



A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

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No. 3

BEAUTIFUL MANITOBA



1—Fort Churchill. 2—Mile 412 Hudson Bay Railway. 3—Derbytown, Cold Lake.



From the moment the prospective colonist becomes interested in Canada until the time of his final establishment on the land, he has, in the Canadian Pacific, the unique advantage of the service of one distinctive organization. Whether on sea or land, or no matter in what part of Canada he may be, he may always easily get in touch with the railway's colonization service, which helps him toward success and independence in the land of his adoption. Assistance is given to farmers to induce greater production, to find new markets and to experiment in new crops and methods.

The Changing West

FFIFTY years ago the buffalo roamed the prairies: the Railway pushed through unnumbered obstacles. "Craigellachie," was the code word, meaning, "Stand fast!" The last spike was driven. The line was completed.

The pioneer settler, ever an optimist, subdued the Prairie with the ancient hand tools of immemorial ancestors. Then came the gradual adoption of improved implements, powered by long teams of sinewy horses. ¶ Then Modern Power, and the

whole character of the West changed: Wheat farming became a mechanized industry, with all the forces of science at its command. ¶ Out of the throes of this economic revolution is being born again a New West, with its prodigious resources of oil, minerals, irrigation and water powers, undreamed of when the Canadian Pacific first laid its rails across the continent. Today, as then, the Railway endeavours to keep ahead in providing for the needs of the constantly changing and growing West, and is inspired by the same faith in the future.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World, and a winter service to Bermuda. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1881 fiftieth anniversary 1931

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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World Movement for Orderly Marketing

*International Conferences Urge Co-operation Among Wheat Exporting Countries
In the Organization and Control of Wheat Exports -- The Campaign for
One Hundred Per Cent Organization in Saskatchewan and Manitoba*

CONFERENCE IN PARIS

Twenty-seven European nations, members of the League of Nations, met in Paris on February 23rd to discuss the question of relieving the wheat exporting countries of Eastern Europe of the large surplus they have on hand. This conference was the outcome of representations made to the League of Nations, through the Committee for Concerted Economic Action in Europe, by the wheat exporting countries of Eastern Europe, with regard to ways and means of relieving the present depression in agriculture and providing for the future marketing of the wheat crops of these nations. At the conclusion of the conference sixteen nations signed an agreement to purchase wheat under conditions to be subsequently arrived at between the exporting and importing nations.

It was urged at the conference that steps should be taken for the organization under international regulation of the whole trade in wheat and that the non-European wheat exporting countries—Canada, Argentine and Australia—be approached in that connection. As the Paris conference only concerned European nations and no representatives were present from non-European nations, that part of the discussion could not be pressed, but it was pointed out that it should be the prime subject of discussion at the conference called by the International

Institute of Agriculture, to be held at Rome, on March 26th.

CONFERENCE AT ROME

The Government of Canada, according to press despatches, has accepted the invitation of the International Institute of Agriculture to take part in the wheat conference which will be held at Rome, on March 26. Hon. G. H. Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada at London, will be the principal Canadian delegate and he will be accompanied by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations at Geneva, and D. L. Smith, London representative of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools. Geo. W. Robertson, Secretary of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, will attend the interests of the Canadian Pools. The conference is to consider the following matters:

1. The international organization of production.
2. The international organization of agricultural credit. (For European nations only).
3. The organization of the international wheat trade.

THE AIM OF EUROPE'S WHEAT EXPORTING COUNTRIES

The international agricultural conferences of Warsaw and Bucharest which were held in August and October, 1930, recommended the governments of the agricultural countries of Central and Eastern Europe to establish a better organi-

zation for the exportation of their products, particularly cereals, "and to create as soon as possible special institutions in the different exporting countries for the purpose of concerting and controlling exports and of exercising a decisive influence on the quantity of goods exported, in order that this quantity may be adapted to the needs of the import markets." The aim of this programme is to free the international market of an excessive supply of products likely to depress prices, and to provide the countries of Central and South Eastern Europe with an export organization similar to that which has already been in existence for some years past in overseas countries.

—(From Memorandum prepared for the League of Nations by agricultural experts of the European wheat exporting countries).

INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT REGINA

Directors of the three Provincial Pools met in Regina, March 13—14, in the regular tri-annual meeting for the discussion of Pool business affecting the three Pools. The world situation came before the Conference after the first session and after a review of the activities of the exporting countries in Europe in conjunction with the League of Nations, the prospects of increased exports from Russia, the move toward organization of exports from Argentina with government assistance, and other factors in

the international trade in grain, the Conference passed unanimously the following resolution:

"That this Conference of Directors of the three provincial Wheat Pools is in favor of an arrangement between all the wheat producing countries to provide for the orderly marketing of wheat in a manner that will make for scientific distribution of the world's wheat and deal with surpluses intelligently on an equitable basis so that at all times supplies will have a relationship to demand, in the interests of both producers and consumers."

A copy of this resolution has been forwarded to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and to the representative of the Pools at the wheat conference at Rome on March 26.

On the second day the Conference passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government for legislation to make it possible, under provincial legislation, to establish exclusive agencies for the marketing of agricultural products. The resolution also included a request for assistance from the four western provincial governments and the co-operatives in British Columbia for the securing of this Dominion legislation.

Other matters coming before the Conference related to routine administrative work in the Pools.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MANITOBA

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool instructing the Board of Directors to commence an educational campaign throughout the province for the purpose of giving information relative to a one hundred per cent. grain marketing organization, meetings were arranged for at a large number of places throughout the province and throughout the months of January, February and the first week in March information was given through these meetings.

Altogether 267 meetings were held at which the attendance was approximately 26,000, an average of 97 per meeting. Pool Directors, Fieldmen and others addressed the meetings, and in addition much printed matter was distributed. Following the meetings

a petition was circulated which read as follows:

"We, the undersigned producers of grain and those on whose behalf grain is produced in Manitoba, respectfully petition that a government measure be introduced and enacted at the present session of the legislature providing for:

1. A referendum of all those by whom or on whose behalf grain is produced in Manitoba on the question of whether all grain produced in this province shall be marketed by one organization operated on a pooling plan.

2. The creation of a marketing organization empowered to market all grain produced in Manitoba commencing with the 1931 crop, authorized to co-operate with similar organizations in other provinces and controlled by those by whom or on whose behalf grain is produced."

A large number of canvassers undertook to secure signatures to the petition, this work being purely voluntary. When ready for presentation to the government the petition contained 12,766 signatures.

Meanwhile opponents of the Pool and also the one hundred per cent pool proposal, organized an opposition campaign and at the present time the opposition organization is also circulating a petition asking that the proposed legislation and referendum be not granted. Canvassers for the one hundred per cent. pool proposal were instructed to secure the signatures of growers of grain only. Opponents of the proposal are securing the signatures of any who are electors within the province and are not confining the protest against the proposed legislation and referendum to those directly interested in the growing of grain.

During the first week of the canvassing Mr. Burnell gave a daily address over the radio in which he told of the progress of the canvass and explained the proposal for a one hundred per cent grower controlled marketing organization. The petition was presented to the Manitoba Government on March 17.

POOL LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

On February 19 a motion was introduced in the Saskatchewan legislature outlining the legislation for the creation of a one hundred per cent. wheat marketing organization in the province of Saskatchewan. The motion read as follows:

"That in the opinion of this House, legislation should be introduced at the present session of the legislature to provide:

1. That a referendum should be conducted by the government of all parties by whom or on whose behalf grain is produced in the province of Saskatchewan on the question of whether all grain grown in the province should be marketed through a single marketing organization operating on a pooling plan, and

2. For the creation of a marketing organization on a pooling plan,

(a) With power to market all grain produced in the province of Saskatchewan.

(b) To be controlled by those parties by whom or on whose behalf grain is produced, each of such parties having one vote in the affairs of the organization.

(c) With power to take over all of the assets and liabilities of the organization known as Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, which organization was incorporated by an Act of the legislature of Saskatchewan, such Act being chapter 26, S.S. 1924 and amendments.

(d) To be operated, and with powers, generally similar to the aforementioned Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, as outlined in the said Act of incorporation.

(e) To finance itself without government assistance."

The motion carried by a vote of forty-eight to five. On the same day a huge deputation of Pool and non-Pool farmers waited upon the government and presented the case for a one hundred per cent. pool to market all grain grown in the province.

The bill was subsequently introduced and passed together with a bill providing for a referendum. Those who may vote are:



Chapter 15. MONEY

Atlantic waves break on the coast of Africa, west of the dark rocks of Gibraltar. Brown, nearly naked, men gather in a crowd on the sandy beach. They talk eagerly, and point to a fleet of wooden ships, whose sails are folded in, and from whose decks rise columns of black smoke. On the sand, near the water, lie many pots, tools, weapons, garments, etc., laid there by the men of the ships. The seamen had lit fires on decks to signal and say that they wish to exchange their wares on the sand for treasure of the brown natives. The brown men place lumps of glittering gold on the beach close to the seamen's wares. Then they draw back some distance. The seamen come on shore and shake their heads and go back to the ships, and send up more smoke. This dumb show means that the gold is not enough. The brown men bring more gold, and withdraw. The seamen return, and look, and agree, and pick up the gold, and go on board and sail away to their seaport of Carthage, on the African coast opposite Sicily. The brown men rejoice to have the pots and the rest. And how easily either party might run off with the other party's goods. But they deal fairly with each other in this Barter, or exchange. So runs the tale told by Herodotus, the Greek (about 400 B.C.).

All Things for Money!

Ages ago, Chinamen got a step beyond barter. They used cubes (square lumps) of pressed tea-leaves as Money. A woodcutter could sell timber for tea lumps, and then pay the same tea lumps to buy a pot, or a table, or a sword, etc. In Africa, for a long time, negroes bought and sold with strings of sea-shells called cowries. The old British used bars of iron. Farmers and pastors (shepherds) of long ago would buy and sell with (alas! it makes

Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

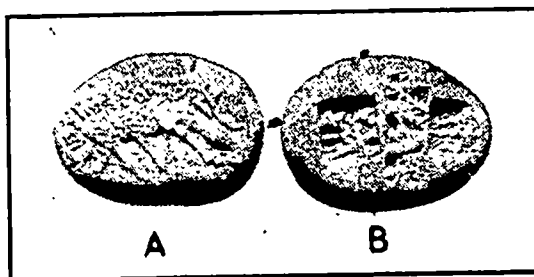
By F. J. GOULD

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

us shudder!) slaves—women, children, men; or with sheep, or with "pecunia" (Roman word for cattle). And in this way, the folk of 1931 got their word "pecuniary", which means "money," as when we say a man's "pecuniary state is low"; that is to say, he has few dollars and cents.

It is truly one of the wonders of history that men should have invented these ways of exchanging, and beginning the co-operation that we call "trade." The first step was Barter. The second step was Tea Money, Shell Money, Cattle Money, etc.

Let us put on our fancy wings (which cost nothing, not even a cowrie shell, or a tea lump!) and fly to the city of high walls.



SOME EARLY COINS

Babylon, in the year 2000 B.C. In the market where men buy and sell woolen cloth, loads of dates, wheat, barley, goats, chariots, etc. Traders weigh lumps of silver in scales. Such is their money.

Real Money!

This custom of weighing silver passed from trader to trader, and reached the lively and witty Greeks in the seaports of Lydia in Anatolia (as the Turks call the land now). Here a merchant would often stamp a silver lump with a mark of his own, and folk who dealt with him would feel sure it was good metal. Then the State (the Co-operative People) of Lydia caught up the idea, and issued round coins, stamped with the State's own mark. Other Greek cities did likewise. In museums today are kept, as things of great value, Greek coins marked with a hero's head, a flying horse, an owl, etc. These first

coins, mostly of silver, were made in the 7th century, B.C. Gold coins were issued, but were, of course, less common; for gold was counted as about twelve times the value of silver. Rich folk began to carry coins in a purse; and the God Hermes, who was beloved and prayed to by men of business, was supposed to hold a purse in his hand. Sad to say, he had a son, Antolyeus, who was the biggest thief on earth, and had the magic power of making himself unseen, or invisible. This was the Greek way of hinting that money and trading and thieving often went together. The Romans also made coins, and the metal was shaped and stamped in a grand temple at Rome called the House of Juno Moneta; and so a coin-stamping place came to be known as a "Moneta," or "Money-maker" or "Mint."

In the Feudal-Catholic (the times of Saint Benedict, and the village serfs of whom you have heard) times the poorer folk seldom handled money. You have learned something of the Merchant Gilds and the Hansa; and you know those German traders had plenty of coined money. Of course, goldsmiths would work in mints, and often they would take care of merchants' gold and jewels; and often you would see traders going to them to exchange one sort of money for another (such as French for English, etc.) and the coins would be spread out and counted on the goldsmith bench, or banc (banque; bank). So you can easily tell how the bank and bankers arose in Europe.

The First Paper Money

Muskets and pikes and heavy boots rattled, as a band of King Charles' soldiers, in 1640, hurried across the ground of the Tower of London, and hustled down steps to vaults where London merchants had been allowed to keep bars of gold (bullion). The musketeers took the gold in the King's name. Charles bade them

(Turn to page 27)

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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OFFICES: WHEAT POOL BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

TELEPHONE: 845 150

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

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

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager.

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

Directors: S. Gellis, W. G. A. Gourley, W. J. Parker, J. Quick, R. F. Chapman.

Managing Editor—J. T. Hull.

Assistant Editor—K. J. Vanstone.

CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MARCH, 1931

NATIONS WANT ORDERLY MARKETING

The following passage appears in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Dominion Parliament:

"My ministers have had under consideration the means by which an orderly marketing of the wheat crop of Western Canada may be assured, and have already taken such effective action towards that end as the circumstances appear to justify. My ministers are aware that changing conditions in the world's market may necessitate further intervention by my government, which is prepared to render whatever additional assistance may be deemed advisable in the national interest. The present situation has emphasized the necessity of effecting a reduction in the costs of production and marketing of wheat crop and of providing more stable markets, as the welfare of all parts of Canada is involved in satisfactory returns being received by the grain growers."

Time alone will reveal all that is implied by this passage, but the reference to "changing conditions in the world's markets" which may "necessitate further intervention" by the federal government and the further reference to "more stable markets" would indicate that the government is watching with interest the development in Europe toward the organization of grain marketing.

The grain exporting nations of Europe are pressing with energy the proposals they have laid before the League of Nations and which have received sympathetic consideration by the League Economic Organization. These proposals include preferential tariff arrangements between the grain exporting and the grain importing countries of Europe and the creation of international credit for the restoring of their agricultural economy. There are grave difficulties in the way of the tariff preference, but the exporting countries are creating national marketing agencies which will control all exports at a fixed price. Exports at a fixed price, it is believed, will not only give the producers of the exporting countries a fair price but it will prevent a competition in the importing countries which would be detrimental to their own producers.

