

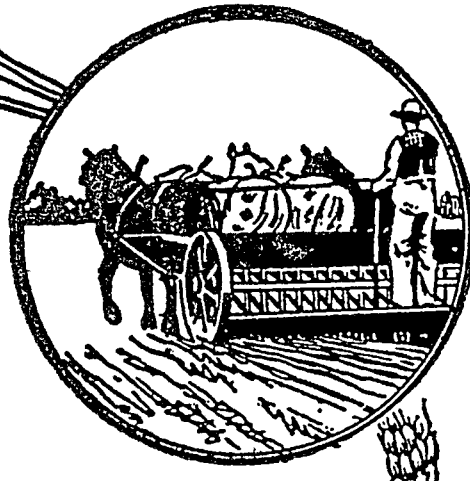
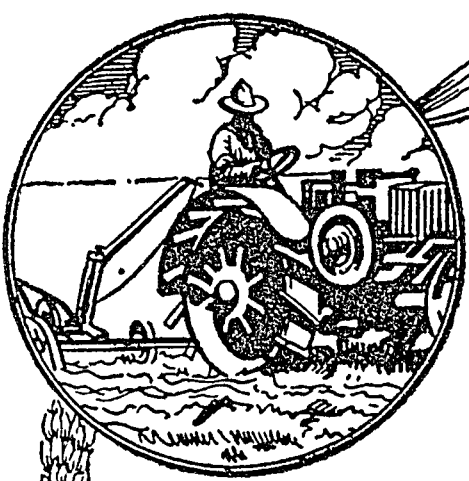
The Scoop Shovel

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

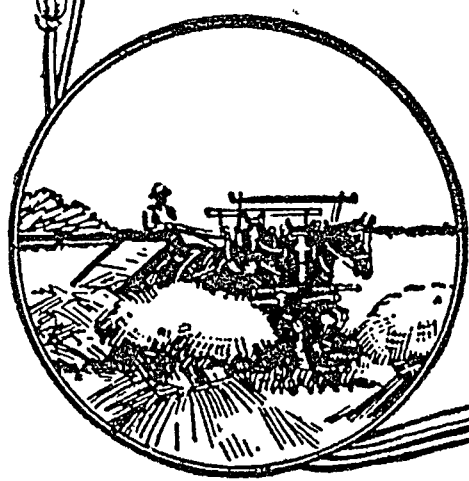
Vol. VII.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JANUARY, 1931

No. 1



A Manitoba Winter Scene



Order Now from Canada's Largest Hatcheries

Hambley Baby Chicks

Electric Hatched

FROM BLOOD-TESTED-BRED-TO-LAY HENS

Gray, Sask., Dec. 10/30
Hambley Electric
Hatcheries Ltd.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs,
Please send me this year's catalogue. I had excellent results with the 50 chicks I got from you last year. The pullets laid their first eggs 4 months from the day I received them and have been laying ever since. I have 32 of your Leghorn pullets that have laid over 800 eggs since the 15th of August.
Yours truly,
H. A. Lewis.



We Hatched Over One Million Pure Bred Chicks Last Season

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Old Method Chick Small and Weak

5 Free Chicks

with each 100

If your order is received with cash in full NOW!!

Don't Delay

placing your order. Everyone wants their chicks at once during April and May. The early order gets the preference always. We gauge our sets according to the orders received.

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The price you pay for chicks has very little to do with the results you will have. When placing your order consider the following factors: Has each flock supplying that hatchery been carefully selected and culled, by qualified poultrymen; has each hen been examined; has each hen been blood-tested for the common chick disease (B.W.D.) Pullorin? Has each hen been fed the necessary ingredients to make strong, early developing chicks? These are the factors that determine your success. Hambley Electric blood-tested chicks will insure your success because they conform with the above requirements. Order them NOW.

The time is past when the name will sell chicks for more money, the buyer will judge those chicks by the results, the healthy growth, and laying ability of the pullets. Whether you pay \$15.00 per 100 or \$25.00, the results of the profits will be the proof. Every chick hatched by Hambley Electric Hatcheries comes from a carefully selected hen. Every flock supplying us is now being selected, culled and blood-tested by well qualified Poultrymen. Buy Hambley Electric chicks and be sure of getting the best quality. Order NOW.

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601 Logan Ave., Winnipeg.

Name

Post Office.....Province.....

Ship chicks to station

Express C.N. or C.P.....Is there an agent.....

If there is no agent enclose sufficient to cover express charges.

Give approximate date you want chicks shipped.....

Mark X opposite breed required. Place circle around amount of money enclosed.

	25	50	100	500
S. C. White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50
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Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50
Guaranteed Pullet Chicks	8.00	15.50	30.00	147.50

Baby Turkeys each, April 70c; May 60c; June 50c.

We guarantee 100% live arrival, strong, healthy chicks from Pure Bred-to-Lay blood-tested flocks.

PRODUCE MORE EGGS Use Sunshine Lime Flakes

"Sunshine Lime Flakes" are better than oyster shell and cost less. Read the following statements. "35th Annual Report University of Maryland:— HENS FED LIME-STONE CONSUMED BY WEIGHT 43% LESS MINERAL THAN HENS FED OYSTER SHELLS BUT LAID 20% MORE EGGS." Reports from Kentucky experimental work as explained in bulletins 250 and 252:— "EGGS FROM HENS RECEIVING LIMESTONE WERE DISTINCTLY LARGER THAN FROM HENS RECEIVING OYSTER SHELLS. THAT ADDITION OF LIMESTONE TO THE RATION STOPPED HENS FROM EATING EGGS."

Order a sack today (200 lbs. take approximately the same freight charge as 100 lbs.). Price F.O.B. our Winnipeg Warehouse per 100 lbs. \$1.10. Order direct or ask your local dealer.

Start Chicks Right with Sunshine Chick Starter

It contains buttermilk, powder, Alfalfa leaves, meat meal, fish meal, bonemeal, oilcake, bloodmeal, calcium, charcoal, yeast, kelp, salt, oatmeal, corn meal and finely ground wheat. F.O.B. our Winnipeg Warehouse, 100 lbs. \$4.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. 35c.

Also a complete line of other poultry foods and supplies.

44-page Colored Poultry Catalogue "A" Free!

Send your name and address today for our new poultry book. It gives full information about our flocks, our chicks, also about our \$600 cash contest for Boys and Girls under 15 years. Send your orders or enquiries today.

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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BENNETT ENSURES ORDERLY MARKETING OF WHEAT

DISCLOSES POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN SPEECH AT REGINA

The following is a portion of the Hon. R. B. Bennett's speech at Regina on Dec. 30, in which he dealt with the agricultural situation and the policy of the government in connection therewith:

"During my absence in England, I was in receipt of daily information regarding the wheat situation and of the careful survey the government was making preparatory to remedial action. We were thus able to announce on December 22, that the government had concluded arrangements which would ensure the orderly marketing of the wheat crop of Western Canada.

"The government of the country, acting as trustee for all the people in the face of an admitted national emergency, has taken steps through the extension of credit facilities and by other means to prevent the forced and precipitate liquidation of the 1930 wheat crop.

"We have not fixed a price for wheat—the jurisdiction to fix such prices in peace time is under provincial jurisdiction, but, apart from the legal difficulties, it is clear that we cannot hope to absorb our surplus wheat by domestic consumption, either for good or otherwise, as is the case in the United States. To fix a price in excess of a world's price as determined by supply and demand would be unwise.

"Nor must it be forgotten that a special obligation rests upon the federal government, in view of the fact that within a few years nearly a billion dollars of our funded debt will become due, to take every reasonable precaution to protect the national credit.

"I do not think it is in the public interest in such an emergency to discuss the details of the arrangements we have made. We are not the only wheat sellers in the world, competition is keen, and the important thing is to give effect to the arrangements that have been made without delay or unprofitable discussion of details.

"I repeat this is an emergency measure. Direct government aid to private enterprise cannot be justified on any other ground. Other producers in Canada are suffering from the present economic situation. They might equally claim the right to relief. Their principle is the same, but their condition is not fraught with such grave consequences to Canada as a whole, and my guide throughout must be the good of Canada.

"The marketing of our wheat crop is vital to the well-being of every part of the Dominion. But it is only right that the wheat growers of Western Canada should realize that they are not alone in their troubles, and should accept the support which will be accorded this measure by other producers both in the East and the West, as the surest proof that Canada stands behind them in the hour of their distress.

"I am aware that the marketing of our wheat will still leave many of our agriculturists without a sufficient competence for the winter months and will find them, when spring comes, without the seed for next year's crop. This is a situation of great emergency which calls for particular action by the Dominion Government.

"I therefore propose to offer the provincial governments our whole-hearted and immediate co-operation in the efforts they are making to alleviate the suffering of their people during the winter season, and to provide them with the best grade of seed for the spring sowing.

"No citizen of this country must suffer for lack of food, clothing, shelter and fuel. I would not have the wheat growers think that it is our desire or intention to grant them more favorable treatment than any other class in the community will receive.

"We do not offer them charity for they do not want charity. What we offer them is that measure of relief which the circumstances of their case so fully warrant. And means will be found to enable credit to be extended to those who desire to engage in mixed farming.

"In this regard, the suggestion made a few weeks ago by Mr. E. W. Beatty, the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is to be commended.

"A private organization having as shareholders the transportation companies, banks, industrial enterprises, insurance and mortgage corporations, with a reasonable capital used as a revolving loan fund, will meet the necessities of the situation. A class of business will be transacted in which the banks cannot engage, and local supervision will insure a minimum of risk.

"In the United States where the loan capital was \$9,000,000 the losses of a similar organiza-

ORDERLY MARKETING OF WHEAT

(From page 3)

tion over a considerable period of time were but \$27,000.

"When through such joint effort, we shall have emerged from this unhappy state, there will yet remain the great problem of providing and maintaining broader markets for our products, both natural and fabricated.

"I have pledged ourselves to a policy of protection for Canadians in whatever legitimate role they may apply for it, and I have pledged ourselves to foster and develop our agricultural, live-stock and dairy interests.

"What great world markets then remain unexplored by us? I do not have to suggest the answer to you of the West, who for years have been turning inquiring eyes towards the Orient. There we have half a billion people to whom we should be selling our natural products, yes, and our fabricated products as well.

"We will, by all means in our power, strive to secure a great market in the Orient for your products, and I have no doubt but that we will succeed.

"It is purposeless to discuss the difficulties. You know many of them. And it is not in the public interest that I should now disclose the means by which we plan to overcome them. But I can tell you these plans are maturing, and we will not relax our efforts until they are in effective operation.

"Our minister to Japan, the Hon. H. H. Marler, is, I hope, at this very hour on his way to China to discuss with the government of that great country the purchase of millions of bushels of our wheat.

"Nor will the government hesitate, if necessary, to assist by providing credit facilities and by any other means in its power the establishment of so incalculably valuable a channel of trade.

"In passing, may I say that I do not think it is quite fair to blame the wheat pools for not having disposed of last year's crop when prices were high. In October, 1929, in its monthly commercial letter, one of the largest Canadian banks declared: "It will be contrary to the pres-

(Turn to page 30)

Why Denmark Leads the Way

The following is extracted from an article by the Secretary of the Danish Agricultural Council, in a special number of *The London Financial News*, devoted entirely to a review of Denmark:

The national trade mark, the "Lur-brand", which must be applied to all exported butter and bacon, and which is accepted in world markets as a brand of quality and purity, was first introduced by the co-operative creameries in 1900; and in a very short time this brand was used by almost all creameries. In 1906 and 1908 laws were passed making the use of the "Lur-brand" compulsory for all exported butter and bacon.

All bacon for export is produced in factories authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, who appoints veterinary surgeons to superintend all the work in the factory. These veterinary surgeons are present during all working hours and examine the pigs and all their organs both before and after slaughter. According to their classification they stamp the carcasses and label the packages of other edible parts.

According to British requirements, a special class, Cl. 1A, is made for the meat and offal of pigs; and the mark for this class is the red "Lur-brand" with the word "Danmark" and the registration of the bacon factory. This class comprises only such pigs as have been found by the veterinary surgeons to be entirely healthy and without a trace of tubercular deposit in the organs. No Danish bacon other than the "Lur-brand" Cl. 1A may be sent to Great Britain and Ireland. In order to encourage the production of standard bacon, all Danish bacon factories have agreed on certain rules as to the payment for pigs according to weight and classification; and these rules make it in the farmer's interest to deliver his pigs for killing when they have reached the desired standard weight. The Danish bacon factories have also drawn up, and the Minister of Agriculture has authorized, certain rules for the preparation and standardization of bacon. In or-

der to ascertain whether these rules are complied with, surprise inspections are arranged several times during the year.

No Danish butter may be exported from Denmark unless it is marked with the "Lur-brand". In order to obtain the right to use the "Lur-brand" all creameries producing butter for export must submit to Governmental control, and all the butter produced by these creameries must conform to certain conditions.

To ensure the proper application of these provisions, the Ministry of Agriculture has appointed a number of inspectors who undertake the control in the creameries, butter stores, and export harbors.

In addition to this the Government experimental creamery, and the dairy organizations are still at work trying to find new and better methods for the production of pure milk and for its conversion into butter.

Exporters of eggs must be authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, and have to keep books showing both the quantities received and how they have been disposed of, so that the inspectors may see that eggs are not kept back for a rise in price.

Eggs must be designated as either "fresh", "cold-stored", "shipped", "preserved", or "par-affined", and the designation must be marked on the packages. Second quality eggs must not be exported.

All "Fresh Danish Eggs" must be marked on the sheet with a red mark, "Danish", and must neither be preserved nor otherwise treated nor cold-stored.

INDEX FOR THE SCOOP SHOVEL

The index for the 1930 issues of *The Scoop Shovel* is now ready and will be sent to any of our readers who ask for it. Those who preserve their copies of *The Scoop Shovel* should get the index as it enables them to find any particular item they may want in the year's issues.



Chapter 13.

Does this beautiful building belong to a Co-operative Society? Gold and blue and crimson and green are colors of its glass windows. The pictures in the stained glass are of men digging, weavers at looms, bakers wielding rolling pins, butchers gripping knives, sculptors carving figures, coopers making barrels, druggists selling medicine, carpenters shaving wood, tailors displaying coats, grocers weighing spices, fish mongers vending eels, innkeepers pouring wine, and money-changers weighing gold and silver. The pictures are now (1931) about seven hundred years old. You may see them still in the cathedral of Chartres in France. And other pictures are of Christ, and Mary, and Paul, and St. Nicholas (Santa Claus) and St. Crispin, the shoemaker's friend. The pictures were gifts from the little Co-operative Societies of Feudal-Catholic days (700 years ago, remember) called **Gilds**. A Gild was a band of citizens who paid "gild" or "gold" money into a common fund for mutual aid, Gilds were groups of Tailors, Butchers, Grocers, Goldsmiths, etc., but not farmers and ploughmen for the village folk were too scattered amid hills and woods to form such associations. You see how the labour groups linked up with the churches, and the music of the organs and the chants of the robed priests told of the Kingdom of Heaven, and also sounded the joys and the sorrows of the craftsmen and traders of the cities.

An Apprentice

A boy of 10 or 12 years would be taken by his parents to (say) a Master carpenter, and made an Apprentice. Amid saws and hammers and shavings of oak wood, ash, beech, etc., he would work six or twelve years in a work-shop which was part of the Master's house. In this house he lodged, and sat at meals with the

Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

Author of "The Children's Book of Moral Lessons," "Conduct Stories," etc.

