. The present demoralization of grain prices is not a problem for the farmer alone, but a national problem—for the East as well as the West;—for the merchant, for the manufacturer, for the banker, in fact for everyone living in the Dominion of Canada.

The West thinks, acts, works, lives and purchases in terms of wheat, and when grain prices crash to the lowest levels in the history of organized trading in Canada, the effects are keenly felt in all branches of industry and finance in every part of the Dominion. No one in Canada can truthfully say "the wheat situation does not affect me". Therefore the present acute situation should be regarded, not in terms of a farmer's problem, but rather as a national problem of the first magnitude, and demanding national attention and national action.

Two Phases of the Problem

In less than a year, the so-called wheat situation has passed through two important phases. The first phase of the situation may be discussed in terms of the short crop of 1929, and its delayed marketing in relation to Canadian business generally.

Coming at a time when an economic depression was settling on the country—and the whole world—the subject of subnormal wheat production was publicly discussed in its many ramifications. It was indicated that the earnings of basic industries such as the railroads, lake and ocean freight carriers, and financial institutions engaged in financing the wheat crop, were seriously impaired. It was regretted that so much money should be tied up for such a long time in the slow movement of Canadian wheat. The inactivity of the principal harbours and shipping centres was duly noted, and frequently the whole problem of unemployment in Canada was associated with the movement—or lack of movement—of the 1929 wheat crop.

In spite of the attention this phase of the situation received, and in spite of the problems involved in many lines of commercial activity, the situation was really one of temporary importance because in all the factors outlined above there was no condition that would not be restored by a normal production and marketing in following years. There was little in the situation, as expounded on every hand, that actually threatened the economic welfare of the whole country for any great length of time.

The Real Problem

The second phase of the wheat situation developed gradually and has become a national problem on a scale hitherto unrealized and in many quarters not fully recognized even today. The second phase of the wheat situation, frankly stated, involves the shattering of the economic position of the West, with its consequent effect upon Canadian business and the welfare of the Canadian people as a whole. With the early months of 1930, wheat prices started on a prolonged decline which, with a few minor reactions, has continued up to the present time. The price of wheat has declined from \$1.39 a bushel early in January 1930 to 60c in November 1930, thereby creating a problem far overshadowing the effects of the short crop of 1929 and its slow movement to the world markets. In short, the drastic decline in wheat prices has created an economic crisis in Western Canada which is menacing the well-being of not only the West, but the whole Dominion. It is exactly this situation that has been discussed in the most general terms and which has not received the public concern that it deserves. It is not a superficial matter in any respect; but rather one that is shaking the economic structure of the West to its very foundations, one that threatens the welfare of all Western agricultural producers, and one that menaces Canadian progress in no uncertain manner.

It is the purpose of the following discussion to show clearly what is involved in the present situation in respect to the low levels of wheat prices, and its economic effect upon the position of the Western farmers, and its possibilities of creating an even more serious national problem in Canada.

The West and Wheat

The West has grown up in the sound philosophy that people should produce the commodity that can be best produced. For natural reasons — a warm growing season with a minimum necessary rainfall and a rich soil—the West is admirably equipped by nature to produce wheat of very fine quality.

Wheat production in the West, therefore, represents the thing that the West can do best. It is not surprising, therefore, that Western farmers have developed a specialized technique in wheat production. They have labored in the industry, invested their capital in the industry on an inherent faith on the world's willingness to pay a living return for the production of a staple food commodity.

ty. The farmers of the West, through individual and collective effort have contributed much to the national economy of Canada and have won a place in the world's markets that accrues to the general benefit of Canada as a whole. This is the wheat industry in the West.

Wheat as an Export

In the preceding paragraphs stress has been laid upon the national character of the so-called "wheat situation". Space will not permit the presentation of exhaustive evidence on this point, but merely two phases of the problem will be illustrated to indicate the condition that actually exists. Examining carefully the export trade of Canada, one cannot but be impressed with the important position occupied by the chief product of Western Canada. For instance, for the fiscal year 1929, wheat was by far the leading export commodity that Canada had for sale. In that year out of a total export trade of \$1,363,586,672.00, wheat and wheat flour, accounted for a total of \$493,642,105.00 or 36.20 per cent. of the total value of Canadian exports for the year.

It is not proposed to discuss trade balances but rather to point out clearly the importance of wheat as the main stabilizing factor in Canada's trade, and its importance in establishing credits abroad — a vital factor to a country that is growing, expanding and developing its national wealth. Even the casual observer will see at a glance the salient position occupied by wheat in Canada's trade with the world. The above facts indicate clearly that the wheat problem, in its financial aspects, is not a problem for the West alone, but one that affects vitally every part of Canada, in that it plays such a large part in our financial relations with other countries. It should be noted also that in the past twelve months wheat prices have been sliced in two, and, therefore, the value of wheat (per bushel), as an export commodity, is less than half what it was a year ago.

Can the foreign trade structure of Canada stand such a vast shrinkage in the value of the leading export commodity? Will not the country as a whole and every industry in Canada suffer because of the huge depreciation in foreign credits resulting from incredibly low wheat prices?

Purchasing Power of the West

A second way in which the present wheat situation becomes national in its scope, is simply a matter of the West facing a material reduction in its purchasing power. It is scarcely necessary to remind anyone in Canada of the importance of the Prairie Provinces as huge consumers of all commodities. It is further necessary to show that the situation in the West has reacted for the past year, is reacting at the present time, and will continue to react in the future, upon the prosperity of those industries which find normal market in the wheat growing regions of the West. This point will be dealt with specifically in later paragraphs.

Lack of Stability

In analyzing the economic development of Western Canada, one factor stands up above all others. This factor is simply the lack of stability in the wheat producing industry. One cause of the lack

of stabilization is probably the conditions under which the wheat is produced in the West. Production naturally varies from year to year with adverse or favorable climatic conditions and this fact, of course, makes it impossible for the farmer to produce equally as well one year as another. On the other hand, improved farming methods, improved strains of wheat, more powerful farm machinery and a general increase in the knowledge and technique of field husbandry have tended to stabilize production throughout the West, and iron out, in a degree at least, the effects of the variation in climatic conditions.

Of more importance, however, to the farmer is the instability of his industry as a result of the changes in the price of wheat. The present century has witnessed violent fluctuations in wheat prices which have materially affected the financial position of the Western farmer. The commercial transaction whereby the farmer changes bushels for dollars is the most serious problem that the Western farmer has to face today. The industry is prosperous or depressed according to prices at which a farmer must sell his wheat. Chart number 1 shows the trend of wheat prices for the past six years and illustrates clearly the element of uncertainty which characterizes the return which the farmer receives for his products.

The inset on the chart shows the relatively stable level of retail prices in Canada during the same period. In the following paragraphs more particular reference will be made to this situation in Western Canada.

Valuation of the Wheat Industry

The time is opportune for the consideration of specific date in relation to the financial situation existing in Western Canada as a result of the depressed condition of the grain market. For the purpose of this analysis the province of Saskatchewan is taken as being typical of the wheat growing areas of the West. This province annually sows to wheat approximately 14,000,000 acres or well over 50 per cent. of the wheat acreage in Western Canada. In a broad sense, conditions described in Saskatchewan may be taken as indicative of conditions throughout Western Canada.

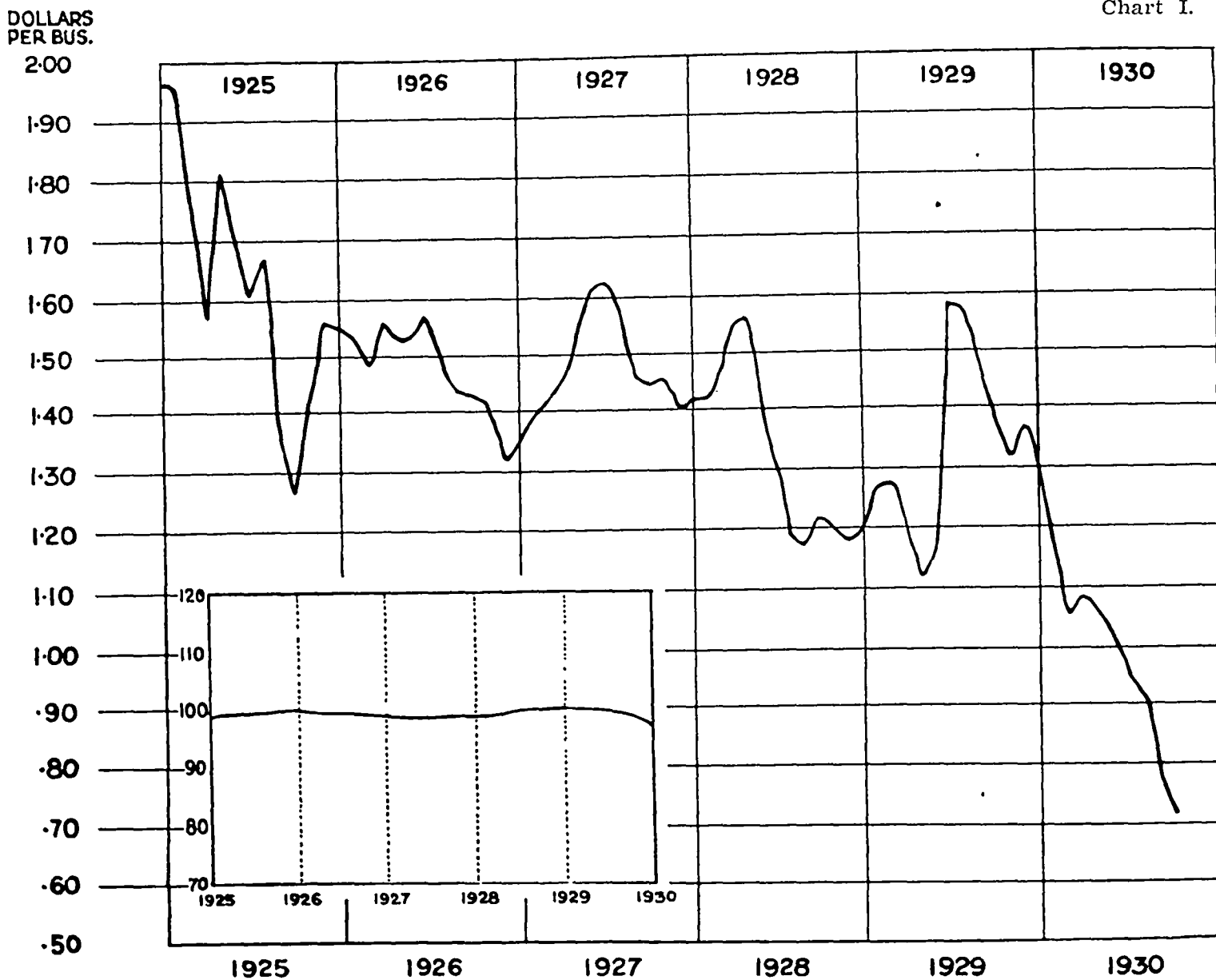
In order to present the situation in a concrete form the valuation of the Saskatchewan wheat crop on a commercial basis has been computed for the years 1925 to 1930 as follows:

Table No. 1.

1925	\$255,198,858	1927	230,080,148
1926	223,629,321	1929	103,582,437
1928	228,094,751	1930	99,120,000

The valutive of wheat production in Table 1 from 1925 to 1929 is computed on the basis of the Canadian Wheat Pool payments for each grade. The 1930 crop is valued on the basis of the Winnipeg average cash price for the current crop year, which is a very liberal valuation because prices in August averaged 93 cents for No. 1 Hard which is considerably higher than the average for September and November to date, and heavy country deliveries did not start until the last week in August. Pool prices have been selected for valuation purposes not only because they represent good average prices for the five year period, but also

Chart I.



TREND OF WHEAT PRICES 1925 TO 1930 (NOV. 1ST) MONTHLY AVERAGE WINNIPEG CASH PRICE NO.1 NORTHERN IN STORE FT. WILLIAM-PT. ARTHUR. INSET SHOWS COMPARATIVELY STABLE LEVEL OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA DURING SAME PERIOD.

include the proper differential for each grade of wheat. The non-Pool farmer received more or less than the average market price for the year depending on the time of sale, commission charges, storage charges, interest on advances, etc. Pool prices represent the return to over fifty per cent. of the wheat growers in the West and therefore constitute the best possible basis of valuation.

Table No. 1 shows that the value of the wheat crop has decreased from \$255,000,000 in 1925 to \$99,000,000 in 1930. (1930 value estimated on a basis of average Winnipeg cash prices to date.) It is interesting to note that the record crop of 1928 amounting to 321,000,000 bushels had a smaller dollar-and-cents value to the farmer than the 1927 crop of 252,000,000 bushels. Likewise, the 1930 crop estimated at 36,000,000 bushels greater than 1929 crop, shows a shrinkage in actual value under last year. The value of the 1930 crop is approximately 40 per cent. of the value of the 1925 wheat crop.

An unbiased perusal of the above facts shows the staggering reduction in the returns to the wheat farmer during the last two years and the consequent reduction of his income and the alarming decrease in the purchasing power of the entire West.

Gross Return per Acre of Wheat

Basing calculations on the facts shown in Table No. 1, it is possible to present the information on

the basis of the earning power of an acre of wheat in Saskatchewan over a six year period. The following table shows the gross return per acre of wheat sown in Saskatchewan for the six year period after deducting an average freight rate of 13½c per bushel and the 4c handling charge.

Table II.

Dollars per acre		Dollars per acre	
1925	\$20.40	1928	16.54
1926	16.49	1929	7.17
1927	17.73	1930	6.92

The Situation in Manitoba

The following table shows the gross value after paying freight (10c per bushel) and handling costs (4c per bushel) of the Manitoba wheat crop in 1925 to 1930. This valuation is made on the same basis as the valuation of the Saskatchewan wheat in foregoing paragraphs.

Table III.

1925	\$37,475,544	1928	38,587,641
1926	50,639,126	1929	21,176,512
1927	27,433,051	1930	24,907,500

Chart No. 2 shows the gross return after paying freight and handling costs, Manitoba wheat crop annually 1925 to 1930:

The following table shows the gross return per acre after paying freight and handling costs of the Manitoba wheat crop annually 1925 to 1930:

Table No. 4

Dollars per acre		Dollars per acre	
1925	\$19.70	1928	14.51
1926	24.28	1929	9.20
1927	12.50	1930	10.08

It will be seen from the above table that the return per acre of wheat in Manitoba has been trending downward with slight reactions since 1926. It is interesting to note that contending with the decline in the earning power of an acre of wheat land, barley acreage in Manitoba has increased consistently, especially in those districts affected by weeds and rust. Following the profitable wheat year in 1926, barley acreage showed a decrease. In the following years, however, when wheat has been decreasing in value as a field crop in Manitoba, barley acreage has been expanding consistently. The present economic situation in Manitoba is aggravated by the concurrent collapse in wheat and barley prices. It is estimated that the 1930 barley crop exceeds the 1930 wheat crop in Manitoba by 8 million bushels.

Millions of Dollars

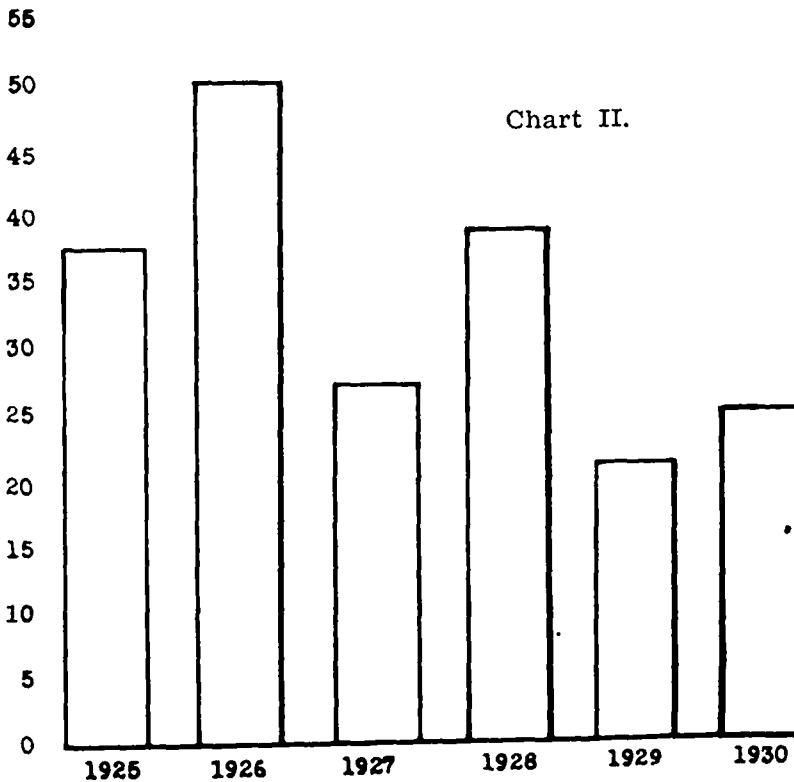


Chart II.

Gross return after paying freight and handling costs, Manitoba wheat crop annually, 1925 to 1930, based on 10c freight rate (per bushel) and 4c handling charge (per bus.)

Owing to lack of stability in grain prices, the farmer is in a very unsatisfactory position in respect to financial commitments extending over a number of years. For instance, obligations assumed in 1925, 1926 and 1927 become very serious under present market conditions. Chart number 3 shows the number of bushels of barley required to meet an annual interest payment of \$100.00, 1925 to 1930:

The Wheat Producer and Retail Prices

Chart No. 4 shows the trend of retail prices in Canada from 1925 to 1930 in comparison with the gross return per acre of wheat in Saskatchewan. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in calculating the retail prices in Canada use 1926 as a base (1926=100). For the purpose of comparison the gross return per acre of land sown to wheat in Saskatchewan in 1926 is used as a base (1926=100).