The tariff question is one with which the Economic Organization of the League is likely to wrestle for a long time because there are some countries, and notably France, which have declared for protection as a principle in national policy, and consequently the several conferences which have endeavored to arrange a plan of general tariff re-

duction have so far not got very far. France, however, is strong for the organization of all international trade in a manner which is calculated to prevent unfair competition and especially that form of it which is generally called "dumping." It is this fear of unfair competition which lies at the root of the tariff problem; nations are reluctant to lower their tariff walls in the absence of assurances that if they did so their own industrial and agricultural life would not suffer. That has become clear in all the discussions looking toward concerted economic action in Europe and in consequence orderly marketing through organization has become the leading question in the economic conferences. It was the basis of the agreement reached at the wheat conference in Paris in February and it will be the dominant subject at the conference at Rome on the 26th of this month.

These discussions indicate unmistakably that radically new conceptions in the conduct of international commerce are influencing national policies and it is significant that these new conceptions are the outcome of efforts to promote greater international co-operation. It has often been said that economic rivalries are a fruitful source of international friction and rank high among the causes of war. One of the functions of the League of Nations is to remove as far as is humanly possible causes of war, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the League, directly it set out to promote peace by removing economic friction, should have discovered that co-operation and competition will not mix and that unrestricted competition in international trading is a positive barrier to world peace.

And so, as it is stated in the Speech from the Throne, Canada must face the changing conditions in the world's markets, the conditions which are making for orderly marketing by controlled exports. That is the supreme argument today for a one hundred per cent. grower controlled marketing agency for the grain of Western Canada. The outcome of the present movement for the organization of international trade may leave no alternative for Canada, if her economic structure is not to be brought down in ruins, but the complete organization of the marketing of grain with controlled exportation, and the great question for the growers is whether they will build that organization for themselves, control and operate it, or have one imposed upon them over which they will have no control whatsoever. As a democratic people living in a political democracy, surely we ought to measure up to the democratic standard and create a marketing organization which will be also an instrument of economic democracy.

AN EXPLANATION

In last month's Scoop Shovel we published an article entitled "Compulsory Pooling No Remedy." Protests have reached us because the author of the article, A. E. Darby, was described as secretary of the Council of Agriculture when in fact he had become secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

This article was sent to us from the U.F.M.; it is part of the literature distributed by the U.F.M. on the question of a one hundred per cent. marketing organization. We published it because it gives presumably the best that can be urged against the plan of an exclusive marketing agency and enabled us to give both sides of the question. Mr. Darby was secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture when he wrote it, and when we received it. In the circumstances we decided to let it stay as originally set up for printing and circulation.

UNITY OR DIVISION?

Within the space of a week the Manitoba Government introduced legislation dealing with the guarantees to the Pools, appointed a royal commission to investigate charges against the Pool Elevators, received a petition containing 12,766 names of growers or those directly interested in the growing of grain, asking for legislation to establish, subject to a referendum, a one hundred per cent. grower controlled grain marketing organization, and a number of petitions against such legislation and referendum.

These events indicate the extent to which the affairs of the farmers have become matters of grave public importance and for the farmers the outstanding feature is the degree of application by vested interests of the traditional maxim: "Divide and rule." It is deplorable, but history furnishes abundant evidence that the privileged classes have always and everywhere found it not difficult to divide the exploited classes against themselves. Not a movement for progress is without its testimony that those for whom the movement meant most could be used against it. Farmers organizations on this continent have been broken up time and again because there were in them those who turned an open ear to whispered slander and innuendo, whose suspicions could be easily aroused and who could be subtly led to kick to pieces their own work. There is also a long, long list of failures of farmers' co-operatives on this continent due entirely to internal dissensions skilfully engineered from the outside. There are always plenty of interests ready to

"teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite."

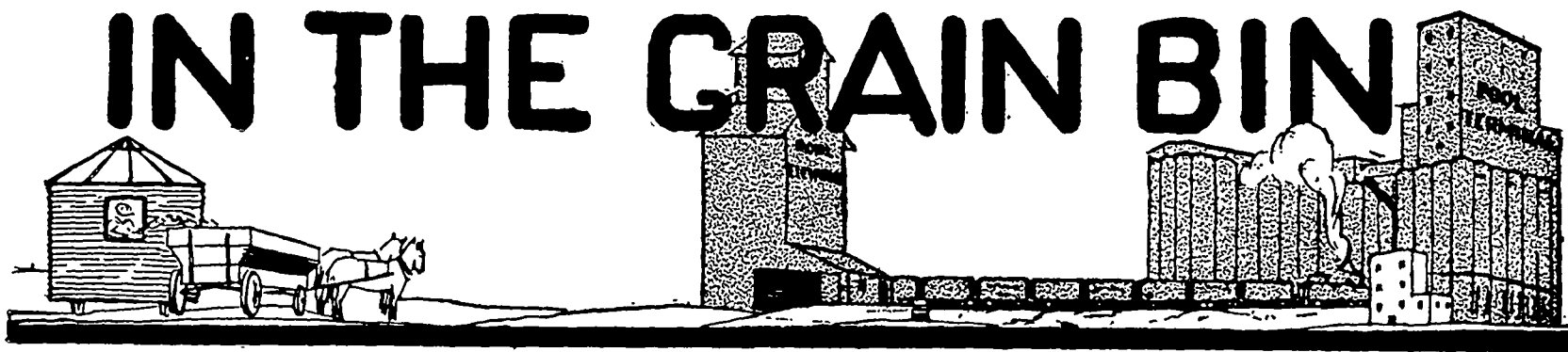
and unfortunately always a number who can be influenced by them even to their own detriment.

Necessity, however, is a powerful teacher and the absolute necessity for unity and organization in agriculture was never quite so apparent as it is today and world conditions may make it imperative for the farmers of Western Canada to drop differences and dissensions and unite to save themselves from positive ruin.



THE ONLY WAY

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

A REMINDER ON SEED

During the past year a great number of people have apparently done considerable fireside or office armchair farming, and we in here, thinking we realized pretty well what the situation was, have tried to keep away from telling the man on his farm how to run it. What I am about to say cannot, I hope, possibly be construed as other than a reminder. It has been discussed in "The Scoop Shovel" and in the Press and at meetings many times, but I doubt if any of us ever hear anything worth while too often. I am just going to write very briefly on seed grain.

Last year's Manitoba crop was, as crops here go, a very high grade one. Manitoba Pool Elevators and line company elevators are in most cases full of grain, and in most cases full of pretty good quality of grain. A year ago we made arrangements to trade one grade of grain for another grade of grain, in the hope and belief that in this way the grower would secure better seed. Considerable advantage was taken of this offer. That it was worth while has been amply proven by the fact that I understand line company elevators are making the same offer. You may trade one grade of wheat for a better grade of wheat by paying the difference in spread, and the same in other grains.

Every grower hasn't good cleaning machinery, and those who haven't are not likely to feel able to buy good cleaning machinery this year, nor is it always possible to separate certain mixtures. Consequently it may be cheaper and better, if you feel that your present seed isn't satisfactory, to take a sample of it to the elevator, see what the agent has on hand in the way of better class and quality stuff, and see what kind of deal you can make on a trade. In the majority of Pool Elevators we have first class general utility cleaning machinery, and we may be able to do a good cleaning job on the seed you have, or we may be able to make you a trade of better quality stuff at a very small cost to you.

Grain prices at present are discouragingly low. The immediate future doesn't look very happy, but there is this much sure: Next fall high quality grain will command a better price than a lower quality grain. The cost of seed, harvesting and threshing of a good quality crop is no greater than that of a poor quality crop. You owe it to yourself to give this year's crop the best possible chance, as at best you will need all you can get out of it. There is no need of planting a mixture of Spring and Durum, Spring and Barley, or Barley and Durum and expecting to reap other than the same kind of a mixture.

As regards smut, the money that is lost each

year, particularly on Durum wheat, in the Province of Manitoba due to this blight would make a good many farmers independently wealthy each year. The discount for smut is always big and it always will be big because the treating of smutty wheat is a slow and expensive process, but more than that it is a water washing process which is also apt to lower the grade of the wheat. In other words, Smutty 1 Durum, after it is washed, may only be 3 Durum.

Let me suggest to you again that you do everything in your power to see to it that what grain crop you put in this spring is put in with the best seed you can secure under present conditions. You will never be better paid for a day's work than that day's work which consists of your trading an inferior kind and quality of seed for a higher quality and, as for treating for smut, this has been dealt with often. Briefly, the reason that treating Durum wheat for smut often proves inadequate is because formaline is used. The unbroken smut balls are treated on the outside; afterward they break in the drill box, contaminate the good kernels and smut is reproduced. Before treating for smut, smut balls should be either broken up, blown out with a heavy blast in a fanning mill, or floated out in water. Otherwise your treatment may prove unsatisfactory. All of our agents have literature on treating for smut. See your nearest one re this. You can't afford to take a chance on raising smutty wheat.

COST OF TRANSPORTING WHEAT

During my time with the Pool I have had, I presume, hundreds of letters asking for information relative to the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from the country elevator to the docks at Liverpool. In this morning's mail I received a copy of a circular letter from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada giving these figures. I am publishing this without their permission, but I assume that this is information which they are willing and anxious should be sent out. The following is the circular:

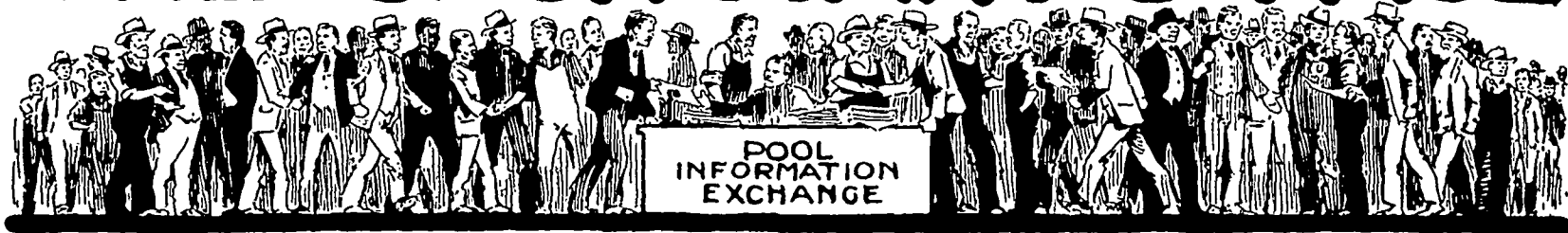
BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Approximate average charges between the producer in Western Canada and the arrival of steamer at Liverpool docks per bushel of wheat—1930 season:

Per Bus.

1. Receiving at country elevator, weighing, elevating, spouting, insurance against loss by fire and storing for fifteen days, loading into cars for shipments, cost of inspection and weighing, lake shippers' and govern-

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

MEETINGS

Over 267 meetings have been held in connection with the campaign for legislation providing 100 per cent. control by the grower, and there is a keen interest in this question. A total of 26,000 have attended, or an average of 97 per meeting.

With the selling price of practically all farm commodities well below the cost of production it is hardly necessary to add that the situation in the country is very serious. If there is no improvement in prices the future of agriculture is critical. The one hundred per cent. control is the only plan coming from the farmers themselves that has yet been submitted for their consideration as any solution to the problem.

It is also evident that a good deal of opposition is developing amongst the farmers to the idea that they should have entire control of the marketing of their own grain. All our meetings have been thrown open to any one wanting to take the other side of the question. Where the opposition has availed themselves of the opportunity, they have resorted in the main to attacks on the present Pool. No doubt this arises out of the present hard times. People are feeling somewhat embittered, and wanting to blame somebody or something, they centre their attacks at this organization. Most of the assertions they make have little to do with the question under consideration. The Pool is not to blame for the low prices of all commodities everywhere. It did not create sixty cent wheat or fifteen cent eggs, or declining markets for livestock, or low prices for minerals, textiles, lumber, etc., neither was it the cause of the revolutions or revolts which have taken place in India, Argentine, China, Peru, Brazil, Central America, Spain, Portugal, or the general unrest in every country in the world. Furthermore, all the activities and operations of the Pool during the past year were fully explained to the delegates in each of the three Provincial Pool annual meetings, and they were along the lines of the policy established when the Pool was first organized and endorsed practically unanimously in each case. The farmers are in no mood for fooling. They want to listen to carefully reasoned argument on both sides of the question and be allowed to decide for themselves. The challenge to those opposing the one hundred per cent. control by legislation is: Tell us of a better plan; if this proposal is not the solution, then what is the way out?

CANVASSING

Evidence of the increasing interest is shown by the fact that some fourteen hundred canvassers were appointed in the grain growing areas of this province. During the week of March 2nd each of

these men canvassed their territory, i.e., a quarter or half township to secure signers to a petition asking the government to submit the question to a plebiscite of the growers. The work was done entirely on a voluntary basis at the sacrifice of a good deal of time and effort. Many could not afford to use their cars, so they walked or drove with team and rig, or went on horseback. This abstract thing called "the co-operative spirit" is very apparent and real on occasions of this kind. Time and again the farmers have promoted their organizations by similar voluntary effort. It indicates a determination to organize for the betterment of conditions and is the best incentive for further effort. In this time of stress they are not going to calmly lie down and accept whatever fate may bring; they are in fighting mood and will not be satisfied to go back to the old speculative system of marketing. The co-operation of all these canvassers has made possible this intensive campaign by which the names of over twelve thousand farmers were secured on these petitions.

POOL GUARANTEE LEGISLATION

Legislation to protect the provincial government with respect to the guarantee given the banks in the financing of the crop of 1929 and a portion of 1930, was introduced in the provincial legislation by Premier Bracken on March 13. The purpose of the legislation, Premier Bracken stated, was to prevent if at all possible any part of the guarantees becoming a charge upon the taxpayers of the province and by way of accomplishing this to make it possible for the Pool to carry on with its elevator system intact and thus to meet its obligations voluntarily. "If the Wheat Pool is allowed to carry on," Premier Bracken declared, "there will be no charges on the taxpayers as the assets are more than the liabilities of the Pool, but should it be killed then there will be some losses against the taxpayers. As for the elevators, if the Pool continues to operate the people in it will have what they have taken years to develop."

NOTES

The number of married men on relief in the city of Winnipeg as at February 14, was 2,555 and the number of single men fed by the city in the month of January was 4,100.

The Pool hospital visitor made 329 visits to Pool members or their relatives in Winnipeg hospitals during the year ending July 31st, 1930.

The freight rate per bushel on barley from the Bay ports to St. John, N.B., if for export is 8.20c;

if for domestic consumption it is 19.9c per bushel. From Arcola to Vancouver the freight rate per bushel on barley, if for export, is 14.16c per bushel; if for domestic consumption, however, the freight rate between these two points is 25.68c per bushel. The freight rate on a car of wheat from Saskatoon to Vancouver, if for export, is 24c per cwt. If, however, the wheat is to be shipped to Langley, (30 miles this side of Vancouver) then the freight rate is 50½c per cwt.

Mr. Duvel, the administrator of the U.S. Grain Futures Act, says: "We have always been taught to believe that our Futures markets serve to stabilize prices. There is but little evidence to support this view." Mr. Murray, Pool counsel, has prepared a brief on a report made by Mr. Duvel of his investigation into futures trading on the grain markets of the United States. Copies of this may be obtained by anyone writing to the office.