Master; and from the Master he got clothes. By Gild law, the Master might beat him for naughtiness, but not so much as to draw blood. The lad might, in dislike, run away, as, in the Old Legend, Dick Whittington ran away; but, hearing the clang of the bells of Bow Church, — "Turn again, Whittington, Lord Mayor of London!" — he went back to his Master the Draper (Mercer), and served in the shop, and stroked the famous cat, and married the Master's daughter. Wild and boisterous were apprentices oft; and the rattle of stones or thwack of cudgels in their street fights might set a town in uproar. The young carpenter

leagued as "Companions" (that is, Eaters of Bread Together), knowing one another by secret signs, helping one another to find work, etc., and perhaps fighting journeymen who did not belong to the Companionship! Each Gild had a Master, who was chosen from among the Journeymen by ballot. For instance, in one city, each member of the Gild would draw from a bag a ball of wax, and he who drew out a ball marked with the words "Jesus, Marie", would be hailed as Master. A Gild would own land, and houses, and pay out money to aid its sick members, or for funerals, or for pictures in church windows, or for marriage dowries for girls, or for bells in belfries, etc. Such business called for meetings, and meetings were held in a Gild Hall; and many an ancient city in Western Europe has a grand old Gild Hall. It is easy to understand that Gildsmen rose to power in cities, and became Magistrates and Mayors, and shaped the government. Certain rich Paris Gilds had the right to choose bearers who would carry a King, or Queen, or Pope's Messenger, under a blue canopy through the gates by which the city was entered.

But, of course, carrying ladies under blue canopies was not the chief business of a Gild. Its business was economic, that is, planning for craft and trade.

"I swear", said a journeyman, when he joined a new Gild, and laid his hand on a book of the Gospels and its colored pictures, and promised to obey the Gild rules; and indeed, the rules were strict, and Masters and Officers of the society went about with sharp eyes. No member must make bad goods, and "goods" must be truly "good", and fish must be fresh, and meat unstinking, and chairs strong to sit on, and cloth fit to wear, and knives sharp for cutting, and so on. An

(Turn to page 27)



A Shoemaker and his Apprentice

would take rank as a worker, serving for food, etc., and a little money, by the "jour" or day, as a Journey-man, staying with the old Master; or, with comrades, tramping from town to town and lodging in the same chamber with his mates ("Comrade" means a mate in a room with others).

Wanderers

Such wanderers would be only those who were busy in building, etc., or, in France, wandering journeymen would be

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CO-OPERATION---SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JANUARY, 1931

WHAT THE GRAIN EXCHANGE IS FOR

It is reported that the American wheat speculator finding his occupation at home gone, is turning his eyes northward and that the recently reported purchase of a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange by a well-known Chicago operator is only the beginning of what may prove an invasion. For a brisk speculative trading, of course, the more the merrier, but as it is proposed to increase the regulation of grain exchanges in the United States it may be well for us to give some attention to this desire to transfer speculative operations to Winnipeg.

Theoretically, at least, the function of the speculator is to carry the risk involved in getting the grain from the producer to the consumer, in other words, to furnish insurance for the trader. Originally the speculator was a kind of professional investor in chances; it was a personal business. Today, however, it has become a business of organizing every element in the community which is ready to take a chance of getting something for nothing. Speculation in grain has become the excitement of rich and poor, old and young, men and women—"tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor." In the close season for race track gambling the grain exchange offers facilities for any kind of a thrill.

And for what purpose? A friend of the grain trade, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Ronw Moelwyn-Hughes, has written a book with the suggestive title "Cheap Bread" and in it he candidly says:

"If the gambler loses either the farmer or the consumer gains; if the gambler wins he takes a fortuitous gain which those who handle the grain have been prepared to forego to ensure the stability of their transactions. On the whole the gambler must always lose."

"On the whole the gambler must always lose" and then "either the farmer or the consumer gains." That's why, apparently, the U.S. gamblers are prepared to pay \$12,600 for a seat on the Winnipeg exchange. Pure philanthropy—an irresistible urging of the spirit to help the farmer and the consumer.

But Mr. Moelwyn-Hughes also says:

"It is true that the grain exchanges do not protect the British farmer (he is writing for English readers) against world movement in price. To do so is no part of the functions of organizations whose major concern and the standard of whose success is the purchase of cheap wheat."

And so the farmer doesn't really gain: the function of grain exchanges is to supply cheap wheat. And Mr. Moelwyn-Hughes supports grain exchanges and competitive trading because they

make possible "cheap bread." The consumer gets all the gain in the end, if he only knew it.

Well, that's straight-forward and candid; we know where Mr. Moelwyn-Hughes stands, but if he is right then grain exchanges are of no earthly value to the farmers, which is just what the farmers have suspected for a long time. Why not get at the facts by legislative control of the exchanges in such a manner that the truth about their operations may be ascertained. The government of the United States is now quite certain that it was necessary to regulate the exchanges; we should not delay similar regulation in Canada.

ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL TRADE

At a recent meeting of the agricultural section of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations at which 25 countries were represented, the dumping of wheat was denounced and its prevention urged by the allocation of national quotas of export as in the case of sugar exports.

The case of sugar is worth noting. In the eighties of last century the governments of sugar producing countries in Europe stimulated the production of sugar by bounties and the markets of sugar importing countries were flooded by supplies at prices much below the cost of production. Conference after conference was held for the purpose of curtailing or stopping the export of bounty-fed sugar, and ultimately at the beginning of the century an international agreement on the matter was reached. The principle has since been upheld; sugar producing countries in Europe now agree upon quotas of exports, arranged by a cartel of the producers.

It is such a system that is now being urged with regard to wheat, the object, of course, being to protect each nation's agriculture by limiting competition and thus preventing the forcing down of prices to the point of serious disadvantage to the home production. Once again it is a case of endeavoring to secure a fair price for the home producer and sustain a standard of living for the agricultural population.

It is plain the nations of Europe do not intend to leave their agriculture at the mercy of unrestricted foreign competition. They do not wish to stop imports—they wish to stop competition of an injurious character. They are afraid of wheat imported at a price at which it is impossible for their farmers to produce it. They want international regulation of the grain trade.

We have referred on previous occasions to this movement for an internationally regulated trade

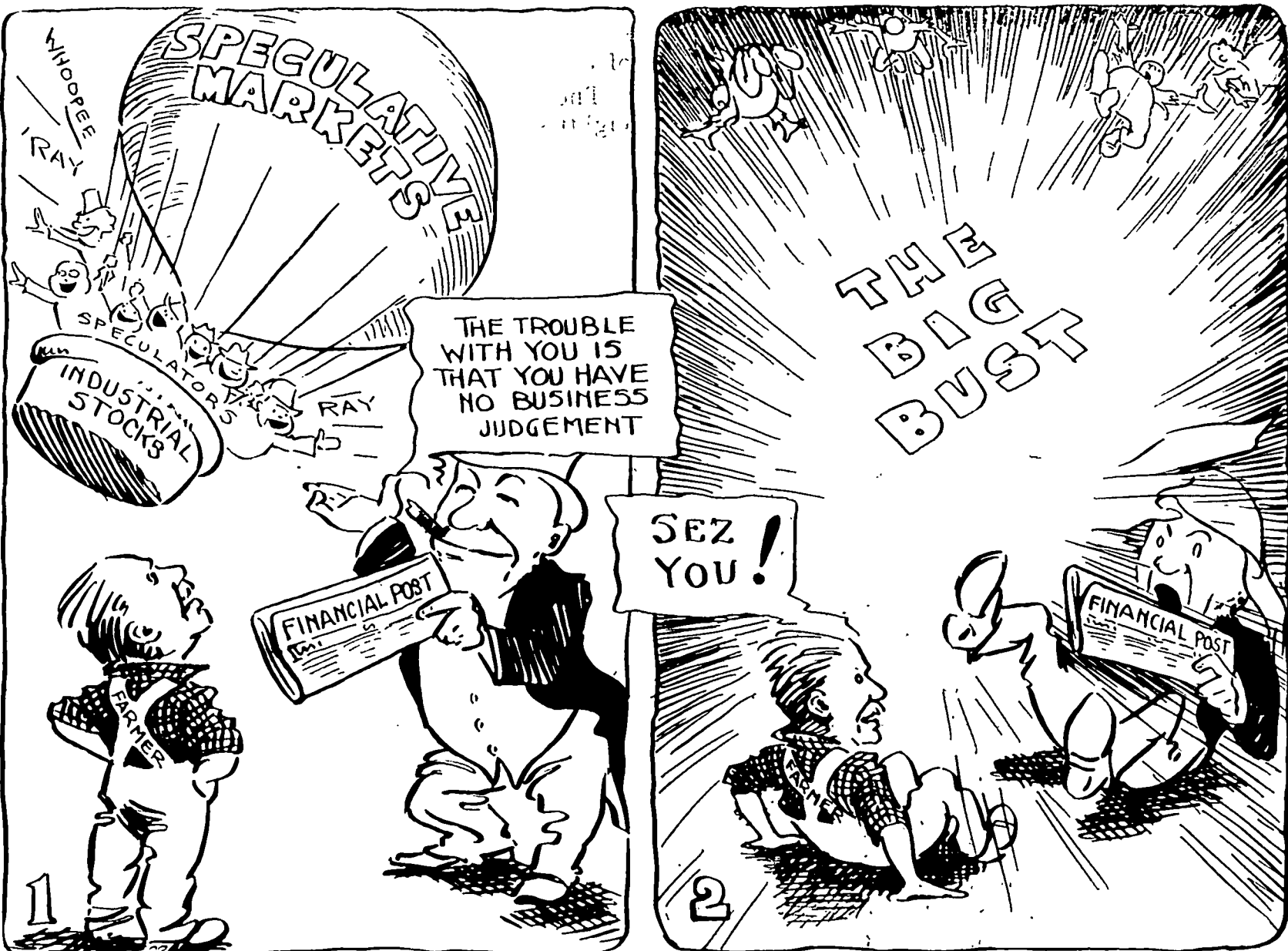
in grain and it is important to western Canada that our interest in these negotiations be not neglected. International regulation would inevitably necessitate group and not individual trading and the question of the character of the group for the conduct of Canadian exports is a vital one for the western farmer. When the producer has not the power to control the marketing of his produce, it is not the consumer who gains but the middleman. This is true even in competitive trading, but the middleman, given a monopoly of the trading under international regulation, would be in a position to make enormous gains at the expense of the producer.

There is thus in this demand for international regulation of the trade in grain a very strong reason for the organization of Canadian export under producer control, and as it would need to be full and complete control, the only kind of organization that would adequately meet the requirements would be the proposed one hundred per cent. pool by legislation.

The march of events is forcing this solution of the marketing problem upon us. We must either keep up with the procession in the countries which are our customers and fall in line with the efforts that are being made to rationalize international trading, or we will be left in a position that will mean the positive ruin of western agriculture.

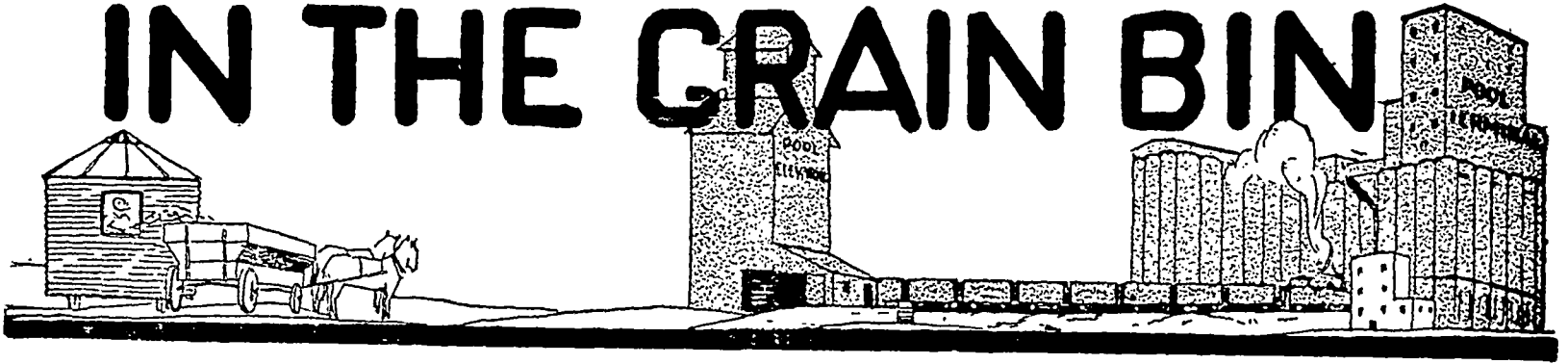
A RECORD FOR 2,500 YEARS

It is being pointed out that the price of wheat on the Liverpool market has gone below the lowest recorded since steady records have been kept, that is, over 300 years. That's bad, but it isn't the worst. The fact is the price has gone below the recorded price of the last two thousand years, or thereabouts. As nearly as can be computed in modern money equivalent the price of wheat in Rome about A.D. 300 was around 90 cents a bushel. Four hundred years before that it was about 60 cents a bushel and one has to go back to about 500 B.C. to find wheat as low as 50 cents a bushel. In the days when knights were bold and chivalry was in flower the farmer was getting, in the equivalent of modern money, from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel for his wheat and he kept on getting around that figure down the centuries until the new world came in to upset the balance of the old. Now when it is costing the new world as much as the old to produce a bushel of wheat it is going to be some job to restore the old balance. But in forcing the price to a low record for two thousand years, the competitive system has accomplished something quite different to what it expected; it is compelling the world to recognize the fact that competition is not invariably a good thing and that it is possible to degrade a necessary part of national economic life to secure a fleeting advantage of cheapness.



In his speech at Regina Mr. Bennett referred to the enormous losses in industrial stocks as well as the losses in wheat. The Financial Post, which loses no opportunity to slam the Wheat Pool, conveniently forgets the voluminous advice it handed out to inquirers to buy industrial stocks.

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

SEED SERVICE IN POOL ELEVATORS

It may be a little early to start talking about seeding, with below zero weather outside and grain prices on about the same level, viz. zero. We can appreciate that many members do not see a very pleasant prospect ahead, especially with the advice that is being continually given for reduced acreage as an antidote for the present condition of depressed prices, which are undoubtedly below production costs. The fact remains, however, that no matter what the price of grain will be, most of the farmers in Western Canada must sow a certain acreage in order to continue on the land.

In times of stress such as we are now passing through, economic operation must be undertaken to produce grain at the lowest possible cost if it must be sold anywhere near the present levels. Many statements have been made as to the actual cost of producing a bushel of wheat, but the elements enter into this to such an extent that I think I am safe in saying that any figures compiled can only cover one season's operations.

One safe bet, however, can be always made and that is that the farmer who sows good seed on properly prepared land will reap more per acre in the same district than the man who sows impure seed on land that is not sufficiently cultivated.

This article is not a lecture on better farming methods, as the writer is not a farmer and knows very little about it, but he does know that "As you sow so shall you reap" and if mixed grain is sown, mixed grain will grow, and if you sow grain with a certain percentage of wild oats in it a larger percentage of wild oats will be produced; also that it costs just as much to sow, reap and harvest a dirty crop as it does a clean one, and that the revenue derived from a clean and pure crop will return to you many more dollars than that derived from inferior grade or that containing a lot of wild oats and seeds.