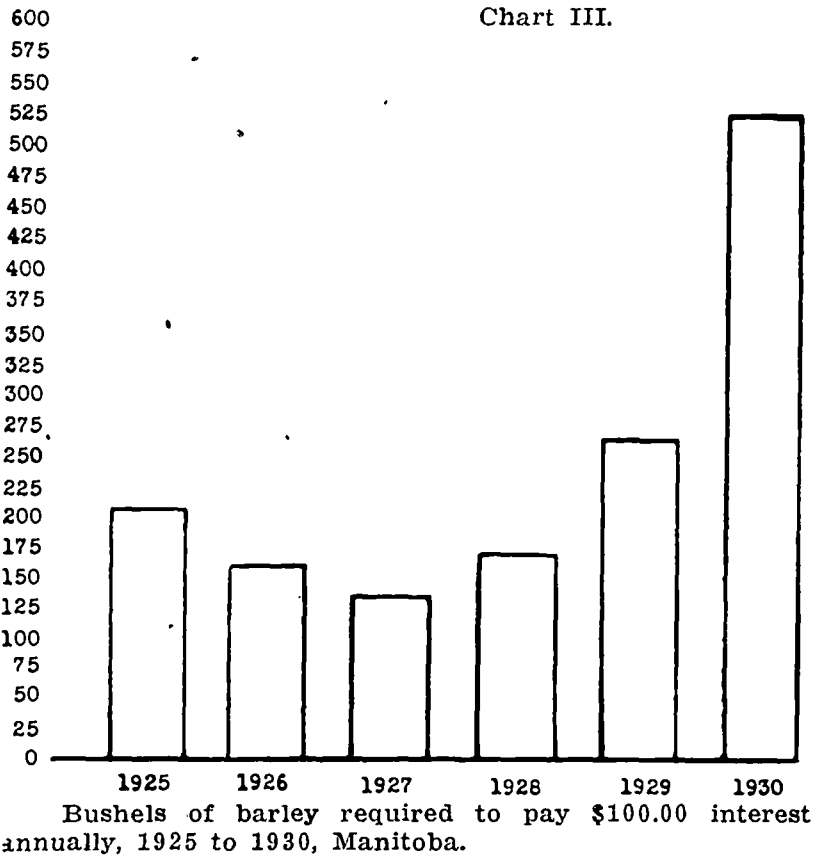
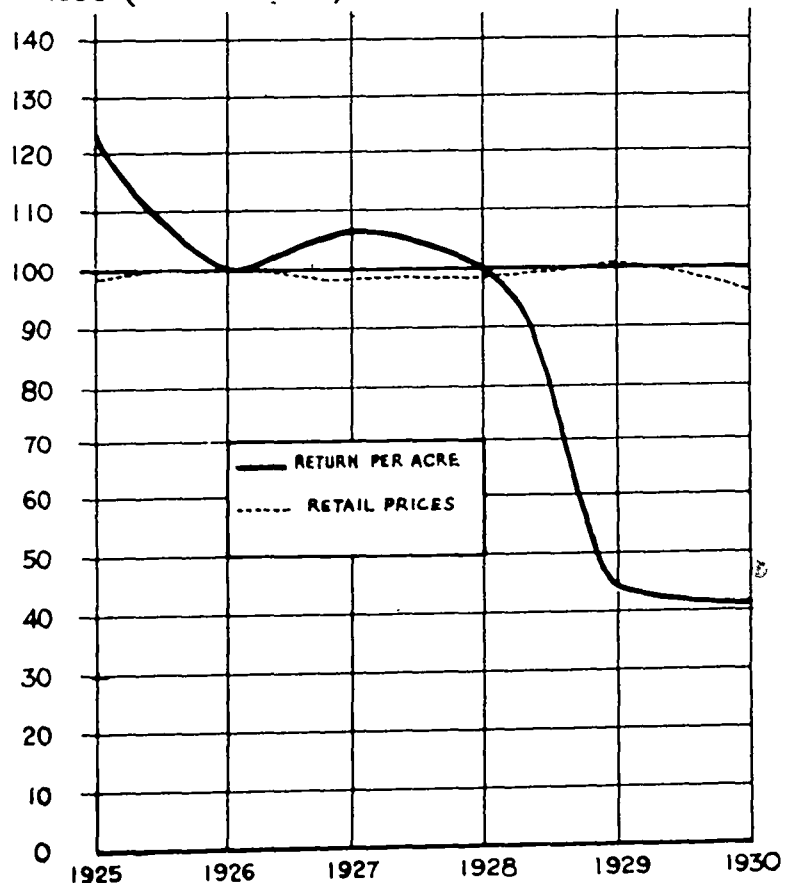


Chart III.

The chart shows clearly the wide discrepancy that has developed in the past two years in the earning power of an acre of wheat and the trend of retail prices in Canada.

INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES IN CANADA AND INDEX OF GROSS RETURN PER ACRE SOWN TO WHEAT AFTER PAYING FREIGHT (13½¢ PER BUSHEL) AND HANDLING COSTS (4¢ PER BUSHEL) IN SASKATCHEWAN 1925 TO 1930 (BASE 1926=100)



While the index of retail prices has declined only 3.9% (largely during the last three months from the 1926 level), the gross return per acre of wheat in Saskatchewan has declined 58%. The situation is so obvious as to require little comment. A comparison of the present retail prices in Canada and the gross return per acre of wheat in Saskatchewan is such that the farmer is in an impossible position. There is absolutely no equity in the present position of the farmer. He cannot, and

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL.

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CO-OPERATION---SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

DECEMBER, 1930

100 PER CENT. POOL

The most striking feature of the discussion of the 100 per cent. pool in the annual meeting last month was the remarkable change of opinion in Manitoba farmers. While the idea was making headway in Saskatchewan, Pool members in Manitoba were not to be detached from the principle of voluntaryism. The change may be attributed to the events of the last two years; it has been brought home as perhaps it could in no other way, that the benefits of co-operative enterprise, particularly large scale co-operative marketing, cannot be limited to the membership of the co-operative and that non-members may reap advantages without bearing any of the responsibilities of the organization. It is that fact undoubtedly which has led to the vastly increased demand for the 100 per cent. pool by legislation.

In accordance with the instructions of the annual meeting the Educational Department of the Pool will prepare and distribute information bearing on the subject. It is necessary that our members should know what is being done in other countries with regard to the organization of grain marketing.

In every large wheat exporting country plans of one kind or another are being considered for the purpose of organizing the export. In this issue of *The Scoop Shovel* we publish an account of the formation of a Pool in Argentina—a move which is meeting bitter opposition from the private trade. A pool has also been formed in South Africa, while a number of the grain growing states in Europe are holding conferences with a view to establishing a system of reciprocity which will secure markets for grain surpluses. Practically every country in Europe is regulating in some manner its trade in grain and if the outcome in Europe is reciprocal regulation of exports and imports, Canada will perforce have to fall in line. It is not a question of leaping over tariff barriers even if that were possible for us. It is hopeless to believe that we would be able to break through all reciprocal arrangements in Europe by the simple device of cheapening our wheat. It is cheap competitive wheat that is driving all the nations to the recourse of high tariffs to prevent the ruin of their own farmers. We must meet organization with organization and become party to reciprocal arrangements. That means the complete organization of exports and that in its turn means the complete organization of the farmers—a one hundred per cent. pool.

That of course is not the only argument for a 100 per cent. pool. Even if there were not organized importation it might still be necessary in

the interests of western agriculture to have producer control of the marketing of grain. Centralization and concentration are the dominant tendencies in all modern business and the farmers will have to travel with the rest of the economic world if they wish to escape the fate of the weak. The farmer must realize that it is only in union with his fellows, in co-operative effort and enterprise, that he will find real freedom and independence and when once it is understood that the state may promote greater social welfare by legislation which embodies the will of the majority, the objection to a 100 per cent. pool by legislation simply because it brings the minority in with the majority will be seen to be invalid. The essential questions with regard to this kind of legislation are: Is it necessary? Who will benefit by it? Will it work? The educational campaign on this subject will be directed to furnishing answers to these questions.

REGULATING THE GRAIN EXCHANGE

According to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Illinois a transaction on the Chicago Grain Exchange, in which it is obvious there was no intention to complete a contract to deliver grain (and presumably the converse of such transaction) is gambling and therefore illegal and consequently the parties to it cannot make it the subject of a legal action.

Theoretically we believe that is the legal situation in Canada but the precise and strict legal differentiation between speculation and gambling does not appear to have much effect, if any, on the actual practice. The report of the Grain Futures Administration of the United States shows that the total of transactions in grain futures in that country last year was nearly twenty-five billion bushels, about 40 times the marketable crop of the country. Mr. Duvel, head of the Grain Futures administration, has recommended new legislation to impose "a rational limitation upon the volume of daily purchases or sales and the total futures holdings permitted a trader for speculative purpose." It is evidently the conviction of Mr. Duvel that unlimited speculative trading is not altogether a good thing.

There is no public regulation of grain exchanges in this country. Stock exchanges and livestock exchanges are regulated, but so far as grain is concerned the traders have it all their own way—whatever regulations they work under are imposed by themselves.

The Pools and other farmers' organizations have asked for legislation to regulate the operation of grain exchanges, the legislation to be of a character

which will enable the governments to secure accurate information regarding the operations of the exchanges. There is need of such legislation; it has been found necessary in the public interest to regulate stock and livestock exchanges and experience in the United States has demonstrated both the necessity and value of the regulation of grain exchanges. There is considerable doubt among economists about the wisdom of permitting unlimited speculation; within recent years the orthodox doctrine of speculative trading in general has been severely challenged. We need full information regarding the operation of the grain exchange and the only way to get it is by such legislation as that asked for by the farmers' organizations.

THE OPEN MARKET

On another page we publish the statement issued by Mr. John I. McFarland, recently appointed general manager of the Central Selling Agency, in which he announces a change in the selling policy of the Pool. This statement should be carefully read by our members; it makes plain why, in Mr. McFarland's opinion, the change was necessary. A paragraph in the statement reads:

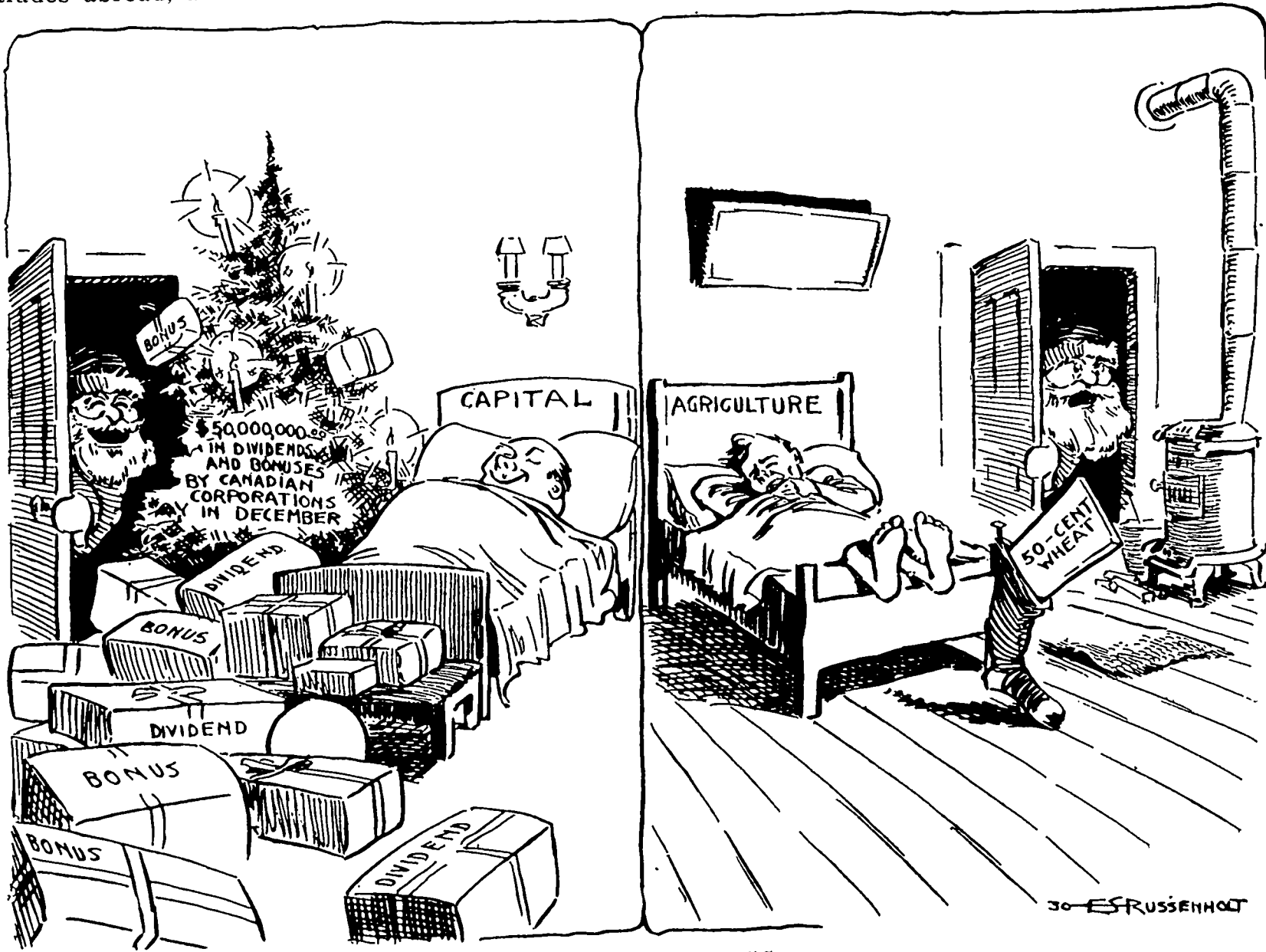
"I do not hesitate in taking this action, as I am confident it is the duty of this great organization of farmers to take such action as will assist in removing from the minds of the grain and milling trades abroad, and in Canada as well, from the

public mind, a prejudice which has unwittingly become prevalent that the Pool's policy was designed to combat the world and plough a lone furrow to the detriment of the consumer abroad and to the grain and milling trade in general. There is no doubt that this sentiment prevails overseas."

There were reports some months ago that discrimination against Canadian wheat was being practised in Great Britain, but protests from this side were met by vigorous denials that there was any boycott of Canadian wheat. Nevertheless there is undoubtedly truth in what Mr. McFarland says, especially with regard to grain dealers; their business must have suffered to the extent of the direct selling by the Pool, and naturally they are somewhat resentful and not by any means enthusiastic about the Pool.

That, however, is not the whole of the grievances of the British grain trade. According to A. H. Hurst in his "Bread of Britain" the British grain merchant has been going out of business primarily because of the great concentration of the British milling and baking business. Three large milling concerns control 62.5 per cent. of the British milling and these concerns are not in the least dependent on the grain merchant. They buy their supplies as they please and where they please. Because of this concentration of the milling business

(Turn to Page 29)



PROFIT AND LOSS

Financial News—Canadian Corporations are paying out \$50,000,000.00 in dividends and bonuses in December—\$16,000,000 more than ever before distributed in one month.

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

POOL INJUNCTIONS

During the last month judgments have been rendered in three actions instituted by the Pool against members who were believed to have committed a breach of contract.

By reason of the issues involved, the most important of these cases is that instituted against George Austin, of Deloraine, and his three young sons, Henry, John and Thomas. George Austin, who was a member of the Pool, farmed a section and a half. Of this land he owned the half section and rented the section. In the spring of 1930 his lease on the section having expired, his landlord sent him a renewal for execution. Mr. Austin caused his own name, as lessee, to be struck out and the names of two of his young sons, twenty and twenty-one years of age, to be inserted as lessees. In returning to his landlord the lease signed by his boys he wrote: "Please find enclosed lease forms but I have changed the name from myself to my two sons, as I joined the Pool and want to get out of it. Hoping this is satisfactory. G. Austin."

In the latter part of August the marketable grain from this section as well as a portion of the grain from the half section having been delivered at Deloraine on a non-Pool basis, a suit was instituted in the high court against Mr. Austin and his sons claiming an injunction as well as damages for whatever grain might have been sold. In the subsequent proceedings, the Pool submitted evidence showing that, when it was first learned that this grower contemplated selling his grain on the open market, a representative of the Pool attended at his farm and advised him not to do so and was told in reply that Austin "had it all fixed."

Immediately before the end of August an interim injunction was obtained and, in due course, an application was made to the court to continue this injunction until the trial. It was this application that was heard by Mr. Justice Galt who, after reserving judgment for some weeks, recently decided that the injunction should continue until the trial as to the half section but that it should be discontinued as to the section. Judge Galt decided that arrangements for the lease to the boys had been made in good faith.

It will be observed that the decision of Mr. Justice Galt does not dispose of the action. The case against the Austins will still go to trial. The only question disposed of is as to the continuance of the injunction.

The issues involved in the case are of very considerable importance to the Pool and its member-

ship. It is desirable that the most authoritative decision possible be obtained on these issues and it has been decided by the Pool to appeal from Judge Galt's decision to the Court of Appeal where the question will be considered by the five judges of that court. The appeal will be heard probably around the first of February.

Another case in which judgment has been delivered is that brought against Newton S. Pierce, of Deloraine. This grower had been a member of the Pool since 1925 and was a director of the Deloraine Co-operative Elevator Association, Limited. Until the end of 1928 he had operated a farm owned by his father under a verbal lease which gave the father one-third of the crop. Until the end of 1928 all grain marketed by the grower was marketed through the Pool. At the end of 1928 a written lease was entered into with his father which provided for the delivery to the father not only of the third share of the crop which had theretofore been delivered, but also of additional grain to the value of \$1,000.00.

Of the grower's two-third share of the 1929 crop only a very small amount was delivered to the Pool. The larger part of his share of the grain marketed was sold non-Pool in the father's name. The Pool believed this to be an attempt to evade the contract and suit was accordingly entered.

At the trial the defendant stated that the written lease had been given as security for an indebtedness owing by defendant to his father and approximately 500 bushels of defendant's share of the 1929 wheat crop had been delivered to the father on account of this indebtedness. He further stated that some 274 bushels of his share of the barley crop of that year had been delivered to the father in exchange for the latter's share of the oats and had been sold in the father's name on a non-Pool basis.

The Pool claimed payment of the sum of \$163.85 liquidated damages for the sale on a non-Pool basis of a portion of the defendant's share of the wheat and barley crop of 1929 and recently His Honour, Judge Armstrong, gave judgment in favor of the Pool accordingly.

In 1926 A. P. Dahl, of Graysville, signed a Wheat and Coarse Grain Pool contract, and, in 1929, after having delivered to the Pool for three years, he claimed he had signed a three year contract and declined to deliver any more grain. After an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the execution of these contracts, suit was instituted against the grower for liquidated damages because of the sale of his coarse grain on the open market in 1929. The case came to trial before His Honour, Judge McPherson, in the County Court at Carman on the

3rd instant and judgment was given in favor of the defendant. From this judgment the Pool has appealed, the chief ground of appeal being that there was no evidence of any representations to defendant concerning the length of the term stated in the contract other than the five year term and that there is, therefore, no ground for a finding that defendant was misled. The appeal in this case will come on for hearing at the next sittings of the Court of Appeal.

THAT HOLDING POLICY

We have stated repeatedly that the Pool has never adopted the policy of holding wheat off the market for higher prices. During seventy-six marketing days in July, August and September of 1929, on fifty-two days the Pool offered wheat from one cent to thirteen cents per bushel below the Winnipeg price at the time the offer was made. However, our competitors, chiefly the Argentine, maintained such a wide spread below Canadian wheat that only a small volume of business was possible.

MEETINGS

One hundred and sixty-five delegate report meetings have been either held or arranged to date, Dec. 15th. These are the ones that have been reported to this office: there are quite a few held of which we have had no report.

LONDON OFFICE CLOSED

We are getting in a number of letters from our members expressing much concern about the closing of our London office. It is expected that Mr. D. L. Smith, manager of that office and our representative in London, will remain as what might be termed "an ambassador of goodwill" to maintain friendly relationship with our business connections.

The London office is being closed but the Central Selling Agency will continue working for export to all countries through regular responsible dealers in grain in the United Kingdom and Europe.

CORN IMPORTATION INTO CANADA FOR FEED PURPOSES

Considerable interest is developing, especially in Eastern Canada, in connection with the recent efforts to popularize Canadian feed, wheat and barley, among livestock producers. Immense quantities of corn have been imported into Canada in recent years, despite the existence of extensive supplies of Canadian feed grains. From April 1928 to March 1929, 12,345,000 bushels of corn were imported into Canada for feed. During the same period of the following year the imports totalled 12,839,000 bushels. From April to October of the current year, more than six and a half million bushels of corn were imported, duty free, into Canada.

In October last 1,439,202 bushels were imported as follows:

783,370 bushels from Argentina
531,996 bushels from S. Africa
123,836 bushels from U. S.