World Wide Co-operation the Hope of Agriculture

(Special Correspondence in the Manitoba Free Press, March 4, 1931)

Geneva.—The one all-important fact that has emerged from a series of international conferences, inquiries and studies of the present world-wide depression is that agricultural ills are at the bottom, and that these can only be effectively or permanently solved by international co-operation.

One thing that makes the present depression serious is that it apparently affects the whole of agricultural production, from wheat to lemons, sugar, rice, potatoes, tea, cotton, rubber and even kitchen-garden produce.

The disequilibrium, therefore, is universal, rather than localized to either certain districts or commodities. There are very few articles of farm produce which are not affected, and with those the situation is temporary and local.

Another observation is that food customs of nations are changing. A marked decrease in world consumption of flour and potatoes has been discovered. For some time surplus potatoes have been diverted into industrial channels with favorable results locally, in Austria and Hungary, for example. Experts are now seeking new uses for wheat and other cereals. Increased demand for fruits, vegetables, dairy produce, eggs, poultry and fatty foods is indicated. Scientists explain the phenomena by the fact that, as a result of machines replacing men, there has been a steady decrease in manual labor and people are demanding less nourishing and energy-producing foods. In other words the human beings of today are either becoming lazy or tending towards

mental rather than physical exertions.

Where there has been the phenomena of "under-consumption" there appears simultaneously also to have been "over-production." While the consumption per capita of cereals, for instance, has decreased anywhere from 6½ to 211 pounds in Germany, England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Spain, the United States, Canada, Argentine and Australia, in the last few years the world's production was 357,000,000 bushels in wheat more in 1929 than in pre-war years.

The people of Canada, for example, now eat, per person, 211 pounds less of cereals per year than they did before the war, while in the United States the per capita consumption has dropped 46 lbs. Belgians consume 108 lbs. less than before, Frenchmen about 47 lbs. less, Germans some 10 lbs. less, Argentine about 57 lbs. less and the Swiss and Spaniards about maintain their average, having dropped from 143 and 159 to 140 and 155 lbs. yearly per person respectively. The people of the world, on the other hand, are drinking almost twice as much tea as they did in pre-war days, and despite prohibition, the consumption of wine has jumped about 30 per cent. Use of tobacco has increased 50 per cent, and production of coffee about the same per cent. Production of cane sugar has doubled and of beet sugar a gain of around 20 per cent. is recorded.

Consequently it is deduced that, where in wheat and cereals the demand has decreased, and there is actual "under-consumption" in

many others, the difficulty must lie in "over-production."

The man on the street, however, cannot visualize "over-production." His theory usually is that if there is an abundance of a commodity the price must fall and living will be cheap. He overlooks the fact that products must be sold at prices remunerative to the producer.

The suggestion that crop acres be decreased and production curtailed, as advocated by some economists, does not receive the approval of the majority of experts. The paramount influence of weather conditions makes it impossible to regulate agriculture as one does the output of a factory. From all quarters comes strong, and, according to experts, justifiable opposition, both from consumers and producers. Consequently this possible remedy has been discarded from consideration by the various committees and commissions which are meeting. States or localities may act to curtail output, but such measures could not conceivably be national or international in scope, as the evils they tempt may outweigh the beneficial results anticipated.

Although "co-operatives" exist in connection with farming in many countries—European particularly—agriculture is one of the most disorganized of industries, the various inquiries have shown. Where manufacturers have learned to co-operate by regulating output to meet the demand by cartels, trusts and even ceasing production altogether during seasonal depressions and fluctuations, the farmer is condemned to live in an atmosphere of perpetual instability—living from hand to mouth. Agriculture has to accept any conditions imposed upon it; it cannot pass its burdens along to others as do the manufacturers when they control or maintain prices

(Turn to page 13)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394

Members of the Board:

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

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

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Thos. Wood. H. C. Grant.

PROGRESS IN 1930

During the last few weeks the writer of this page has had the opportunity of examining the financial statements for the year 1930 of a considerable number of co-operative associations carrying on business and rendering service to the community in various parts of Manitoba.

These reports, which reflect the operations of both consumers' and marketing associations, show that in the year just passed the co-operative movement in Manitoba had made definite and substantial progress. Comparing the individual reports with those of the same associations for the previous year, it is found that almost without exception 1930 shows an improvement in the position of the association compared with 1929. In many cases, particularly in the consumers' associations, the volume of business has been substantially increased. This has been accompanied by an increase of paid up capital and reserves and by more economical operation. As a result these organizations have put themselves nearer to the time when they will be able to pay substantial patronage dividends in cash. Some associations, of course, are already doing this, while others more recently organized have wisely applied the surplus on capital stock or retained it as a reserve to be paid out to the members when cash is available. Some of the marketing associations, owing to a smaller production, had a somewhat smaller volume to handle in 1930 than in 1929, and it is of course well known that prices were also lower. The marketing associations, however, have increased their membership, and the figures contained in the reports show that they have reduced their operating costs and thus been able to return to the producer a larger proportion of the ultimate selling price, which is one of their chief objects.

Perhaps the greatest progress, however, has been in things that cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. In travelling about the Province, in attending meetings, in talking with people, one finds a better understanding of co-operation both as a way of doing business and as a philosophy.

Those actively engaged in the administration and management of co-operative associations have also gained much valuable experience during the last few years, and since the different co-operatives each have their own sphere of operation—either geographically or in the commodity handled—and consequently do not compete with each other for business, they have been able to pool their experiences to their mutual advantage.

CAUTION NECESSARY

The present year, owing to the lack of purchasing power on the part of the farmers, will undoubtedly

be a trying period for the consumers' associations and the greatest care will need to be exercised if losses are to be avoided. There will no doubt be large demands for credit by purchasers, and some associations may be faced with the alternative of giving extensive credit or refusing to supply some of their patrons. It is hard to refuse necessary supplies to worthy people who through no fault of their own have not cash available, but any co-operative that goes extensively into a credit business, particularly under present conditions, is simply courting bankruptcy.

We must at this time look to the future. We shall need our co-operative associations next year and for many years after that, and the policy now should be one that will preserve the movement and keep it sound and solvent for the years to come.

A CITY CO-OPERATIVE

Co-operation in Manitoba is largely a rural movement, but it is spreading into the cities, and the biggest consumers' association is now in the city of Winnipeg. It is composed of a group of working men, mostly of Ukrainian race, and deals chiefly in coal and wood. In its last fiscal year this association, with 336 members, made sales totalling over \$94,000.00 and had a trading surplus of \$3-684.00, from which a patronage dividend of \$2,-676.00 was paid.

THE AIM OF THE TRUST

Trusts and rings and amalgamations are in the air. Once we were told that competition was the life blood of industry. Today every leader seeks to circumvent it. But not from motives of philanthropy. They combine in order to make gain greater and more secure. Firms which once held pistols to their rivals' heads now sit at the table of a trust. But the pistols do not lie in museums; they are held to the consumers' heads. Rings effect economies. True! But they also keep the prices up. And that is the prime cause of their existence. . . The war was a godsend to the profiteer, and a grand opportunity for cornering the commodities by which we live. Whilst lives were lost abroad, souls were lost at home. Local rings (in Great Britain) even attacked the people's bread. And they might have succeeded save for the local co-operative stores, which continued to produce bread at cost price. It is significant that in the year 1920, the peak year of profiteering, the new members added to the consumers' co-operative movement numbered over 370,000, or three times as many as in any pre-war year."—Dr. Hewlett Johnson.

WORLD-WIDE CO-OPERATION THE HOPE OF AGRICULTURE

(From page 11)

through agreements or distribution of markets.

To bring together the scattered millions of farmer-producers appears impossible (although Soviet Russia's economy is based upon collectivization), but the marketing of farm products can be improved greatly, it is believed, through putting the "co-operatives" on national or international bases. That, however, is a thing for the future. The immediate proposal is that full powers be given to governmental authorities in regulating sales of agricultural produce, even in the international trade.

While in general pessimistic, the conclusions of the twenty-odd experts' reports appear to be that only sporadic improvement can be expected through increasing the gross returns from agriculture, decreasing production costs, extending credit facilities and paring down middlemen's profits.

Permanent relief will come through "rational organization" of the food stuffs markets by producers, carried out with State co-operation; the systematic creation of organizations for the regulation of markets and fixing of prices by co-operation and by the State establishment of "corn pools" and "cereal monopolies" and the combination of centralized national organizations in certain cases for international action.

The chances of overcoming depression in any one country alone through national action are considered to be "very limited." Co-ordinated international action, so long advocated and heretofore so apparently remote, is seen as a development of the very near future.


THE LAST STAND OF THE SPECULATOR

Chicago, March 2.—The Jackson Brothers Grain Company, Limited, organized by prominent Chicago Board of Trade operators, began business in Winnipeg today, giving added evidence of domestic interest in the Canadian market since the Chicago board's decline.

Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago trader, who recently purchased a seat on the Winnipeg exchange, joined with Roy Milner, Winnipeg grain trader, and officers of Jackson Brothers, Boesel and Company, large Chicago firm, in the new enterprise. Arthur S. Jackson, senior member of the Chicago concern, is president of the new Winnipeg firm.

FRENCH PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS GET TOGETHER

A conference has recently taken place in Paris between representatives of the National Federation of Consumers' Societies and the Association of Wheat Producers. A joint report on the establishment of direct relations between wheat marketing societies and co-operative bakeries was submitted by Messrs. E. Poisson, general secretary of the F.N.C.C., and du Fou, president of the Association of Wheat Producers. The conference passed a series of resolutions which it is hoped may very soon make organic relations between grain growers and consumers of bread a reality. —I.C.A. News Service.



30 day clearance SAXOPHONES

- B flat Soprano (Martin).** Latest straight model. Silver finish. Cannot be told from new. Value \$150 Sale **\$69**
- E flat Alto (Buescher).** New straight model. Silver finish. Featured by artists as solo instrument. Demonstrator \$192 value Sale **\$110**
- E flat Alto (Perroquet).** Sample model from Paris, France. Silver finish, gold bell. One only, value \$225 Sale **\$135**
- E flat Alto (Conn).** Slightly used. Like new. Silver finish, gold bell. An opportunity for some one. Value \$197 Sale **\$119**
- E flat Alto (Buescher).** Highly polished brass. First class condition guaranteed. Value \$140 Sale **\$95**
- B flat Tenor (Conn).** Silver finish, gold bell. Put in new condition. Here is a snap. Value \$200 Sale **\$139**

Case and accessories included with each instrument.
Full purchase price will be allowed on any of the above purchases if exchanged for a NEW Buescher saxophone within 30 days from date of purchase.

CORNETS AND TRUMPETS

- B flat Abbot Cornet (Long Model).** Low pitch. Brass, with case. Value \$40 Sale **\$26**
- B flat Abbot Cornet (Long Model).** Low pitch. Silver, with case. Value \$60 Sale **\$43**
- B flat Buescher Trumpet.** Slightly used. Silver, with case, Value \$116 Sale **\$52**
- B flat Buescher Trumpet.** Slightly used. Brass, with case. Value \$88 Sale **\$39**

Send in your order NOW together with what cash you can spare and tell us how you wish to pay the balance.

J.J.H. MCLEAN & CO LTD.

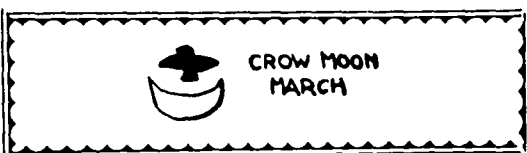
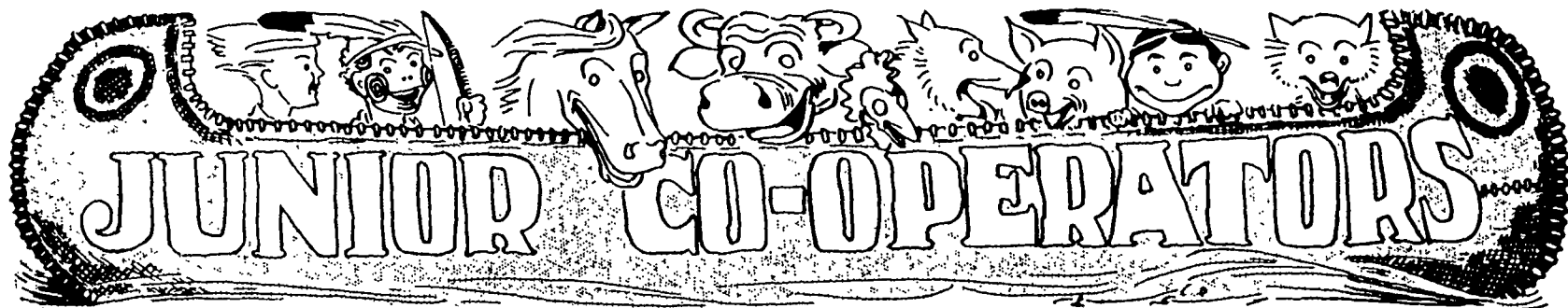
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- Manitoba Pool Elevators
- Manitoba Poultry Pool
- Canadian Poultry Pool
- Manitoba Co-operative Livestock
- Canadian Livestock Co-operative
- Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale
- Consumers' Oil Co-operatives.



WORLD'S DOLLS

How do you like the look of these queer yellow skinned dollies? Can you tell which is the lady and which is the neat little Manchu gentleman? They are dressed very much alike and their clothes are made of beautifully embroidered silk. This little lady wears no tight fitting bodice like we saw on little Maria of Hungary. She wears a very loose fitting dress, made almost



TOI and OING

like your kimona—over this she wears a very gorgeously embroidered tunic. Can you see how it is fastened up at the shoulders? Her hair is cut and pulled away from her face. And some of these dolls have nice, long black braids. What do you think of the funny little hat she has on her head? Now look at her shoes—they have no laces or buttons but are made of woven silk and fit very closely to the tiny feet of the Mongolian lady.

The little man is a very proper looking chap, isn't he? His main garment—it doesn't seem just right to call it a dress and yet it looks like one—is a lot plainer than Lu-Sings. He wears a nice dark blue jacket fastened high at the neck and then on

his head he wears a cap that looks very much like our toques but his is made of silk instead of wool.

How different these two look to the dolls that our little friends in Norway and Hungary play with. Shall we keep on looking all over the world to see how many more different kinds of dolls we can find?

SIGN LANGUAGE

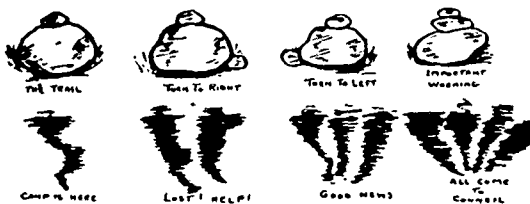


We have spoken about how useful sign language is to people in speaking—but—supposing you were alone and wished to leave a

signal of some kind for others to pick up or what would you do if you were in need of help?

Indians made use of stones, grass, smoke, twigs, trail signs and blazers. The figures below show you signals made with smoke and stones. These should be known to every Shan-a-mac.

The stone-talk is particularly useful where a trail goes over stony places or along stretches of slide-rock.