Consult the Elevator Man

We have a line of country elevators in Manitoba owned and operated by Pool members second to none in the world,—we say this without fear of contradiction,—and if full advantage is taken of the facilities offered by these it will undoubtedly assist many members in sowing better seed. At most points the latest thing in cleaning machinery has been installed, but being only one machine it may not be possible to clean all classes of grain. It is the finest, however, that has yet been discovered as a general purpose machine, and if it will not clean the grain you anticipate sowing for seed,

ten chances to one you are contemplating sowing a mixture that will not be profitable to you. If you will take a sample of your grain to the elevator the operator will in all probability be able to tell you if he can make a good enough job to make it suitable for seeding. If he cannot he may have some grain in the elevator of the same variety that will serve your purpose much better, and he will exchange grain with you, charging you only any difference there may be in grade and dockage. Please understand, however, that if an exchange is made it must be the same kind of grain and variety insofar as wheat is concerned. That is, Red Spring wheat must be exchanged for Red Spring and Durum wheat for Durum wheat. The reason for this is that values of Red Spring and Durum may vary considerably when final payments are made, which may be detrimental to either the grower or the association. The same condition prevails as to the different grains; oats must be exchanged for oats, barley for barley and so on, so that there will be no confusion and it will be equitable for all when final values are established.

We feel that if full advantage is taken of the facilities at the disposal of the members that many economies may be effected and a better appreciation of Manitoba Pool Elevators will be enjoyed by all.

D. A. Kane

MEETINGS

During the next two weeks a series of meetings are being held at pivotal points throughout the province. These will be conducted by Mr. Burnell and Mr. Bredt.

Matters of great interest to all members and employees will be discussed. It will be advisable for the majority of operators to be present at one or more of these meetings. We would ask as many as possible to be in attendance.

Permission will no doubt be readily given by your board of directors to close the elevator during the time the meeting is being held should the one you wish to attend be called for the afternoon.

These pivotal meetings will in all probability be followed by a series of meetings to be held by the fieldmen or some representative from head office.

We would ask the operators to attend all meetings possible and give us a full report of their impression, gained therefrom, writing us fully in this connection just as soon as possible after the meeting.

Listen to the radio announcements and read carefully your notices of these meetings.

REBELS and REFORMERS

TARAS CHEVCHENKO—THE "BOBBY BURNS" OF UKRAINE

By A. J. Hunter

In the year 1814 there was born in a village of Ukraine not far from Kiev, a child destined to a strange and eventful life. It was in those far away days of serfdom in Russia, when a mass of the people were in a condition of practical slavery.

Three days or more of every week the serfs must labor without wages in their master's fields. The women too, must work as much as their masters demanded. What was left of the week was granted them to earn the living of their families. But there was worse than this often. Their lives and the honor of their women were at the mercy of their lords, who could sell them, or gamble them away at cards, or do with them according to their pleasure.

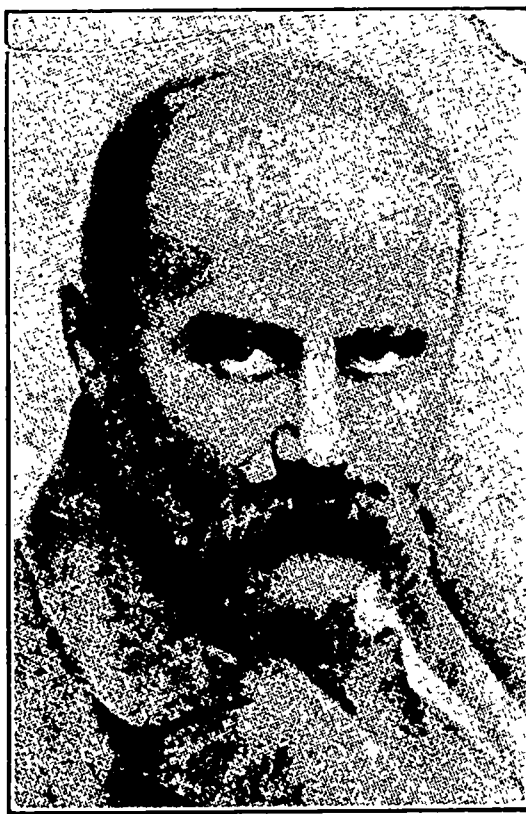
Into such a home of serfdom was Taras Chevchenko born. He was a strange and dreamy child. When he was seven years of age his mother died. His father was left with six children, and thought to improve matters by marrying a widow with three. This made things no better for little Taras, for his stepmother hated him.

Taras' father was apparently a man of some higher aspirations. He taught his son to read. Their lord, a young nobleman, tried to train the boy for various occupations but found him hopeless. He could do nothing but scribble and make pictures. However, a period he spent as assistant to a village priest helped by giving him a knowledge of the Bible that influenced greatly the future course of his thought.

Finally his master took him to Petersburg, and apprenticed him to a decorator. At nights, after his house painting and paint mixing tasks were done he found time to practise higher varieties of the painting art.

One night a famous man came upon a ragged boy sitting on a pail, in the Royal Gardens, in the moonlight drawing a picture of a statue there. The lad was in-

troduced to some of the great men of the capital. This was the beginning of a period of good fortune. His genius was recognized. A noted painter painted a picture that was raffled off for sufficient money to purchase the boy's freedom, and he was entered as a student in the Academy. Now for Chevchenko, at this time twenty-four years of age, there followed a few years of freedom and happiness. He met on terms of intimate friendship the most



TARAS CHEVCHENKO

famous people in the Russian capital, scientists, artists, generals and nobles. How all this reminds us of Burn's short and glorious days at the Scottish capital, Edinburgh.

For a while he was happy in his painting and a brilliant career seemed to be awaiting him. But strange forces were working within him. Ukraine was calling. He heard the voices of its hills and rivers and prairies. There were echoes of its peasant folk songs and the memories of the suffering of the serfs.

Yet while he was living his happy life, in the Russian capital he had access to some of the

world's great literature in Russian and Polish translations. Among the writers who influenced him deeply were Byron, Scott and Shakespeare.

In the peasant language of the Ukraine, Chevchenko began to write his verses. He called his first book of poems the "Kobzar" after the name of the wandering minstrels of the Ukraine, who played an instrument something like a mandolin.

The "Kobzar" appeared in 1840. Great Russian critics sneered at it, as being in the swineherd's language, but it went through Ukraine like a prairie fire. A downtrodden people knew that they had found a spokesman.

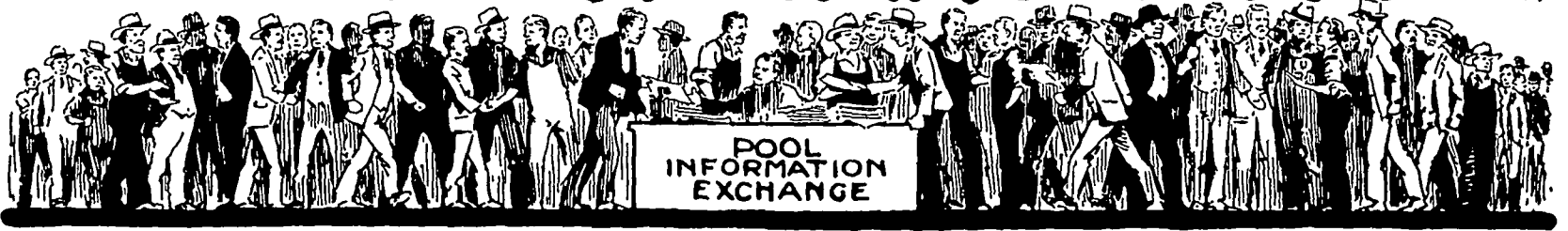
In 1845 Chevchenko was graduated from the Imperial Academy of Arts at Petersburg. Shortly after he travelled to Ukraine. If he did not know before that he was famous he learned it now. His journey was a triumphal march. Everywhere he was honored and feasted.

At Kiev, the great old capital city of Ukraine, the real mother city of Russian civilization, there was a little group of dreamers and patriots. It included Kulish, who translated the Bible into the Ukrainian language and other men with names famous among the Ukrainians. This little group were desirous of gaining freedom for the serfs, of improving the condition of the people, and of bringing in a liberal system of government. In fact they wished to make a United States of all the Slavonic people based on the pattern of the United States of America. In the goodness and simplicity of their hearts they even thought that the Czar might be impressed by the sweet reasonableness of their ideas.

For awhile they worked and planned together. But the tone of Chevchenko's poetry began to alarm the officials of the autocracy. No Hebrew prophet ever rebuked the sins of the chosen

(Turn to page 17)

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

Railway traffic shows a decline of 380,000 carloads, or 10.8 per cent. in the past year, as compared with 1929.

"The commercial slump which today oppresses the business world," says Lord D'Abernon (a leading British financial expert) "is the stupidest and most gratuitous in history. The means of payment provided by currency and credit have fallen so short of the amount required by increased production, that a general fall in prices has ensued. The gold standard which was adopted with a view to obtaining stability of price, has failed in its main function."

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool rural relief fund has received in cash \$4,500 and a considerable quantity of clothing. This is being distributed to distressed families in the country, and so far the needs of over 850 children have been met.

Twenty billion bushels of wheat options were dealt in on the U.S. grain markets in 1929.

After providing for cost of management, making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, the profits of the Royal Bank of Canada for the year ending Nov. 29, 1930, were \$6,572,627. This compares with \$7,145,137 a year ago.

We have now had copies printed of the reply to the "Gampell" lectures, issued by the grain trade. Any member may obtain a copy of the same by writing to this office.

A tentative plan of over 200 meetings has been arranged for the balance of the winter. Mr. Burnell and Mr. Bredt each have twelve meetings for the latter part of this month at central points. The other meetings will be taken by the fieldmen and Secretary. At those meetings already held it is quite evident there is a growing feeling for a 100% Pool. At only a few has any vote been called for and then it was practically unanimous. There is also a strong feeling to have legislation regulating grain exchanges somewhat along the same lines as that in the United States.

During the calendar year just passed the Pool Secretary attended 59 country meetings, with an attendance of 5,318, or an average of 90 per meeting.

The Pool's share of the Canadian wheat carry-over has been less each year than its share of total deliveries. The average Pool carryover for the five-year period as at July 31st, 1930, was 43%, and the trade's average was 56%.

Commencing next month, Canada will have to compete with Argentina once more in the world market. The South American country is now reaping a wheat crop which has been estimated at 271,000,000 bushels, or more than double the 1929 crop.

The annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce shows a profit, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, of \$5,378,000. It paid its stockholders 12% interest with a bonus of 1%.

To pay \$100.00 interest in 1926, it took 169 bushels of 3 C.W. barley. In 1930 it required 526 bushels to pay the same amount of interest.

Mr. A. Legge, Chairman of the U.S. Federal Farm Board says: "Those (grain) exchange rules and regulations are all built up by the traders themselves, they are not in the interests of either the producers or the consumers; they cannot be, and they can change them every day at their will." Mr. Legge strongly advocates the further regulation of trading in grain exchanges.

"When the average of all prices declines this can only be explained by an under-supply of that in which prices are expressed, i.e., money, and it would seem that if the effective supply of money is kept in the right relation to production of commodities the phenomenon of a declining average price level will not occur."—C. E. Neil, Vice President, Royal Bank of Canada.

"At home there has been much discussion regarding credits extended by the banks to the Wheat Pools. You should be informed that, while such loans run into substantial figures, they are on an unquestionably safe basis, being secured not only by grain, but by Government guarantees that effectually preclude the possibility of loss to the lending banks."—M. W. Wilson, General Manager, Royal Bank of Canada.

CO-OPS IN RUSSIA

New decrees entailing alterations in the constitutions of the three Chief Co-operative Movements in Soviet Russia, the Agricultural, the Productive and the Distributive, have recently been issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. The decrees, which are signed by M. Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee, and by A. Yenukidze, Secretary of the Central Executive Committee, enjoin the exclusion of "Kulaks" (rich peasants) and other disfranchised elements in the villages and towns from membership of Co-operative Societies. Exceptions are made for families, who include loyal supporters of the Soviet regime, such as Red-Army men, and men of the Red Fleet, as well as village school teachers and agricultural experts, provided they accept full responsibility for their families. Former artisans, small shop-keepers,

GERMAN CO-OPERATORS DEMAND ANNULMENT OF BREAD ACT

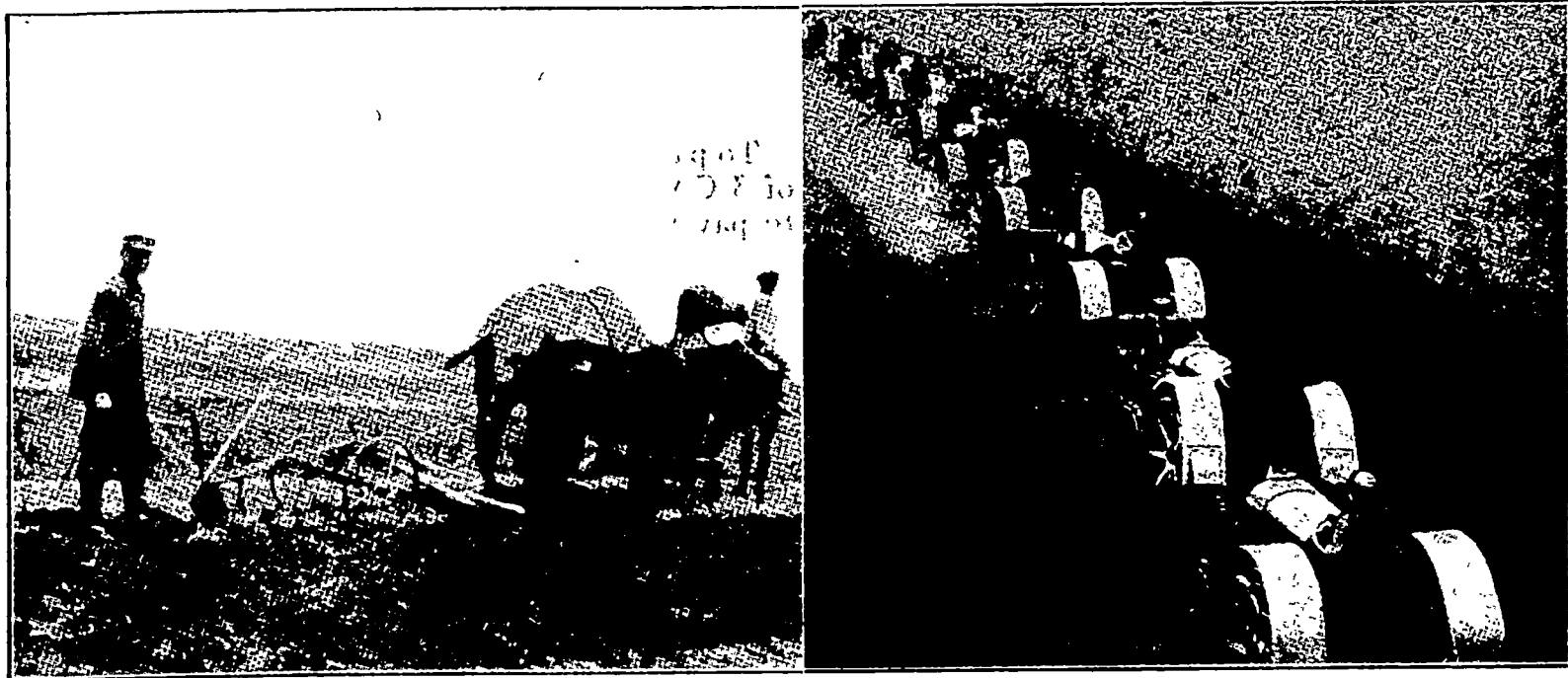
The annulment of the recently amended Bread Act is demanded by Mr. Hugo Bastlein, Director of the Central Union of German Consumers' Societies, Hamburg, in the issue of the "Konsumgenossenschaftliche Rundschau" for the 13th of December.