It is interesting to note that the largest proportion of the October corn imports came from Argentina. The difficulties experienced in marketing our own feed grains is emphasized when it is realized that huge quantities of corn may be dumped into our market by the South American exporters whose bargain counter merchandizing methods have caused so much grief for Canadian wheat growers. It is obvious that the Argentinian philosophy is less concerned with the price received by the grower than with the matter of getting rid of the grain at any price.

EXEMPTIONS

Perhaps it is not generally known that under the Executions Act, farmers have certain exemptions. He may keep for his own use and the maintenance of his home a quarter section of his land, seed necessary for same, household effects to the value of \$500, agricultural implements to the value of \$800, four horses, 6 cows, 10 sheep, 10 pigs, 50 fowls and feed for the same during 11 months, etc. So long as he does not assign his right or title in any of these things nobody can seize or take them from him. Once you sign a mortgage on your land, a chattel mortgage on your livestock or implements, or a lien note or assignment, or your title to these in any way, then they may be seized and you are out of luck. No matter how deeply involved or how far in debt you may be, do not sign away your right or title to these properties which, at the least, will provide you with a living.

SEEDS

For the first ten months of this year, 1635 miners were killed in the coal mines in the United States, and it is stated at least half this number could have been saved by known precautions. Putting in safety devices, however, costs money, which would affect the profits of the owners.

POOL FEED

Pool No. 3, St. Boniface, is now equipped with a machine for crimping Oats, and a Hammer Mill of the latest type for crushing feed grains. It will pulverise the smallest seeds. Chopped feeds of Barley, Oats or mixtures can be made to suit any requirements and with the necessary percentage of crude fat and crude protein. This grain is offered on a cost basis direct from producer to consumer. We have on hand a number of samples and can quote prices at any time. A considerable quantity of grain is fed in and around Winnipeg and we hope to get a share of the business. Every effort is being made to extend the market for our coarse grains.

The Coarse Grains Department of the Canadian Wheat Pool has pointed out that it will be difficult to build up a permanent domestic market for our feed grains in competition with corn under present conditions.

Below is a table of figures issued by the Department of Agriculture Statistics to show the imports of corn into Canada in 1929 and 1930.

Department of Agriculture Statistics—Imports of Corn Into Canada

Fiscal year April 1, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1929—

For distillation 1,783,050
For other purposes12,345,838

Total14,128,888

(Turn to Page 47)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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WHAT TO DO WITH THE SURPLUS

Reports received from different parts of Manitoba indicate that the co-operative oil stations established in the province have enjoyed another good year's business in 1930, and after supplying their members with the best quality of goods at current prices the associations engaged in this branch of the co-operative movement have earned substantial surpluses.

An important question which comes before these annual meetings is that of the disposal of the surplus (or profit) made during the year. The Co-operative Associations Act provides that until the reserve fund reaches 30 per cent. of the paid up capital, at least ten per cent. of each year's surplus must be carried to the reserve. Then, if the by-laws so provide, interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent. may be paid on capital, and the balance is to be divided between the members (or members and patrons) according to the amount of business they have done with the association.

The purpose of these provisions is that a co-operative association, as soon as it has got on its feet financially and has accumulated a reasonable reserve for emergencies, should operate at cost and return to its members all of the saving that it has been able to make for them as their joint buying agency. When this is done it does not greatly matter how much the association charges for goods in the first place, because if the price is higher than what is necessary to meet the expenses of the association the balance is returned to the purchasers in patronage dividends.

It should be the aim of every consumers' co-operative to put itself as soon as possible in this desirable position. An association, whether it operates an oil station or a general store, which can sell at regular prices and pay a patronage dividend in cash (as all well-managed and properly supported associations should be able to do) will attract an ever increasing membership.

Some of our Manitoba consumers' association accounts show a profitable year's business, but they have not the funds available to pay patronage dividends in cash. In most cases, this is owing to the fact that the members have not yet provided sufficient paid up capital to handle their own business. There are, unfortunately, some associations in which the banks, in the form of loans, have more money invested than the members, in the form of paid-up capital. In other cases, while bank loans are smaller, accommodation often has to be obtained.

We venture to suggest to the members and directors of these associations that they should make a

determined effort to put themselves in a position where they provide all the capital necessary for carrying on their own business, and that with this object in view instead of paying themselves patronage dividends in cash, they should for the present allow the association to retain all or most of the surplus earned. It is a common practice of non-co-operative corporations, when they have made profits which it is desired to retain for the extension of business facilities or for the improvement of the company's financial position, to distribute dividends in the form of additional stock instead of in cash. There is no reason why co-operative associations should not do the same, in fact some have done it with good results. The whole of the surplus could, of course, be put into the reserve fund, but this would not be quite fair to those members who by large purchases have contributed most to the success of the association.

Some boards of directors will feel, no doubt, that the distribution of a patronage dividend in cash is highly desirable, not only because most of the members these hard times need the money, but also because such a distribution would be the best possible advertisement of the success of the association. This undoubtedly is true, On the other hand, it is very important that the newly formed co-operative associations of to-day should do everything possible to ensure their permanence, and in the long run it may be better to forego present advantages for the sake of future successes.

Co-operation the Remedy

The Secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board had the privilege, on November 28th, of attending a meeting of the Gordon local of the U.F.M., in the Neepawa district, and giving an address on co-operation.

The purpose of the address was to place before co-operators the ultimate aim of the movement, which was stated to be the creation of the Co-operative Commonwealth, the establishment of a new economic order in which the profit motive would be replaced by service and both extreme wealth and poverty would disappear. The speaker declared that while there were many things that governments could do, and had done, for the welfare of the public, the solution of the economic problem must be worked out by the people, through co-operative effort rather than by legislation. It was suggested that the co-operative system, by returning all surpluses (profits) of trade to the mass of consumers would restore to the people their purchasing power, the lack of which was at the root both of industrial unemployment and unremunerative prices for agricultural commodities.

IN THE LIBRARY

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed, and digested.—Bacon.
(By The Editor).

The turnover in the recent elections, the special session of the Dominion Parliament and its efforts to relieve unemployment by drastic tariff increases, and Mr. Bennett's proposals at the Imperial Conference, have thrown into the area of acute public controversy the old question of free trade versus protection. Every voter in Canada today should do some study of this subject, and if I may make a suggestion, it is, that in this day of unprecedented economic organization and development it is folly to imagine that the arguments of the free traders and protectionists of fifty years ago can be applied without reserve to the modern world. New conditions have risen and the people should endeavor to keep up-to-date with the ideas which have been engendered by these new conditions. Crude free trade-ism is just as bad as crude protectionism, and in the political arena we have a great deal of both. It is important that we get above this and patrons of the Pool library would be well advised to take a look over the catalogue and do some reading of a modern character on both sides of this question.

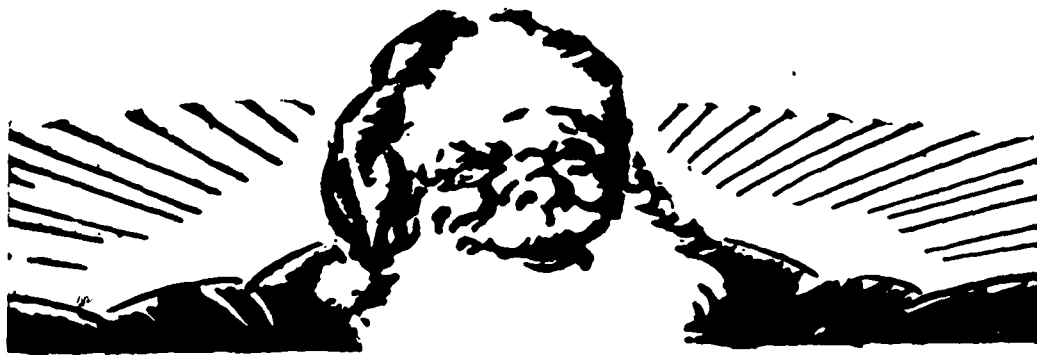
One of our Cabinet Ministers, for instance, a week or two ago made a statement to the effect that Canada yearly was importing a few hundred dollars worth of goods that might just as well have been produced in Canada, thereby giving work to Canadians and increasing Canadian wealth. Now to what extent is that statement valid in an economic sense? Do we really lose when we import what could be made at home? Do we always and invariably gain by making at home what we have previously imported? Do we really get wealthier by the simple process of decreasing imports? Can we really increase our exports and at the same time decrease our imports. Are there circumstances under which we should even at a sacrifice encourage home production?

These are questions upon which every voter should be able

to express an intelligent opinion and as they seem likely to become the major issues in Canadian political controversy our Pool members should take full advantage of the facilities given to them in the Pool library for the study of these questions.

Again, this world-wide depression with its ruinous effect on agriculture everywhere has had the effect of stimulating thought along decidedly heterodox lines. Let business alone was the cry of the old economists; intelligent self-interest will lead to the harmonizing of all interests; remove all restrictions on private enterprise and everything will go well with the world.

Look at the mess that doctrine has got us into, say the younger
(Turn to Page 25)



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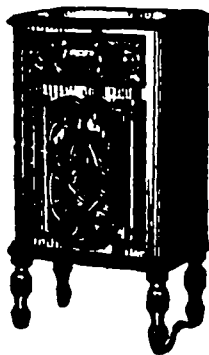
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The POOL WOMAN



WHAT ABOUT THE WOMEN?

Conditions are not improving any as time goes on—in fact as each month passes we seem to find the world condition a little worse. The best minds are seeking and seemingly with no avail, searching for some solution to the many complex and complicated economic problems with which we are faced.

People in many rural districts of this province are contending with very pitiful circumstances. In some cases the children are of necessity being kept away from school because they lack sufficient warm clothing to face the cold weather.

Many homes, unable to buy fuel are burning their barley crops to keep them warm. Women are being forced into the most rigid economy; they are using anything and everything available to feed and clothe themselves and their families. We hear of one case where woolen blankets are being used to make underclothing.

I feel certain that the cases I have cited are not isolated ones. Men and women everywhere are being faced with just such disastrous conditions.

During the past year we have read and heard much about the bargain sale of Argentine wheat last fall. Many thought that that country had done marvelously well to undersell Canadian wheat and thus get rid of her crop. She has since been commended highly on her selling policy. Up until now we heard nothing of the results of this price-slashing to the producers of the grain. However, we find now that the rural population of Argentine are facing the worst crisis in their history. Why? Because the return to the producers has been ruinous to them and has forced them into dire poverty and in many cases bankruptcy. These same producers, after staging a revolution a month or two ago, and relieving their feelings on their government, have waited on the new government with an agricultural programme which includes a Wheat Pool. They are not so enamored of the open market as some people in Canada. Isn't it strange that the farmers in Western Canada are being urged to abandon their Pool and go back to the old system while in other countries the farmers are denouncing the old system and demanding pools.

Governments in Italy, France, Germany, are finding it necessary to subsidize agricultural producers by increasing their tariffs against foreign wheats—thus increasing the home consumption.

India at present is in a turmoil—the result of the Indian Conference which is now in progress may mean peace in the East or a return to the period of the Indian Mutiny.

For the first time in history, the women of India, the most shy and retiring probably in the world,

some of whom have never before come out of the purdah, have thrown themselves into the struggle. Indian women have never before taken an active part in public affairs, but they are at last analyzing their position and are realizing that they will no longer sit back and accept things with which they are not satisfied.

In England unemployment has bulked large in the problems of the women. This year there is an increase of over 300,000 unemployed among women and girls alone.

Women everywhere should be taking time to study the situation in which they find themselves. Why should the homes of the agricultural producers be so impoverished?

Why should the standard of living of the workers of the land be inferior to that of the workers in the office or the factories? Why should it be deemed right and proper for the industrial worker to organize to secure higher wages and the manufacturer to organize to maintain prices, but wrong and altogether ineffective to try to improve the lot of the farmer by the same methods. The truth is it is neither wrong nor ineffective but the farmers will not improve their condition as long as they are satisfied with the present competitive system of doing business. Organize to co-operate ought to be the slogan of every farm home. Wouldn't it be better for the nations to vie with one another in promoting means to secure a better standard of living for the masses? During the war it was found imperative to organize the entire economic resources of the nations to secure victory. Why not organize them, through co-operative effort, to secure victory in peace? Women are the great protagonists of peace; they must understand how to abolish economic war by the process of co-operation for there is no other method of overcoming the struggle and strife that inevitably ends in the insanity and destruction and murder on the land, the sea and from the air.

Every single country in the world is facing a harassing situation and it is the women in the homes that are feeling this depression most keenly.

So long as the economic realities of life seemed distant from their daily lives women were perhaps content to leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the men.

The time has come when the Pool woman must realize that she has a very important role to play and that her share in helping to solve these economic problems is not a small one, yet not an easy one—as the great conservator of life, woman must now exert all her influence in support of the cause which puts human welfare and human life above every other phase of human relations.

IN THE LIBRARY

(From Page 23)

economists. The let-business-alone principle is simply the law of the jungle and every bit of progressive legislation during the last seventy years or thereabouts has been an interference in one way or another with the assumed right of every man to follow his own interests and do what he likes with his own. There is a big place for government control of enterprise in the sphere of economics, they say, and there will have to be more government interference with the economic and social machinery, more organization for human welfare and service and less for greed, avarice and profit before this old world will be a fit place for heroes to live in. Here is another intellectual fight that every thinking person should get into. And the Pool library furnishes the weapons.

* * *

A little while ago we received a letter to this effect: The writer had been trying to get some books from the library; the books had always been out when they had been asked for; therefore the library was no good and the writer was not going to bother to ask for books from it any more.

I am sorry that the writer found it difficult to get the particular books wanted, but I would have thought the very fact that the books, when asked for, were being read by somebody else was clear evidence of the value of the library. The members were actually using it. During the last Pool year, that is, from August 1, 1929, to July 31, 1930, the circulation of library books was 4,944 — more than double the circulation of the preceding year. This is an exceedingly gratifying increase and it indicates that to many hundreds of our members the library is a real aid to self-education.

The letter to which I have referred is in marked contrast to the numerous letters we have received expressing appreciation of the library service.

WINTER FAIR PRIZE LIST

The prize list for the Manitoba Winter Fair to be held in Brandon from March 16th. to 20th., 1931, has been arranged and will be ready for distribution early in the New Year.

There are no drastic changes in the classifications as compared with 1930. The only major change being in the class for carlots of cattle and groups of five. In previous years there has been two classes for carlots, one for the animals weighing over 1100 lbs. each and the other where they weighed under 1100 lbs. each.

The sections for the heavy cattle have been eliminated this

year and in place of that the same number and size of prizes will be offered for a group of fifteen steers or heifers or mixed, born in 1930. The same change has been made in the group of five animals weighing over 1100 lbs. each, but there will be a class for the group of five steers or heifers or mixed, born in 1930.

Prizes will be the same as offered for the group of heavy cattle in the 1930 prize list.



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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

TRUE IT IS

While it is true that these times are hardly packed with prosperity, that some indeed, are actually suffering, still we can never allow the Christmas season to pass without extending greetings—the old heartfelt greetings and good wishes—to one and all.



W. S. PATTERSON,
 President

On behalf of the Board of Directors, management, and staff of the Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, I extend to the members of the organization and all Scoop Shovel readers most cordial wishes for the Christmas season and for the coming New Year.

A. W. Badger,
 Sec.-Treasurer.



A. W. BADGER,
 Sec.-Treasurer

Better Times Ahead?

Perhaps, too, it is well to remind ourselves (as we begin another year) that the success of our Co-operative (of any co-operative marketing association) is determined by the members themselves. The members run the Association. A Co-operative marketing association is simply a system, a medium, a method—enabling the producers to act collectively in the marketing of their products—to act for themselves in their own best interests.

The farm families of Manitoba, when they organized their Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, in 1922, brought into existence one of the most efficient and economical co-operatives on the American continent. This Pool has proven its worth and its ability to return real benefits to poultry producers.

What Is the Answer

Now then, after building up, perfecting, such an organization is it good business for producers to “about face” and follow a course directly opposite to that recommended by your own Pool—and handicap your Pool when it is trying to maintain prices at a reasonable level? Obviously, that is not good business—to build up on the one hand and, at the same time, tear down on the other. But that is exactly what some poultry producers in Manitoba do. We refer especially to what happened on the Winnipeg market at Thanksgiving; volumes of

thin, immature birds were rushed to dealers—to dealers whose only interest is their own profit, dealers who are concerned only to make their average profit irrespective of what the marketing level may be.

Then again, we are told that at some of our Pool loading points this season certain outsiders are buying considerable amounts of dressed poultry. Why do producers stand for this? Money is scarce (as we all know) but why make what little there is in sight disappear entirely? Why sell future Pool payments to a private dealer for only a fraction of what those payments will probably be?

Fix Your Own Price

Your Pool has no intention of forcing prices up to an unreasonable level, knowing all too well the reduced buying power of the average consumer. There is, however, a medium between a high price for a luxury and a reasonable price for a seasonal article. Your Pool aims to get for the producer full value for his product according to quality. But whether we can make as good a return this year as in 1929 rests entirely with the producers—depends entirely on the control which producers enable us to exercise. Therefore, we urge every producer not only to sell dressed poultry through the Pool but to resolve now to market all surplus eggs through the Pool in 1931.

Annual Meeting

The date of the Annual Meeting has been set. It will be held in the Odd Fellows Temple, Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, February 11th, 1931.

The meeting will be devoted, first of all, to the business of the Association. The best return from this Annual Meeting depends upon all locals holding preliminary meetings some time in January to instruct their delegates as to their part in the Pool Annual Meeting on February 11th.

Looking Ahead

Remember that at our Winnipeg Station, 85 Lombard Avenue, your Pool is prepared to handle shipments of poultry and eggs at any and all times of the year.

Now that your extra poultry is all killed and marketed you will have more time to devote to that flock of hens and pullets which you expect to earn you considerable ready cash next summer. Be fair with them, see that their quarters are comfortable, sanitary, clean, with plenty of fresh air, sunlight, and clean straw; see that your breeding pens are selected in good time and arrange for the required number of good cockerels and so assure yourself of a better producing flock for the following year. A good flock of hens will carry many of the grocery bills next summer; co-operate with them—and keep in mind your own co-operative marketing association.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL ANNUAL MEETING

The Saskatchewan Pool annual meeting convened in Regina on Thursday, Nov. 11. 160 delegates representing 82,500 contract signers were present to discuss the businesses of their organization.

The Pool Elevators' Report showed a substantial increase in the amount of grain handled. This year the handle was 87.22% as compared with 75.5% for the crop year 1928—29.

Splendid and valuable work has been carried on by the juniors as shown in the Junior Co-operative Seed Growers' report. This work is carried on in affiliation with the Dominion Experimental Farms.

A. J. McPhail gave an explanatory and informative talk dealing with the Imperial Conference which was held recently in London. He dealt with Empire preferences, wheat quota proposals and suggestions for import boards as they were discussed by the delegates to the conference.

Central Selling Agency business bulked large in the discussions which took place.

W. A. McLeod of the Publicity Department, J. L. Smith, manager of Canadian Pool Agencies, Ltd., Geo. McIvor, R. C. Steele, and W. C. Follitt were present to answer all the questions of the delegates.

Financial problems, establishment of a marketing board to strengthen inter-empire relations, proposals for construction of Pool-owned flour mills, overpayment of 1929 crop, segregation of moist and tough wheat at the terminal elevators and grading of tough grain all came under a well directed and complete discussion.