Stone and Smoke Talk

There seems to be quite a trick in making a good smoke signal.

A clear hot fire is made first and then it is covered with green stuff so that it sends up a solid column of black smoke.



Some Indian tribes had a regular smoke code — by spreading and lifting a blanket over the smudge the column of smoke could be cut up into pieces long or short,—thus made to convey tidings.



O is the shape of the mouth in making the sound. — Naturally when people began putting the sound down in writing they tried to represent the shape of the mouth by drawing a circle or oval, which is just the way we represent it now.

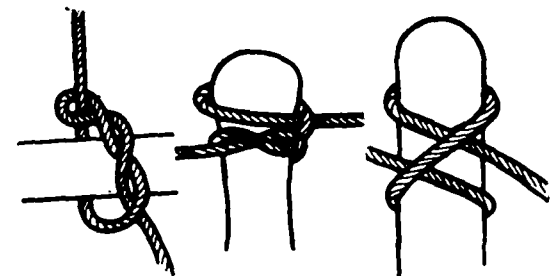
Note:—We still have copies of the new booklet "Follow the Trail". We want the boys and girls in Manitoba to read this interesting Indian booklet that tells them of the wonderful tribe of Shan-a-macs.—Write in to us for a copy.



One thing that all well trained Shan-a-macs know is how to tie and untie all the commonly used knots. I wonder how many of our boys and girls can tie all the knots that we have shown them the last two months on this page.

The first knot below is what is called a "timber-hitch." This is a knot that is very easily loosed and doesn't slip. The figure shows very clearly how the hitch is tied.

The third figure is a "clove-hitch" — easily tied and a good fast knot. The second shows a



picket rope with a half-granny and a half-hitch, a little more complicated but a very useful knot.

Shan-a-macs in Camp

"Last year at an August council our Shan-a-mac tribe decided we would go camping and try living as much like the Pull-Togethers as we could. Several days were spent collecting tent equipment, cooking utensils and food. The mother of one of the Braves took these by car to the camping site which we had picked out on the banks of the Assiniboine about eight miles from Winnipeg.

After arriving, of course, the first thing to do was to unload our stuff and make camp. We all worked together to put the tent under the trees, got our fishing lines ready for action, collected wood for the fire, drove in sticks to hang our pots and pans on and arranged for a cool place to keep our food. Having done all this we were ready to play—and what fun we had!

It was grand to be down near the water—we did a lot of fishing and swimming around a big rock which shows up quite clearly in one of the pictures.

In that picture you can see we have an old boat and what a leaky old thing it was; it had to be baled out every five minutes. When we were out of the water we spent our time playing baseball, shooting with our bows and arrows, preparing our meals and playing games.

The first night we were all tired and went to bed early—but just couldn't sleep, as all the regular city noises, that we were so accustomed to, were missing. Next morning found us up bright and early. We found that two of the boys had worked their way off their ground sheet through the night and the dog had made himself comfortable right in the middle of it.

The next day when one of the

boys was fishing his line got in a tangle. He was standing on the rock trying to straighten it out and it seems that he wasn't very careful about where he was plac-



SOME SCENES AT THE SHAN-A-MAC CAMP

ing his feet and he soon found himself under the water, still clinging to his fishing line. He got out, tore back to the camp and grabbed his brother's pants. The rest of that day his poor brother kept yelling after him: "Frank, give me my pants." The next morning Frank was awakened by Bill, yelling the same old phrase in his ear. (Frank slept in the pants so as not to lose them and poor Bill was forced to retire in his bathing suit). Bill forgot for a while that he was a Shan-a-mac and should have shared things with others.

And so the happy days passed till it was time to go home. That was the worst part of it, but we hope to have a bigger and better camp this year.

I would be glad to correspond

with any Shan-a-mac who cares to write to me."

Eric Chamberlain,
111 Borebank St. Winnipeg.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR TRIBE?

Many boys and girls in the province have been writing in lately asking all sorts of questions about forming Shan-a-mac tribes. Here's a letter from Velma Rinn of Augustusville. She is full of enthusiasm. Read what she says: "As we are forming a tribe of Shan-a-macs we would be very much obliged if you would give us information as to what we should do. We have six girls, and each have chosen Indian names and offices.

I am the Chief and have ordered the braves to make themselves wooden knives, bows and arrows and hatchets. We are waiting to make the bows and arrows when the sap will be running."

All the boys and girls who are planning to form tribes this spring or summer should write in to us and get a copy of the "First Message" written by Meri-kachak. This details each of the steps that are

necessary in the formation of a tribe.

EVERYTHING MUSICAL

No matter how large or small your musical needs may be, anything from a "G" string to a pipe organ, we are ready to serve the farmers of Western Canada.

Latest Models and Economy.

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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

OUR ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, was held in the I.O.O.F. Temple, Kennedy St., Winnipeg, on Wednesday, February 11th. 179 delegates, representing 120 locals, were in attendance. Registration of delegates commenced at 8.00 a.m. and the meeting was called to order at 9.30 a.m. by the President, W. S. Patterson, and continued with unabating interest until after midnight.

We can safely say that this was the best annual meeting ever held by this Association. The time of the meeting was devoted almost entirely to the business of the delegates. The reports submitted by the various officials showed that this organization is in a decidedly healthy condition. The next annual meeting will be held in Brandon.

The retiring Directors were: W. H. Mitchell, District No. 2; George Gordon, District No. 3; and W. B. Martin, District No. 4. They were all re-elected for a term of three years.

The election of officers for 1931 resulted as follows: W. S. Patterson, President; W. S. Murray, Vice-President; E. G. Horwood, Superintendent; and A. W. Badger, Secretary-Treasurer.

W. S. Patterson, W. S. Murray and W. A. Landreth were elected as representatives on the Canadian Poultry Pool Board. We are pleased to report that Mr. Landreth was elected President and General Manager of the Canadian Poultry Pool, Limited, at their Annual Meeting held in Vancouver, B. C., on March 2, 1931.

Membership Still Increasing

Total Membership, Jan. 31, 1930 13,985
 Increase for 1930 1,326

Total Membership Jan. 31, 1931 15,311
 1929 Number of Locals 118
 1930 New Locals Organized 6
 1930 Locals Cancelled 2
 1930 Total Number of Locals 122

New Locals were organized as follows:—
 Pierson, Man., Dubuc, Rocanville and Whitewood, Saskatchewan; Emo and Pinewood, Ontario.

Locals at Holland, Man., and Maryfield, Sask. were cancelled.

1930 New Merchant Contracts 56
 1930 New Producer Contracts 472

112 Local annual meetings and 14 organization meetings were held during the season of 1930.

1929 No. of Doz. Eggs Marketed,
 (Pool and Non-Pool)2,159,094

1930 No. of Doz. Eggs Marketed,
 (Pool and Non-Pool)2,164,008

Average net price paid for all eggs during Pool period (March 20th to September 30th) was 20.12c per dozen.

Average net price paid to the shippers for the Pool periods according to grade:

	Extras	Firsts	Seconds	Cracks
1929	25c	22c	18c	15c
1930	23c	21c	18c	15½c

Eggs marketed for 1930 showed a slight improvement in quality as compared with 1929.

Live Poultry

No. of Pounds (Pool) 127,713
 No. of Pounds (Non-Pool) 63,928

1930 Total No. of lbs. Live Poultry 191,641
 This was slightly under the volume for 1929.

Comparative Live Poultry Prices

1929 Price per lb. net to Producer (Pool), No. 1 Hens, 15c; No. 2, 13c.
 1930 Price per lb. net to Producer (Pool), No. 1 13c and 12c; No. 2 10c.

Dressed Poultry

1929 Volume (Pool) in pounds1,543,046
 1929 Volume (Non-Pool) in pounds 48,983

1929 Total Number of Pounds1,591,989
 1930 Volume (Pool) in pounds1,239,957
 1930 Volume (Non-Pool) in pounds 38,633

1930 Total Number of Pounds1,278,590
 1930 Total Volume dozens and pounds,
 Handled by Manitoba Pool3,634,239

Total Volume in dozens and pounds marketed by the Canadian Poultry Pool, Ltd., for the 4 Western Provinces 16,031,943

Our Brandon Egg Station was opened on March 2nd. The Carman, Dauphin, Lauder and Neepawa branches will be opened on March 16th. Our Winnipeg branch is open for handling eggs or poultry the entire year.

The present initial payment on eggs is 13c per dozen. Final payments will go forward from Head Office at the end of each Pool period.

The Pool periods close: first, April 4th; second, May 30th; third, July 25th; and fourth, August 31st; and if egg volume warrants doing so, there will be a fifth Pool period.

Remember When Shipping

We advise that you use 15 or 30 dozen Clip Top cases which are available at all our egg stations. They are equipped with No. 1 fillers and Hold-Tite flats. Your name and address will be stencilled on every case and shipping tags attached. They will be debited to your Pool account at 45c and 70c each. The use of good cases will reduce shrinkage and handling costs. During the Pool periods the Association pays all freight on shipments of 100 lbs. or more and returns your empties free.

For further information apply to your nearest Egg Station or direct to Head Office, 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg.

S.C.W.S. AND THE SLUMP

Figures for the half-year ending November, 1930, show that the turnover of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society has fallen by over £500,000 (\$2,225,000) or 5.9 per cent. The total sales for the half-year amounted to just over £8½ millions, while the net sales for 1930 amounted to £17,682,449, which represents a decrease of 3.5 per cent, compared with the preceding year. The value of the goods manufactured by the Society fell by over 5 per cent. for the whole year, and by over 10 per cent. in the second half-year. The dividend

of 6d. in the £ to members and 3d. to non-members is to be maintained. —I.C.A. News Service.

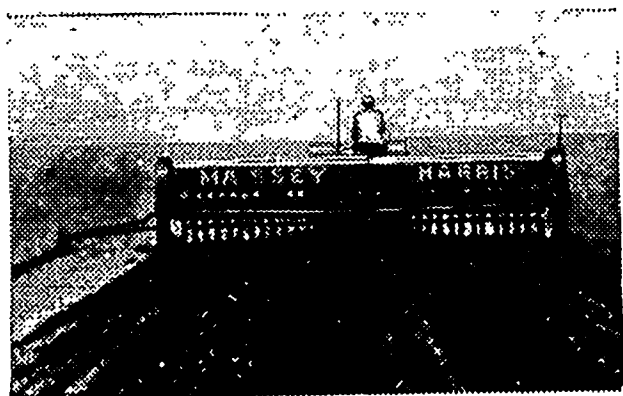
FIFTY YEARS AGO

All the exploiting classes had their hands in his (the farmer's) pockets. His was the only considerate economic group that exerted no organized pressure to control the price he sold for or the price he paid. While capitalism had been perfecting its machinery of exploitation he had remained indifferent to the fact that he himself was the fattest goose that capitalism was to pluck. He had helped indeed to provide the rope

for his own hanging. He had voted away the public domain to railways that were now fleecing him; he took pride in the county-seat towns that lived off his earnings; he sent city lawyers to represent him in legislatures and in Congress; he read middle-class newspapers and listened to bankers and politicians and cast his votes for the policy of Whiggery that could have no other outcome than his own despoiling. And now in the middle eighties he began to feel the rope around his neck, and realized the predicament he was in.

—V. S. Parrington—Main Currents in American Thought, Vol. 3

POWER FARMING IS PROFITABLE FARMING



MASSEY-HARRIS TRACTORS

**Do Their Work
At Low Cost Per Acre**

Economy in fuel and oil is a mighty important feature in a Tractor.

It means lower operating costs and only by lowering costs is it possible to farm profitably when prices are low.

The Massey-Harris Tractor is noted for doing more work on less gas and oil—that means work done at less cost per acre or bushel and consequently leaves more margin for profit.

And that is only one reason why the Massey-Harris is the Ideal Farm Tractor.

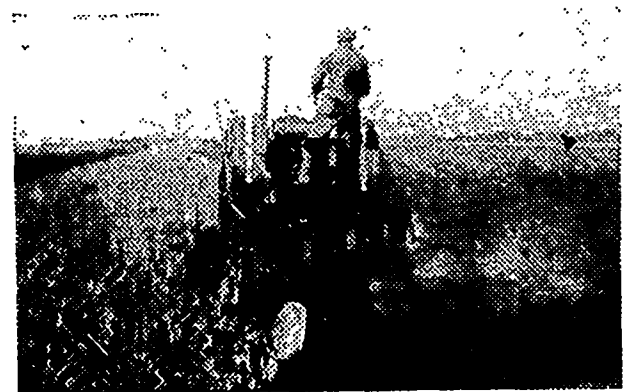
The Massey-Harris Tractor is full of pep and power. It enables you to get through the work quickly and easily during rush seasons.

It is handy to operate—one man can easily couple it up to the drawn implement. It gives you economical power for belt, draw-bar, and power-take-off work.

Light weight is a feature of the Massey-Harris Tractor due to its Patented, U-shaped Steel Frame. In every way the Massey-Harris measures up to the farmer's ideal of a Tractor.

Massey-Harris Tractors are made in three sizes, 12-20 H.P., 20-30 H.P., and General Purpose with Four-Wheel Drive for difficult traction conditions.

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Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

CREAM GRADING

"No. 2—Metallic" — If your cream statement shows this you may think yourself justified in writing some strong talk to the creamery manager; to be reasonably fair it might be borne in mind that "off-flavor" cream is no joy to the buttermaker, as only the best cream will make the best butter. So in the interests of larger cream cheques as well as for better quality butter, it might not be amiss to again consider "flavors" in cream.

1. **Metallic.**—Caused by rusty utensils,—pails, separator bowls or centres, cans; by thin cream which rapidly sours when the acid or sourness attacks the tin of the container. To remedy, use well-tinned utensils; set the separator to give a 30%—35% fat; cool quickly; use cans free from rust.

2. **Gasoline.**—Caused by milk or cream being exposed to gasoline fumes; by cream being shipped in cans formerly containing gasoline; absorbing odors from the engine.

3. **Musty.**—Caused by holding in musty cellar, or in proximity of decaying vegetables; using musty strainers; musty feed.

4. **Stale.**—Caused by holding cream too long before shipping. Scald can before using; keep cream in well ventilated place.

5. **Yeasty.**—Caused by cream too thin being held at too high a temperature. Remedied by setting separator to give 35% fat; by prompt cooling; by holding in cold, well ventilated place, preferably in cold water or on ice.

6. **Cheesy.**—Caused by unclean separator and utensils, or thin cream.

7. **Weedy.**—Caused by cows consuming weeds or pasture which impart flavor to milk and cream; these flavors are particularly prevalent from the early pastures and in the fall.

8. **Stale.**—Caused by poor ventilation; by separating or holding cream in stables; by milking with wet hands; from unclean udders.

9. **Bitter.**—Cows too long in lactation; unclean milking.

In the Creamery, neutralizing and pasteurizing may improve the keeping quality but cannot always eliminate objectionable flavors; care should be given to the following:

1. Clean milking practices.
2. Clean utensils.
 - (a) Rinse first with warm water.
 - (b) Use strong brush with hot water.
 - (c) Scald with boiling water.
3. Cool cream as rapidly and to as low a temperature as possible.
4. Avoid adding warm cream to cold cream.
5. Avoid low testing cream unless shipping very frequently.
6. Eliminate rusty utensils and cans.
7. Hold in a cool, well-ventilated place.
8. Ship to Manitoba Co-operative Dairies at Winnipeg, Brandon or Dauphin.