From the point of view of the consumer, Mr. Bastlein points out, the Bread Act in its present form must be condemned as likely to raise the price of bread as well as to lower its quality. The clause making 60 per cent. milled rye flour the only flour that can be legally used for mixing naturally tends to increase the price of flour, because 60 per cent. milled rye flour is more costly than 75 per cent. Moreover, the farmer cannot dispose of his larger output of bran, which the 60 per cent. milled flour leaves, and is forced to add to 2 to 3 marks on

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

S.C.W.S. and Co-operative Banana Producers Break Down a Monopoly

The value of direct trading relations between Co-operative Organizations of producers and consumers has just been strikingly demonstrated in Scotland. According to an official statement issued by the S.C.W.S. to its affiliated Societies, the S.C.W.S. will in future obtain all its supplies of bananas from the Jamaican Producers' Marketing Company, a Co-operative Organization. Hitherto the banana trade between the West Indies and Great Britain has been virtually monopolized by the firm of Elders and Fyffes, from which the S.C.W.S. for 25 years has purchased its supplies. Last year, however, the S.C.W.S., on being informed by Elders and Fyffes that they could not supply the increased quantities it re-



THE OLD AND NEW WAY IN RUSSIA

and other small traders and producers, who are deprived of the Soviet franchise, may be admitted as passive members of Co-operative Societies, if the local authorities give their permission. The three chief Co-operative Organizations, the Union of Unions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, the All-Russian Union of Productive Co-operative Societies, and "Centrosoyus" are instructed to make within one month the necessary alterations in their constitutions to give effect to these decrees.

—I.C.A. News Service.

each sack of rye flour. The quality of the bread, even without the potato flour and mixture, is not so good as either pure wheat bread or pure rye bread made out of 75 per cent. milled rye. In addition, the Bread Act also forbids any new bakery to sell fancy bread, thus creating a monopoly that cannot but result in a rise of the price of this type of bread. Another clause, which will probably increase the cost of bread by adding to transport expenses, prohibits the distribution of bread before 7 a.m.

—I.C.A. News Service.

quired, opened up direct trading relations with the Jamaica Producers' Marketing Company. Elders and Fyffes thereupon objected, and although they could not meet the S.C.W.S. demands in full, insisted that the S.C.W.S. cease trading with the Jamaica Producers, and threatened to withhold supplies altogether. The S.C.W.S., refusing to be dictated to, transferred its custom to the growers' Co-operative Organization, and its action is being enthusiastically supported by its constituent societies.

—I.C.A. News Service.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman
F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
Thos. Wood.

H. C. Grant.

IN PRAISE OF COMPETITION

We do not hear quite so often now-a-days the old saying that "competition is the life of trade." Instead, nearly everyone who from the platform or through the press, endeavours to suggest a remedy for the present depressed condition of things says that whole-hearted co-operation is essential to re-adjustment. There is need today for both competition and co-operation. We need competition even among co-operators and co-operatives. Not competition between two co-operatives rendering similar service in the same field, or that kind of competition in which one hopes to profit by making it impossible for the other fellow to live, but a kind of competition in which even those who do not win prizes nevertheless benefit. We want competition between individual co-operators to see who can be the most loyal to the co-operative associations to which they belong and who can do the most to promote their success. We want competition between co-operatives to see which can be of the greatest service to their members, which can operate the most efficiently and economically, which can show the best results and the largest increase in membership.

WHAT IS MY SCORE?

We have seen in various magazines questionnaires in which people are asked to submit themselves to examinations to determine their own standing in various capacities. Husbands for instance have been invited to give themselves marks as to certain habits and characteristics and then add them up and see how far they fall short of being 100 per cent. husbands. We co-operators might with profit apply a similar test to ourselves and ask ourselves questions, something like this:

(1) Am I a member of all the co-operative associations marketing or selling the commodities that I produce or consume? Maximum points 20. My score.....

(2) Do I do every dollar's worth of business I possibly can through co-operative channels? Maximum points 20. My score.....

(3) Have I subscribed and paid for as much stock in each of these associations as I can afford? Maximum points 10. My score.....

(4) Do I take every possible care that the produce I sell co-operatively is the best I can produce? Maximum points 10. My score.....

(5) Do I attend every co-operative meeting held in my district and take a real interest in the proceedings? Maximum points 10. My score.....

(6) Do I make use of every opportunity to speak a good word for the co-operatives and try to get new members and patrons? Maximum points 10. My score.....

(7) Do I always serve my co-operative associations to the best of my ability in any capacity to which I may be elected? Maximum points 10. My score.....

(8) Do I take the trouble to ascertain the true facts from responsible officers of the co-operatives instead of believing rumors and criticisms of outsiders? Maximum points 10. My score.....

Total possible points 100. My score.....

Let us each take a quiet half hour one evening and conscientiously award ourselves the proper number of marks for each of these tests. There is no need to tell anyone what our score is, but those of us who fall short of 100 per cent. can resolve to improve our standing from now on. There is really nothing to prevent us all being 100 per cent. co-operators, and when we are, all our co-operatives will be bigger and better and give us much better service.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVIES

With the object of combining entertainment with education, and thus spread a knowledge of co-operation in Manitoba, The Co-operative Marketing Board has purchased a motion picture machine and a number of films, which will be used at rural gatherings throughout the province. The machine is of the most up-to-date portable type and can be operated in any kind of building, with power supplied either from an electric lighting system or if need be from an ordinary car battery. For the present, the equipment has been loaned to the Manitoba Co-operative Conference, which is arranging a series of meetings at which the films will be shown and addresses delivered by well-known co-operators. It is hoped that the local committees and boards will assist in making these meetings a success by doing everything possible to ensure a large attendance.

The success of any co-operative venture depends upon the character, the honesty and good faith of every professed co-operator taking part therein.

"The co-operative plan," said Theodore Roosevelt, "is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out.....It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan."

A Boy's Travels in Foreign Lands

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

LUCKNOW

I believe I could write a good-sized volume of hunting trips. Short jumps from a day's sport a few miles from barracks where various kinds of deer and antelope, wild cats and foxes, jackals, the beautiful peafowl and innumerable varieties of feathered game could be secured, almost at your door. There were trips which we organized several weeks ahead that took us into the jungle where we would probably not see another white man except those of our party for several weeks, and where every day would mean excitement and a new specimen for our collection. But perhaps some of the more material things will interest you.

My first visits to any places of real historical interest to me were the cities of Lucknow and Cawnpore. I had been taught at school, and had read considerably of the gallant and heroic men who had apparently accomplished the impossible in subduing a horde of overwhelming numbers of mutineers, but at a terrible cost of human life and untold privation and suffering. I had read of "Jessie's Dream" and had listened to the strains of "The Campbells are coming," but it was not until I had spent a day within the ruins of the old residency and had listened to one of the then few remaining survivors tell the

whole story that I came to realize just what true, undaunted courage meant.

Ruins of Lucknow

Nothing now stands but the battle-scarred walls, on the exterior of which it is hard to find a place as large as a playing card where you could not find a bullet hole. The old embankments that were thrown up to take the place of walls

as they were blown down are grass and vine covered, but it does not require a great deal of imagination to realize the terrible nightmare through which these gallant men and women struggled during five months of Indian summer heat.



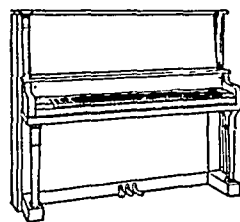
"Jessie's Dream"

There was a force of about six-
(Turn to page 26)

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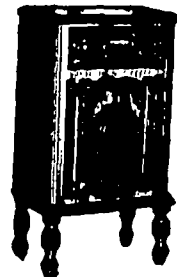
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1 cup butter; 2 cups sugar; 3½ cups Purity Flour; 2 eggs; 2 teaspoons baking powder; flavoring; 1 cup nuts and raisins chopped (optional)



Make the dough in a roll and keep it overnight in the ice box or a cool place. Slice thinly and bake in a quick oven.

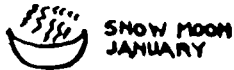
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THE WORLD'S DOLLS

These are funny looking dolls aren't they? I wonder how many of our little Manitoba girls who are playing with their dolls these days ever saw the dolls that Norwegian girls play with.



Greta and Karl

Let's look at the little boy and see what he is like. His name is Karl. He has lovely fair hair and blue eyes; his trousers are very wide and they come right up to his neck and are held on by shoulder straps. He wears a fine embroidered coat and things around his ankles that look like embroidered leggings. A wide brimmed hat completes his outfit. How would you like to have Karl to play with for a while?

Now let's take a look at the little girl. Doesn't she look pretty? Shall we call her Greta? She wears a colored scarf with lots of red in it on her head—a pretty white blouse with big full sleeves, a tight little laced bodice,

a long full red skirt—and look at her lovely embroidered apron! Her shoes are different to your dolly's—they are turned up at the toes.

Many little Norwegian girls have dolls just like Karl and Greta. Other little girls whose daddies can't buy dolls like these, play with wooden dolls that their daddies or brothers carve out of wood. Their mothers sew and embroider all the clothes for them — so that these home-made wooden dolls make many little girls just as happy as fine dolls like Karl and Greta would.

Next month we will be looking up dolls from some other land. Maybe you would like to see what Japanese or Egyptian girls' dolls look like!

SIGN LANGUAGE



What do you know of sign language? See how long a list you can make of the signs that we all use every day to represent words, for instance—nodding the head for yes and no, beckoning with the hands to mean come, go, hurry, hush, stop, look, etc.

WHERE THINGS COME FROM

Pepper: What is pepper anyway? There aren't very many boys and girls in Canada who don't use pepper at least once a day—yet I wonder if any of them ever wondered just where the pepper they like to put on their meat and potatoes came from. When you look at pepper real closely it looks more like finely ground dirt than anything and yet it really is the dried powdered fruit of a climbing

shrub. This small climbing shrub grows in Borneo, Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula, Siam and the West Indies.

The fruit from which we get our pepper grows on a spike-like stem and when white pepper is wanted they allow the fruit to ripen.

So the next time you are sprinkling pepper on your dinner plate—try and think that you are flavoring your food with a powdered fruit.

A Did you ever wonder how we got all the symbols that we use for our alphabet? Really when you look at each letter they are very funny looking things. Every letter has an interesting story attached to it. Each month we will tell you how these different symbols originated; we start with the first letter "A".



"A" or "AH" was the sound that the ox

made so the people tried to represent the letter by drawing the outline of an ox. This gradually modified until they were representing the letter by the shape of the head; then through rapid writing it modified until we have it as we write it today. The accompanying drawing shows just how it developed.

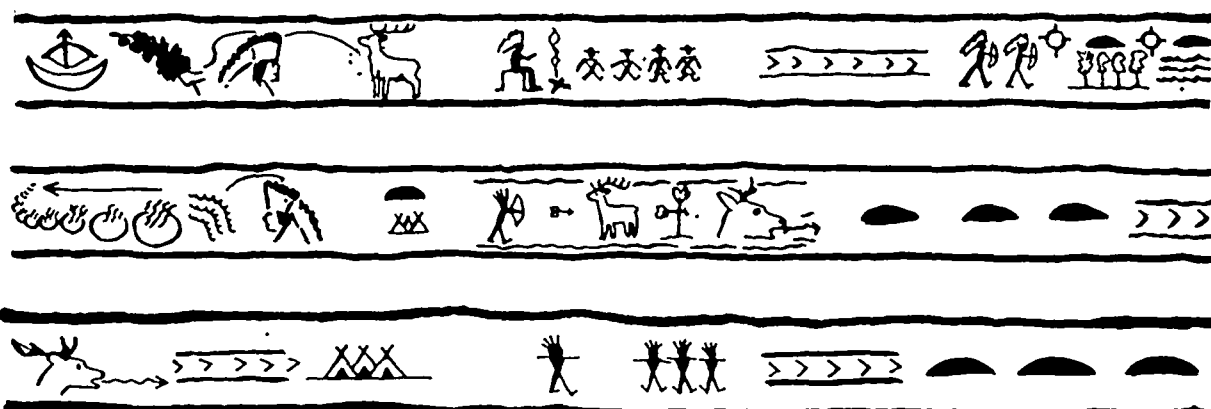
PRIZES FOR PICTOGRAPHS

"Pictographs"—that is an odd word! What does it mean? Well, long ago the fathers of our fathers didn't know their A, B, C's. They didn't know anything about letters at all. So they put down their ideas in pictures. I guess that some of their pictures were a bit crude, but they did the job!

You may read about all this in Kipling's "Just So Stories" and in Longfellow's "Hiawatha" and in the new Shan-a-mac booklet "Follow the Trail."

Have you got your copy of "Follow the Trail" yet? If you

(Continued on next page)



Shan-a-craft---Things to Learn and Do

So many boys and girls wonder in the winter time what to do with their time. Here are a few suggestions that should keep them busy for a few weeks at least:

Outdoors:

See how many different kinds of tracks you can find in the snow. Study these carefully and see if you can name the animals that made them. If you can't identify them make a drawing of them and send it in to us.

Find out how many birds you have in your community at this time of the year. Take a census and try and learn to pick out their characteristic features so that you can spot them immediately. What do they feed on? How do they find shelter?

Play the game "On the Trail" as the Shan-a-macs did. This is outlined on pages 26 and 28 of the second Indian booklet "Follow the Trail."

See if you can find any cocoons.

Indoors:

Make your bow and arrow target. Full instructions as to size, material, etc., are given on page 26 of "Follow the Trail."

Take time to make your Shan-a-mac belt. Be sure that you do this carefully and well as you will need a good one when you join the Shan-a-mac tribe.

Study the picture writing symbols that the Indians used many years ago. See how many of these you can use and memorize.

Write a short story of your own,

using the Indian picture writing symbols and send it to us. A prize will be given to the best one and the story itself will be printed in picture-writing in The Scoop Shovel. A chart of these symbols is on page 60 of the booklet.

Play indoor Shan-a-mac games. Learn to make knots and ties.

Read stories of Togetherness and Boy's Travels in the Scoop Shovel.

KNOTS AND TIES

Each month from now on this space will be devoted to the study of knots and ties. We want all the boys and girls to try and learn how to make these knots and see if they can remember the names of each one of them.

Farm boys and girls especially should have a lot of fun trying these out when it is so necessary for them to use them almost every day.

Fig. I: This is what is called an "Overhand" knot and is used at the end of ropes to prevent unravelling and unreeving. It is a very important knot as it is used at the commencement of so many more complicated ones.

Fig. II.—Shows you a "Figure of Eight" knot. This is also used at the ends of ropes to prevent unreeving but it makes a much larger knob than the overhand knot.