Resolutions and suggestions were passed and submitted on all these topics. Many questions were asked and discussed with regard to the marketing of coarse grains. In this connection the delegates were informed of the present campaign which is in progress in the East—for the purpose of promoting and increasing the sale of feed and feed grains to take the place of corn which is at present being bought and imported from the United States.

One of the outstanding discussions which took place and prob-

ably the one of widest interest was the discussion of the 100% Pool.

A resolution was passed leaving the Board of Directors the power to continue their negotiations with the government concerning the proposed legislation and the referendum in that regard.

The Board was further authorized to evolve an educational policy with the object of gaining the greatest possible support of the growers in the province in favor of the 100% Pool proposal.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TO GUARANTEE WHEAT PRICE

The commonwealth government of Australia has introduced legislation guaranteeing the wheat producers three shillings

per bushel at the seaboard, which would give an average price to the farmers at the railway sidings of two shillings fourpence or 56 cents per bushel.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia recently agreed to advance two shillings or 48 cents per bushel at railway sidings as initial payment to Pool members. The farmers demanded a minimum advance of 60 cents per bushel. The legislation introduced is a compromise as it costs between 21 and 22 cents a bushel to transport Australian wheat to European markets. The proposed minimum price is substantially above present world wheat market prices.

No bird soars too high if he soars with his own wings.

—Halifax

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Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

Winnipeg

Dauphin

Brandon

LOOKING BACK — AND FORWARD

In their annual meetings the members of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd. looked back over the operations of their co-operative plants during the past year—and found that co-operation pays!

On November 21st the members of the Eastern district faced a storm to meet in Winnipeg. Mr. Breton was re-elected as Director on the Central Board; P. Steiner, of Whitemouth, C. A. Hopper, of Holland and W. J. Fallis, of Snowflake, were elected to the local Board of Management of the Winnipeg plant.

The Western district annual meeting was held in Brandon on November 24th. Mr. Carnahan was re-elected as Director; Messrs. Matthewson, Allan and Donaghy were elected to the local Board of Management of the Brandon plant.

At Dauphin on November 26th the members in the Northern district elected D. J. Hill for another term as Director; Jas. Elliott, B. Boughen and A. Scrimshaw were elected to the local Board of the Dauphin plant.

Better Products

At this meeting special mention was made of the following as outstanding shippers of quality cream: Mrs. John Quick, whose 106 cans graded 100% Table; Mr. Wm. Tucker, of Roblin who shipped 168 cans, grading 95% Table; Mrs. A. Coombs, Dauphin, with 115 cans grading 93% Table; Mr. Jacquet, of St. Rose, 104 cans, 89% Table; and Mrs. Jas. Elliott, of Grandview, 67 shipments, 99% Table. The necessity of using every effort to maintain quality and increase volume was stressed.

The members decided, as the producers' contract had largely done its work in securing a heavy volume of cream during the first few months of operation for the Dauphin plant and as its continuance presented certain difficulties, that members might be released therefrom.

It was decided, too, that the par value of shares should be reduced from \$25.00 to \$12.50; that all shareholders should get two of the new shares for each one of the old. This makes it easier than ever for cream shippers to become shareholders; and it means, too, that a great number of shippers, who have bonuses to their credit totalling \$12.50 or over become shareholders. Such new shareholders, however, must have a total of two shares, value \$25.00 before they begin to get bonuses in cash.

A Good Showing

The Directors' Report pointed out that "The year has been an exceedingly difficult one for the man on the land and a fair share of the difficulties and uncertainty found its way into the manufacturing end of your cream business." But "in spite of the poor wholesale market for butter and in spite of much depleted ice cream sales, your Association, for the fiscal year 1930, is able to pay 7% interest

on stock to the shareholders, one-quarter cent bonus on butterfat to the producers, \$360.05 bonus to plant employees, to make a fair reduction in organization expense, besides placing \$1,500.00 in General Reserve as required by the Co-operative Associations Act. And while our bonuses are below last year, yet this distribution of manufacturing profits amounts to over 13% on our paid-up capital—surely a fair showing for a year like the one through which we have just passed."

The Report goes on: "We hold clear title to all our Winnipeg properties, have \$37,500 paid on our Brandon property (of which \$8,000 was paid in the past year), have \$35,000 paid on our Dauphin property (\$10,000 being paid in the last year), have during the year made ample depreciation and bad debts reserves and are entirely free from Bank indebtedness." Insurance is divided between the Wawanesa Mutual and two other companies.

"In the Northern district shortage of feed seriously interfered with production; and in the Eastern district competition was very keen and not always satisfactory; notwithstanding these things, in our three plants our make is the highest reported at any Annual Meeting, almost 2½ million pounds, or 15.2% of the provincial make in its 58 creameries.

"We would particularly congratulate our Butter-makers on the most excellent showing they have again made at the larger Fairs of Canada; our Brandon and Winnipeg plants being particularly outstanding in this respect with Dauphin coming rapidly to the front in the later Fairs." (We will give a complete list of the winnings of our three plants in the Scoop Shovel next month).

"Again we would remind you that increased receipts at each plant in each month of the year, are very essential in order to obtain the best results. Our o-operative Dairies is the only large cream handling organization in Manitoba which goes out after cream and into the market places of the world for the sole purpose of bringing better returns and better conditions to the man on the farm. This is a fact; and if we could but get it into the minds of the cream shippers of Manitoba the future of our organization would be assured; might we suggest that this is one place where each of you can be of real assistance to his Association."

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies
Extend to All Producers
Best Wishes for Christmas
And the New Year

THE OPEN MARKET

(From Page 19)

and to some extent the organization of selling Mr. Hurst is firmly convinced that the day of the grain merchant is past and that the grain distributing system, which undoubtedly was remarkably efficient for its time, is now obsolete or at least obsolescent. It is dying and Mr. Hurst believes that Great Britain must put in its place a wheat importing public monopoly which will create a reservoir of wheat supplies for the United Kingdom.

Mr. Hurst ought to know; he was in the grain business for many years. Certainly there are changes taking place in all the wheat importing countries which tend to put a large interrogation mark to the continued usefulness or necessity of the open grain market. The governments of every nation in Europe today are afraid of cheap wheat, whatever may be the attitude of the consumers. High tariffs and milling regulations provide shelter for their agriculture. It is as if each nation were saying to exporting countries: You shall not put your wheat on our markets at prices that will ruin our farmers. Great Britain is the exception, but there the dominant parties are talking either import boards or quotas, both designed to protect the British farmer from overseas competition. Obviously the adoption of either would mean the end of the British grain merchant.

We are indeed witnessing changing opinions and policies with regard to the whole question of international trading, and the issue today is not the old one of free trade versus protection, but whether in international trading there should be regulation parallel to the regulations which every nation imposes on its internal economic life. If nations no longer believe in the doctrine of "hands off business" and no longer permit men to do as they like with their own within the national boundaries, should there not be some similar regulation with regard to the business which passes over national boundaries? That today is the problem of international trade and a little reflection will show that to the extent

that regulation comes in, competition and individual trading go out, to make room for group trading.

Certainly let us have the confidence and goodwill of our customers, but it is also important that our eyes should be open to the universal tendencies which are moulding a different economic world—one in which human life and welfare will not be subordinated to the anarchy of competition nor yet the fetish of efficiency.

ALBERTA POOL ANNUAL MEETING

About 70 delegates representing the seven pool districts in the province were in attendance at the 8th annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool which convened on Tuesday, Nov. 25, in Calgary.

In the absence of H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Board, A. R. Brown, J. J. Johansen, and E. H. Keith were named chairmen of the meetings which continued several days.

Annual reports were read and thoroughly discussed, Board members were elected, and a number of matters in connection with the Pool's business for the past year were explained and discussed.

In submitting the report of the Alberta Pool elevators, R. D. Purdy, general manager, showed where the elevators had earned this year \$16,399.29, after having provided expenses for operation, and interest and depreciation charges of 5% on the property.

Membership report showed that during the past year 2,137 second series contracts had been signed making a total of 43,052 members—with approximately 64% of the acreage under wheat in Alberta in 1930. The Pool handled 45.6% of the 1929-30 crop.

The proposal of 100% Pool received favorable consideration by delegates and it was decided to get an expression of opinion from the membership by issuing ballots next summer.

A. J. McPhail, President of Canadian Wheat Pool, told of his trip to Great Britain—and explained conditions as they are developing in the United Kingdom. Many suggestions as to a guar-

(Turn to Page 33)



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Shows how to build or remodel barn or stable from start to finish; how to make foundations; get floor levels; make cribbing for cement work; lay cement and float in gutters, cattle stands, curbs and mangers.

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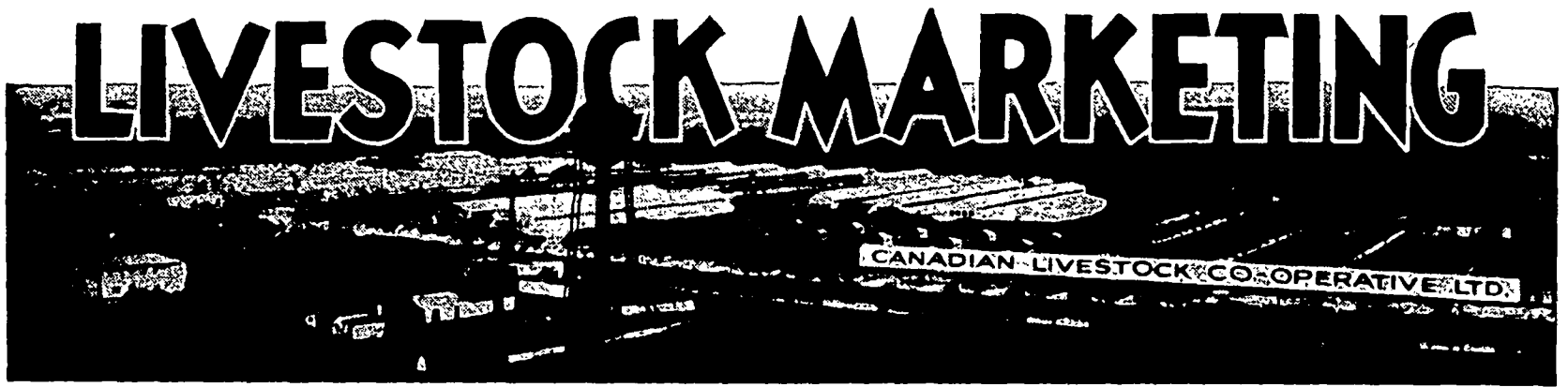
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NOVEMBER BUSINESS

Receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of November, were light. Here is the comparative statement showing the carloads handled by the five high firms:

1st	291 cars—25.9%
2nd—Can. Livestock Co-op	217 " 19.3%
3rd	112 " 9.9%
4th	94 " 8.3%
5th	93 " 8.2%

Your organization finds itself in second place during the month of November. It is now fully two years since we have been in that position. Practically all the livestock handled by the firm leading your Co-op were cattle. During the month, and, in fact, the latter part of October, cattle markets have remained steady. This gave the drover and dealer an opportunity of canvassing the country and buying fair quantities of cattle. Our producers have probably been a little nervous about the market since the prices have been working lower from about the first of June; and when someone came along and bid what looked like a good price, they sold. Just another proof that the transient drover or dealer is only out when the market is steady and gives promise of holding steady.

Some Straight Talk

Our producers will be well advised to keep closely in touch with markets, enquiring for the trend of prices; it is notable that the transient drover will only come around continually when the market is steady.

The producers in Manitoba have in the first eleven months of 1930 delivered to your Co-op 24.2% of all cattle shipped from Manitoba points, 36.8% of the hogs and 42.7% of the lambs and sheep. One naturally wonders why the percentage of hogs and sheep handled should be higher than cattle. May it be because hogs are graded and the drover or dealer is not able to get away with the same margin on them? Lambs and sheep they do not bother with, as a rule—but cattle (with no definite grading) they have a chance to buy to their own advantage. Our producers might give this some little thought—and then give co-operative shipping a real test by forwarding all livestock to the producers own Co-operative.

Annual Meeting

The members of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., gathered in their annual meeting in Winnipeg on December 11th. President Roy McPhail pointed out that "the past year has been of such a character that the ordinary standards by which we measure success or failure in a

commercial sense, must be set aside.

"We have listened so long to that oft-repeated falsehood 'competition is the life of trade' that many of us have accepted it as truth. The facts are: wasteful duplication, unbusiness-like methods and needless losses are all too often the direct result of the competitive system. In Canada we have thousands of dollars invested in packing plants, some of them running at a fraction of their capacity. In the processing and retailing of livestock are trade practises which result in heavy losses and which are largely passed on in the form of unnecessary charges.

"All this leads us to the conclusion that eventually the producers must follow their product right through until it reaches the consumer."

Membership for the year has increased steadily. The Swan River local, the first in the province, added one hundred new members. Producers out at Deloraine formed the largest of the new locals this year, with an 85% sign-up. Curtailed revenues necessitated cutting down the field staff—and this was reflected in retarded organization work. The remainder of the staff co-operated by reductions in pay of from 7½% to 15%.

Mr. Ingaldson, in his Secretary-Treasurer's report, pointed out that the volume handled at Union Stockyards was 30% below 1929. In spite of this your Co-op handled a greater percentage of the total business.

The report struck a warning note: "Organization work and education have been carried on and will, no doubt, be carried on for a long time to come. Our local shipping associations in some cases fail to realize their responsibility and my recommendation is that local shipping associations give serious thought to building up to full strength. Quality production is one of the big problems confronting the livestock producers in this province. The local shipping association can do a great deal in building up quality. Shipping managers are in a strong position to build up shipping associations if they are fully convinced that the co-operative system of marketing livestock is the best system. We are forced to admit that some of our shipping managers are not fully convinced of that fact. Here the Local Board can do a great deal in strengthening their local by engaging active co-operative.

The Board, management and staff of the Manitoba Livestock Co-op extend to all producers sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL

It was very, very cold; it snowed and it grew dark; it was the last evening of the year, New Year's Eve. In the cold and dark a poor little girl, with bare head and bare feet, was walking through the streets. When she left her own house she certainly had had slippers on; but what could they do? They were very big slippers, and her mother had used them till then, so big were they. The little maid lost them as she slipped across the road, where two carriages were rattling by terribly fast. One slipper was not to be found again, and a boy ran away with the other. He said he could use it for a cradle when he had children of his own.

So now the little girl went with her naked feet, which were quite red and blue with the cold. In an old apron she carried a bundle of matches, and a bundle of them in her hand. No one had bought anything of her all day; no one had given her a copper. Hungry and cold she went and drew herself together, poor little thing! The snowflakes fell on her long yellow hair, which curled prettily over her neck; but she did not think of that now. In all the windows lights were shining, and there was a glorious smell of roast goose out on the street; it was no doubt New Year's Eve. Yes, she thought of that!

In a corner formed by two houses, one of which was a little farther from the street than the other, she sat down and crept close. She had drawn up her little feet, but she was still colder, and she did not dare to go home, for she had sold no matches, and she had not a single cent; her father would beat her, besides it was

cold at home, for they had nothing over them but a roof through which the wind whistled, though straw and rags stopped the largest holes.

Her small hands were quite numb with cold. Ah! a little match might do her good if she only dared draw one from the bundle, and strike it against the wall, and warm her fingers at it. She drew one out. R-r-a-tch! How it sputtered and burned! It was a warm bright flame, like a little candle, when she held her hands over it, it was a wonderful little light! It really seemed to the little girl as if she sat before a great polished stove, with bright brass feet and a brass cover. The fire burned so nicely; it warmed her so well—the little girl was just putting out her feet to warm these too,—when out went the flame; the stove was gone;—she sat with only the end of the burned match in her hand.

She struck another; it burned; it gave a light; and where it shone on the wall, the wall became thin like a veil, and she could see through it into the room

where a table stood, spread with a white cloth, and with china on it; and the roast goose smoked gloriously, stuffed with apples and dried plums. And what was still more splendid to behold, the goose hopped down from the dish, and waddled along the floor, with a knife and fork in its breast; straight to the little girl it came. Then the match went out, and only the thick, damp, cold wall was before her.

(Turn to Page 33)

Sauces and Gravies

are made best with Purity Flour. The high quality of Purity, made from best Western hard wheat, gives you sauces and gravies of velvety richness — without lumps—that will improve any dish.

Use Purity Flour for thickening stews, and soups too.

PURITY FLOUR

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Still the Best for Bread

Send 30c in stamps for the famous Purity Flour Cook Book.

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Many years of experience in mail order and export business, producing much of our own stock, enables us to offer first quality fish at outstanding low prices consistent only with selecting the best obtainable for your table.

Lake Superior Fresh Frozen Herring, per bag, 100 lbs.	\$3.40
Lake Superior Herring, Dressed and Headless, net 25 lbs.	2.00
Labrador Salted Herring, in brine, per 100-lb. keg	7.00
In 20-lb. pails	2.25
Jackfish, Dressed, Headless, net weight, 100 lbs., in box	5.50
Jackfish, Round, net weight, 100 lbs., in box	4.00
B.C. Salmon, Pink, finest, per lb.	10½c
B.C. Salmon, Red Spring, finest, per lb.	18c
Famous Selkirk Silver Dr. Whites, per lb.	6½c
Pickarel, per lb.	8c
Hallbut, Chicken dressed, headless, per lb.	..17c
Tulibeas, per lb.	7c
Cod, Black, dressed, headless, per lb.	14c
Western Whitefish, dressed, per lb.	6½c
Salmon, White Spring, per lb.	9c
Kippers, Smoked, 20-lb. box	\$2.75
Soaked Luddefish, 50-lb. tub	6.00
Goldeyes, per lb.	7c
Goldeyes, Smoked, in 10-lb. carton	2.75
Imported Scotch Smoked KIPPERS, 14-lb. box	2.95
Mullets, per lb.	3¾c
Sea Herring, per lb.	10½c
Soles and Brills, dr., per lb	10½c
Haddock, Atlantic, per lb.	11c
Mackerel, Atlantic, per lb.	12c
Oysters, fresh, gal. tin	\$3.90
Finnan Haddle, 15-lb. box	\$1.75
Haddle Fillets, 15-lb. box	2.25
Fresh Haddock Fillets, 15-lb. box	2.75
	\$2.40
	2.95

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

THE VERY BEST

To all Manitoba consumers we extend hearty Christmas greetings and wishes for a genuine old-fashioned Christmas such as the pioneers knew in the early days when, though short of cash, all families were rich in good will and co-operative spirit.



W. F. POPPLE,
President

As we draw to the close of another year and face a new season it is fitting that we extend our heartfelt thanks to all the customers of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the Locals united therein, the customers who have supplied the capital for this entire movement and have supported it so loyally and consistently. They have made it possible for locals and Wholesale to make a good showing this year.

Your Wholesale has had its ups and downs, has been shaken by opposition and battered by competition—but this year the co-operative movement in Manitoba has truly established itself. This has been possible only through the loyal co-operation of the locals. Consumers realize that their locals can get nowhere unless they can get together and stick together. Now, having stood their ground, the consumers' locals affiliated in the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, are this year beginning to reap their reward.

Dollars and Sense

From the time those first locals got together and organized your Co-operative Wholesale the consumers in the districts served have reaped a bumper crop of indirect savings. This year consumers are just beginning to realize the potential **direct earnings** that an extension of the

consumers movement will bring.

All these earnings, direct and indirect, actual and in prospect, are money that consumers would never have seen had the Co-operative Wholesale not been organized.

It is a fact, too, that many of the most prosperous consumers' locals would not have been launched had not the Co-operative Wholesale been underway.