We regretfully announce the severance on February 14th, of our connection with Mr. McKay, our Winnipeg plant manager for many years. Mr. Ryles, our former manager at Brandon and who has built up our Brandon unit until it has become our premier plant, is in temporary charge at Winnipeg. Our Brandon buttermaker, Mr. A. Pearson, who in the past three years attained the highest standing among buttermakers of Canada, has been made temporary manager at our Brandon plant. In making these changes we ask the hearty support of all shippers, looking to a better and more extensive business in 1931.

"Ahic, how's business?"

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

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Best Because It's "PAN-DRIED"

4

MACDONALD'S BRIER PLUG

NO STEMS—ALL TOBACCO

A CARD PICTURE WITH EVERY PLUG

IN THE LIBRARY

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

Mr. Roy Henderson, of Min-tonas, writes us a letter in which he urges that in view of the numerous problems which the farmers in Western Canada are at present facing, they should make greater use of the Pool library.

The great question before our farmers just now is the one hundred per cent. grain marketing organization and each of the relevant issues in this question might be made a special study. It is very important, however, that the relation of this question to modern principles of legislation be understood, for to many people the proposal seems to involve an unjustifiable invasion of private liberty. If, however, our members will go below the surface they will find that the whole tendency of modern legislative action is toward the promotion of such economic and social order as that implied in the one hundred per cent. pool proposal. On this subject the following may be read with profit:

The Underlying Principles of Modern Legislation—by W. Jethro Brown.

The End of Laissez-Faire—by J. M. Keynes.

Social Evolution and Political Theory—by L. T. Hobhouse.

The Idea of Social Justice—by C. W. Pipkin.

For the result in practice of unrestricted competition and non-interference with individual enterprise, the following may be read:

The Rise of Modern Industry—by J. M. and B. Hammond.

Life and Labor in the Nineteenth Century—by C. R. Fay.

The Chartist Movement — by Mark Hovell.

An Economic History of Europe, 1760-1930—by A. Birnie.

For the present situation both with regard to the results of the economic individualism, and the modern trend, the following will help to a good understanding:

Incentive in the New Industrial Order—by J. A. Hobson.

Our Economic Morality — by H. F. Ward.

The Tragedy of Waste — by Stuart Chase.

The Social Control of Business—by J. M. Clark.

The Menace of Overproduction—a symposium edited by S. Hamlin.

The World's Economic Dilemma—by E. M. Paterson.

Political Myths and Economic Realities—by Francis Delaisi.

America Conquers Britain — A Record of Economic War — by Ludwell Denny.

The Bread of Britain—by A. H. Hurst.

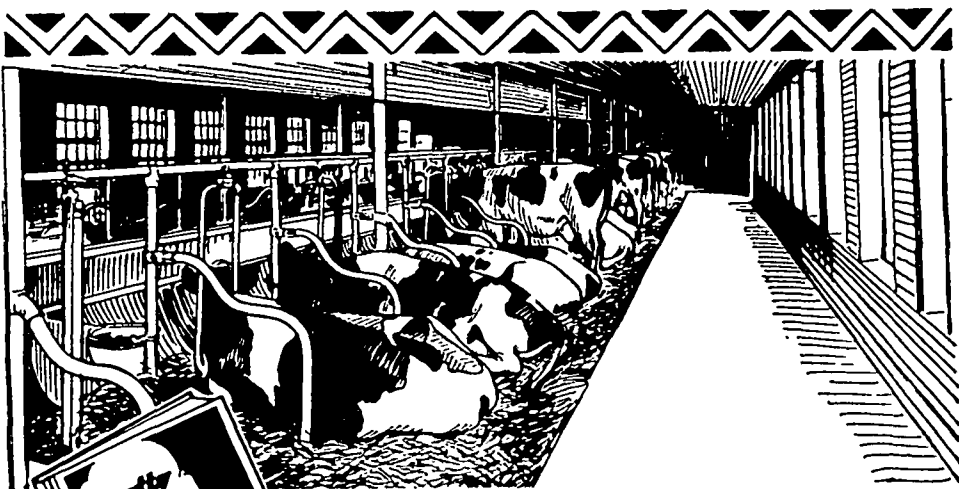
The Evolution of Industrial Organization — by B. F. Shields.

The two following books deal with the latest developments in legal and economic opinion about trusts, combines and cartels and the operations of these institutions.

The Problem of Trust and Monopoly Control—by A. P. L. Gordon.

International Cartels, Combines and Trusts—by Dr. Robert Liefman.

For the efforts that are being (Turn to page 21)



FREE
352 page
BARN
BOOK

This book is FREE to farmers putting in steel cow stalls or making any stable alterations. Shows how to change your stable for steel; how to put in cement cattle stands, mangers, curbs, etc. Tells all about Beatty steel cow stalls as here illustrated. Hundreds have used this Free book when remodelling for steel stalls or other stable equipment. Beatty sanitary steel stalls save time and labour and help you meet sanitary regulations.

Fill in coupon for FREE book, which also tells all about Beatty water bowls, manure carriers, and other labour saving equipment.

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Are you building a barn?..... Or remodelling?.....

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LIVESTOCK MARKETING



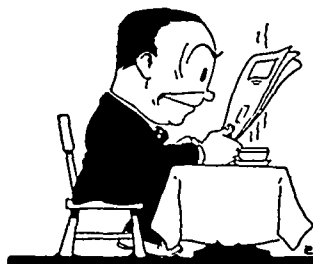
PERCENTAGE AND PRICES

During the month of February your organization handled a slightly higher percentage of stock consigned to the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface. Following is a statement showing the five high firms:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op.	255 cars	—31.8%
2nd—	98 "	—12.2%
3rd—	87 "	—10. %
4th	78 "	— 9.7%
5th—	78 "	— 9.7%

February saw considerable fluctuation in prices, more particularly on hogs. In our weekly market letter and other publications your organization has continually recommended that cattle be kept on feed and shipped when carrying sufficient flesh to attract packer buyers. We are still of that opinion;

we recommend to our producers that an effort be made to finish the cattle before shipping. Where a farmer is feeding a straight load of cattle, if he finds that certain few are ready ahead of the balance of the load, it might be worth considering shipping with the local shipping manager the few head that are ready.



Let's Figure it out.

The demand for cattle at this time of writing is fairly strong, eastern buyers sending forward orders for good steers ranging in weight from 1000 up to 1200 lbs.

About Hogs

In the hog division, at the time that the severe decline took place, we were of the opinion that it was not warranted. Since that time prices have worked to higher levels. From information gathered it would appear that supplies on hand are not overly heavy. With our receipts reasonably moderate we are of the opinion that hogs will remain reasonably steady. We will have fluctuations from day to day and from week to week and suggest that hogs be shipped when they are about the right weight. Consumers demand must always be borne in mind. With the depressed condition consumers will try to buy foodstuff the cheapest they can.

Wider Organization

Last month we told of the connection that your organization is endeavoring to make with the Co-operative Wholesale Society in Great Britain. On our request a deputation composed of two directors and the chief of livestock and meat department is on the way and will reach Montreal around the 25th of this month.

Conferences will be arranged and some definite plan agreed upon. Your officials are pleased to be able to report this first move. It is hoped that some definite plan can be worked out whereby considerable quantities of cattle and hog products will be handled direct from the co-operative livestock marketing organizations in Canada to the consumers in the Old Country through their own organization, the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Dehorning Cattle

We are now approaching the period when the question of dehorning cattle should be seriously considered. At a producers meeting recently, the question was asked why a definite penalty for horned cattle is not put into effect.

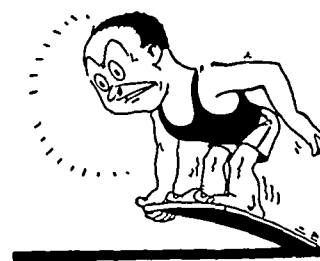
We are all more or less opposed to being subjected to penalties, especially when it should not be necessary to have suggestions made that a penalty be put into effect. Everyone marketing livestock understands that horned cattle are dangerous on the farm as well as in transit. Make up your minds that all cattle on the farm be dehorned this spring.

Co-operative Success

If anyone attempted to follow the flood of advice given to our producers at this time he would be swamped. One of the most frequent statements is to the effect that co-operative marketing had failed. One naturally wonders how many of our producers are giving this matter the thought they should.

First of all—from what source does the suggestion originate that co-operative marketing of any commodity has failed? If we can decide the source, the second natural thought is—what are the facts? It is not our intention to try and set forth some of the reasons, but if we can read the signs rightly, never was there a time such as the present when our producers should give real serious thought as to the underlying principle of the co-operative ideal.

The various officials of co-operative organizations in Canada are human and for that reason liable to make mistakes, but in making their acquaintance we invariably find them sincere in their effort to serve their organization, and with the intelligent backing of producers and consumers alike, we in Canada are bound to win out. It has always been found easier to tear down than to build up. Let us build up and not tear down.



Jump in.

IN THE LIBRARY

(From page 19)

made to promote peace through international economic and political organization, as required, for example, in M. Briand's plan for closer co-operation in Europe, the best book is:

The United States of Europe —by Edouard Herriot.

This may seem a formidable program for the busy farmer, but it is not necessary to read all the books mentioned. One from each section would be enough to give a good working knowledge of

the subject, but especially should Herriot's book be read. It is being fully realized in Europe today that only through international organization, mainly economic and political, can another European war be averted.

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THIS BIG BOOK IS Free ON REQUEST

EATON'S Spring and Summer Catalogue 1931

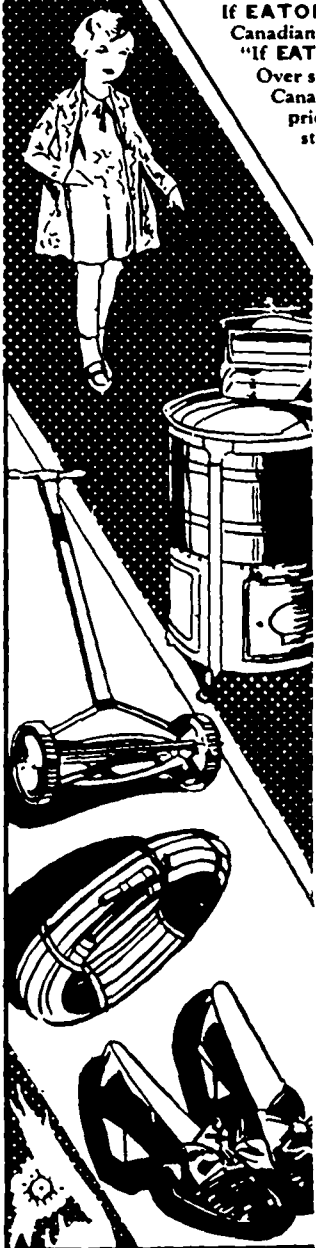
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The opportunity is yours to get this book of big values—just send in a post card with your name and address plainly written thereon and the **EATON** Catalogue will be mailed to you free.

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THE PRICE GUIDE OF CANADA

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

READY FOR ACTION

Again we approach the season for activity in the consumers' co-operative movement. Judging from the interest shown in this movement, as indicated by the inquiries coming into your Co-op Wholesale office, the business for this year will exceed that of 1930. Last year's volume was highly satisfactory—in spite of the agricultural depression; this season's business promises to be even better.

Your Co-op Wholesale has added many new lines to those merchandized previously. This opens up a bigger field in which our local managers may serve their members.

Look Out for Attacks

This is a testing year along our entire front. Enemies of co-operation are looking for the weak spots; if they find any—that is where they will attack. As consumers find that co-operation diverts profits from the capitalist into their own pockets the entire movement advances. Weak spots develop only when local interest lags—when credit is given, when the Board neglects to direct the business and when members fail in their support.

If, as members, we all stick to our guns, we will come through the fight with our Co-ops (locals and Wholesale) established as a well-built, balanced organization—better than ever able to cut the cost of distribution.

More Sense per Dollar

Co-operation is sound. In the Old Land (and now in almost every land) co-operation has assured consumers of good goods and returned to them vast sums in savings.

We in Manitoba can achieve like success—but only by a united determination to direct our individual business through the central channel to create volume of buying power. We produce the wealth, we have in our own hands the power to retain a greater share of it. Let us work together to do it. Only thus can rural life succeed.

More M C W Products

One of the services your Wholesale can render to local member is in analysing commodities. Here are some that have stood up under test—and have been stamped with the "M C W Brand":

Gasoline, kerosene, distillate and fuel oil will be supplied to locals according to their specification; your Wholesale has linked up with a Manitoba refinery which guarantees to supply on that basis. This means that locals will get any quality they order, and will get prompt service.

Oils and greases will be supplied in the usual high-grade quality that has built up our volume in the past.

Sheet Metal—Coal

Your Co-op Wholesale has been selected by an old, successful and well-established sheet metal manufacturer, as an exclusive outlet for Manitoba. A full line of sheet metal products, culverts, well-curb-ing, corrugated iron, siding, shingles, tanks, barns, implement sheds, garages, granaries — also lumber of all kinds—are available to consumers through their Co-op Wholesale at competitive prices.

Much work has been done this past winter in selecting coal supplies. The logical step is to build up volume until we can deal direct with the mines. In the meantime, your Wholesale handles coal on a basis of analysis rather than name.

Get Your Price List

Twine business is growing year by year. In addition to all these, your Co-op Wholesale handles flour, salt, sugar, tea and coffee; fence posts and wire; cordwood, paints, bulk station equipment and a full line of service station equipment.

A full line of harness is now supplied from one of the biggest and best-equipped factories in Winnipeg. Your Wholesale also handles one of the best-known makes of automobile tires, also hose and belting.

New, up-to-date price lists for all these commodities will be dis-

tributed to all Co-op locals by the time this is published. Each local should be sure to get theirs.

Proof of the Pudding

Many a prophet has had to leave home to be recognized. Members of Co-op locals may not realize the importance of the movement of which they are part, may not appreciate the potential power they possess in their Co-op Wholesale.

But the big manufacturers, apparently, realize it. In their search for better outlets for the commodities they make, more and more of them are coming to the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale; many have selected your own organization to distribute their products.

This is one of the first fruits of centralized volume. There is no good reason why we should not keep going, until in Manitoba, as in England "one family in every three is a member of the Co-op".

The consumers' co-operative movement is making progress in our cities as well as in our rural neighborhoods. A year ago a group of workers formed the Winnipeg Consumers' Co-operative. Last spring they opened a grocery store at 1522 Logan Ave. Many co-operators throughout the city patronize this Co-op. shop; but most of the customers work in the railway shops near by. Short time in these shops, together with the general depression, has made the going rather hard so far. But the Co-op. shop in Winnipeg is still going ahead. If you are ever in the city and driving down Logan Ave.—drop into the Co-op. shop, at 1522.