Fig. III.—The "Reef" knot, just a little more difficult to make

but you start by first using an overhand knot as in figure I., The end "a" is taken over the end "b" and then is taken through the loop or through the "bight"

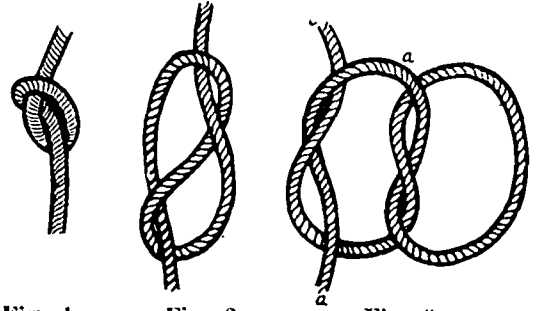


Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

as sailors would say. If the end "a" were taken under the end "b" a "Granny" knot would be formed. These knots are used by sailors in tying the reef-points of a sail. These would be ideal knots for boys and girls to use when they are tying up their horses or their calves when they get real stubborn. You would be sure that they were safely tied!

See how long it takes you to make these knots and to make them without looking at the instructions!

PICTOGRAPHS

(Continued from Page 14)

haven't, just write in to Meri-kachak.—On page 60 you will see a list of pictographs—symbols used by the Indians for picture writing. By using them you can read the picture-writing shown here.

Now see if you can tell a story in the same way—in picture-writing. Send in your efforts, and for the four best the Big Chief will give a token that you will be glad to get.

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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

VOLUME AND PRICES 1930

Our marketing report confirms the value of an efficient co-operative marketing service, to a greater degree possibly than ever before in its history. Net returns to producers show an average decline of approximately 10% for the season. But net returns to our shippers should prove satisfactory considering the decidedly bearish tone of the Canadian market about the commencement of our country loading dates.

Final payments were forwarded from head office for all dressed poultry about January 15, 1931.

	1930	1929	1928
Pounds marketed	1,207,183	1,567,733	1,227,504
Carloads	72	94	73
Shipping points	120	115	104

Prices net to producers according to grade:

	1930	1929	1928
Special Turkeys	24c	26c	33c
"A" Grade Turkeys	21	24	31
"B" Grade Turkeys	18	21	26
"C" Grade Turkeys	12	16	20
Old Tom & Hen	17	20	27
"D" Grade or Cull	5	10	15
Special Milkfed Chickens	24	26	26
"A" Grade Milkfed Chickens	22	24	24
"B" Grade Milkfed Chickens	18	20	21
Selected Special Chickens	22	24	25
Selected "A" Grade Chickens	20	21	23
Selected "B" Grade Chickens	15	18	18
"C" Grade Chickens	10	14	16
"D" Grade or Cull	5	10	10
"A" Grade Fowl	17	18	18
"B" Grade Fowl	13	16	16
"D" Grade Fowl	5	12	10
"A" Grade Ducks	15	18	20
"B" Grade Ducks	13	16	18
"A" Grade Geese	14	16	18
"B" Grade Geese	12	14	16

While the total volume of dressed poultry for 1930 compared with 1929 shows a decrease of approximately 20%, the improvement in quality was very satisfactory, and very little of a decidedly low grade poultry was delivered to our loading points.

Better Quality—Greater Returns

In the October number of The Scoop Shovel, under the caption of "Better Products", we referred to the high quality of eggs delivered to the Pool by some of our producer and merchant members. This high quality was secured by proper care and attention given to feeding and housing of the flocks and by careful handling when marketing the product. An incentive to all producers to work for better prices by improving the quality of their product! Note the results of crate fattening of chickens and proper feeding of turkeys, under the supervision of A. C. McCulloch in the Miami and Shoal Lake districts.

Compare the average grade of total handling for 1930 with average grades at Miami and Shoal Lake districts:

	Total Ave.	Miami	Shoal L.
Special Turkey	12 4/4	15.4%	39.6%
"A" Turkey	37.6	56.	39.9
"B" Turkey	31.5	16.6	12.
"C" Turkey	12 6	6.8	2.2
Special Milk Fed Chicken	1.	2 5	8.9
"A" Milk Fed Chicken	3.5	35.	27.3
"B" Milk Fed Chicken	2.8	20.	7.9
Special Selected Chicken	1.4		
"A" Selected Chicken	22.6	16.4	16.4
"B" Selected Chicken	47.1	19.2	31.3
"C" Selected Chicken	21.3	6.	9.9

Some Good Shipments

Miami and Shoal Lake districts show the greatest percentage of high grade poultry. Other points have individual shippers that delivered birds of extra good quality. Space will not allow us to mention very many individual shipments but here are some good ones:

	TURKEY			
	Total lbs.	Spec. "A"	"B"	"C"
Mr. Jas. Dellar, Shoal Lake	1166	624	514	28
F. M. Findlay, Shoal Lake	983	548	344	91
Mrs. C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake	875	395	480	
Mrs. W. Barger, Shoal Lake	297	197	100	
Harold Hargreaves, Shoal Lake	565	423	130	12
Mrs. M. Kennedy, Miami	482	104	334	44
Mrs. Lorne Kennedy, Miami	297	61	236	
T. A. Davies, Elm Creek	3599	958	1721	823 97
G. O'Connor, Elm Creek	498	209	220	69
Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek	229	82	152	25
E. D. Magwood, Killarney	1195	639	454	102
Mrs. George Willson, Elphinstone	173	173		
A. Boyington, Gladstone	1378	220	1039	102 17
J. H. Cooper, Neelin	1206	644	549	13

We have many more worthy of mention but not space to list all.

All dressed poultry was graded and packed under the new Dominion Dressed Poultry regulations again this year and all cars were sold under Federal Government inspection certificate.

Our Winnipeg Branch, 85 Lombard Avenue, is open to receive shipments of eggs and poultry at all times. We pay the current market value for all shipments, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Annual Meeting

The ninth Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, will be held in the I.O.O.F. Temple, 293 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, February 11th, 1931.

Registration of delegates will commence at 8:00 a.m. and the meeting will be called to order at 9:00 a.m.

Each delegate, elected to attend the Annual Meeting, will be mailed a notice on January 28th, informing them of the date of the meeting and also instructing them to purchase a single-fare first class ticket to Winnipeg and get the railroad agent to fill out the certificate enclosed in the letter. Tickets may be purchased February 7th to February 11th, inclusive, and tickets for return journey will be honored up to and including February 14th.

REBELS AND REFORMERS

From page 9)

people more sternly than Chevchenko denounced the sins of landlords and rulers of Russia.

But Chevchenko's poetry had a power that is usually lacking in the words of preachers of morals. It was set to thrilling and appealing music, and all over Ukraine the peasants hummed his songs.

Autonomy of the various races, Chevchenko and his friends demanded, with freedom for the people and restrictions of the power of the lords. For a little while they were allowed to dream and plan and organize, but at

last, one night as Chevchenko returned from a banquet, at the house of one of his friends a policeman's hand was laid on his shoulder. The dream was ended.

For ten years Chevchenko was a prisoner in Siberia, for much of the time forbidden either to write or paint.

At the end of ten years he returned to Ukraine, a broken old man.

Yet his work was not done. These songs of his had done much to rouse the conscience of the Russian people, and even of those about the throne.

Only a couple of days after the

poet's death, appeared the Ukase of the Czar proclaiming the abolition of serfdom.

The New Table of Values

"Now, children," commanded the austere instructor in advanced arithmetic, "you will recite in unison the new table of values."

Thereupon the pupils repeated in chorus:

"Ten mills make a trust.
Ten trusts make a combine.
Ten combines make a merger.
Ten mergers make a magnate.
One magnate makes the money."—"Equity News."

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Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

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

A GOOD NEW YEAR

We have stepped into a new year. We all hope earnestly that it will be happy and prosperous.

We all know, too, that hope alone will not make 1931 any better than 1930. Our prosperity and happiness in the next twelve months will be measured by the way in which we work together to achieve better things. So let us look back—analyse our past activities—carefully weigh mistakes and successes—and then make our resolutions for 1931.

Resolved!

That we have a deep, abiding faith in the co-operative way of doing business.

That, as cream shippers get better returns by shipping to our Co-op plants, we do everything in our power to increase those returns for both ourselves and our neighbors.

That we study carefully the problems that confront us in the development of our Co-op Dairies.

That we will not jump at conclusions which may lead us into ill-considered action—nor will we be deterred by fear or inertia from utilizing methods that will lead to better conditions.

Bigger Volume—Better Returns

Last year Canada imported 44,469,181 lbs. of butter. Why? Wasn't it because we did not produce enough to feed our own market? Until we do this consumers must get supplies somewhere else. For some time at least we need not fear that our supply will exceed demand.

At the same time our plants need "a greater volume of cream to enable us to reduce the unit cost per lb. of butter manufactured. The machinery we have can take care of much more cream with only the small added expense of fuel, power and water, which when spread out over a large volume cuts the unit cost.

"During the twelve months we have received cream from 3,048 shippers. Our butterfat receipts were 760,036 lbs. If this were equally divided between the 3,048 shippers it would be 250 lbs. each. But our lists show 187,279 lbs. as coming from 128 shippers (an average of 1,461 lbs. each) leaving 572,557 lbs. for the balance of 2,920 shippers (an average of 196 lbs. each). You will readily see that there are what may be termed a large number of drifters. Can you not help to remedy this?"

—From Brandon Manager's Report.

The farm family who ship consistently, of course, have a steady revenue; it may be small—but since our authorities and our Australian friends have been discussing problems at close range we can look forward with some assurance to the bettering of conditions for dairying.

—And Quality Products

Our final resolution (vitaly important)—that we will each do our utmost to improve the quality of our products—the producer in the care of his cream, your operators in making the cream into butter.

Here is a record of a patron's shipments to our Winnipeg plant in 1930—may it be copied by many in 1931! This patron shipped 3,835 lbs. of butterfat. Of a total of 169 cans of cream, 158 graded "Table"; 6 graded "Special"; and 2 graded "Number One". This remarkable showing for both volume and quality was attained by Mrs. Emily Tully of Raeburn,—a record to be proud of!

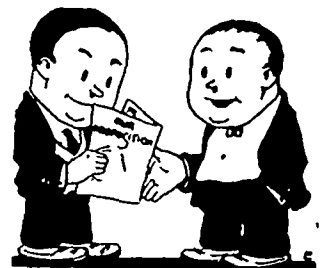
Quality in butter is counting more and more in getting the best return for our work. On another page read what is being done in Denmark to improve quality and methods of marketing.

Our Cheapest Crop

This is the season which produces our cheapest crop—ice. And a good time to provide for next summer's supply. Ice is a mighty valuable crop when used in the conservation of the natural flavor and sweetness of milk and its products.

An Elm Creek farmer told recently how he dug a well in the fall, filled it with ice during the winter, built a house over it in the spring and kept his cream in it all summer. This device, he stated, saved him just 4 cents per lb. on all his cream shipments.

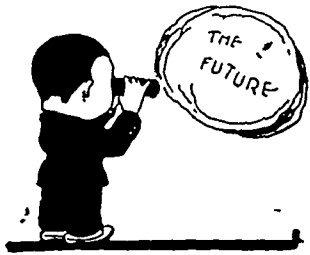
Our good partner the cow gives us milk in a perfect state (if she is properly fed). It is up to us, as shippers, to conserve this most delicate and valuable food—by scrupulous cleanliness and cooling.



Better Products—Better Prices

About Milk Pails

Here is the result of a little experiment with two new milk pails: When they were new and bright we marked them so as to distinguish one from the other. The one we washed, after each using, with a small brush, placed it in boiling water for a few minutes, then removed it and allowed it to dry, without touching with a cloth. The other we washed in the usual way, rubbing it dry with a cloth. After the first week we needed no mark on the pails—the one washed with a brush and allowed to dry was just as bright as when it came from the store; but the one on which the cloth was used became dull and the tin gradually wore off. Just try this yourself—and note the results. It matters not how clean you keep the cloth—the result will be the same. These little things count in the production of good cream.



Lookin' Brighter?

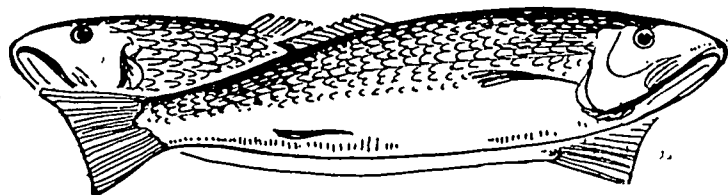
NEW NATIONAL UNION OF GERMAN FARM SOCIETIES

The British Commercial Commissioner in Berlin, in his latest report on the economic conditions in Germany to July, 1930, mentions that in February the National Union of German Agricultural Raiffeisen Co-operatives, otherwise the Reichsverband der Deutschen Landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften-Raiffeisen E.V. was formed with a membership of about 37,300 co-operative societies. This was the result of efforts extending over a number of years to amalgamate the various groups of co-operative societies into one big uniform organization. In July, 1930, it was stated at a meeting of the Reichsverband that deposits of its 4,000,000 members amounted to Mks. 1,830,000,000. By co-operation with the trade on the one side and by their influence on the farmers on the other, the co-operative societies are a most important and most active factor for the development of standardisation of agricultural produce.

A HUNDRED YEARS OLD CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Co-operative Society of Bannockburn, Scotland, completed its hundredth year of trading on 29th of November. Dating back to the first period of enthusiastic experiment in Consumers' Co-operation, and including cash trading in its first rules, it held to its original rule of distributing profits in proportion to shares for twenty years after the Rochdale Pioneers had introduced the system of profit distribution in proportion to purchases. An attempt to adopt the Rochdale rules in 1859 was followed by others till, in 1865, the Society was re-constituted on these lines. Its present premises comprise grocery, drapery and boot departments, etc., and it has also two up-to-date branches and manages a prosperous farm. Membership is now 2,531, and sales during the last half year were £63,630. —I.C.A. News Service

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.



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LIVESTOCK MARKETING



DECEMBER SHIPMENTS

Receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during the month of December were some 50 cars less than the same month in 1929, when 971 cars came on the market.

Following is a comparative statement showing the high five firms on the market. Note that your organization came back as a strong first.

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op.	219 cars—24. %
2nd	157 " —17. %
3rd	100 " —11. %
4th	98 " —10.7%
5th	91 " — 9.8%

"How Goes the Battle"

A summary of cars handled by the various firms on the market during the years 1928 to 1930 may interest our producers:

	1930	1929	1928
1st—Can. Livestock Co-op.	2,404	2,983	1,877
2nd	1,248	1,479	1,787
3rd	902	1,162	
4th	899	1,266	1,239
5th	896	1,012	271
6th	711	955	983
7th	500	565	648
8th	463	975	1,461
9th	458	605	514
10th	311	566	690
11th	223	327	432
12th	53	482	411

On December 31st, 1928, six firms retired from business or amalgamated with other firms on the market, with receipts as follows: 1,357 cars; 750 cars; 564 cars; 314 cars; 214 cars and 131 cars.



Pretty Healthy!

It might also be of interest to our producers to give a statement showing the amount of stock handled during the three years that your sales agency has been

operating. The following statement gives total stock received at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, from Manitoba points, also total stock handled by your organization and the percentage.