Locals Have Good Year

The Annual Meetings of the Consumers' Locals are showing that many of these have done a good year's business even in the face of the general depression. The Annual Meeting of the Wallace Local, recently held, was indeed encouraging. The Brandon Local submitted a report to its members showing that with a membership of 250 the turn-over for ten and a half months exceeded \$64,000; on this a net profit of \$4,447.22 was earned — a return of 65% on the invested capital.

The Hamiota Local Annual Meeting was held on December 13th and the Glenboro Local, December 18th. Both these consumers' co-ops show a remarkable returns to their members on the year's business.

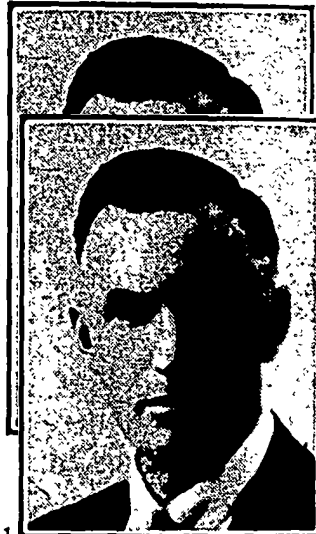
Co-op Wholesale Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale will be held on Wednesday, January 14, 1931. A notice will go out to the officials of all consumers' locals advising them of time and place of meeting. It is to be hoped that every local now in the Wholesale, and every local still operating outside the Wholesale, will be fully represented at this meeting. Let us all get together and go forward together in this movement which can mean so much to rural Manitoba.

Provincial Co-op Wholesales Meeting

On November 17th and 18th representatives of the Manitoba Co-op Wholesale, Saskatchewan Co-op Wholesale, U.F.A., Alberta Co-op Credit Society, Lloydmin-

ster Co-op and the Alberta Oil Pool met in Saskatoon. H. W. Ketcheson, Manager of the Saskatchewan Co-op, was chairman, and D. M. Malin, Manager of the Alberta Oil Pool, Secretary.



The growth of consumers co-operation in each of the provinces was outlined and it was agreed that the various Co-op Wholesales should co-operate closely, particularly in bargaining for a supply of gasoline for 1931. It was agreed too, that supplies contracted for must be on a basis of complete analysis and strict specifications.

After a thorough discussion the conference approved a resolution subject to endorsement by their respective organizations that the Dominion Government be petitioned as follows:

1. That the standards of quality of our Canadian product be maintained at least on a par with the United States standards of analysis under Government regulations, and

2. That the Government see to it that the undertaking of the oil refineries not to increase costs to the consumer be implemented, or

3. That failing these the present duty be abolished.

A general discussion was then entered into in regard to coal and flour, it being the concensus of opinion that joint action should be taken in regard to coal for next season's supply.

This conference is a step in the right direction—toward the close co-ordination of the operations of the various provincial co-operative wholesales for the benefit of all consumers in the West.

THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL

(From Page 31)

She lighted another. Then she was sitting under a beautiful Christmas tree; it was greater and finer than the one she had seen through the glass door at the rich merchant's. Thousands of candles burned upon the green branches, and colored pictures like those in the shop windows looked down upon them. The little girl stretched forth both hands toward them; then the match went out. The Christmas lights went higher and higher. She saw that now they were stars in the sky; one of them fell and made a long line of fire.

"Now someone is dying," said the little girl, for her old grandmother, the only person who had been good to her, but who was now dead, had said; "When a star falls, a soul mounts up to God."

She rubbed another match against the wall; it became bright again, and in the light there stood the old grandmother, clear and shining, mild and lovely.

"Grandmother!" cried the child. "Oh take me with you! I know you will go away like the warm stove, the nice roast goose, and the great, glorious Christmas tree!"

And she hastily rubbed the whole bundle of matches, for she wished to hold her grandmother fast. And the matches burned with such a glow that it became brighter than in the middle of the day; grandmother had never been so large or so beautiful. She took the little girl up in her arms, and both flew in the light and the joy—so high, so high! and up there was no cold, nor hunger, nor care—they were with God.

But in the corner by the house sat the little girl, with red cheeks and smiling mouth, frozen to death on the last evening of the Old Year. The New Year's sun rose upon the little body, that sat there with the matches, of which one bundle was burned. She wanted to warm herself, the people said. No one knew what fine things she had seen, and in what glory she had gone in with her grandmother to the New Year's Day.—Hans Anderson.

ALBERTA POOL ANNUAL MEETING

(From Page 29)

anted price for wheat, a Stabilization Board etc. were submitted by the delegates after an address by the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta.

The delegates resolved to continue their investigations as to the advisability of securing a Dominion bank charter with a view to handling their own credit.

A lengthy discussion took place and reports were submitted containing information regarding the pool going into flour milling.

A resolution was passed asking that the three prairie provinces be given the constitutional right to establish free trade—this move would go far toward solving the marketing problems of the western farmers, and would allow them to purchase many of their requirements more cheaply than at present.

The meeting also urged that the Board of railway commissioners adopt a reduction in freight rates on grain moving west, bringing transportation charges more in line with those on eastern shipments, and also a

reduction on domestic rates on grain moving to British Columbia points.

Co-operation is the only known system that not only opposes robbery, but makes robbery impossible.

Co-operation makes paupers and millionaires impossible. Through co-operation all will have abundance of both necessities and luxuries.

Co-operation does not take from one and give to the other. It rewards each according to his efforts.

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Absorbine reduces inflamed, strained, swollen tendons, ligaments or muscles; and it stops lameness and pain from a splint, side bone or bone spavin. No blistering, no hair removed, and the horse can be worked during treatment. \$2.50 at druggists or general merchants. A Booklet on the horse sent free. 77 W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Bldg., Montreal

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BACK through the centuries Christmas has always been a time for the giving of presents—big or little things to delight and gladden the hearts of children and their elders.

But where are the Christmas presents of other years—the toys, the useful things? Broken—worn out—forgotten.

Keep alive the spirit of your gift. Let it bring happiness and contentment from year to year—add a Royal Bank Savings Book to your list of Christmas presents.

Christmas Presentation Covers are provided for Gift Books.

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Serving Canada Since 1869

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

HOEY SPEAKS TO CONVENTION

The following is an extract from an address delivered by the Hon. R. A. Hoey, Minister of Education, for the Province, at the U.F.M. Annual Convention, in Portage la Prairie.

"It would seem to me that the duty of leaders in a crisis such as this is to focus the attention of the people not on mere palliatives, but upon reforms and readjustments, which should tend measurably toward the establishment of our agricultural industry on a permanently profitable basis. What after all is the supreme and paramount need of the industry at the moment? It seems to me the need can be summed up and expressed almost in a sentence. It is not simply a market in which you can dispose of your products at a price that will enable you to meet your obligations. First of all, a market for the disposal of your products, and secondly, a satisfactory price. If this price cannot be obtained, then the cost of production must be kept down, or shall I say, reduced to the irreducible minimum. Great Britain, as you are well aware, imports annually billions of dollars worth of agricultural products. I was interested a few days ago to discover that only 37% of Britain's agricultural imports come from the nations of the British Commonwealth. Here it would appear is an opportunity to discover a satisfactory market, provided trade agreements can be worked out. Your need would appear to be markets for primary products, or on the other hand, Great Britain's paramount need at the moment is a market for her manufactured articles. The thought of some policy of exchange, advantageous to both, at once suggests itself. The suggestion I am about to make is made after careful thought and due deliberation, I am not making it in any partisan spirit, nor am I making it with

any political axe to grind. This concession, if I may refer to it as such, is a comparatively small one if we keep in mind the attempts that have been made to subsidize agriculture in other nations. My proposal is based on the closer trade relations with the Mother country. We have recently completed the Hudson Bay railway at a cost of approximately \$40,000,000. to the Canadian people. Harbour developments are under way. For a period of forty years the agriculturists of the Prairie Provinces have been interested in this project and now that we are approaching the eve of its completion, they are naturally hopeful that this new trade route will bring to them a measure of relief. It has been estimated that this port will be open at least three months of the year, open for the shipment of wheat, perhaps cattle outward, and open as well to receive shipments from other countries. My proposal is that in view of this brief open season that the Hudson Bay port be declared a free port of entry by the Dominion Government. I mean by this, that all goods of British origin, manufactured and produced in Great Britain, should enter Canada, via the Hudson Bay free of custom duty. This suggestion, if adopted, would be reflected almost immediately in railway rates. Ships bound for England with wheat would be assured of a return cargo, the north bound trains, heavily laden with wheat, would not be called upon to return empty, but would obtain substantial revenues from the incoming traffic. Nor must we forget the vast empire in the north country that for centuries has awaited the vision and the courage necessary for its development. We have on the Nelson River, waterfalls capable of developing three and a half millions of horse power of electrical energy. In my judgment the cost of developing such water power would be substantially reduced if we could obtain free of duty,

from Great Britain, supplies necessary for such development.

Freight rates on supplies are naturally reflected in the cost of living, the cost of living in turn arrests, if it does not wholly retard, rapid development. The appropriations for its completion met with the most bitter opposition from the opponents of the route in the House of Commons. We have been assured time and again the shipping season is altogether too short to prove profitable, that the navigability of Hudson Straits will constitute an insurmountable barrier. My reply to the opponents of the route now is this; if the route is as difficult as they seem to contend, no serious opposition can be taken to my proposal to have it declared a free port. That there are difficulties in the way of its success no one will attempt to dispute. Let us, I say, in this great crisis make our appeal to this courage, to this resourcefulness and watch with interest the results. May I express the hope that this suggestion will be accepted by the people with an open mind. Certain organizations, such as On-to-the Bay Association and others have made very valuable contributions in that they have kept public opinion aroused and enlightened on this project. It is my hope that such organizations will stand firmly behind this new proposal and to them I make my appeal. If the agriculturists of the Prairie Provinces are convinced that the proposal is feasible and present a united front, no Government can afford to disregard their demands. Whether Hudson Bay port is declared a free port of entry in the immediate future or not, let me in conclusion make this statement, if we were looking at the proposal wholly from the standpoint of sound business, free and detached from political prejudices and party considerations, it would be adopted almost forthwith. It is the sound business thing to do.

THE TRAGEDY OF SIXTY CENT WHEAT

(From Page 17)

cannot be expected to, purchase basic requirements such as food, clothes and fuel in anything like normal quantities.

In the above paragraph the 1930 crop has been valued on the basis of Winnipeg average cash prices, August to November 15th. (76½c per bushel). It is interesting to examine the situation in the light of 60c wheat. On this basis the gross return per acre of wheat in Saskatchewan in relation to the level of retail prices has declined 76.6%, or in other words the purchasing power of the proceeds of an acre of wheat today is less than one-quarter of what it was in 1926.

To visualize the situation a comparison might be made between the position of the farmer and the wage earner in an industrial plant in Eastern Canada. If the prices of everything that the wage earner requires were increased 58%, including his requirements of food, clothes, fuel, rent and taxes, etc., and his wages remain the same, he would be in the same economic position as the Western farmer is at the present time, providing the fixed obligations and the financial investment of the farmer are entirely ignored.

These facts are presented to show the actual position of the farmer at the present time. They should be clearly considered by every business man and every industry related in any respect to the Western Market. If these facts are considered intelligently and honestly, surely it will be admitted that there is, in Canada, a problem of tremendous magnitude, and a problem that must be confronted, not only by the farmer alone, but by those who have business relations with the farmer. If these facts are only realized at their face value there will be a great deal of sympathetic attention given to the problem now existing in Western Canada and the efforts of the farmers, as an economic group to find their way out of the present impossible situation.

It would be interesting to hear what General Sherman would have said about farming.

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Large Cobble MONOGRAM — the convenient size. Specially prepared for Domestic Use, Easier to Handle — Cheaper — because More Economical in Use.

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MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR**

How Manitoba Got Its Name

BY J. J. WILSON

I have just been reading a book entitled "The origin and meaning of place names in Canada," by G. H. Armstrong, and I found it very interesting and instructive. As the publishers say: "It should be found invaluable in the home, the school, the library, and the office." In reading the origins of our place names, however, I feel that while many of the names are appropriate enough being names of men who have distinguished themselves as soldiers, statesmen, discoverers, etc., yet those of compelling interest and which appeal most to our imagination and are more poetic and fitting are the names which originate from Indian sources. They seem to fit in with their surroundings and virtually to spring out of the natural conditions of the locality. They are really native.

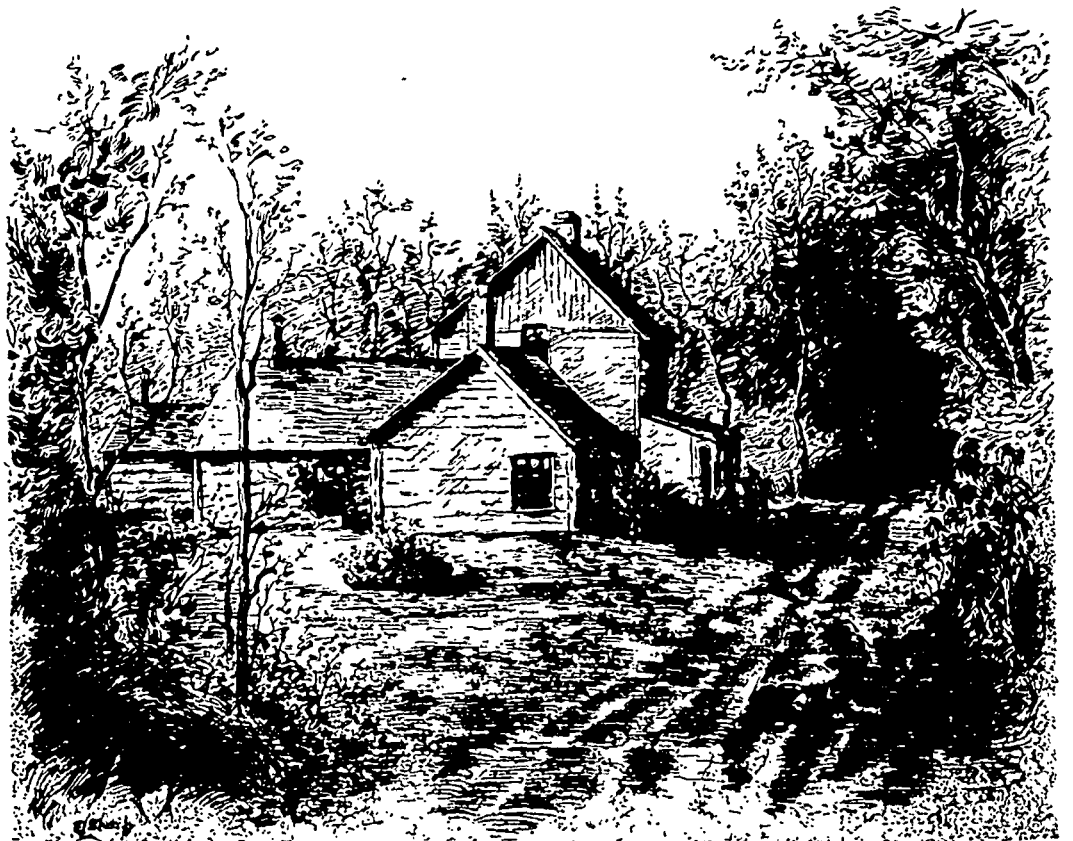
There are many such names across our wide Dominion and one of them is that of our own province. The meaning and derivation of the word Manitoba I intend to deal with in this little article. I am impelled to do this for the reason that amongst the few that know something of the matter there is some difference of opinion, and besides I think it very desirable that the people of Manitoba should know how the name originated and what it means. There is a beauty attached to the name that, unfortunately, is only seen by a few.

I was for some years in charge of Manitoba House Fur Trading Post of the Hudson Bay Company situated on the west shore of Lake Manitoba about fifteen miles from The Narrows. Just adjacent and strung along the lake shore with its long and narrow lots—thus affording each settler a lake frontage—lay Manitoba House settlement with its little Anglican Mission Church, log tower belfry and parsonage in the centre. Nearby was the school house and post office named "Kinosola P.O." The people of this little community were all descendents of employees of the Hudson's Bay Company and North West Trading Com-

pany and of French, English and mostly Scottish extraction who had intermarried with the Indians.

The Ebb and Flow Indian Reserve was nearby and The Dog Creek Reserve was directly opposite on the east shore of the lake. From these sources the post derived its trade. It was here that I became intimately acquainted with the Indians and other native settlers of the district amongst whom I lived on neighborly and friendly terms for some years and made friendships there which will remain as long

shore of The Narrows—at this point about a half a mile wide—and looking out on Manitou Island in the gap between the east and west shores of the Lake. Here I carried on successfully for a number of years the business of a "Free Trader" mostly in furs and fish and my customers were my old friends the Ebb and Flow, Dog Creek, and Fairford Indians. This locality, according to Mr. Moar and a spokesman for the Indians of the Lake was a sacred place to the Indians. They called it Manito-wapa;—Manito, from



Old Manitowapa Indian Agency

as life lasts. One of my neighbors especially, Mr. Hebron Moar, (now deceased) who was postmaster might well be termed the Patriarch of the Community. He had a good English education and could speak Indian fluently; he was considered all around the country as the best interpreter of the Indian language and was familiar with Indian traditions and legends. From him I learned the facts which I am now about to relate.

Stating it briefly: as the Hudson's Bay Company contemplated closing their post I decided to take a venture on my own account and accordingly resigned and bought the Old Manito-wapa Indian Agency building so picturesquely located on the west

the island which they believed to be the dwelling place of the Great Spirit; and Wapa, meaning Narrows or Narrow Waters. Literally, therefore, the meaning is "Spirit of the Narrow Waters." Manito-wapa became in the mouths of the white men, Manitoba, a word easier for their tongues.

In Indian mythology it was believed that the weird sound produced by the rapid current passing over the shingly lime stone rocks on the shore of the island, especially during high winds, was the voice of the Great Spirit. This, no doubt, gave rise to the erroneous idea entertained by some writers on the subject that Manitoba meant God's voice, which, with others of extra patriotic fer-

vor became God's country. Prof. Boyce in his History of Manitoba favored the former view. He says: "The name Manitoba sprang from the union of two Indian words Manito, The Great Spirit,—waba, the Narrows of the Lake. This well-known strait was sacred to the Crees and Saulteux." In Father Lacombe's Cree dictionary the derivation of the word "Manitoba" is given as follows: "Manitoba—for Manito-wapa, or in Salteux Manitowaban, straits, supernatural, Divine. It is the name given to the new Province of the Red River."

In the book to which I referred in the beginning of this article an alternative derivation of the word Manitoba is given, namely the Assiniboine or Sioux word —mine, meaning water, and toba, meaning prairie, thus, "The water or lake of the prairie". "The La Verandryes, father and son, discovered this lake (Lake Manitoba) in 1738 and in their journal call it Lac des Prairies, or Lake of the Prairies. At that time the Assiniboine Indians dwelt on its shores."

Both philology and tradition, however, are with the derivation I have given. The word Manitoba is undoubtedly associated with the conception of a special abode or natural manifestation of the Great Spirit: The Island of Manitou plus the waters of the Strait—a place of the Great Spirit. I do not think any authority today would dissent from that derivation of the name of our Province.