At the Poultry Pool annual meeting the opinion was expressed that many merchants think that the system of shipping eggs and poultry under the new regulations is far ahead of the old hap-hazard way; indications are that merchants will co-operate more closely than ever this season.

Letters to the Editor

FARMERS MUST STICK TOGETHER

To the Editor:

I desire to give expression to some thoughts that came to me, as I read the reports of the meetings held at various points in this province, to discuss the question of 100% Pool. It has been my belief for some time, that most, if not all, of the ills, from which humanity suffers, are the direct result of a lack of intelligence on the part of a vast majority of the human race. This belief has been greatly strengthened by the reading of the above mentioned reports, particularly the one held at Carman on the 14th February of this year.

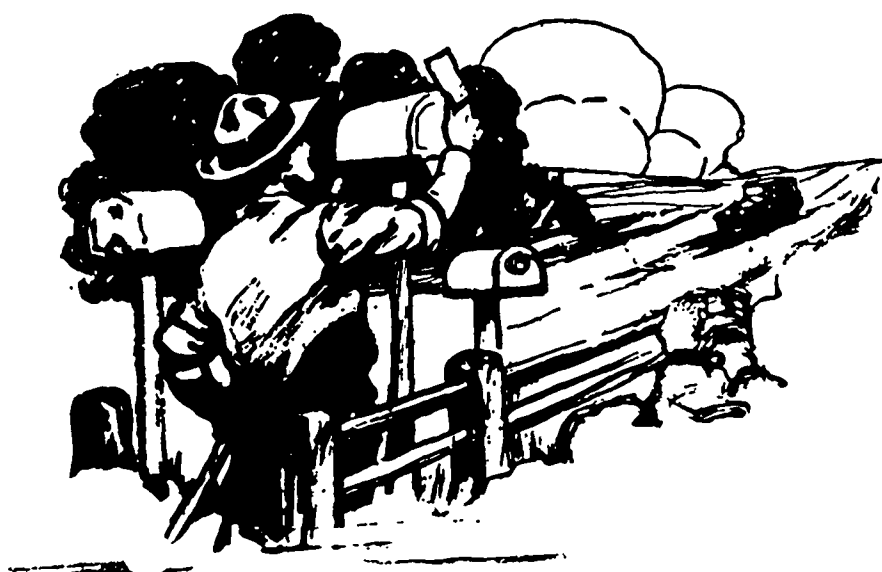
I gather from the report that a man from Greenway, named (very inappropriately, I believe) Mr. G. Playfair, criticized very severely some of the men engaged by the Pool to manage its affairs. The hired servants of the Pool were referred to as "Messrs. Burnell, Ransom & Company" and were accused of having a desire to "run a steam roller over the farmers" if they could. This, to my mind, was a very childish statement to make in public or anywhere, and would not have been made by any rational thinking person. It is my belief that the employees of the Wheat Pool office and elsewhere, including the said "Messrs. Burnell and Ransom", have an earnest and conscientious desire to serve the best interests of the Pool members as a whole; and to have these efforts as severely and unfairly criticized must be very discouraging to these gentlemen, to say the least.

The statement that the banks, or the government, had paid for the aeroplane to take Mr. Burnell out to the meeting was equally childish, and would not have been made by any fairminded, thinking person. The writer does not know who paid for the plane, but assumes that it was paid for out of the fund that is available for the travelling expenses of the Pool officers, whose duties require them to travel from place to place in pursuance of their duties. I wonder if these farmers do not realize that they

also pay for all the automobiles, all the fine radio sets, fine residences, fine clothes and all the other luxuries, and necessities enjoyed by members of the Grain Exchange. Why should they take such strong objection to paying for Mr. Burnell's travelling expenses? Do they expect him to sit in his office with folded hands, and simply draw his salary without making any effort to perform the duties for which he is paid? The statement was made at this meeting that the Pool is broken. If this statement is true, or if it eventually is broken, the responsibility for breaking it will lie at the door of these shortsighted, and easily deluded farmers who apparently were in the majority at this meeting.

The period of economic depression through which we are now passing, is all to the advantage of the exploiting class, and they do not neglect to work it to the full. The writer is not disposed to quarrel with them on this account. "Self preservation is the first law of nature" and it is the operation of this law that accounts for all the injustice that exists in the world today. Our only hope of getting even a measure of fair play is by organizing "100%" in some kind of an organization, be it a pool, or something else, either voluntary or otherwise, and until we are able to do this we must stand by and see those who are organized 100% take the cream of our labors, while we exist, as best we may, on the skim milk. The writer had hoped that in the Pool the farmers were eventually going to form such an organization. He

(Turn to page 26)



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THIS office is as near to you as your mail box. Wherever you live in the country your saving can be safely and conveniently done by mail.

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United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

MORTGAGES

Frederick Read, speaking before the Manitoba Bar Association, stated that some idea of the extent to which moneys have been lent upon real estate may be gathered from the fact that in the month of September, 1929, the aggregate sum owing to mortgage, insurance, trusts and fraternal corporations, amounted to over two hundred and seventy million in the western provinces. These sums do not include private loans. He said that any influence therefore which has a detrimental effect upon these securities deserves careful consideration and such an influence is exerted by the multifarious statutory liens which exist today. There are eighty-seven statutes which confer liens on the real estate in the province of Manitoba at present.

Taxation

Next in order after mortgages, comes the taxation problem. Were we to count, we might find eighty-seven kinds of taxation imposed on real estate or farm lands today. Let us enumerate a few of these: schools, hospitals, country fairs, poultry shows, horticultural societies, boys' and girls' club fairs, boards of trade, road and bridge building, drainage, unemployment relief, old age pensions, widow's allowance and child welfare, truancy officers, health officers, upkeep of country courts and jails, public health, sanitoriums, soldiers' taxation relief, etc.

This partial list includes only direct taxation. One hardly dares to wager a surmise when we get into the realm of indirect taxation. The farmer not only plays the role of consumer, who pays in direct proportion to his requirements, but he pays the demands of industry in the large outlay of money for the implements of production with all its attendant accumulation of tariff and dumping duties.

We would not endeavour to set one class against another. Labor in its entirety is perhaps

in as precarious a condition today as is agriculture, but what we would like to ask industry and the money which controls it, is, can anything be gained for any section of society by adopting a policy whereby agriculture is crippled beyond any hope of recovery. This industry for many years has absorbed workmen who today are filling the ranks of the unemployed, simply because farmers can neither afford to keep the required help nor can they get money from any source to pay wages to labor. It is apparently evident to the bankers that it is not possible for farmers to show surpluses under present circumstances. The farmers as well as the banks, have reached the state where they fear that they cannot make a profit out of their agricultural operations.

Do we realize that if there is no possible profit in farming there can be no profit in business, no profit in industry, and when the chain is completed, no profit or security in the money loaning business.

There is the lowering of the whole freight rate structure; and interest charges; some relief for the tremendous burden of taxation on land. The securing of wider markets and better marketing conditions. A substantial scaling down on the price of agricultural implements.

The need of a freight rate reduction shows clearly in net profits on the operating of railroads running into millions of dollars. The need of lowering interest rates proves itself in the failure of farmers to meet their obligations year after year and the steady growing list of "Foreclosures" on the part of loan companies.

High interest rates is not a "cause," but an "effect." If money loaning institutions were sure that farm land was a safe investment and that farm operations were sure to declare a dividend, there would be no difficulty in getting money at 6%.

The fact that the "tax sale list",

on farm lands is proving a menace to municipal financing, carrying with it attendant evils that greatly affect the social and economic welfare of the rural citizenship generally, proves to farm people that land values are too unstable for taxation levies. It is not enough to have good land in a good locality, there must be some returns in money from this land to meet the demands imposed upon it. Farmers are influenced on all sides to accept taxation far beyond their ability to pay.

Marketing

And last, but not least in importance, comes the problem of marketing. Market conditions on livestock is a fair barometer showing the benefits to be derived by farmers. The only drawback is the farmers do not get 24 hours warning as to change of conditions. Farmers everywhere are feeding livestock with rough grains that cost at least three times their present market value and in the face of this, hogs dropped 1½c per pound inside of one week. Can any man, or organization, feel justified in providing farmers with money to buy livestock that inevitably must be sold at a loss on a falling market? Milk producers today in the vicinity of Winnipeg are selling milk at less than 5c per quart and the consumer is paying 12c. The farmer would appreciate some constructive advice on how to procure proper markets and marketing facilities for his produce at the cost of production rather than receive more money to raise more stock to sell at a loss.

We need no prophet to tell us that present agricultural conditions have for the time arrested co-operative progress and enterprise, but the day is not far distant when the wealth of this land will flow through financial channels to provide a co-operative movement with necessary capital to develop a state of economic justice where producer, consumer and workman shall find their proper relationship.



The
**World's
 Grain Exhibition
 and Conference**

REGINA, JULY 25 to AUG. 6, 1932

Farmers, listen! Have you already selected your sample for entry in the competitive classes at the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference? If you have not, it will be necessary to select it from the crop you grow this year, 1931.

**All Grain and Seed Exhibits
 Must be at Regina
 By March 1, 1932**

Sow the best seed you can obtain. Watch your growing crop. Pick out the best. From this, after threshing, select your grain or seed sample. Bear in mind that your exhibit must be in the hands of the Exhibition authorities at Regina not later than March 1, 1932.

Growers from practically every grain and seed producing country in the world will participate. They will do their best to bring home to their respective countries the honor of winning world championships. They will do their best to win a large share of the 1,701 cash prizes.

Canada's reputation as a producer of highest quality grain depends upon the showing made by Canadian farmers in 1932.

Cash prizes to be won by exhibitors total over \$200,000.00. There are 56 competitive grain classes.

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.

Obtain particulars relating to the Boys' and Girls' Judging Competitions, Announcement and Prize List, Regulations and Entry Forms, from 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.

**Over
 \$200,000
 in
 Cash
 Prizes**



Canada's reputation as a producer of highest quality grain depends upon the showing made by Canadian farmers in 1932.

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

LETTERS TO EDITOR

(From page 23)

had hoped that the experience of the past would have taught them the imperative necessity of "sticking together" but they do not seem to have learned this lesson yet. The world at large will recover from this depression, but the farming class in this country will not fully recover from it, if, as seems likely, they allow existing conditions to operate to the extent of destroying their organization from which so much was promised. Make no mistake, brother farmers, if the interests that are opposed to the Pool succeed now in destroying it, by the help of the farmers themselves, (and it is **only** by such help that they can succeed), we of this generation need not hope for any relief from the burdens we suffer under and they will increase rather than diminish.

Let me urge my fellow farmers, one and all, to work tooth and nail, for a 100% organization of some kind, just so long as we are all in it, and can speak with one voice, for only in this way can we ever hope to obtain even a fair measure of justice.

Eldon Clark,
Springstein, P.O., Man.
Wheat Contract No. 13112.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST POOL

Pipestone, Man.,
March 11, 1931.

Editor, Scoop Shovel.
Dear Sir:—

The friends of co-operation in Manitoba should see the present attack on the Wheat Pool in its true light. The objective of this attack is to kill co-operation in rural Manitoba, Wheat Pool, Cattle Pool, Poultry Pool, Co-operative Dairies and Co-operative Wholesale.

The campaign for the one hundred per cent. Pool is not the cause of this movement. Around Reston early in 1930, before the one hundred per cent. Pool movement began, there were threats that the legislature would be petitioned to allow wheat pool members to break their contracts. The leaders in this anti-Pool campaign are the men who have always opposed co-operation among farmers, men whose pocket-books are hit by the farmers doing their own business. They include country drovers and stock buyers, local agents for grain commission firms, chattel mortgage landlords, men who lost heavily in buying wheat options in 1930, and merchants who are losing trade through the activities of the Co-operative Wholesale.

The campaign that our oppon-

ents are staging should give us encouragement. That they should ask the legislature to allow Pool members to break their contracts is proof that they know the weakness of their case.

Nothing is gained by contract breaking; such a movement will convince big business, the banks, mortgage companies, etc., that the farmers do not intend to try to pay their debts and they will in time be alarmed for the security of the money they have lent the farmers.

Co-operation in selling our products and buying our necessities is the only hope we have of economic salvation. Farmers: Do not play the game the grain exchange wants you to play by breaking up your co-operatives that we struggled 25 years to build.

—Gordon McLaren.

WHO PAYS?

The Editor:

I am a subscriber to the Free Press and never have anything to do with the Tribune. The day before yesterday on getting my mail I found a copy of February 28 edition of the Winnipeg Evening Tribune with a notation in the front page referring to page seven which in turn referred to an article on the farmers of Res-

(Turn to next page)

GUARANTEE OF SUITABILITY

Manitoba Grown Nursery Stock for Prairie Gardens

The following Manitoba nurseries are pledged to supply quality nursery stock grown in Manitoba only:

A. P. STEVENSON & SONS
Specialty Fruit Trees
Morden, Man.

THE WALLACE NURSERIES LTD.
General Nursery Stock
Portage la Prairie, Man.

HARDY PLANT NURSERY
Decorative Material and Lilacs
Dropmore, Man.

PRAIRIE BERRY PATCH
Fruit Plants, Gladioli, Etc.
Oakville, Man.

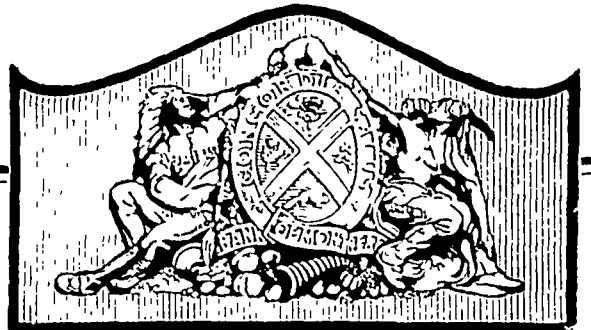
HINE BROS. NURSERY
Garden Greenhouse Plants
Brandon, Man.

AUBIN NURSERIES
General Nursery Stock
Carman, Man.

EDWARDS' NURSERIES
Hollyhocks, Delphiniums and Perennials
109 Martin Ave., Winnipeg

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY
for nursery stock... beautify your home surroundings... raise your own fruits, and make for a more beautiful and home-like atmosphere.

Catalogue **FREE** on request



SENDING SMALL SUMS SAFELY

Whenever you have occasion to send small sums of money by mail you can do so safely and conveniently by means of a Bank of Montreal money order.

Any branch of the Bank affords you this service.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

There are more than 250 branches west of the Great Lakes.

ton seeking release from their Pool contracts. Now, the writing and circumstances lead me to believe that this paper came from the Tribune office, but what gets me is as to who is paying the spot. The grain exchange, the Conservative party or the Tribune itself, which is unlikely.

Realizing that the organized farmers have the biggest fight in their history on their hands at the present time, it is up to every one who believes in fair play and the right on our part to control what we produce, right from the producer to the consumer, to gird up our loins and get into this fight 100% strong.

—R. A. Davidson,
Glenboro.

POOL LEGISLATION IN SASKATCHEWAN

(From page 4)

Farmers growing grain in commercial quantities, and their sons when it is obvious that they have an interest in the crop other than wage earners; farm women, being regarded as co-producers with their husbands; vendors on share of crop agreement of sale, and landlords taking their rental in grain.