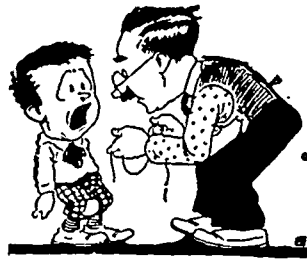
	1928	Union Stockyard	Can Co-op	%
Cattle and calves	147,082		17,167	11.7%
Hogs	166,723		27,810	16.6%
Sheep	23,843		10,455	32. %
1929				
Cattle and calves	133,275		31,361	23.5%
Hogs	148,214		35,427	34.1%
Sheep	35,427		15,626	44.1%

1930

	Union Stockyard	Can. Co-op	%
Cattle and calves	96,009	23,396	24.4%
Hogs	126,181	46,388	36.8%
Sheep	42,980	18,067	42. %

Marketing This Winter

We receive numerous enquiries from our producers as to the outlook for cattle markets during the winter months. We are not able to say what will take place. The indication is that our markets will remain reasonably steady. We urge all producers to continue feeding until their cattle are carrying sufficient flesh to attract packer buyers. Two or three extra weeks feeding, even though prices should work to a slightly lower level, will bring better returns for the stock shipped. At the present time a strong demand exists from eastern provinces for cattle. Our information is to the effect that this demand will continue during the balance of the winter. Your organization is shipping considerable quantities of cattle east. Any producer feeding a straight carload of steers or



Measuring up.

females, by writing in giving us the approximate weight and time when ready, would place us in a position where we could advise about the best time to ship.

We have had fluctuations in hog prices. At the present time prices are ranging around 8½c for bacon hogs. The buyers have put into effect new differentials on the different grades. It is therefore quite important that our producers ship their hogs at weights coming within the range of bacon hog weights, which is from 180 to 230 pounds. Weekly market letters and the daily papers give the differentials in the prices.

Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting some 46 delegates and 20 visitors were present. The discussions which took place after reports had been submitted showed the keen interest of those present in the activities of their co-operative livestock marketing association.

The same board of directors were elected: Roy McPhail of Brandon, President; I. Ingaldson, Winnipeg, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. J. A. Munn, Carman; F. Downing, Kelloe; D. A. Hutchison, Ashville; Wm. Maxfield, Two Creeks and A. J. Pope, Bowsman, Directors.

Several resolutions were brought up and discussed, dealing with railway, ocean and marine rates, ways and means of bringing the producer's dollar closer to the consumer's dollar and the necessity of continuing organization and educational work.

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Twenty-five European States met in conference at Geneva on November 17th to find some way of overcoming or at least mitigating the world economic crisis, which is particularly severe in Europe. Six overseas states — namely China, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Japan, Mexico and the United States of America — sent observers (China and Cuba have permanent delegates accredited to the League; Mexico has a permanent observer accredited to the League and the United States of America a Consul at Geneva who acts as observer).

This conference is the result of the conviction, first expressed by the World Economic Conference of 1927 and emphasized repeatedly by the Governments meeting in the Assembly, that the economic depression is due to world causes that can ultimately be removed only by joint action, not by purely national measures. As a result of the programme suggested by the Economic Conference and since elaborated by the League Economic Committee, a Conference was held last April which resulted in a Gentleman's Agreement not to raise existing tariffs for a period of one year, so as to provide a favorable atmosphere for joint economic action directed to facilitating trade and industry.

The present Conference has met to consider bringing into force this agreement and to begin the negotiations for joint economic action. Both the April and the November Conferences have been chiefly European in membership, but the proceedings have been conducted through the League from the beginning, which means that decisions have been approved at every stage by all the Members of the League meeting in the Assembly and that the effect of European action on world economic relations has throughout been kept in mind.

The Economic Committee prepared a basis for discussion for the November Conference in the light of the replies received from a number of Governments to a

questionnaire prepared in April on what they proposed in the

way of joint economic action.

According to the basis prepared by the Economic Committee, Governments have proposed three main groups of subjects for discussion: first, the bringing in—
(Turn to page 23)



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AND PROUD OF IT!

Well, the annual meeting of your Co-operative Wholesale is over. The delegates, representing a goodly percentage of the locals working together in their central buying agency, have come and gone. And methinks they went back home with more hope in their hearts than they have known for many a day.

After all, the co-operative movement is extending; amid the crash of the competitive system, it is obvious to more and more folks that our troubles will be solved by working together; through mistake and success, methods are being improved; and in the face of crushing opposition, our Co-operatives are being put together — not by any aggregation of capital controlled by the few profit-seeking promoters, but by the efforts of common people.

It is told that Lincoln once said:

"God must love the common people. He made so many of them." By the same token the common people must love the co-operative movement — there are so many of them in it.

Perhaps the spirit of hope (that developed into optimism) was brought to the gathering by the delegates of the local co-operatives themselves. Many of those locals represented had gone over the year's business in their own annual meetings — and had found that co-operation pays. The table set out in the centre of this page shows just how it has paid a few of the locals whose annual reports have come in.

And another thing — these reports show how the locals are handling a wider variety of commodities all the time. It won't be long now until a local Co-op cannot hope to give satisfactory service until its outfit includes

bulk oil tanks, filling station and warehouse for coal, flour and bulk commodities — and finally a retail store. Already the locals are handling gasoline, distillate, kerosene, oils, greases, coal, twine, fish, maple syrup, maple sugar, formite, hay, fruit, posts, paint, wire, nails, flour, soap, culverts, anti-freeze, weed killer, tea, coffee.

Lessons are being learned, (some of them a trifle bitter), all making for better methods in the future; we are learning to do things for ourselves; we are learning that good business demands adequate capital to do the job we want to do; that a local should have twice as much cur-

their Co-operative Wholesale — sessions morning, afternoon and night. And as they read the reports and discussed them, hope strengthened to certainty that the Consumers' Co-operative movement in Manitoba is well on the way to serve our people as it can.

The reports showed that in 1930 the Co-operative Wholesale had done 33% more business for the affiliated locals than in 1929. And while doing more buying for the locals showed a substantial operating surplus for the year. The delegates agreed that, in view of the need for more capital if the Wholesale was to do its job right, cash surpluses should be

credited to the capital account of locals until the latter has paid up stock in the Wholesale amounting to \$10 per member.

Delegates held that all the business done by Co-operatives in Manitoba should

come through the Co-operative Wholesale and resolved upon measures for the extension of the scope of the central buying agencies' activities.

The following board was elected for the ensuing year: President and Managing Director, W. F. Popple, of Minto; Vice-President, H. A. McIntosh, of Hamiota; Secretary, R. W. Johnston, Winnipeg; Directors — W. J. Pollock, Brandon; R. C. Currie, Thornhill; Wm. Robson, Hartney; H. Hindson, Moline.

But the annual meeting was the best co-operative meeting for a long time. Perhaps as the sun swings towards the spring the folk of the land are looking upward and forward; perhaps we have endured the full force of the bump and are already setting ourselves for the future. The annual meeting of your Manitoba Co-op Wholesale was mighty inspiring.

A GOOD YEAR

Local	Period in Months	Total Sales	Gross Profit	Net Operating Surplus	Unallocated Surplus
Brandon	10 ½	\$64,230.09	\$12,217.38	\$4,447.22	\$3,590.00
Hamiota	11	42,564.23	4,160.25	2,801.27	2,198.87
Minto	10 ½	20,712.53	3,080.88	1,622.03	1,292.27
Neepawa	9 ½	32,574.33	5,741.56	2,000.00	1,800.00
Glenboro	11	30,947.98	4,079.12	2,624.97	2,187.83
Square Deal	11 ½	16,102.87	1,638.22	959.83	750.10
Wawanesa	11	20,520.59	3,306.94	1,088.74	778.65

rent assets as the amount of its current liabilities; that credit selling leads to trouble; that good accounting leads to success. And we are learning that cooperation gives a lot in satisfaction to those who work together — and that it pays in actual returns.

The managers of various locals, among themselves, showed how members had reaped surprising returns from their investment in the local. The most outstanding case, perhaps, was of a member who had made heavy purchases of gas and oil; his investment of \$50.00 in his local returned him \$98.00 in patronage dividend and \$152.00 credited to his capital account.

These are results to be proud of — to tell about — to emulate!

And so the delegates brought much of hope to the annual meeting with them. For two days they went over the business of

THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

(From page 21)

to force of several Conventions, such as that abolishing export and import prohibitions and restrictions, that providing for fair treatment of foreign business men and enterprises, and the Commercial Convention for a tariff truce concluded last April. The latter, in view of the Economic Committee, is one of the most urgent and important objects of the November negotiations.

The second group of suggestions relate to tariff negotiations for the general improvement of trade, and here the Committee draws attention to the British Government's reply, which formulated with special precision a suggestion made by several Governments—namely, that customs duties should be reduced by taking groups of commodities and proceeding by stages. Some such groups as textile fabrics and machinery might be selected as the first subject for such negotiations, which could afterwards be extended to other products of industry, agriculture, stock-raising and fisheries. A second proposal to which the Committee also draws attention is most clearly formulated by the Netherlands Government—namely, that low-tariff States, not bound by commercial agreements regarding their tariff rates, should make an agreement with States having high tariffs consolidated in tariff conventions to maintain their liberal system, in return for tariff benefits granted by the high tariff group on the basis of the most-favoured nation-clause. In this connection, the Committee points out that both sets of proposals have the same end in view, and that, indeed, the British Government seems to establish a certain connection between the undertaking not to create new protective duties which it assumed on signing the Commercial Convention and the conclusion of agreements for the progressive reduction of the Customs barriers of States which pursue a protectionist policy. The Committee proposed that both methods should be considered by the Conference with a view to their co-ordination.

The third group of suggestions relates to the proposals of the

agricultural countries of Eastern Europe to secure preferential Customs treatment in the European industrial countries for their cereals and other agricultural products. Their proposals also include the abolition of administrative and other measures limiting the freedom of trade in agricultural produce, the organization of markets, standardization of products, storage, transport, development of credit, etc. The Committee pointed out that

European industrial States would in return be entitled to ask for special customs facilities for their imports into agricultural countries. Any arrangement providing for preferential treatment could of course not come into force until it had been endorsed by all States enjoying most-favoured treatment by treaty, and preferences should be regarded in any case as an exceptional measure to meet abnormal circumstances.

**A Private Income of
\$100 a month for Life
... from age 55!**

**IF IN GOOD
HEALTH**
—\$100 A
MONTH.

**IF IN ILL
HEALTH**
—\$100 A
MONTH.

**IN CASE OF
DEATH**
—\$10,000
CASH.

Just picture it.

At 55, while still well and vigorous, to come into a private income (over and above other revenues), guaranteed for the rest of your life, of \$100 a month. You simply make yearly or half-yearly deposits of an agreed amount for a specified period, at the end of which you begin to receive a monthly income for life.

That's only part of the story.

If, meanwhile, through sickness or accident you should become totally disabled, you cease paying premiums and receive \$100 a month during such disability. At age 55, the regular income of \$100 a month, unimpaired, comes into effect.

Look how your family is protected. Should you die at any time before reaching 55, your family receives \$10,000.

This is but one example of a variety of plans which the Sun Life of Canada has for every age, condition, and amount. Fill in and forward this form (which involves you in no obligation) and exact figures suited to your individual need will be sent you.

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COMPANY OF CANADA**
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SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,
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Without obligation on my part please send full particulars of your \$100-a-month-for-life plan as outlined in your advertisement in.....
(Name of paper)

Name (Mr., Mrs. or Miss).....

Address (Street).....(City).....

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

HUDSON BAY RATES

The following petition is being circulated in the province for signatures:

"The securing of a proper freight rate structure on the Hudson Bay route to world markets means a saving of millions of dollars to the farm population of Manitoba. It is very important that prompt action be taken so that the necessary arrangements can be made to have the Railway publish fair and equitable rates to and from Churchill on the opening of the route, for the reason that if higher rates are once established it will take many years of continuous agitation to get them reduced to a proper basis.

What Remains to be Done

(1) **The Crows Nest basis of grain rates must be secured to Churchill.**

The present Federal Government has not yet given any assurance that the Crow's Nest rates will apply on the Hudson Bay Railway, but arrangements are being made by the Saskatchewan Government to place the whole subject before Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, with a demand that rail rates to Churchill from all grain producing territories in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, must not exceed the "Crow's Nest" basis.

If we co-operate with the farm bodies of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and our Manitoba Government co-operates with the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta in the presentation of a **united demand** to the Federal Government, we shall probably be successful in securing the rates we are properly entitled to on our export grain.

(2) **A Fair basis of rates on general merchandise** such as binder twine, nails, wire, window glass, paint, etc., from Churchill to all Manitoba points must also be secured. This situation is surrounded with difficulties and we may encounter keen opposition from the Boards of Trade

of Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Montreal, and other interests represented by the railways and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who are interested in supplying Manitoba markets with goods manufactured in Eastern Canada. These "big interests" can, therefore, be expected to exert all their influence to keep the rates from Churchill on these necessary farm commodities on as high a scale as possible.

(3) Ocean Rates:

To make the Hudson Bay route of financial benefit to Manitoba farmers, we must secure ocean rates from Churchill, which are on a comparable basis with ocean rates from Montreal. To accomplish this, arrangements must be made with the North Atlantic Shipping Combine, who are largely dominated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, on account of the fact that that corporation owns the greatest number of ocean ships of any member of that great shipping combination. It is well known that the Canadian Pacific have been, and are now, hostile to the successful operation of the Hudson Bay route—the economic conditions of Manitoba farmers never having entered into their calculations.

(4) Marine Insurance Rates:

The success of the Hudson Bay route and its financial benefit to farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan will be measured by the ability of the Prairie Provinces to secure a **substantial reduction** in the **present prohibitory** marine insurance rates from Churchill of 5%, which means approximately 5 cents per bushel, and which will certainly kill the successful operation of the route, so far as any financial benefit to Manitoba and Saskatchewan farmers is concerned.

The maintenance of this excessive marine insurance rate and the maintenance of high ocean rates from Churchill is the aim and object of the powerful transportation, financial and

manufacturing interests, centered in Eastern Canada—their determination being to arrange **through** transportation rates on our export farm products and our import farm necessities, on such a high basis as will equal the present cost of transportation via ports of Montreal, St. John or Halifax.

The great problem of marine insurance rates is also one which can only be solved by the federal administration. Marine insurance rates are fixed by Lloyd's of London, and here again we will encounter the active opposition of the Canadian Pacific organization, who have very great influence with the underwriters in Lloyd's, owing to the fact that the Canadian Pacific is the greatest Canadian insurer of ships, car-ferries, tugs, and other floating property.

The fact that tide-water will never be nearer to Manitoba and Saskatchewan than it is at Churchill is full of significance to us all, and it is, therefore, exceedingly important that we, in Manitoba, join our fellow-producers in Saskatchewan in this well-directed effort to increase the prosperity and purchasing power of the producers of the Prairie Provinces.

We the undersigned, ask the co-operation of our Dominion Government in this measure of relief to Western agriculture, and also ask that in view of the brief open season the Hudson's Bay port be declared a free port of entry by the Dominion Government.

We the undersigned crave Dominion legislation regulating the operations of Grain Exchanges, and do hereby ask that the Manitoba Government pass such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the Dominion Legislation; and that the Legislation, both Dominion and Provincial, be of such character as to enable the Governments to secure accurate information regarding all the operations of the Exchange."

The



World's Grain Exhibition and Conference

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6, 1932

*Farmers of Canada, Here Is Your Opportunity!
Probably Never Again in a Lifetime Will You
Have Such a Wonderful Privilege to Share in*

Over \$200,000⁰⁰ in Cash Prizes

Examine the grain of your 1930 crop. Have you samples worthy of being exhibited at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference?