The old Manito-wapa Indian Agency building, an etching from a beautiful pen and ink sketch in my possession is here reproduced! The sketch was the work of Mrs. E. L. Sharp, who lived there for some time and from her father I bought the property. Mrs. Sharp, nee Miss Malcom, was a young lady of many accomplishments in music and art, and the sketch is, in my opinion, a work of real merit by a Manitoba girl. The building was erected about the time the province of Manitoba was created, that is 1870, after the purchase of the territory from the Hudson's Bay Company. The agency is still carried on at Portage la Prairie under the old name—Manitou-wapa Indian Agency.

Note: Copies of the picture, any size, may be obtained from the author of this article.

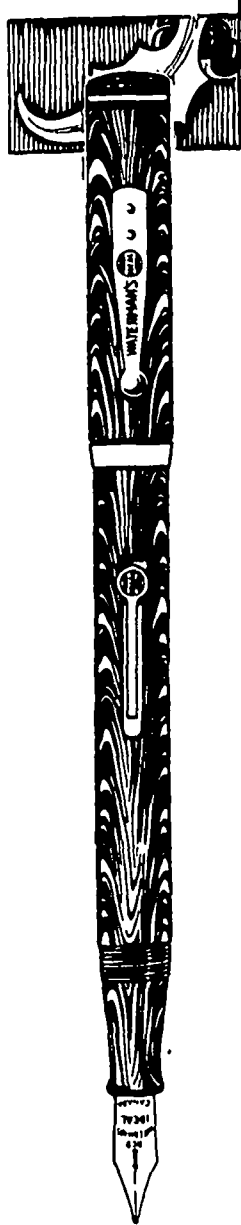
BRITISH MILLING COMBINE

The Millers' Mutual Association of Great Britain which was formed recently for the purpose of rationalising the British flour milling industry, has now been registered as a company under the name of M.M.A. Ltd. The company will acquire any property assets, concessions, grants, patents, trade marks or other rights necessary for improving the or-

ganization of the flour milling industry in England and Wales. While the company has only a nominal capital of £100, its Directors represent the most powerful interests in the industry; they include the Chairman of Associated London Flour Millers, Ltd., a concern with £1,280,710 capital which controls 9 other companies, and directors of Spillers, Ltd., a flour milling concern with £3,803,674 capital, and Joseph Rank, Ltd., a large flour milling and merchanting firm with a capital of over £4 million.

—I.C.A. News Service—

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How handy a Waterman's Fountain pen is! Fitting the hand, easily and naturally!—with a gold point that suits the individual style of writing, always ready for instant use.

How many times a day the farmer of today needs his pen! For the men on the farm—and the children going to school—give Waterman's this Christmas. There's a Waterman's for every taste, for every hand and for every purse—from \$2.50 up.

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A South African Wheat Pool

At a meeting of the accredited representatives of the registered co-operative agricultural organizations held at Pretoria on the 17th Sept. last, with Mr. P. A. Bergh, M.P., in the chair, "The South African Central Co-operative Grain Company, Ltd.," was established.

This development in the wheat industry is the result of discussions at Capetown in January last with the Minister of Agriculture and with the principal millers, and also of a special conference of representatives of wheat farmers' organizations and co-operative bodies held there at the same time.

The newly established body is a central co-operative agricultural association with limited liability, its main object being the co-operative sale of wheat handled by its members, the proper marketing of this product and the purchase, on a large scale of agricultural requirements on behalf of its members.

Membership of the new organization is limited to agricultural co-operative bodies registered under the Union's Co-operative Act, and similar bodies in neighboring territories that are approved by the Minister.

In order to affect the sale of wheat in an efficient manner, the central body itself may sell the wheat placed at its disposal or merely control the sale thereof by the members themselves. In the former event the product may be pooled and members paid, according to variety and quality, the average price realized during the season or year.

To cover the cost of administration, constituent bodies will contribute by means of a commission on sales where such have been effected by the central body itself. But where sales are merely controlled by the central body, members will pay a commission on the turnover of their wheat. In both cases, however, the wheat remains under the control of the constituent bodies, — in other words, it is received, stored, handled, consigned, etc., by them

as before. The duties of the central body will therefore consist chiefly of selling and buying and performing administrative work usually connected with transactions of this nature.

The expenses of the central body should, therefore, be comparatively small, and the commission payable by members will consequently be little.

While the constituent bodies will continue to make their own arrangements to obtain capital or seasonal loans, the operations of the central body will not require much capital, for which reason eligibility for membership is conferred by the possession of only 100 shares at £1 each, of which only one-tenth is payable at date of enrolment and the balance in such instalments and at such dates as the organization may at its discretion determine.

The new organization fills a long-felt want, and deserves,

therefore, the full support (through the medium of local organizations) of every wheat farmer in the country. It is the means whereby he can remain master in his own "South African wheat barn"—and secure a reasonable price for his product. The advent of the new organization is welcomed by millers, because it also simplifies their business by enabling them to obtain their wheat supplies through a single channel. Centralization will probably result in stabilization, and it is unlikely that the South African wheat market will ever again experience conditions similar to those which prevailed in the beginning of the current year, when farmers had to sell their wheat for what they could get.

Wheat farmers! As a result of the efforts of your brother farmers you have today an organization which can serve you well and put money in your pocket. It rests with you now to give it your full support, so that it may function in your interests. (—Registrar of Co-operative Societies.)

—From "Co-operation", S. Africa.

Argentina Forms Grain Pool

The Association of Argentine Agricultural Co-operative Societies has recently sent a special delegation to the Minister for Agriculture in the Provisional Government to submit a scheme for raising the efficiency of the country's agriculture to an equality with that in more advanced countries with which Argentine has to compete. Among other projects the Association recommended a thorough investigation into the whole mechanism of finance, production and distribution throughout the country, the revision of the import tariff and of the charters of various banking institutions, in order to enable them to answer to modern requirements, and negotiations with foreign powers with a view to encouraging the settling of suitable immigrants on the land. The Association also called the attention of the Minister to its own program of agricultural organization, already partly in opera-

tion, the main points of which are:—

1. The construction of local and terminal elevators required for the handling and storage of cereals, providing for 50 elevators to be erected within the next year.
2. The organization of the co-operative sale of cereals direct to foreign consumers' organizations.
3. Propaganda amongst the inhabitants in fertile but sparsely populated regions to enable them to liberate themselves from exploitation.
4. The formation of a bank within the Association which will provide the necessary finance for co-operative activities.
5. The establishment of experimental schools and the organization of the teaching of agriculture with the encouragement of any activity which may contribute to the cultural and technical improvement of the agrarian population.

The constitution of the Argen-

tine Grain Pool, formed in August last, was ratified by the General Assembly of the Association of Argentine Co-operative Societies, held at Rosario on the October 19th. The Pool will be established as a special section of the Association and membership will be open to all Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Association engaged in the marketing of grain and oil products, as well as to individual members of the Association who sign a special form of contract. The Pool will work on similar lines to the Canadian Wheat Pool, of which Argentine Co-operators have made a close study for some years. Its establishment forms part of a systematic campaign for the co-operative organization of the Argentine grain trade launched this year by the Association of the Co-operative Societies. Thanks to the continued pressure of the economic situation the Argentine farmer is at the moment more willing to listen to co-operative propaganda and to unite for co-operative action than he has been before.

Boycotted by the Exporters

The large private trading and financial interests which at present control the grain trade are, as may be expected, openly hostile to the Pool. Effective control of the trade is concentrated in the hands of a small number of firms which both export the grain and make advances to the growers. Their virtual monopoly of agricultural credit gives them so strong a hold upon the farmers that they can impose their own terms. Following the opening of the first co-operative elevator and the formation of the Pool a private scheme of elevator construction was put forward. 803 elevators, both country and terminal, were to be erected, to cover the cost of which the State was to issue bonds. The scheme was advocated by the Buenos Aires Grain Exchange in a memorial address, addressed to the President of the Provincial Government, whereupon the Association submitted to the President the counter scheme of rural reconstruction, based on State action, and co-operative organization, which is summarized above. The private exporters replied with a manifesto declaring that

not a grain of any cereal would be bought from the Argentine Grain Pool or from the Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative Developments

Meanwhile, the Association of Co-operative Societies is pushing on with its projects. A third country elevator will be opened this month. Ten more are under construction in different parts of the country. A great terminal elevator with a capacity of 60,000 tons (2,000,000 bushels) of grain is being built at the port of

Rosario. Every day fresh contracts are being made. In all the country districts new centres of agricultural co-operative development are forming and from all parts the Association is receiving requests for support from agriculturists who are awakening to the necessity of self-help. The Pool hopes to circumvent the boycott by opening up direct relations with consumers' co-operative organizations in grain importing countries.

—I.C.A. News Service—



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The highest quality Souris Lignite mined in Saskatchewan . . . machine cut, well prepared, large select lump, from the deepest seams in the Bienfait coal fields—400 miles closer to you than the next nearest coal deposits in Canada—saving freight costs. Easy to fire . . . free burning, without waste in smoke, soot or gas, and very little ash . . . giving you full heating value for your money.

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WINNIPEG

BRANDON

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

HUNTING A TIGER

The other incident mentioned occurred in the foothills of the Himalayas and concerns a leopard. It was a glorious afternoon and fairly warm. I had taken a gun and my dog, and two other dogs belonging to a friend, down to the mountain to a water course in the hope of bagging some jungle fowl — a wild fowl from which we have secured some of our domestic varieties. I had paused in a clearance to rest, after proceeding about a mile, when the dogs came tearing towards me, wildly excited. I glanced around in the direction to which they were barking and saw the face of what I took to be a large jungle cat. It was perhaps twenty yards from me, and without thought I immediately raised my gun and fired at it. Imagine my surprise when it broke cover and I saw it was a large leopard, beautifully marked.

It passed within a few feet of where I was standing, going down hill to the creek bottom. The gun I used was a single barrel, spring ejector, 12-gauge shot gun. The cartridges were old and carried number four shot. They were left over from a duck hunting trip, were slightly swollen and roughened, and when I opened the gun to re-load the ejector spring was not strong enough to discharge the shell. It was necessary to use my knife, and by the time I had extracted it the leopard had disappeared.

The dogs had followed it and were making a lot of noise down below me. I ran down as fast as possible, and on arriving a few yards from the bottom of the water course where the dogs were standing and barking, I looked across to the opposite bank and saw him just disappearing into the bush. I fired again and he turned back down the course and proceeded down stream. I had the same trouble with the second shell, and it took me some time to get it out and load the gun again. By this time he was quite a distance away, but the dogs had followed at a discreet distance and were barking and appeared to be more excited than ever.

I ran down and saw them standing on a large flat rock looking over into the creek. Upon jumping up beside them I looked over and saw "Mr. Spots" coming up an animal path that passed within a few feet of the rock. There was a good sized tree at the end where he would pass, and I jumped down behind this and waited. In less time than it takes to tell his head appeared and I shot him through the brain, just above his right ear. I was so close that the shot made a clean hole such as you would expect from a bullet, and he dropped over stone dead.

I had not been excited in the slightest degree during the whole



period from the time I fired the first shot, but when it was all over the reaction set in and I sat down to think. I wondered why he had not attacked me or even the dogs, as dogs are one of their favorite diets. He was unquestionably hungry or he would not have been moving around at that time of day, being nocturnal in his habits, and it was not until I had secured some of the boys from barracks and had skinned him that we discovered the cause. We found that one pellet of shot had entered the pupil of his right eye and two in the left. I had blinded him completely with the first shot, which was no doubt fortunate for me, especially in view of the fact that I had trouble with the gun. He measured 7ft. 9 inches in length, and my mother still has the pelt, which she has always prized greatly on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it was secured.

Crocodile Shooting

We also enjoyed some wonderful crocodile shooting, as these reptiles are found in quantities in practically all Indian rivers. Even small creeks contain them. I remember on one trip we saw some ducks rise from a water hole that had formed in an old pit where clay had been taken to build a village. Practically all village houses were built of adobe. It was possibly one hundred yards in length by twenty-five in width, surrounded by small scrub trees. We shot a couple of ducks, which fell in the water, and the young fellow with me decided to swim in and get them. On going through the bush to the water's edge we heard innumerable splashes, and were just in time to see several crocodiles of various sizes disappearing.

Big Game

Needless to say, the ducks remained where they had fallen, but next day the three of us who were in the party, proceeding with rifles and crawling quietly through the bush, each selected one to fire at. The other two boys killed theirs, but I, who had fired at the largest one lying on the bank, had the satisfaction of seeing it disappear into the water. The two we bagged measured nine feet and eleven feet in length, but we were not satisfied and returned the next day, thinking we might get another shot at the big fellow. Imagine our surprise when we saw him lying belly up in the middle of the pond.

The next problem was to get him out of the water. We tied our puttees together, to the end of which we attached a rock, and endeavored to pull the body to shore by throwing this over it, but were not successful. A native came up in the meantime and said he would get him for us if we would give him a rupee (equal to thirty-two cents) and tie our puttees around him to pull him out if he got into trouble. We finally compromised by giving him eight annas (sixteen cents) and he swam in and dragged it out. I don't think there was enough money in India to pay me to go in there. This particular crocodile measured fourteen feet seven inches, and large and small we shot eleven out of this hole and only secured a small number of them.

On opening this large crocodile we found in its stomach two silver bangles as worn by native women around their ankles, a large piece of what had been white cotton cloth and some glass beads. We enquired of the natives and learned that a young girl had been missing for several days. Whether she had been destroyed by some other animal and the crocodile had found the remains, or whether he had turned man-eater we could not ascertain. We were told, however, that quite frequently they entered the village at night, which was then located some five hundred yards from the hole. The original village, which was in ruins at that time, was built on the flats and had been vacated some years before on account of floods.

The natives advised us that it was on account of a bad flood many years before that the crocodiles had located there. The river, which was about a mile away, had flooded all the low land, and when it receded some of them remained, which resulted in the prolific family we disturbed. One old man told us we were the first people who had ever disturbed them.

An Odd Coincidence

I must tell you an amusing incident before changing the subject. We camped on one trip at a place called Ghawala Gunj. We had a young fellow with us who had never been out before, and at this particular place a man of the Devon regiment had been killed by a tiger in broad daylight. He had stayed in camp, and when the other members of the party returned he was missing. Blood was discovered, and it was easy to follow the trail as he had been dragged for some distance. The tiger must have been ravenously hungry, as when they came to the remains all they discovered were portions of his clothing and his feet severed and still in his boots.

An old native cattle herder told us the complete story, reports of which we had heard before, and when we turned in for the night I presume everyone dreamed of man-eating tigers. In any event we had not been sleeping very long until we were awakened by the most blood-curdling yells I have ever heard. We had not pitched a tent—it was a glorious night and we had stretched out

our beds under a large banyan tree. It was pitch dark when the commotion started, and when we got lights we discovered that our cook's dog had been prowling around and had licked the face of the youngster, who immediately thought it was a tiger. I do not think I ever saw anyone so panic-stricken, and it upset his nerves to such a degree that we could not leave him alone during the whole trip. It was really funny. but he certainly did not enjoy it.

(To be continued)

Co-operation will insure the freedom of thought, speech, assemblage and press. No one need fear facts, and truth eventually will prevail.

Where sense is wanting everything is wanting.

—Halifax

Conscience is, in most men, an anticipation of the opinion of others.

—Sir Henry Taylor

What Would You Do If Your Home or Your Car Caught Fire



Have You a Reliable Fire Extinguisher Available ?

This Man Had!

Earl Grey, Sask., Nov. 12th, 1930.

The Liberty Fire Extinguisher Co.,
Wawanesa, Man.

Dear Sirs:

I wish to testify to the amazing power of your Liberty Fire Extinguisher in smothering a fire. On starting up my car, which was parked outside your Agent's Office, Mr. Ed. Brown, in Earl Gray, the carburetor and vacuum tank caught fire. I hurried into Mr. Brown's, grabbed one of your fire extinguishers that I had seen hanging in his office, rushed out to find a number of men pushing my car away so that it could not catch any of the other cars or buildings on fire as it was flaming badly. A few applications of your extinguisher completely extinguished the fire and I was able to drive my car home. After this I carried what remained of the contents of the extinguisher in my car, which saved my car from burning up a second time a few days after, outside of my home. The engine back-fired and started another fire under the hood, which I quickly smothered with the remaining portion of the extinguisher. There is not a doubt but that my car would have been burnt if it had not been for your extinguisher. Since then I always carry one in my car, ready for any emergency. One never need fear fire if they carry a Liberty with them.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed)
Name on request.

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REDUCES YOUR FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUM
Kill the Fire Before It Gets Beyond Control

Liberty Fire Extinguisher
Co. of Canada, Limited
WAWANESA, MAN.




JUNIOR
CO-OPERATORS

To Our Junior Co-operators

The boys and girls, who, during the last three years, have carried through our wheat variety and our fertilizer tests, have earned the thanks of all farmers in Manitoba who are interested in the improvement of farm conditions. Our scientific helpers in this work—the trained agronomists of our agricultural college and experimental farms—have been exceedingly well pleased with the efforts of our junior co-operators and they utilized the results of these experiments in their work toward the general improvement of agriculture in the province. Because of this co-operation it is now possible for any farmer to ascertain with reasonable accuracy just what variety of wheat should be sown on his particular soil, and whether or not fertilizer will help him to cut down the cost of production.

I have a sincere belief that with the boys and girls rests the future of agriculture in Manitoba. If life on the farm is to be made a full free life, as it should be and can be, we must take the attitude that some of the things which were good enough for our fathers are not good enough for us. We must realize that only by working together can we change things for the better.

In this seed growing work you have a splendid example of the value of working together—co-operating—for the achievement of a common purpose. Without your help our scientific co-workers would not have had much necessary information on agricultural conditions in the province; without their help you would not have learned so much about the proper way of doing certain agricultural work. Together you have accomplished much of great value to the entire farming community.

Is it not worth while to give thought to the good that might be accomplished by co-operation in other activities? It is too often forgotten that practically all that is of value in our social life is the product of some form of co-operation and if we were all to direct our activities into planned co-operative channels we would make this a much better world for the men and women who have to do the work of the world.

The future belongs to you, boys and girls; it is yours to make or mar. If you choose to follow the co-operative path you have already taken, it will lead to a better agriculture, and to a better life on the land. That you will follow this path, and that you will be happier, is my sincere wish.

In the meantime—A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Colin H. Bunnell.

BETTER SEED - BETTER CROPS - BETTER HOMES



TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

church babies were borne for the christening water; and swain and maid went for wedding; and coffins carried the dead. And now and then, when a crowd gathered in the church, a priest would throw down a lighted candle, and as the flame went out, and stinking smoke arose, a bell was tolled, and the name of a wicked man was called out, and he was "excommunicated" that is, driven out of the commune, or the co-operative circle. In town-churches, boys and men, robed, would chant in a choir, and four men would work handles of bellows that blew air into the pipes of organs. And pipes and voices co-operated in music; and the very word "Organ" has given us the bigger word "Organization", as when we say the Manitoba Wheat Pool is a co-operative organization. So the Wheat Pool has music in its name!