The bills were duly passed by the Legislature without division but it is reported that the marketing bill will be submitted by the Government to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals for the purpose of securing the opinion of the Court as to its constitutional validity in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada declaring unconstitutional the legislation of the British Columbia respecting the Committee of Direction to control the marketing of fruit in that province.

TOGETHER-NESS

(From page 5)

give the shining stuff back. But after that alarm, the London merchants sent no more bullion to the Tower for safe-keeping. They left their gold bars, vessels, jewels, etc. with goldsmiths. Now, suppose a merchant owed One Hundred Pound Sterling to Mr. Brown. He would write out a paper note, saying: "Mr. Goldsmith, please pay Mr. Brown, One Hundred Pounds Sterling out of the money which you now hold of mine." That paper was as good as £100 was it not? It was a sort of cheque. Or suppose the merchant entrusted £100 to a gold-

smith, and the goldsmith gave him a note of receipt: "I, William Goldsmith, have £100 of yours, Mr. Merchant." This goldsmith's note was really a banker's promise, or bank-note. It could easily (in London; not in an African forest, or on a Canadian prairie!) be turned into money. In these ways paper-money was born; paper money with gold at the back. In the year 1694, a group of English business men founded the Bank of England, and put their gold in its cellars, and issued bank notes, and King Charles Second, and noblemen, and merchants borrowed money of this

bank; though (please mark!) the Bank did not belong to the people of England. It was private. And since then, wonderful things have happened to the world's money, but the story must be left till later. What you are asked to notice just now is the great service which money does to villages, cities, nations. It enables millions of people to exchange all sorts of things that they want to sell or buy. It is a grand power for co-operation; yes, if we keep it as the people's servant. But, in 1931, the world's banks are not always good servants of the world's people.

ORGANIZED 1884
Dominion License

The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office: Portage la Prairie, Manitoba
BRANCH OFFICES

216 Dominion Bank Bldg.,
TORONTO
A. E. L. Wetmore, Mgr.

64 Commerce Bldg.,
VANCOUVER
H. Rawson Lumby, Mgr.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Assets	\$ 1,507,564.61
Liabilities	50,476.46
Surplus Assets Over Liabilities	1,457,088.15
Insurance Written in 1930	28,744,642.09
Increase for 1930	5,204,714.69
Total Business in Force	73,720,366.69

STRATTON WHITAKER, Managing Director
E. H. MUIR, President

FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY AND WINDSTORM INSURANCE

The Oldest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Western Canada

The VULCAN IRON WORKS Limited
WINNIPEG - - - MANITOBA

Established 1874

- ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
- MINE CAR WHEELS
- GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
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- FIRE HYDRANTS
- STRUCTURAL STEEL
- FROGS AND SWITCHES
- ELEVATOR MACHINERY
- VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
- ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
- MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

OVERSAVING CAUSES DEPRESSION

J. A. Hobson, one of the most eminent and original of British economists has the following to say about the present depression:

It is overproduction of capital goods, which cannot be utilized because the consumption goods it is their function to produce cannot get a profitable market, that is seen to initiate the depression. In other words, there is a chronic attempt to oversave income, checked by the disastrous discovery that the goods which represent the oversavings lie for a long time unutilized. Perhaps, instead of speaking of this futile oversaving as chronic, I should call it normally recurrent. For when a trade depression has gone on a long time, cutting very low the incomes of the well-to-do and the "reserves" out of which the bulk of saving is effected, the proportion of saving to spending may be reduced below the level normally required to enlarge the capital fabric so as to make provision for increasing consumption.

When this is visible and recognized—that is, when the glut of capital goods has been absorbed—a favorable turn takes place in the fundamental trades, spreading to trade in general. This favorable turn we are now awaiting. It will come when the disease has run its course. But the disease does not belong to an inevitable economic order. The futile and costly attempt to oversave is due to an irritational and inequitable distribution of income. The large proportion of the general income represented by rents, high interest, monopoly or quasi-monopoly profits in ordinary times, together with other gains of stronger over weaker bargainers, forms a large, unearned, functionless surplus which comes as income to a small class whose standard of living, however high, leaves a large part of this surplus to accumulate as an investment fund. This fund, as we perceive, is so large that it tends to evoke a productive power of real capital that is excessive.

In earlier times these vicious cycles were of narrower compass and usually of shorter duration. But now the internationalism of trade and finance, the multiplication of centres of modern industrialism, and, above all, the

"rationalization" in new technique and organization have so enhanced the productive power of capital that a given unit of it represents a larger potential productivity than in pre-war days. A more equal and equitable distribution of wealth throughout the world, which shall increase the spending power of the working masses upon the standardized goods which our system can produce in ever-increasing supplies, is the only remedy for this industrial disease.

MORE CO-OPERATION NECESSARY

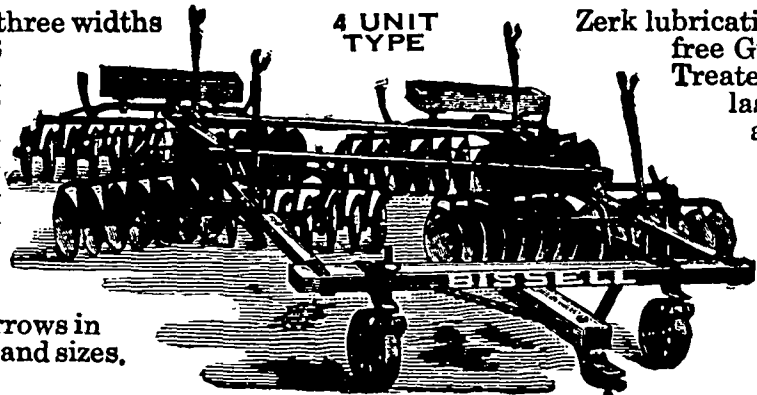
. . . If our Canadian agriculture is to hold its own in world

markets and if the small independent farmer, who has been the backbone of our country for so long, is to hold his own in the new era of large scale mechanization, we must work out some more elastic system of financing farm operations. The farmers themselves must probably develop much more far-reaching co-operative organizations than have yet come into existence, and these must be assisted directly or indirectly by the credit of the community. Our whole national economy is based upon the ability of agriculture, our main industry, to market its products in competition with the world.

—Canadian Forum.

BISSELL WIDE DISK HARROW

Made in three widths
12-14-16
ft. A real
outfit for
Western
Canada.
It's a
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Product.
We
make
Disk Harrows in
all types and sizes.



4 UNIT
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Zerk lubrication and a
free Gun. Heat
Treated Plates
last longer
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cutting
edges.

Turns
in short
space
does
not in-
terlock.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT. FOR SALE BY ALL JOHN DEERE AGENTS

Buy \$5,000

payable in twenty years — for less than

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*Immediate Delivery in Event
of Prior Death*

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

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WHEN THE FARMER WILL GET HIS DUE

This is a letter which appeared in the New Statesman, one of England's great weekly periodicals, in the issue of January 17th. The letter has to do with the Wheat Pool and it is as follows: To the Editor of The New Statesman.

Sir:—

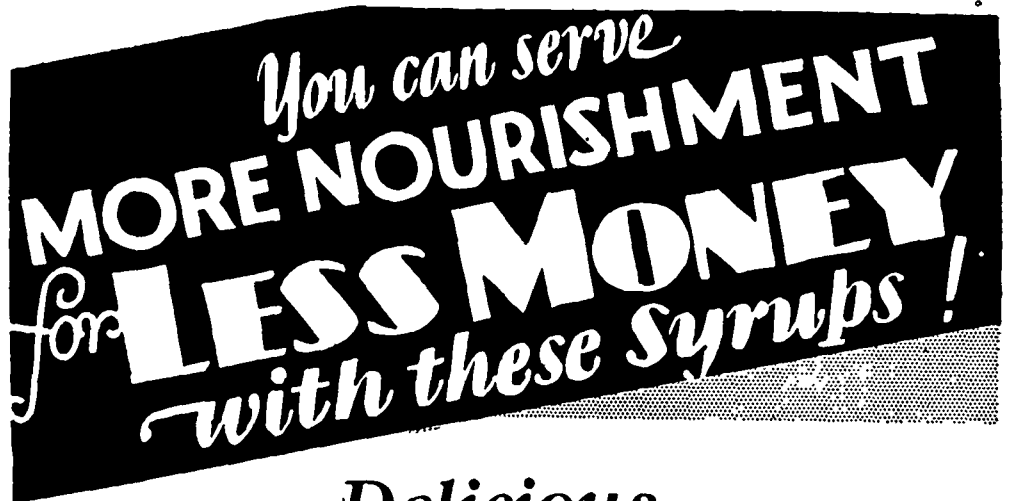
With relatives running around twenty Western American and Canadian farms, plus other and old stimuli, one has a very natural and strong interest in your Toronto article on Canadian wheat. Fifteen months ago I spent two mornings in the absorbingly interesting bedlam of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Introduced by my forty-years-aprairie farmer brother, I had an unforgettable conversation in the quiet of his own spacious and well-appointed room with the secretary of that great though bewildering grain moving machine.

Travelling eastward from Vancouver I had been struck by the evidence of a forest of competitive elevators destroying my fondly cherished idea that the Pool had roped in well nigh all the wheat producers of the West. Just then a vigorous agitation was developing with the slogan "100 Per Cent. in the Pool"; the leader of the agitation being the man who, a few years before, had induced sundry organizations to form the Pool. I discussed the Pool question with the secretary, a very able and obviously a fine personality, of great experience; he would be about sixty. As, unfortunately, he passed away not many weeks later, it is no act of betrayal to speak of a remarkable, even startling, admission, and made without any expressed reservation. I suggested to the secretary that the full advantage of the pooling principle was only possible with 100 per cent. in; and that the 100 per cent. was impossible without compulsion. "Well," said he, "that would be Socialism." "And what about it?" said I. With quiet emphasis and apparently deep conviction he said, "I have come to the conclusion that only through Socialism will the Western farmer get his due."

On the other and noisy side of the wall, wheat was changing hands, round about \$1.49 per

bushel. Your Toronto writer gives us the graphic picture of what has since happened to the producers of a super-abundance of the world's basic food; poverty to a tragic degree staring many of them in the face; not because a bushel of wheat will make less good blood than before, but because it will bring less golden

or paper dollars than before. And over most of the region of civilization's gas and ink this tragic human silliness is being discussed as though it were a divine ordinance! When, in the name of all that's decent, shall we wake up to the fact that what is man-made can be man-mended or man-ended? —Jesse Hawkes.



Delicious, economical food with real nourishment is what your family needs, and you can get all of this when you serve *Crown Brand Corn Syrup* and *Benson's Golden Syrup*. Physicians recommend them because of their great energy producing value and because they are easily digested.

Have a jug of one of these famous syrups on the table at every meal. Eat all you want. They mean real health for less money.

The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited
MONTREAL

**EDWARDSBURG
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

**BENSON'S
GOLDEN SYRUP**

Send today for our famous recipe book "Canada's Prize Recipes" Fill out the coupon and enclose 10c. to cover mailing costs.

The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited, Montreal
Please forward me a copy of your new Cook Book "Canada's Prize Recipes". I enclose 10c.

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City _____



DI-VERSIFICATION!

When a ship in a gale tips down
to one side

And everyone runs to the other.
Each one thinking of saving his
hide;

Giving no thought for another.
'Tis then that the boat will go
under for sure,

So follow this very good rule:
When something has happened
you ne'er saw before,
Just take lots of time and keep
cool.

Just now, when the wheat is
worth but a few yen

And farmers are thinking of
quitting;

To go in for beef and the little
red hen,

For some may be proper and
fitting.

But, if everyone starts up in all
kinds of stock,

We'll be in the same kind of
fix,

For chicks will be selling at ten
cents a flock

And porkers a dollar for six.

—Fred Twilley,
Swan River, Man.

**WORLD SUPPLIES AND
PRICES****End of the Brussels Sugar
Conference**

After discussions lasting for ten days on the proposals for stabilizing the world sugar industry, the Conference of the European sugar producers has come to an end. The Javan and Cuban groups, the latter headed by Mr. T. Chadbourne, at a recent meeting at Amsterdam, has already agreed to reduce their output, and they proposed to the European producers that they should also reduce their present export of nearly 1½ million tons by 15 per cent. to a total of 1,229,000 tons. This involved an European quota scheme under which the German producers were allotted a figure of 200,000 tons a year. This they refused to accept, demanding a quota for the first year of 450,000 tons, and one of 350,000 tons for the next four years, in order to use up their present large stocks. Failing to reach agreement they left the conference. The other European States accepted the Cuba-Java proposal. The total of 1,229,000 tons reserved to the exporting countries was allocated as follows: Czecho-Slo-

vakia, 590,000 tons; Poland, 320,000 tons; Hungary, 87,500 tons; Belgium, 31,500 tons, the remainder of 200,000 tons being that reserved for the Germans. An agreement to this effect has now been signed by the delegates. Meanwhile, the German delegates are to meet in Berlin to consult their producers and the Government and obtain permission to continue written negotiations with Mr. Chadbourne.

—I.C.A. News Service.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

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

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg



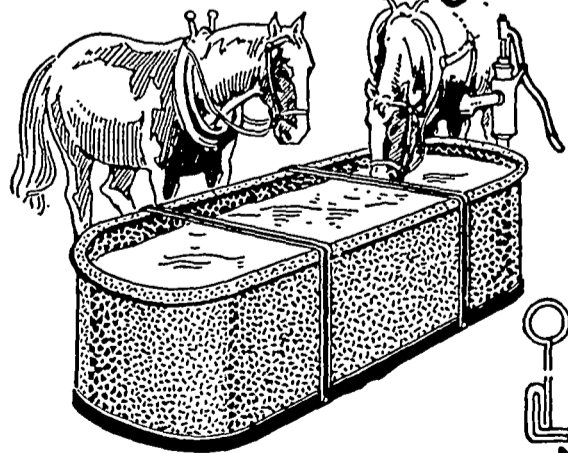
MACDONALD'S
Fine Cut
with **ZIG-ZAG** papers attached

Facts Worth Knowing
about**WESTEEL "Red Bottom" Stock Troughs**

The excellent service they give soon pays for their low cost. Absolutely watertight, they will stand hard use. Heavy gauge materials — careful workmanship.

Strong—Durable

Rigid roll rim top—Round End style reinforced with rivetted angle iron braces up sides and across top. Round style, heavily swedged. All seams locked, rivetted and soldered. It pays to buy the best. Wide range of stock sizes. Special troughs made to order. Send for folder showing styles and sizes.

**WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS**

LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria

DOING WHAT YOU PLEASE !