Remember that all exhibits entered must be in the hands of the Exhibition authorities at Regina on or before March 1, 1932.

This means that your exhibit, if not now on hand, must be selected from the crop of 1931. Farmers of Canada, this is not only your opportunity. It is your responsibility. Every Canadian farmer—every grain and seed producer in Canada should be an exhibitor in one or more of the 56 competitive classes of this great Canadian undertaking.

Note particularly that there are 1,701 cash awards aggregating over \$200,000.00. The highest first is \$2,500.00, and the lowest \$75.00. Out of this grand total there are nearly 500 cash prizes each of which amounts to \$100.00

or more—a prize list that constitutes a challenge to the best you have to offer.

Quite true, exhibitors from many countries will compete for these generous awards. Competition will be exceedingly keen. This challenge is up to you, and you are expected to win World Championships for the Dominion. Canada's reputation as a producer of grain of the highest quality depends upon the showing you make in 1932.

Get in touch with the Secretary of your provincial committee. Address, care of Department of Agriculture. ALBERTA, E. L. Gray, Edmonton; BRITISH COLUMBIA, C. Tice, Victoria; MANITOBA, N. C. MacKay, Winnipeg; NEW BRUNSWICK, O. C. Hicks, Fredericton; NOVA SCOTIA, W. V. Longley, Truro; ONTARIO, J. A. Carroll, Toronto; PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, J. W. Boulter, Charlottetown; QUEBEC, Paul Methot, Quebec; SASKATCHEWAN, S. H. Vigor, Regina.

For particulars relating to the Slogan Contest, the Boys and Girls' Judging Competitions, Announcement and Prize List, please write to the Secretary, World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Imperial Bank Chambers, Regina, Canada.

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

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



**Notice:---See that Your Boys and Girls Get a Chance
To Look at Their Section of the "Scoop Shovel"**

A BOY'S TRAVELS

(From page 13)

teen hundred men, more or less encumbered by five hundred women and children. Fortunately Henry Lawrence, the gallant defender, had foreseen the coming storm and had stored up ammunition and supplies. The enemy, however, numbered over fifty-thousand well-armed natives, trained under British officers and having the support of practically the whole city's population. It is not, therefore, hard to comprehend why it was a source of wonder to the whole world that this small garrison held out against such overwhelming odds.

The old veteran I mention conducted us over the entire scene of operations, pointing out where each important engagement had taken place and where numerous heroes had died. In one of the few remaining rooms he had a model of the residency before the mutiny, which enabled us to more clearly understand, when comparing it with the ruins, what a "hellhole" it must have been and intensified our wonder as to how there could be any survivors, and how human beings suffering as they must have suffered could retain their courage and hold out against such odds. There could, however, be no surrender. The women and children were to be considered, and better far to die than for these poor, defenseless creatures to fall into the hands of the enemy, where they would meet a more dreadful fate.

"Jessie's Dream"

The women and children were kept below in the basement of the principal building. The guide showed us where Jessie's Dream was enacted. The place is marked by a cannon ball buried in the wall, which he said came through the basement window and struck the wall a few inches above Jessie's head. Jessie, a native of Scotland, was the wife of one of the defenders. She was ill, and during her delirium she dreamed she heard bagpipes playing "The Campbells are Coming." In her normal moments she still maintained she heard them and beseeched the men to hold out as relief was near. The next day strange as it may seem, relief arrived and the bagpipes were a reality.

I shall never forget this visit and the story told by the old veteran almost fifty years after the event. He had been acting as guide for thirty-five years, and was paid by the Government. He was proud of his position, and to use his own words, proud also that he had fought for the flag and the enduring and stout-hearted women who were besieged. I have always been proud of the fact that I am British, but never before or since have I experienced the same feeling as when I shook hands and said goodbye to the old fellow when we left that day. Perhaps because I was a young soldier, but after the experience, I have not wondered so greatly at what sometimes appears to be inspired

deeds by brave men. He left me with a feeling of envy for those who had made this history, and yet I fully realized how much they must have suffered.

During the mutiny only about twenty thousand British soldiers remained in India, and these were spread over an enormous territory of thickly populated country fermented into bitter hatred against all Europeans. Railroads were scarce and other means of transportation slow, so that concentration of forces was difficult, but British valor overcame even these stupendous odds and India was saved to England. Many economic changes have taken place since my visit. We may well wonder at the outcome.

(To be continued.)

MACDONALD'S BRIER PLUG

NO STEMS—ALL TOBACCO

A CARD PICTURE WITH EVERY PLUG

Make Your Water Supply **SAFE**



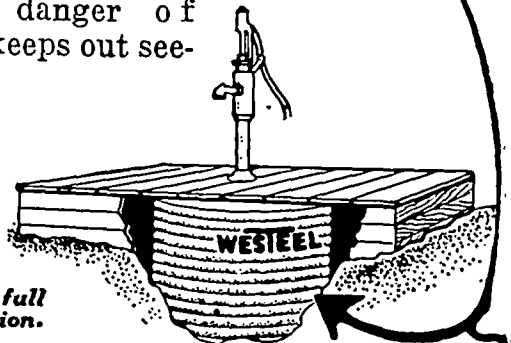
Line all your wells with **WESTEEL** Well Curbing. Made from heavy galvanized steel.

Clean, Strong and Durable

Removes danger of cave-in—keeps out see-

page—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.



WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS

LIMITED

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Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria

TOGETHER-NESS

(From page 5)

English corn-monger was fixed in a pillory (head and hands fastened) for an hour a day during several days, because he mixed poor flour with good flour. Masters tested weights and measures. And sometimes the people themselves did the test, as when, at Coventry in England, folk in the streets threw loaves at the Mayor's head because the Baker's Gild gave short weight. The Mayor, unless he was very thick-headed, would understand the public opinion thus expressed by the burgesses (borough-men, bourgeoisie).

When men moved about more, and from city to city, and overseas to India, Brazil, Canada, and the rest, the Gilds began to break up.

A cloth-workers Gild in and near the city of Florence, in Italy, had 20,000 members, but it had an upper class and a lower class; an upper class of merchants in rich mansions, a lower class who did weaving at home for small pay. Many home workers were women, and, in church, where women gathered to honour Jesus and Mary, the priests would sometimes shout hard words at women who wasted wool, and so wasted the rich folks' profit. At Norwich, in England, children of six years were put into factories to work. And so the old Gilds gave way, little by little, to the wage-labourers of mills and factories; and the co-operation of Master, Journeymen and apprentice died out. In the century of Milton and Cromwell, a rhyme of the people sneered at the profiteers, and pretended that Masters sang thus about the poor weavers they employed:

We will make them work hard
for sixpence a day,
Though a shilling they deserve
if they had their just pay;
And this is the way to fill our
purse,
Although we do get it with
many a curse.

And men and women starved, and went ragged, and cursed; and step by step the world of Europe and America and all other lands are learning to co-operate in larger ways than the small Gilds of bygone ages. And some day, all mankind will form one Gild.

CONSIDER THE HEN

Did you ever stop to think that hard times mean nothing to a hen? She just keeps on digging worms and laying eggs, regardless of what the newspapers say about conditions. If the ground is hard, she scratches harder. If it's dry she digs deeper. If she strikes a rock she works around it. But always she digs up worms and turns them into hard-shelled profits as well as tender broilers. Did you ever see a

pessimistic hen? Did you ever know of one starving to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface? Did you ever hear one cackle because times were hard? No, not on your life. She saves her breath for digging and her cackle for eggs. — Farmers' Federation News, Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Jones: "My husband talks in his sleep. Doesn't yours?"

Mrs. Smith: "No, and it's so exasperating. He only smiles."

You needn't hurry to spend it

You may have to hustle to make money... most of us do... but you needn't hurry to get rid of it.

There are thousands of tempting ways to spend your hard-earned cash... some of them good... some of them a matter of taste... some of them sheer waste.

Don't be stampeded... take your time.

And while you are deliberating on the best way to use your money, make it *work* for you in an interest-bearing savings account.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

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

Poultry

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

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

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

YEAR OLD BRONZE TOMS 28 LBS. \$8.00
adult hens 19 lbs. \$4.00 Pure breeds, registered Holstein bull calves \$25.00, papers free. John MacDonald, Bayton, Moosehorn, Manitoba 1-1

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-
erels, \$1.50 each. J. S. Armstrong, Clanwilliam, Man. 1-1

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED
Cockerels. Good laying strain. \$1.50 each. F. Swain, Box 151, Morris, Man. 1-1.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PENS
headed with R.O.P. blood tested males from hens with records of 200 eggs and up. Price \$3.00 each. Two for \$5.00. Cecil Connell, Neepawa, Man 1-2

BRONZE TURKEY PULLETS, "B" GRADE
good color and type—\$5.00. Angus Jeffrey, Grandview, Man 1-1.

BANDED BRONZE GOBBLERS "B"
Grade, \$7.00 from imported Goldbank stock. Fred Parke, Neepawa, Man 1-1.

BARRED ROCK M.A.F. COCKERELS, \$3.00
and \$5.00 each. R.O.P. birds from \$8.00 to \$15.00 according to pedigree. Choice birds George Carruthers, Virden, Man. 1-1.

BOURBON REDS, LARGE, HEALTHY
straight breasted birds. Toms \$5.00, hens \$4.00 J B Wright, Plumus, Man. 1-2.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE
straight breast-bone turkey, toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00 "Big healthy birds." Large Toulouse geese \$2.50, ganders \$3.50. Purple Stock Farm, Crandall, Man. 1-1

LARGE TYPE OPEN RANGE M.B. TOMS
23 to 28 lbs. Pullets 14 to 18 lbs., 30c per lb. Also a few B Pullets left weighing up to 18 lbs., two for \$15.00. These birds are off all G.B. stock. Jas. Shields, Somerset, Man. 1-1.

BRONZE GOBBLERS, 23 LBS., 5.00 EACH.
Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red Cockerels, \$2.00 each William Davey, Oak Lake, Man. 1-1

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50
and \$2.00 each. Wanted—Buff Orpington hens. Pen of 5 Ancona Pullets and Cockerel, \$6.50 or sell separately. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man 1-1

SELECTED COCKERELS, BRED FROM
one of Manitoba's high production approved flocks of Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50, 3 for \$4.00 H. Robbins, Regent, 1-1

GOVERNMENT BANDED BRONZE "B"
Turkeys, toms 24—28 lbs. \$12.00, Pullets 14—16 lbs. \$7.00. Same stock unbanded, toms 22—25 lbs. \$8.00, Pullets 13—15 lbs. \$5.00 No disease or crooked breasts. Mrs. S. Dunfield, Carberry. 1-1

LARGE VIGOROUS BRED TO LAY
Barred Rock Cockerels from M.A.C. and R.O.P. stock, \$1.50. Pure bred Bronze Turkeys sired by third prize tom, Winnipeg Turkey Show; toms \$5.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. A Robinson, Box 70, Russell 1-1.

EXTRA LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE
Geese Three and four dollars. J. A. Stirling, Ninga, Man 1-1.

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK, BARRED
ROCK COCKERELS. April hatched, good laying strain, high class pedigreed sires from 260 egg stock. Extra good color, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. E. G. Flavell, Miami, Man. 1-2.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM
Government Banded stock, unrelated pairs. Weights, toms 22 lbs., pullets 13 \$12.00 per pair Fairbanks Morse home lighting plant. \$100.00, also one 1/4 horse motor, 32 volt, \$10.00 A. Rudd, Crandall, Man 1-1.

SELLING BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, 18—
21 lbs., 5.00. 14—16 lbs. \$4.00. Mrs. James G Murray, Starbuck, Man. 1-1.

GOVERNMENT BANDED "B" GRADE
Bronze Toms, price \$8.00. Harold Morran, Grandview, Man. 1-1

PURE BRED BRONZE GOBBLERS FROM
banded stock. Price \$7.00. Weight 20 to 25 lbs. Pure bred Leghorn Cockerels from B C. stock. \$2.00 each. Mrs. Peter McIntyre, R R No 3, Carman, Man.

Miscellaneous

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

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.

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

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

87 MILES ON A GALLON OF GAS? —
Startling Vapor Gas Saver. All Autos, Motorcycles. 1 Free. Critchlow 4125-A, Wheaton, Ill. 1-1.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, 18 OR 20
H.P. S. E. Burch, Wellwood, Man. 1-1.

LIGHTNING STRANGE BATTERY COM-
pound. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gives new life and pep. Particulars. Lightning Company, St. Paul, Minn. 1-3

BELGIAN GELDING, 5 YRS. OLD, 1500
lbs. Price \$100.00 20 shoes complete for McCormick Drill, used 2 yrs. Price \$45.00. Frank Tovell, Carman, Man.

"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.

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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.

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HIDES, FURS, WOOL, HORSE HAIR

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

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BRANDON, MAN. :: PHONE: 2020

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

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Winnipeg



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BRED FROM THE
BEST BRED-TO-LAY
STOCK.

From Government Approved Flocks. Also R.O.P. Flocks and Blood Tested. Early Order Discounts. Free Catalogue.

Manitoba's Oldest Hatchery
E. S. MILLER HATCHERIES

258 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Pool Ripples



The Girl: "When she married him he was a struggling author.

The cynic: "He can't have struggled hard enough."

A man said he couldn't help laughing every time he looked at his wife's new hat.

So she showed him the bill.

Tom: "I'd like to give my fiancee a surprise for her birthday."

Jerry: "Why not tell her what your income really is?"

"She: "I hear you fainted at the party last night and that they brought you to."

He: "Yes, and then I fainted again."

"Good gracious! And what happened then?"

"They brought me two more."

TANNING

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

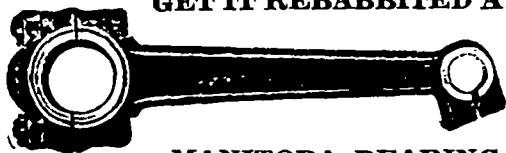
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SLEIGH ROBES CAR ROBES FLOOR RUGS

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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CO-OPERATIVE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

This unique organization in Brooklyn, N. Y., which has operated a large commercial garage for the past two years, has succeeded in placing itself on a paying basis and shows a good operating surplus for the first half of 1930. On a gross income from rent of garage space, service to car owners and sale of gas, oil and other items amounting to \$20,783, the organization made a net gain of \$400. Current liabilities are still very high; notes payable are \$71,560, but the deficit item in the balance sheet has now been turned into a small surplus. The garage has space for 175

cars, and the stockholders number about 50. Efforts are being made to sell stock which carries with it the privilege of using the car spaces now being rented to non-members so that ultimately the society will deal only with its own shareholders. 'Co-operation.'

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SHARES

Bought - Sold - Quoted

OLDFIELD KIRBY & GARDNER

231 PORTAGE AVENUE
WINNIPEG

Stock & Bond Brokers

ESTABLISHED 1881

THE SEEDS ACT

SECTION 10

AS TO TRUTH in ADVERTISING

No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in possession for sale for the purpose of seeding in Canada any seeds or plants that are falsely represented in any form of advertising or otherwise as to quality, grade, character, nature, variety or description of seeds or plants of any kind or variety, nor shall cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds be advertised for sale at a stated price unless the grade name is included in the advertisement.

Under Section 5 of the Act Grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

Advertisements which do not comply with this section of the Act cannot be inserted in The Scoop Shovel.



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

Security . . .