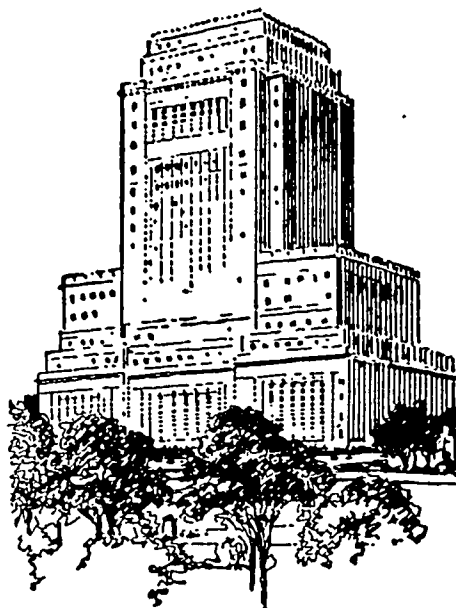
On the walls and in windows of richer churches could be seen coloured pictures of Jesus, Mary, Saints, Adam, Eve, David, Moses and so on; and often near the door, was painted the figure of St. Christcarrier, or Christopher—the giant who kindly bore the Christ-baby over a stream (so says legend) and then found he carried the Maker of the World; and he found, as we in 1930 find, that noble things grow from littleness to greatness. At times, a man who fled from pursuers would rush in to a church and take "sanctuary", and none might grab at him, and he would wait till before a Manor lord, or King's judge, he could have a proper trial.

Or, in churches or church yards, monks or others might act holy plays, or "Mystery" plays; and act and speak as God, or Satan, or Noah in the Flood, or Angels blowing trumpets at the last Day; and so the church was the beginning of the people's theatre. And, of course, they had games and sports, as May-day dances, or foot-ball—when, indeed, the game might close in dispute and bloodshed. And joy came in harvest time when wains were laden with corn, and folk and oxen were garlanded, and horns blew, and voices roared "Hurrah!" But, in truth,

songs and garlands and merriment were all too scant in those far-back ages. The village was a co-operation streaked with blood,

and shadowed by serfdom, and our day, is more golden than the day of the Manor and the curfew bell.

Start Early



IN any plan of life assurance the extra risk is what increases the premium that is required.

The earlier you start the less your assurance will cost.

Life assurance is really organized thrift reduced to a plan which converts the intentions of every thoughtful young man into a definite plan.

Its psychological value is as great as its financial merit.

Talk it over with one of our representatives.

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Established 1874

**ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS
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VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
MACHINING OF ALL KINDS**

Prompt and Efficient Service

The Shan-a-macs--The Folk who Pull-Together---

Boys and girls, hear the words of Meri-ka-chak: "Children of our Paleface brothers, my friends who dwell among you have worked together with me to put in your words and your writing another Message that I would give you. And as we worked together the sun swung across the heavens again and again, and many times the moon became a circle of silver and waned again. It has taken a long time. But now the book is ready to be put into your hands. It is by name "Follow the Trail." It is a good book. Read it. Little Friends, I, Meri-ka-chak, have spoken."

The new book "Follow the Trail" tells more about the wonderful Indian folk, who live in the north, far beyond the lands of the Paleface—live as Nature intended all should live—Together!

In the vast valley where these Folk dwell the boys and girls range the sylvan glades, follow the silver streams, swim the sparkling lakes—and there they learn to use all things in forest, stream and plain—To-gether!

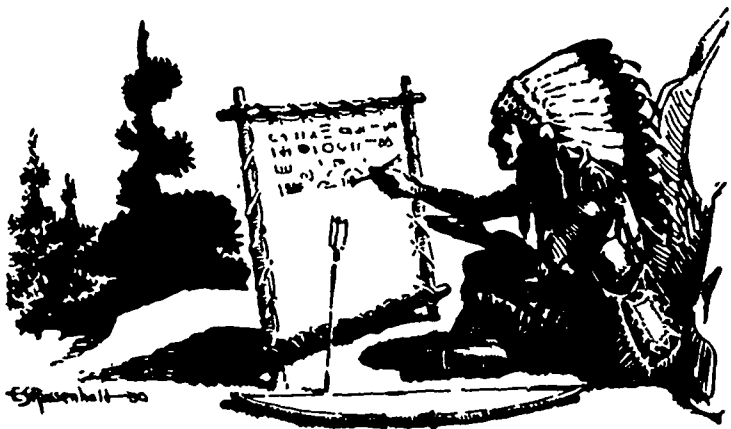
Each day they lift their eyes to see the sun tip the eastern crags with gold, overlay their valley homes with warm content and sink behind the peaks that stand, a serried wall of blue, against the glory of the sunset sky. The sunset is to them the promise of another day of happiness—To-gether.

Thus, daily the sun looks down upon the Folk who find life free and good. These are the Shan-a-macs (the Folk who Pull-To-gether). They have found the way to happiness and "Follow the Trail"—To-gether.

In another book began the Message to our own boys and girls from Meri-ka-chak (Friend of All Men) Great Chief of all the Shan-a-macs; and here in the new book, as he would have it told, is the way to "Follow the Trail."

Meri-ka-chak begins his new message:

The Keeper of the Records tells of the new book "Follow the Trail"



"I, the Chieftain, speak unto you,
To my friends, the Paleface
children,
I, the great Chief Meri-ka-chak—
Harken to me while I tell you
How the Shan-a-macs, my kins-
folk,
Found the trail and followed
after.

Long the trail and hard to follow
Sometimes through the woods it
wandered,
Where the timber wolves are
gathered,
Where the wildcat and the brown
bear
And the mighty moose find
dwelling.

.....
You shall hear how footsore,
weary,
Many left the task unfinished.
You shall learn of those who
followed
To the end and what they found
there."

And the story of why the
ancient Shan-a-macs set out on

the Trail; of how A-meek and Dahk and War-sa-ka-chak set each a test to do and so decided who should be the first to "Follow the Trail"; of how the Sagamores and Sachems set out each with his comrades to "Follow the Trail" to its end; and of how each gave up and returned; and of how, at last, young Lahn, the son of Da-wa-konda, with his sister Water Lily, did "Follow the Trail" set them by So-noway, the mystic white deer—all this makes a story that will grip you and carry you through strange adventure with the Shan-a-mac lad and his sister.

You and your chums may "Follow the Trail" by forming a tribe of Shan-a-macs. Many games there are for you to play, many things for you to do.

The new book "Follow the Trail" tells all about it.

Already a letter has gone out to all our boys and girls who got the first booklet "Meri-ka-chak, His Message"—and already a thousand of them have written in to say that they want to get the new book "Follow the Trail" and that they believe that we should all work together and that they are ready to help form Shan-a-mac tribes with their chums.

Those thousand juniors have sent in the names of another four thousand girls and boys — their chums; letters will go out to those four thousand, telling them of "Follow the Trail". Every boy and girl in Manitoba can get a copy, free!



JUST THREE WORDS

There are three words, the sweetest words

In all of human speech—
More sweet than are all the songs of birds,
On pages poets preach.

This life may be a vale of tears,
A sad and dreary thing—
Three words, and trouble disappears
The birds begin to sing.

Three words will cheer the saddest days:
"I love you!" Wrong by heck!
It is another sweeter phrase,
"Enclosed find check."
—Co-operation.



—Photo Canadian National Railways.

BEST JUVENILE SWINE JUDGE

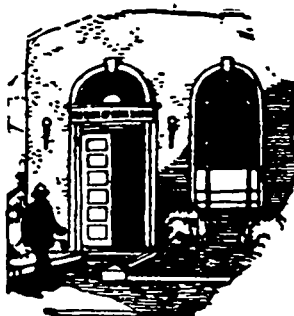
Canada's best juvenile judge of swine this year is a Saskatchewan boy, Ivan Macdonald, of Wiseton Swine Club. Ivan won the swine club crown by taking the highest individual marks in the judging end of the Canadian National Railway's all-Canada swine club contests at Toronto Royal Winter Fair on November 19. For two years the team championship of Canada has also gone to Saskatchewan, but this year an Alberta team captured this honor. Ivan's marks in the swine judging were 283, with W. E. Schmidt, of Vegreville, Alta., second with 274.

MACDONALD'S BRIER PLUG

NO STEMS—ALL TOBACCO

A CARD PICTURE WITH EVERY PLUG

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

Make Your Water Supply SAFE-



Line all your wells with **WESTEEL** Well Curbing. Made from heavy galvanized steel.

Clean, Strong and Durable

Removes danger of cave-in—keeps out seepage—safe against rats, mice or gophers. Does not crack, break or loosen. Never needs repairs. Costs much less than concrete or brick and easier to put in.

A Sound Investment. Write for full information. No cost or obligation.

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WINNIPEG

Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria

Letters to the Editor

REGARDING CANADIAN BARLEY

To be told that we are not producing the quality of barley wanted by the English malsters and distillers is reasonable, but to be told that we cannot grow barley the equal of any in the world is a horse of another color.

Besides can't is a word pioneers do not like. It is pointed out that California barley, which at the present time is apparently superior to ours, for malting and distilling, is grown under unusual conditions. Absolutely no rain, no artificial moisture mentioned, and with a temperature of above 100 degrees in the shade. There must be a secret in the soil of California, not commonly understood.

We have in Manitoba soil the equal of any in the world, but if we had one month before harvest without rain accompanied by very hot weather there would be very little grain of any quality.

I am told on good authority that a great deal of the barley grown in England goes to the malsters and distillers of that country. It is a well known fact that the climate of England differs widely from that of California.

Quoting from a report of the Pool Committee, published in the Family Herald, May 11, 1929, also at a later date in the Scoop Shovel,—Canadian barley was used almost exclusively to supply the malt in grain distilling in England prior to the 1926 crop, but the placing of artificially dried grain in No. 3 C.W. resulted in Canada losing this trade to Roumania. We will have to be given a better reason than any offered yet why we may not get our share of the British barley trade.

The first reason would appear to be that we have not the right variety of seed. Second, rather careless methods of allowing the grain to become mixed. The practise of threshing from the stook late in the season would account to a great extent for the excessive moisture complained of. If the barley was stoked in not too large stooks as soon as

possible after harvesting the moisture problems would be largely overcome.

As to the dirty condition of our barley. If we have shipped the class of stuff attributed to us the fact does not reflect any credit on the country, and the government should take steps to place an export embargo on all dirty grain.

Shipping through our Pool elevators, most of which have cleaning machinery, would remove any excuse for shipping dirty barley through that association.

The wild oats and small black seeds objected to are easily separated from barley.

H. B. HEENEY, Brandon.

A FARMERS' WEEKLY

Among other grim satires of the farmer's existence is the fact that in order to get daily news of his fellow man, he has to subscribe to the periodicals owned and controlled by interests which are diametrically opposed to the farmers' welfare. In what way? Absolutely because they batten upon the farmers' right to a decent standard of living and seek their own welfare only, regardless of how the farmers' welfare is exploited in the process. Therefore with the daily news comes insidious propaganda which in a plausible manner discredits aggressive farm movements and by the simple process of dividing the farmers against themselves, prevents them from achieving their rightful heritage and keeps them in their present status of peasants permitted a pittance only that they may support on their backs the ever-increasing aristocracy of riches.

Until we as farmers are in a position to successfully combat this propaganda on wide national lines there is no hope of establishing a farmers' class consciousness which only can withstand the inroads of propoganda of the opposing classes. We need an independent weekly paper and Saskatchewan has, in the Western Producer an ideal weapon to accomplish the above results provincially, but agricultural problems are wider

than provincial and so the necessity for widening the influence of this or a similar weekly newspaper.

There should be three sections set apart in the paper, one for each of the three provinces. In this manner farmers of each province will become familiar with the problems, aspirations and successes of the others, and they will gradually awaken to a realization that they are one, and become welded into a unity irrespective of provincial boundaries. The editorial policy of this paper would be dictated by a committee formed of representatives from all progressive and co-operative farm organizations.

Further benefits accruing from this plan are manifold. For the sake of brevity and simplicity I will tabulate a few.

1. The paper would be financially independent of advertising and thus accept only that of a bona-fide nature, and encourage that which contains the co-operative principal.

2. Subscriptions would be paid by fees from central organizations thus eliminating the costly waste of soliciting, and at the same time assuring the paper's presence in every progressive farm home and thus be 100% effective.

3. Do away with the present costly overlapping of co-operative educational publicity and secure the singleness of purpose essential to progress.

4. By combining interesting daily news with educational publicity many, otherwise indifferent, would be induced to benefit by that publicity.

5. By so greatly increasing circulation of one paper and cutting out the cost of others with small circulation the cost would be cut in two; this gain could be put to increasing the paper's attractiveness and thus its effectiveness.

6. A solid block of farm opinion would be formed which would tend to overcome the present tendency to divide politically and this would hasten our emancipation.

Investigation of this proposal will unfold more advantages of a far-reaching nature; now is the time to seriously consider progressive advancement lest by

standing still we slip backwards. If anyone can show wherein this plan would be anything but a forward step, enlightenment would be welcome.

R. A. McKellar,
Vice.-Pres. Dauphin Dist.
U.F.M.
Grandview, Man.

CORN IMPORTATION INTO CANADA FOR FEED PURPOSES

(From Page 21)

Fiscal year April 1, 1929 to Mar. 31, 1930—

For distillation 1,990,970
For other purposes ..12,848,070

Total14,839,040

Imports of corn into Canada for the last seven months are as follows:

April 696,747 Bus.
May 806,876 "
June 468,330 "
July1,427,824 "
August 396,886 "
September1,302,554 "
October1,469,699 "

Total6,568,916 "

Department of National Revenue Statistics

Imports of corn into Canada in October, 1930, by countries of origin:

Country	Free	Duty pd.
United States123,836	9,997
Argentina783,370	2,050
S. Africa531,996	

Total1,439,202 12,047
Duty was paid on 12,047 bushels imported for distillation.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM IN HOLLAND

The Dutch Government is considering a proposal to introduce the quota system by legislation, requiring a certain percentage of home-produced flour to be blended with wheaten flour from America. The project is being opposed by the private bakeries and flour mills which would prefer the imposition of an import duty on foreign flour. Co-operative Societies engaged in baking disagree with both proposals on the ground that neither will promote the interest of consumers.

—I.C.A. News Service—

Buy \$5,000

payable in twenty years — for less than

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Immediate Delivery in Event of Prior Death

Should you become Totally Disabled the Company will waive future premium deposits and in addition pay you \$50.00 a month during the period of disability, until maturity of policy.

*Based on age 25

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LOW FARES

NOW

to Pacific Coast

75 60
RETURN
from WINNIPEG
Low fares from other points

VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
New Westminster

to Eastern Canada

56 75
RETURN
from WINNIPEG
Low fares from and to other points

TORONTO
HAMILTON
WINDSOR

FINE TRAINS --- FAST SERVICE

For Full Information Ask the Ticket Agent

Canadian Pacific
World's Greatest Travel System

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

Poultry

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

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS 8 and 11 months (Red) \$50.00 and \$60.00. One Shearling Oxford Ram, \$15.00. Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 1-12

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. BANDED B. Gobblers, \$8.00. Pullets, \$5.00. Unbanded from banded stock, Gobblers, 25c lb., Pullets, 20c. Mrs. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 1-12

BRONZE TURKEYS. AMERICAN GIANT Strain. Our breeding hens are all Government branded headed by Special A. toms that cost from \$75.00 to \$100.00 each. Grade B. toms, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each. B. pullets \$10.00. A few later hatch that lacked from ¼ to one pound of banding weight that are too good to kill and good enough to head any utility flock in Canada, at farmers' prices, Toms, \$8.00 each while they last. Mr. Clark A. Swift, Lundar, Man., Swift Ranch. 1-12

TOULOUSE GEESE FROM FANCY Imported stock. Young geese, \$3.00 either sex. Two-year-olds, \$4.00, either sex. Swift Ranch, Lundar, Man. 1-12

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, TWO for \$5.50. Three for \$8.00. Four for \$10.00. These cockerels "50" were selected by an expert from over 200 ranches raised for breeding purposes. Our foundation stock is from some of the best R.O.P. flocks in Canada such as Holmes, McNabb, etc., of egg laying contest fame. Swift Ranch, Lundar, Man. 1-12

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS Government Banded. B. Grade, weights 22 to 26 lbs. 45c per lb. Splendid type and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Arthur Collins, Elkhorn, Man. 2-12

GOVERNMENT BANDED "B" BRONZE Turkeys from First Prize Grade "A" young tom. Winnipeg All Turkey Show 1929. Weights Nov. 13 Nov., Toms 13-22 pounds, \$12.00. Pullets, 12 to 14¼ pounds, \$8.00. Mrs. Russell Setter, Russell, Manitoba. 1-12

MCOPA BARRED ROCKS HAVE TWENTY years of "bred-to-lay" in them also eight years of contest work. Pen bred cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$7.00 per pair. Cockerels from contest hens with official records, \$7.00 to \$10.00 each. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-12

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM bred-to-lay hens and sired by cockerel that Dam laid 300 eggs in 1927-28 Manitoba egg laying contest, \$3.00. Elizabeth Arnot, Bradwardine, Man. 12-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS FROM Banded stock, 19-21 lbs., \$7.00, pullets, 12 lbs., \$5.00. Elizabeth Arnot, Bradwardine, Man. 12-1

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, \$1.25 each. W. Leslie, Baldur, Man. 12-4

SELLING: BARRED ROCK COCKERELS M.A.F. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. R.O.P. from hens with over 200 egg records \$7.00 and up according to Pedigree and quality Pedigrees supplied. Finished 4th year in R.O.P. Mrs. J. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 12-2

Miscellaneous

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

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

"HELP WANTED—FEMALE" — WANTED parties to knit for us at home by machine or hand. For particulars enclose stamp. Home Knitting Machine Company, Toronto.

SELLING CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT, \$1.25 per bus. bags extra. Took sixth prize at Toronto Royal Fair, 1930, in class 478, Sec. 3. Russell Setter, Russell, Man. 2-12.

FRESH FROZEN FISH DIRECT FROM the lake; Jackfish, 3c a lb.; Tullbee, 5c a lb.; Pickerel, 8c a lb. Orders filled promptly. J. G. Thordarson, Langruth. 12-1

FRESH, FROZEN FISH; JACKFISH, 3c A lb.; Round jackfish, dressed, 4c a lb.; mullets, 2c a lb.; pickerel, 6c a lbs. Cash with order. John Saari Fisheries, Rorketon, Man. 12-1

FRESH FROZEN FISH—JACKFISH 1¾c a lb.; Tullibeas, 7c a lb.; Sauger's, 4c a lb.; shipped in sacks. All prices f.o.b. Libau. A. H. O. Anderson, Libau, Man. 12-1

FRESH FROZEN FISH. BUY FROM PRO-ducer. Write for price list. B. Christianson, Langruth, Man., Member Man. Fish Pool.

LIGHTNING STRANGE BATTERY COM-pound. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gives new life and pep. Particulars. Lightning Company, St. Paul, Minn. 12-1

DR. R. E. EYOLFSON. RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stomach disorders, and Insomnia. 80 726, 837 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 12-1

COMB HONEY, LARGEST BOXES, \$3.00 dozen. Express paid. Hinton, Carlevalle, Sask. 12-1

FARM WANTED: I WANT FARMS FOR cash buyers. Describe, give price. R. Mc-Nown, 355 Wilkinson, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A. 12-3

"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.

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.

WHY SOW WILD OATS and Weed Seeds

The Stroud and Jones IMPROVED GRAIN CLEANER is guaranteed to thoroughly clean all your grain including OATS for seed or market.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS Ph. 35 884

Stroud & Jones Mfg. Co.
1178 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

HIDES, FURS, WOOL, HORSE HAIR

Highest market prices paid. For complete satisfaction and prompt returns, ship to

Fares-Larone Ltd.
509 Pacific Ave., BRANDON, MAN.

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.

SLEIGH ROBES CAR ROBES FLOOR RUGS

Hides are of little value. Have your cow or horse hide turned into a robe and get years of comfort and service out of it. Only \$15 tanned and lined complete, payable when delivered. Will hold until next October, if desired.

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Send today for free catalogue. Tells why you should buy Champion Blood Tested Chicks. Early order discounts.

MANITOBA'S OLDEST HATCHERY

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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 SASK. BRANDON MAN. CALGARY ALTA.

It Pays to Advertise in
The Scoop Shovel

Pool Ripples



He had proposed and the girl had turned him down.

"Ah, well," he sighed dejectedly, "I suppose I'll never marry now."

The girl couldn't help laughing a little, she was so flattered.

"You silly boy!" she said. "Because I've turned you down, that doesn't mean that other girls will do the same."

"Of course it does," he returned with a faint smile. "If you won't have me, who will?"

Sambo, a Southern darkey, married Liza. In about two weeks he came to the reverend gentleman who tied the knot, looking as if he had lost his last friend in the world.

"What's the matter, Sambo; aren't you happy?" the preacher inquired.

"No, suh, pahson. Ah wants a divorce."

"I'm sorry to hear that, Sambo, but you must remember that you took Liza for better or worse."

"Ah knows dat, pahson, but she's wuss dan ah took her fo'."

"My fiance spends too much money on flowers; every day he comes with an expensive bunch. I wish I could get him out of it."

"Never mind; you'll soon be married."

Teacher—"What is the difference between a flea and an elephant?"

Tommy—"Well, an elephant can have fleas, but a flea can't have elephants."

Jimmy (watching something tasty going into sick room): "Please ma, kin I have the measles when Willie's through with 'em?"

Flubb: "Ever been surrounded by wolves?"

Dubb: "No, but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining room door at a summer boarding house."

Her: "Joe has a glass eye."

She: "Did he tell you?"

Her: "Naw, it just came out in the conversation."

"I'd like a couple of hard-boiled eggs to take out," said the young fellow to the girl at the lunch counter.

"All right," replied the waitress with a smile, "you'll have to wait, Mamie and I don't get off until ten."

"George tells me he's working for all he's worth just now," said his fond aunt.

"Well, I suppose that's his way of saying he's only earning five dollars a week," returned his cynical uncle.

The old gentleman's wife was entering a railway carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed in gentle rebuks.

"No," was his ready response, "and you're not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

The reporter came idly into the office. "Well," said the editor, "what did our eminent statesman have to say?"

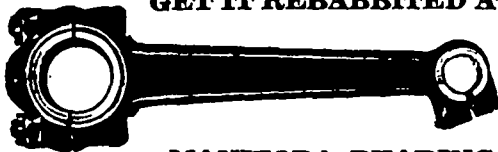
"Nothing."

"Well, keep down to a column."

"Dearest, I love you. Since the dawn of creation, since the birth of this world, since the beginning of time, I have known and loved you. Darling, will you be mine?"

"Oh, Tom, this is so sudden."

GET IT REBABBITED AT



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TRACTOR OR COMBINE

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

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THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

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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.

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



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BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.
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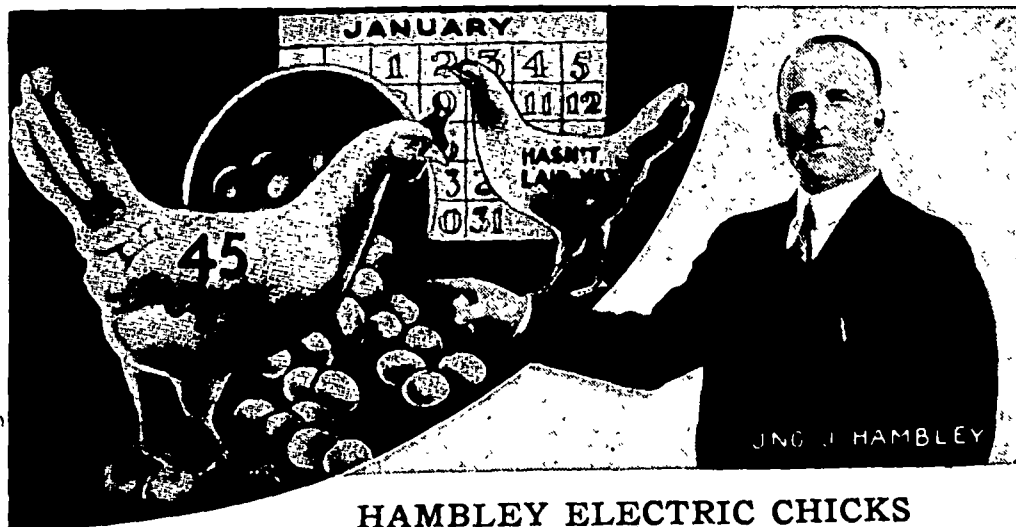
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Address _____



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DOUBLE QUALITY BLOOD TESTED

Are you planning now for next season's egg production? Our 44 page colored poultrybook contains full information on chicks, egg production. Guaranteed Pullet chicks, Baby turkeys, battery brooders, Hambley Coal brooder, also a full line of poultry feeds and supplies. Send 2c stamp for FREE Copy today.

HAMBLEY ELECTRIC HATCHERIES, LTD.
Winnipeg - Regina - Saskatoon - Calgary
"Canada's Largest Hatcheries"

WESTERN CONFERENCE WITH POOLS

Delegates and members of the executives from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, U.F.C. and Wheat Pools convened in Saskatoon the first week in December. Discussion of general conditions took place and the following resolution was passed:

"In order that the purchasing power of wheat may be brought nearer to parity with the exchange values of the products the farmer needs for production and to maintain himself and his dependents,

Be it resolved that this conference of representatives of the Farmers' Organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is in full accord with the Wheat Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in their efforts to market the present wheat crops at the best possible price and furthermore in order that the advancement of the Western farmers to a position of security may be attained, this Conference recommends that the Federal Government institute such necessary steps as will secure to the farmers of Western Canada at least the cost of production.

Another resolution was passed: "That we urge the Government to pass the necessary legislation to provide for government control and inspection of all grain exchanges of Canada."

It was decided by members of the delegation that such meetings and conferences be held periodically as the necessity arose.

CO-OPERATION IN ALGERIA

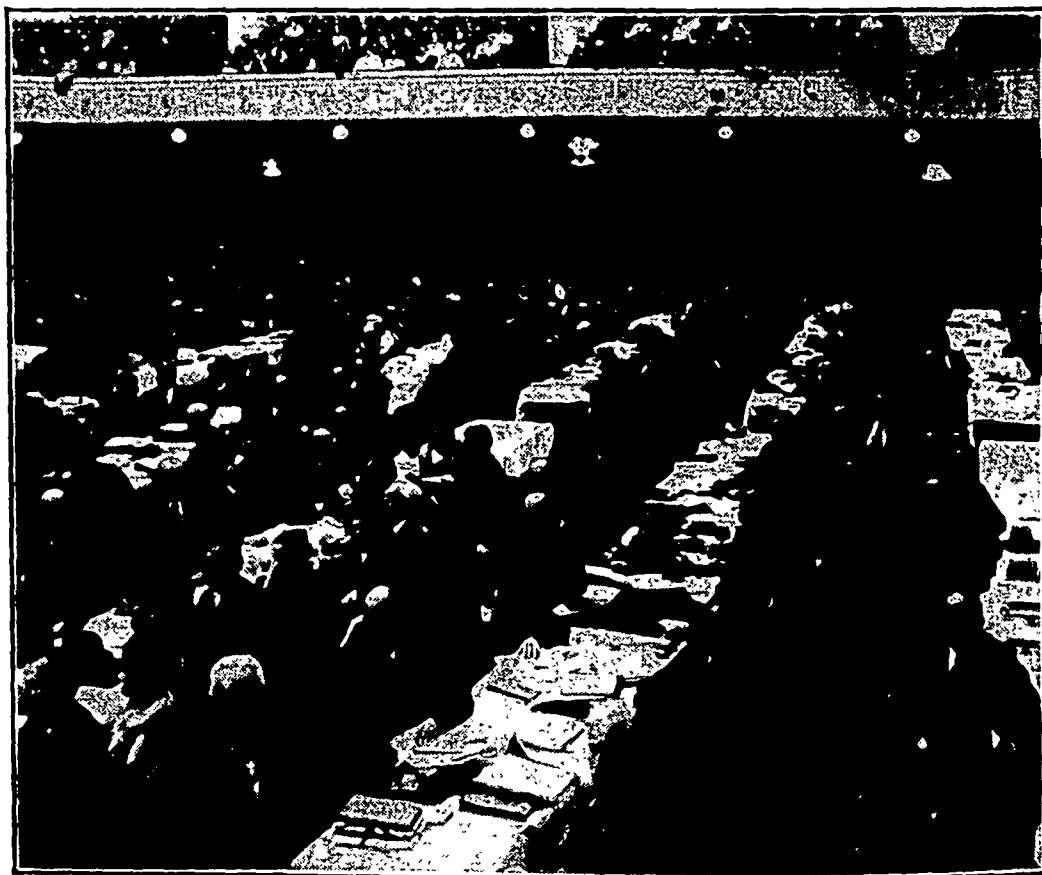
These societies, though of comparatively recent growth, have made rapid progress and are becoming an important factor in the prosperity of the province. There are now 253 societies, the three chief types being the co-operative grain societies, the wine-producing societies, and the tobacco-growing societies. The 20 grain societies have 1,500 members and own elevators with a capacity of over a million quintals. The wine-producing societies, of which there are 106, have over 2,000 members, and their wine cellars have a total capacity of nearly 1½ million hectolitres. There are also 7 societies engaged in the distil-

lation of by-products such as alcohol and grape seed oil. The co-operative tobacco societies have the largest membership (12,000) and have storage room for 190,000 quintals of tobacco. At Bona, the chief centre, nicotine is extracted in addition to the storage and drying of tobacco. The 97 societies for the purchase of agricultural requisites, which consist of small groups of from 10 to 12 persons are engaged in threshing, hay-trussing, and repairing agricultural machines. There are 20 miscellaneous societies, including one engaged in sheep-rearing and another in manufacturing perfume in the geranium growing region of the Mitidja.

—I.C.A. News Service—

started the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company. They have seen it grow, since then, from a wobbly beginning to become Canada's biggest fire mutual; they have seen it spread out from the little town in southern Manitoba to serve the greater part of the Dominion; they have seen it bring protection—at cost—to farm, town and city. All this has been possible of course, only through co-operation.

During 1930 the Wawanesa extended its activities. Its services now include auto insurance in all its branches. That is, farm families are now offered insurance on their cars against fire, theft, collision — at cost. In these days when cars and trucks crowd our highways it happens all too often



Delegates at International Co-operative Alliance Congress, held at Vienna, this past August.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

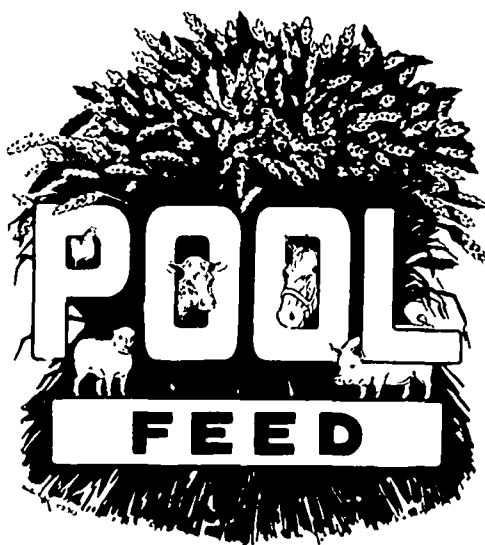
What does it mean—Co-operation? To different people it may mean different things. To the folks in the Old Land it means "Co-op" factories, wholesales, shops, banks; to Westerners it has in the past meant producers getting together to sell their output at fair prices; looking to the future it may mean a direct linking up of producer and consumer. Always it means elimination of middlemen and their profits. This is true in producer co-operation, consumer co-operation—and also in co-operative insurance.

'Twas some thirty odd years ago that a group of farmers

that accidents end by drivers being held responsible for damages that may engulf an entire farm property. Increases in motor traffic will almost inevitably mean more accidents. It's too bad, but it is so. Farmers who run cars and trucks realize that one such accident might spell ruin — and great numbers are insuring against just such eventualities. In the Wawanesa they get full protection—at cost.

A year ago some 70,502 members of the Wawanesa were covered for a total of \$163,865,000; today the membership exceeds 78,700—and insurance in force is well over 186 millions of dollars.

Get Your Feed Made to Order At Cost



The Manitoba Wheat Pool has added another service for the farmer. Pool Terminal No. 3 at St. Boniface has been equipped with a machine for crimping oats, and one of the latest type Hammer Mill for crushing feed grains. This machine will pulverize the smallest weed seeds and completely eliminate all possibility of their future germination.

This service is instituted for your benefit. If you are feeding stock you should buy Pool Feed, because you will get a quality product made to suit your needs on service at cost basis.

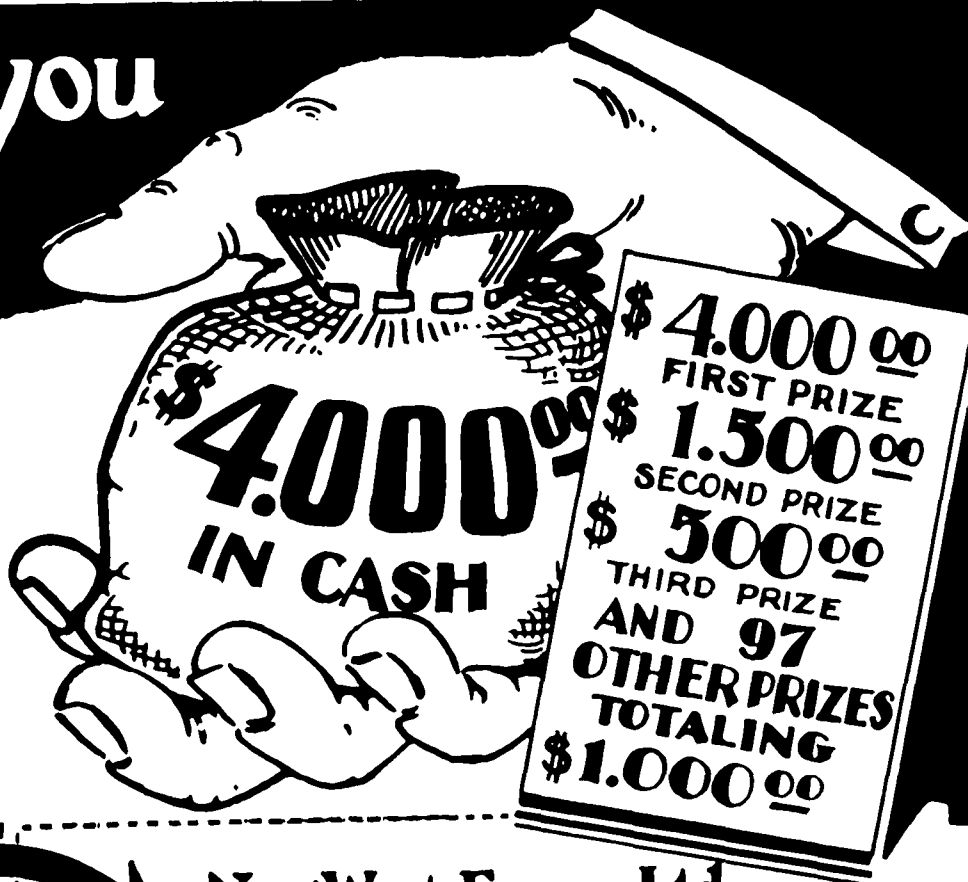
Manitoba Pool Elevators

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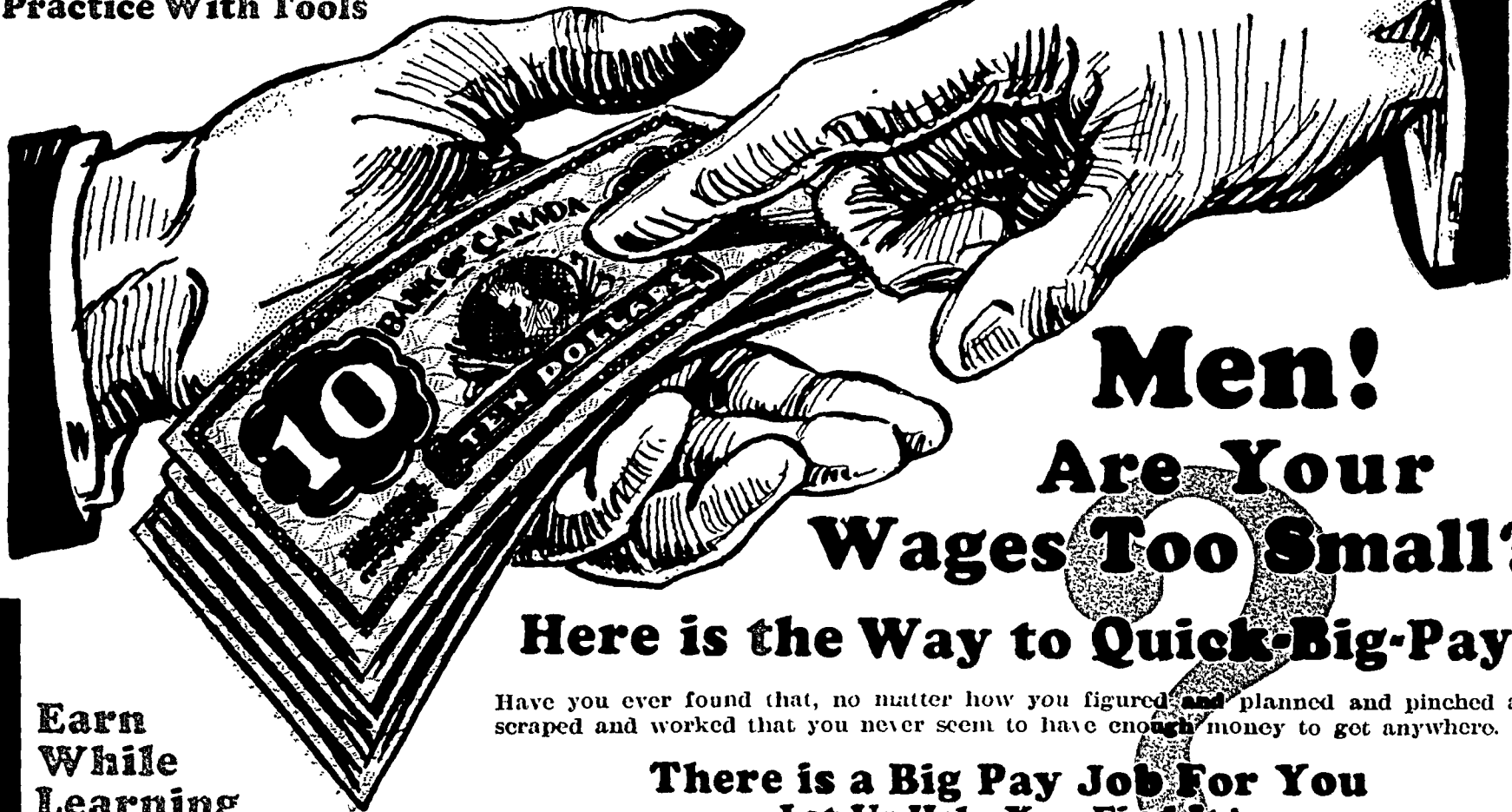
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