The Bank of Montreal numbers among the customers of its Savings Departments thousands of men and women in every part of Canada.

Safety has been a watchword and conservative management a principle with the Bank since its establishment more than 113 years ago.

Behind every one of its 670 branches—no matter where it is situated—are the full resources of the entire institution, now amounting to more than \$800,000,000.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

BENNETT ENSURES ORDERLY MARKETING OF WHEAT

(From page 4)

ent statistical position of the world wheat situation if, at the end of the current season, Canada is not credited with following the wisest policy in having refused to sell freely during the last two months."

"In the same week, Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, on his return from a Western inspection trip, was interviewed by the Toronto Globe, and in the interview it was stated "that information was sought as to whether the wheat pool authorities — largely composed of men of less than national repute—are supported by the advice and experience of the Dominion's financial leaders. President Beatty said, with assurance: "It is a perfectly natural controversy and grows out of a difference of opinion as to the value of the wheat and the ultimate selling price. Mr. Ramsay's statement seemed very frank. But you can safely assume this: That the pool is getting the advice and support of our banking institutions in its efforts to market the wheat profitably and soundly."

"The attitude of the pools was that taken by practically all the large private grain operators of Canada. I mention this because I find a tendency on the part of some Canadians to blame the Western producer for existing conditions, alleging that he should have sold his 1929 crop before he did."

WHO KILLED THE FARMER

"Debt," said the banker,
"Cash's the sheet anchor,
Debt killed the farmer."

"Wheat," said the editor
"That's his chief creditor
Wheat killed the farmer."

"Pools"! yells the Financial Post,
"They hurt the farmers most,
Pools killed the farmer."

"Laziness," Saturday Night
Sneers "brought him to this
plight,
Sloth killed the farmer."

"Hate," said the Grain Exchange,
"How could he us estrange?
Hate killed the farmer."

Up spoke the farmer: "What a
blow!
That market stunned me with the
price!
Get off my back, I've got to
work,
I'll ask you when I want advice."
—A City Friend.

WAR—WHY?

Give me a gun,
That I may blaze away
At him, whom I ne'er met be-
fore this day;
Yea, e'en at him whose face I
scarce can see,
He, afar off, a thousand yards
from me.
Mad work? Yes, 'tis, for both
of us poor fools,
For me and him, both of us
merely fools.

Give him a gun,
That he may fire at me
If chance he gets. For that—let
Fate decree;
He's but a blot, a dot upon earth's
crust,
But now 'tis I or he must bite the
dust.
Quarrel? Not me, ne'er met the
man before;
We're simply fools, and fools, I
say once more.

Arm both of us,
That each may shoot at each.
At home—his home and mine—
the parsons preach

All men are brothers. That I
don't deny;
But if 'tis so, then I would ask
you why
We should be faced now,
strange friend and me,
Having no quarrel? 'Cause 'tis
fools we be.

Give me my sight!
That's right!

Mate, give me thy hand!
At last we understand,
Guns, bayonets, swords, cannon
and all hell's tools,
These no men need when human
reason rules,
Thy home is thine, sacred thy
fatherland,
Mine doubly safe, while true to
Right we stand,
Hell's agents only—Vice,
Ambition, Greed—
Thy foes and mine; from these
we'll now be freed! —Ex.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS

GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.
BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK
STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS
FIRE HYDRANTS

STRUCTURAL STEEL
FROGS AND SWITCHES
ELEVATOR MACHINERY
VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

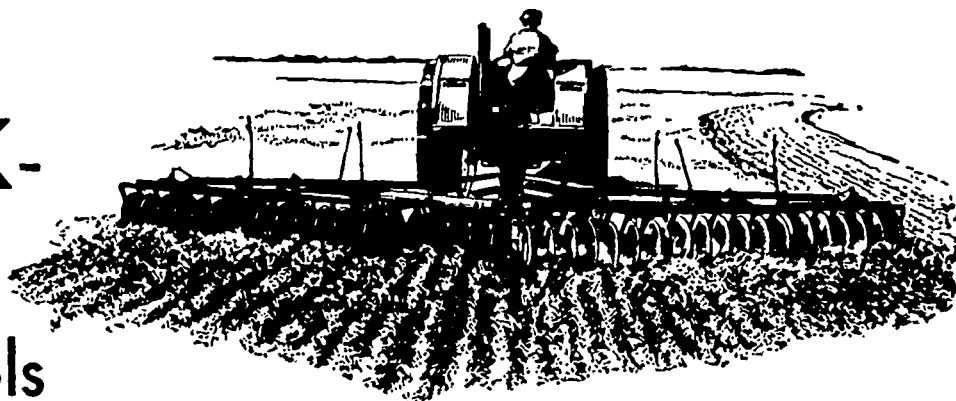
» » » Lower Costs Mean HIGHER PROFITS « « «

Be Ready for **SPRING'S WORK**

with

McCORMICK-DEERING

Tractors and Tools



WHAT is the key to the profit the prospering farmers are able to make year after year?

The truth is that they have learned to change their methods to meet the changing times. Labor is high and they cut it to the bone. Time is money and they conserve it—using 24 hours per day when necessary. With them the point is not whether their old machines are “as good as the day they were bought”; the question is rather “What is available that will do faster, better work?” On their farms machines are replaced when more efficient machines appear for the job.

They use the broad scope of tractor power and equipment for every season, crop, and operation. They plow more furrows, till and drill wider strips, and reap wider swaths. They make full use of equipment, knowing that half-way measures are costly.

The prospering farmers, in short, are those who match intelligence and good management

against the majority of farmers. They keep account of all their costs, and they watch for the leaks. They know that production costs must be fought at every turn.

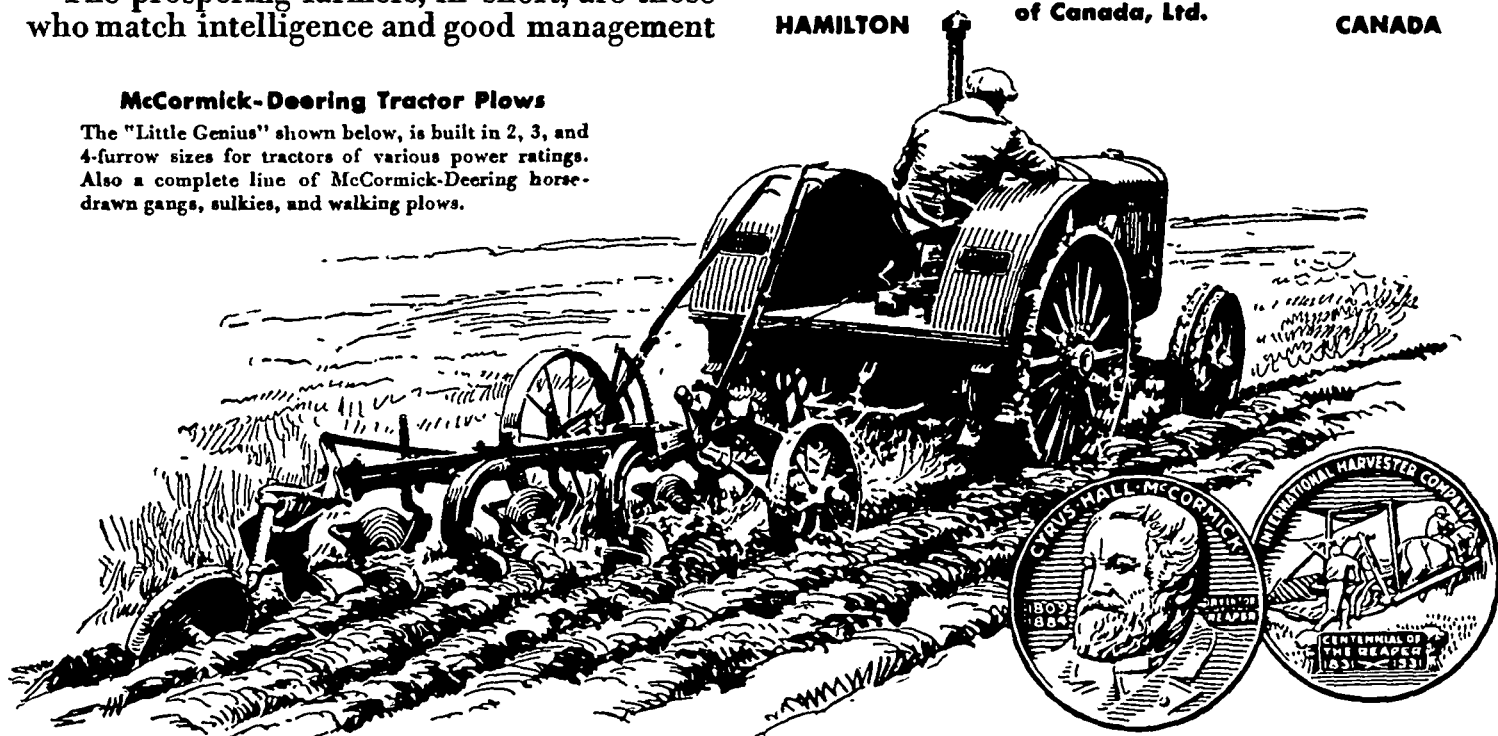
Resolve to keep yourself among the low-cost farmers, and arm and equip to keep abreast of the best of them. For 1931, plan your work so that every hour of time, every effort of labor, may count for the utmost. Go after your own costs of production with the tremendous benefits of McCormick-Deering Tractors and Equipment, as thousands of farmers are already doing. Let the McCormick-Deering dealer help you. His advice may be very valuable. He is at your service without obligation. And write us for catalogs and for information as to great savings made by others. Be ready for spring's work.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

McCormick-Deering Tractor Plows

The “Little Genius” shown below, is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings. Also a complete line of McCormick-Deering horse-drawn gangs, sulkies, and walking plows.



1831 » The McCORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL « 1931

TREATMENT FOR DEAFNESS, HEAD NOISES AND CATARRH SENT FREE!

Ear Tubal Deafness Successfully Treated by Simple Home Method

Originated by a Doctor for Office Practice, but Later Perfected for the Home

THE RESULTS OF OVER 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF A SPECIALIST

Phenomenal success has attended this home treatment. More than 568,740 cases of deafness, head noises due to ear tubal catarrh and ordinary nasal catarrh have used this method in all sections of the country, and a huge number have reported complete satisfaction.

Most of these sufferers have been people whose hearing was bad in one ear and rapidly getting bad in the other. With every cold, the hearing grew worse. This condition was relieved for many: not only for the time, but their catarrhal condition was bettered and in many cases all traces of the disease disappeared.

Deafness strikes at all — old and young — and this home treatment has been used by people of all ages. By this method many who were apparently destined to go through life with the handicap of impaired hearing were made normal once more.

Treatment Sent to Thousands

To prove that this treatment is effective—that deafness, dullness of hearing and head noises from ear tubal catarrh and nasal catarrh can be treated and relieved at home, free trial home treatments will be sent to sufferers on request.

Don't miss this chance to make the acquaintance of this logical and purely medical treatment—a treatment, the worth of which is attested by so many who have written of their relief.

Accept This Free Offer

Those who are suffering with deafness, dullness of hearing or head noises from ear tubal catarrh, may try, free, at no cost to them whatever, this original treatment. Even the parcel post charges are prepaid and the treatment arrives at the home of the deafness sufferer free of all cost or obligation. **JUST SEND THE COUPON WHICH APPEARS ON THIS PAGE** and the treatment will come to you in a package with plain wrapper



This Photograph Illustrates How You Will Feel When Relieved of Deafness and Catarrh

Saved From Deafness and Catarrh!

The Dr. Coffee Treatment Used in Over 568,740 Cases in United States, Canada and Foreign Countries With Some Remarkable Results

"I used the medicine you sent me and I have been completely relieved. I am 80 years of age, and you can use my name and this letter as you see fit, but I am very thankful for your medicine, as it has helped me, and I think Dr. Coffee's treatment is great."
C. G., Oklahoma.

"I had been suffering with catarrh for seven years and tried a great many remedies, but did not find anything that helped me until I got hold of Dr. Coffee's. Can say after taking the treatment noticed a change for the better inside of a week. I will recommend your treatment to anyone who has catarrh."—P.A.P., Monte Vista, Colo.

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the successful treatment of my hearing. After being nearly deaf in both ears, I have attained my good hearing once more.

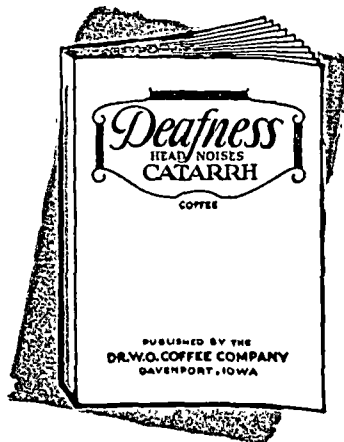
Sorry not to have acknowledged before, and wish to say I am grateful to you for the wonderful results."—Mrs. C. L., per E. L.

"I am writing to tell you that your treatment for catarrh, head noises and deafness has completely relieved me and I can recommend it to anyone suffering with same trouble."
M. G., British Columbia, Can. She is 79 years old.

"Will say that your treatment of two months restored my hearing, although I am 77 years old. I still have some of your medicines left. You may use

this statement if you like."
H. L., Kansas.

"Will say go ahead and use my testimonial, as I am glad to be relieved and tell others. I am known all over Texas. Hope your wonderful treatment may reach them."
Mrs. J. W. E., Texas. She is 69 years old.



Offensive Catarrhal Condition Relieved By Home Remedy!

Young and Old Have Received Some Remarkable Benefits From This Treatment

AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COMBATING A LOATHSOME CONDITION

Without doubt, nasal catarrh is the most offensive of all diseases; it disgusts and nauseates all who may be within hearing. The constant hacking, sniffing and stifled mouth breathing—the mucous discharge, which can only be eliminated by blowing the nose or by continual spitting, is sickening to all who are near.

Surely anyone can recognize catarrh by the constant discharge of that filthy, disease-laden mucus. And realizing what frightful impurities are carried by this germ-filled catarrhal fluid, no one should permit such a condition to continue — especially when so simple and effective a means of combating it may be tried without cost or obligation.

If you will send the coupon for the Free Treatment you can try it, privately, in your own home and thus have the opportunity to note the benefits of the daily applications of medicines to the parts affected.

Remember, the Dr. Coffee Treatment does not involve the use of any device or instrument for the magnification of sound. Neither is it an internal remedy. It goes right to the seat of the trouble, and thus it brings about its results in a normal, natural manner so much desired.

Don't you think such a treatment will help you? You can try it free. So don't hesitate to learn if your hearing can be benefited. You owe it to yourself to do so.

Write today. With this free test treatment you will also receive a copy of the Dr. W. O. Coffee Co.'s latest book on "Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh." This work explains the causes and symptoms of these troubles. It should give you a thorough understanding of your case so that you may know what to expect. Please state whether you desire treatment for Deafness and Head Noises or for Catarrh only.

Write for Free Book

You are invited to send for the Free Book and Free Trial Treatment. You will be glad you did so. The treatment and book are free. Send the coupon or letter, as you prefer.

DR. W. O. COFFEE CO., 849 James Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

Please send me your Free Trial Treatment, and your Free Book on "Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh," both by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way. (Either print your name and address or write plainly.)

Name

Street or R.F.D.

DownState.....

Do you want treatment for Deafness, Head Noises or Catarrh? State which.....