Well, this may be my lucky day. This morning, as I was walking down to the office, a chap in a fine, shiny car stopped and said, "Hello, Russ, want a lift?" As soon as I got in, almost before the door was shut, my friend said: "Well, how is the Wheat Pool?" I told him: "Still in the ring," and from that a nice, quiet conversation developed about like this:

My friend said: "When are you fellows going to close up?" The answer to that was: "Just whenever the members out in the country say—they are the Pool, you know." Then he said: "Do you think that you can cram all that stuff about 100% pool down the throats of the farmers?" The answer to that was: "Our job is just to get the facts together for them—the decision is theirs." "Well," quoted my friend, "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." And the reply to that was: "The only horse that doesn't drink is a dead horse—the question now is where to drink. Would a horse as sensible as old Dobbin prefer to drink from a well-regulated pump or from the old slough that is squirming with competitive polly-wogs?" "Well," my friend persisted, "if I were a farmer no one would take me by the scuff of the neck and tell me where I had to deliver and sell my grain. It would be my own money that I would have invested—I would sell where I pleased."

Just then he stopped the car. The new traffic control signal across Main Street showed red and we waited while the stream of traffic passed north and south in front of us. Now that seemed to be the very thing that we were discussing, so I asked my friend: "Pretty swell car for a young fellow to drive; what is it?" "A Buick," he answered, and you could see that he was pretty proud of it. "Is it yours?" I asked him. "You bet it is—all paid for," my friend said. "Got your 1931 license?" "Sure." "Have you paid your taxes?" "Yes, I have. What is it you are getting at?" "Well, it seems to me that if this is your car, you have your coin invested in it, you have paid for a license to run it, and paid taxes to use the streets, you should not stand here waiting for other cars

to go by—why don't you go ahead—just as you please?" "Well," said my friend, "that cop in the buffalo coat would have something to say about that. If everybody did that none of us would get down town alive." I asked him: "Do you mean that he would take you by the scuff of the neck and make you obey the regulations?"

My friend didn't answer. The signal had switched to green, ac-

ording to the way things were organized to control the flow of traffic for the good of all. My friend was free to go ahead, but just then a crowd of folks on foot ran across in front of him. What he said I am not able to repeat, but some of it was like this: "These jay-walkers are a menace to themselves and everyone else. Why don't they follow the traffic signals like the rest of

(Turn to Page 34)

TALENTS in a napkin

The parable of the talents is familiar to everyone.

The napkin in Biblical times, the stocking of the last generation . . . and to-day, too often, the worthless "security."

Extreme caution on the one hand, foolhardy trustfulness on the other . . . both are financially reprehensible.

To what is your hard-earned money entitled?

Absolute safety, the first essential; and the second, a reliable, steady accretion of interest.

Both essentials are inherent in a savings account at any branch of

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 products, 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 April in order to be inserted in the April issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Poultry

SELLING MANITOBA APPROVED COCKERELS mating from R.O.P. cockerels and M.A.F. hens, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 2-2.

R.O.P. BARRED ROCK PEDIGREED BABY CHICKS, from special matings. For sale after April 15th at 50c and 60c each. Also chicks from selected matings headed by R.O.P. Pedigreed males, 25c each. Mrs. J. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 3-1.

PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS, BIG, healthy, straight breast-bone, 20-lb. \$5.00. Large Toulouse Ganders, \$3.00. Purple Stock Farm, Crandell, Man. 3-1.

McOPA BARRED ROCKS, EGG-BRED 20 years. Contest and registration work. etc. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15; \$3.00 per 30; \$4.00 per 45; \$6.00 per 100. Clears replaced. All males used from registered 25 and 26-oz. egg hens. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-2.

100 EGG INCUBATOR & BROODER \$10.00. R.B. Pedigreed Holmes Cock, 12 laying hens from R.O.P. stock, \$20.00. Hatching eggs \$1.00 per 15. Mrs. Carroll, Bagot, Man. 3-1.

MANITOBA APPROVED FLOCK BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS from high winter producers, \$5.00 per 100. Limited number, from special pen at \$1.50 per setting; \$7.00 per 100. A. B. Revel, Eden, Man. 3-1.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from high producing, larger type Leghorns. All stock Government tested for B.W.D. Catalogue on request. P. Stephen, Lot 1, Clarence Ave., Fort Garry. 3-1.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 Hatching Eggs from Government banded and exhibition hens, mated to Cockerels from Brandon winners. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 3-1.

SHEPHERD'S FAMOUR HEAVY LAYING R.C. ANCONAS EGGS, \$1.00 per 15; \$1.50 per 100, Chicks, \$15.00 per hundred. Also Pure Bred Barred Rocks Baby Chicks, \$6.50 per 50; 12.00 per 100, eggs, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man.

BRED-TO-LAY (BARON STRAIN) S.C. White Leghorn Hatching Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$4.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed Mrs. T. G. Howe, Angusville, Man. 3-1.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FOR SALE from Government banded "B" stock 50c each for April; 35c for May; also Barred Rock eggs from R.O.P. and M.A.F. stock \$1.00 per setting. Mrs. J. Thickett, Russell, Man. 3-1.

FOR SALE: MAMMOTH BRONZE HATCHING EGGS of all Government banded Class "B" hens and mated to a Class "A" young tom, weighing 35 pounds at ten months. 8 eggs, \$7.00. Jas. A. Shields, Somerset, Man. 3-1.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES MARTINS, R.O.P. Stock, 2nd generation Hatching eggs \$1.00 per 15. General Flocks, \$3.50 per 100, same strain. Free range. Mrs. T. Poyser, Austin, Man. 3-2.

BRONZE TURKEY TOM, STRAIGHT Breast-bone, big healthy birds. From Government banded, prize winning Tom Price \$6.00 and \$8.00. Mrs. Wm G. Ferguson, Durban, Man. 3-1.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS. Michigan R.O.P. Breeding, \$3.00 each; 3 for \$8.00. T. E. Harland, Moore Park, Man. 3-1 X.

BRED-TO-LAY (LACEYS STRAIN) BARRED ROCK AND S.C.W. Leghorns Hatching Eggs Hens from R.O.P. stock mated with pedigreed cockerels. \$8.00 per 100; \$2.00 per 15. (Miss) Irene Warren, Lundar, Man. 3-1.

BRONZE TURKEYS: B AND C GRADE Hens mated with B Grade Tom, from (Stapleton's strain) Eggs. March, 60c; April, 50c; May, 40c. From Government inspected hens, mated with B Grade Tom. Eggs: March, 50c; April, 40c; May, 30c. One B Grade Tom left, \$8.00. (Miss) Irene Warren, Lundar, Man. 3-1.

"RUSSELLS" BUFF ORPINGTON, BRED-TO-LAY COCKERELS. \$6.00 pair. Bargain. From Brandon winners. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 3-2.

RHODE ISLAND RED HATCHING EGGS, 15 for 75c, \$4.00 per 100. W. Leslie, Baldur, Man. 3-2.

MAGNIFICENT MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50—\$4.50. Special prices on large orders. Hatching eggs and Baby Chicks from R.O.P. matings and M.A.F. matings. Write for mating list. Blood-tested. Mrs. Carman Whiteford, Harmsworth, Man. 3-1.

PURE BRED ANCONA COCKERELS. \$1.50. Mrs. A. J. Pirie, Strathclair, Man. 3-1.

CRYSTAL SPRING POULTRY FARM, Marquette, Man. Phone Elle 12-2. Reduced prices for 1931. Get the best from 36 years breeding and culling for egg production and purest breeds. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Flock headed by big-boned, husky American and Toronto Royal Sires, mated to 16—18 lb. females. 8 eggs, \$5.00. Large Toulouse Geese, eggs at 50c each. Large imported Pekin Ducks: 10, \$2.00. Rose Comb White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks: 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$7.00. Big English White Leghorns, single comb: 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds: 15, \$2.00. 3-1.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. R.R. No 3, Box 28, Minnedosa, Man. 3-1.

Livestock

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS, YOUNG Stock. A. Stirling, Ninga, Man. 3-1.

PURE BRED YEARLING HOLSTEIN Friesian Bull, T.B. tested. Price \$85.00, half cash. R.R. No 2, Box 28, Minnedosa, Man. 3-1.

FOR SALE: REGISTERED ACCREDITED Shorthorn Bulls from "Scotland Yet". W. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 3-2.

POLLED HEREFORDS, SELLING Polled Hereford Yearling Bulls. Thick, low set type. Well grown and ready for service. Oliver Grieve, Lauder, Man. 3-2.

Seed Grain and Plants

WALLACE NURSERIES LIMITED, ISLAND PARK, Portage la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock, ornamental trees, 50,000 fruit trees, 100,000 flowering shrubs, half a million caragana, 100,000 perennials, 100,000 gladiolas and dahlias, small fruits. The highest quality and the lowest priced nursery stock offered in Canada. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Deal with us and save agents' commission. 2-3X.

CERES WHEAT FROM CERTIFICATE No W-3623, No 1, in certified sealed sacks, 10 bushels and over \$1.00 per bushel. A. L. Ivsley, Virden, Man. 2-3.

FOR SALE:—REGISTERED MINDUM Durum Wheat, second generation. Reward Wheat, field inspected, Government grade 3, \$1.00 bushel. White Blossom Sweet Clover, Grade No. 1, Certificate 50-1499, 7c pound, 6½c on 1,000 lbs. Bags extra. G. Mason, Somerset, Man. 2-2.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER Seed Scarified No 1 Government certificate 50-2256. Germination 96. Price \$7.00 per 100 lbs. Bags free. Cecil R. Durston, R.R. No 4, Dauphin, Man. 3-2.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER. Certificate No 50-1305. Grade No 1. 96% germination, no broken seed. Buy Yellow Blossom—makes better hay, easier harvested, and much earlier. \$11.25 per 100 lbs. Reduced freight applies. David Russell, Two Creeks, Man. 3-2.

IMPROVED SQUAW CORN, RIPENS Every season. Certificate 50-2020. For garden and field use. 25 cents per pound post paid; \$3.50 per bushel. Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man. 3-1.

CERTIFIED CERES WHEAT, No. 1 SEED. Certificate No. W203. Sacked and Government sealed. \$1.15 per bushel. Harry Lea, Bannerman, Man. 3-1.

SELLING 60-DAY OATS, THESE OATS take the place of barley as a cleaning crop. J. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 2-2.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, Grade 1, germination 97% and scarified. ½ cents per pound. John Burnside, Keyes, Man. 3-1.

O.A.C. 21 BARLEY, GROWN FROM Registered seed. Government grade No. 1 and 2, 40c per bushel. Bags extra. L. R. Ryan, Foxwarren, Man. 3-1.

NORTHERN GROWN WHITE BLOSSOM Sweet Clover, No. 1. Certificate 50-1971, scarified, \$8.00 per 100 lbs. Bags free. John Ritchie, Dauphin, Man. 3-2.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM Germination 95%. Certificate 50-1004, No. 2. 6 cents per lb. H. Steiner, Whitemouth, Man. 3-1.

CERES WHEAT, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 1. Germination test 98% in 6 days. Cleaned, ready for the seeder. 75c per bushel. Bags extra. Apply Fred G. Smith, Baldur, Man. Phone 40-6. 3-1.

GOVERNMENT GRADE NO. 2, 89% GERMINATION, Sweet Clover, white. 6 cents per pound. Bags extra, 25c. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-1.

TIMOTHY SEED, GRADE 3 ON ACCOUNT of hulled seed. High germination. No noxious weeds. 9 cents per pound. Bags extra. Herb. Evans, Holland, Man. 3-1.

PLANT PROUT'S NEW WHITE BEANS and grow rich. Not affected by glutted markets. Send for circulars. Prout's Pioneer Gardens, Portage la Prairie, Man. 3-1.

PRAIRIE BERRY PATCH—30 GLADIOLIS, \$1.00; 10 Dahlias, \$1.00; Yellow Clematis, 25c; Perennial Flowers, 9 plants, \$1.00. Seedling Fruit Trees, 8 for \$1.00 up; Crab-apples, 1 yr., 50c, 2 yr., 75c; Berry Plants. Ornamental Shrubs, etc. Orders \$2.00 and over prepaid. Price list on request. A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man.

CERES WHEAT, CERTIFICATE, No. 50-1711. Grade 1. Germination 95%. \$1.00 per bushel. Bags extra. Jas. E. Downie, Wawanesa, Man. 3-1.

FIRST CLASS GARDEN SEEDS AND Bulbs at Economy Prices! Buy from a practical gardener with 40 years' experience in Manitoba. Gladioli, 25c—50c a doz.; Dahlias 10c—25c each. Lists free. Seeds in 5c pkts. or by weight. Special collection (can alter if desired), 4 ozs. each. Beans, Peas, Corn; ounce each, Beet, Carrot, Raddish, Turnip; packet each, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, 2 Onions, Tomato, Parsley, Parsnip, Spinach, Marrow. 15 packets different flowers and 5 Gladioli, all postpaid, \$1.50. Sweet Pea collection, 12 packets named Spencers, all different, 75c; 8 packets for 50c. Small garden collection, 8 pkts. vegetables and 12 pkts. flowers, postpaid, 50c. Floral collection, 10 Gladioli, 2 Dahlias, oz. Sweet Peas and 8 pkts. hardy Annuals, all for \$1.00. Mixed Sweet Peas, 15c and 25c ounce. Give me a trial order I'll sure please you. J. Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 3-1.

OATS, IOWA 105, VERY EARLY, HEAVY Yielders, short, stiff straw, immune to rust, fill well in hot, dry winds. Nos. 1 and 2, 40c per bushel, f.o.b. Bags extra. Special discount for car lots and delivery at bin. Gopher Oats, a very popular early, heavy yielding oat. Nos. 1 and 2, 60c per bushel. Bags extra. L. R. Ryan, Foxwarren, Man. 3-1.

ALFALFA—GENUINE GRIMM, MANITOBA grown, No. 1. Germination 97%. \$27.00 per 100 pounds, including sacks and freight paid anywhere in Western Provinces on orders of 500 lbs. or over, when order is accompanied by farmers' certificate and cash. Co-operate with your neighbor and save freight. Also No 1 White Blossom Sweet Clover Seed, \$9.00 per hundred lbs. A. F. Stewart, Pine Creek Station, Man. 3-1.

CERTIFIED REWARD WHEAT. GRADE
No. 1. Certificate No. W-2044. Germination 99%. In sealed sacks with Government certificate of purity and grade. Price \$5c per bushel, f.o.b. Gilbert Plains. Sacks free. James L. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-1.

Miscellaneous

PURE HONEY CLOVER AND THISTLE, mixed 60 lbs. for \$5.00. Rev. W. Bell, Portage la Prairie, Man. 2-4.

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

DR. R. E. EYOLFSON. RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stomach disorders, and Insomnia. 80 726, 837 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 11

LIGHTNING STRANGE BATTERY COMPOUND. Charges discharged batteries instantly. Eliminates old method entirely. Gives new life and pep. Particulars. Lightning Company, St. Paul, Minn. 1-2.

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Startling, New, Wonderful Vapor Humidifier Gas Saver. All autos, motorcycles, engines. Sensational increases. Entirely unlike anything else. New Fords report up to 61 miles on 1 gallon; old Fords 87; other makes 1/4 to 73% gains. \$10,000.00 cash prizes offered best gains 1931. Salesmen, County State Agencies \$250.00—\$1,000.00 month. Enormous opportunity. 1 sent for trial. Write me for one quick. Walter Critchlow, Inventor, 5056-A, Wheaton, Ill.

ASTROLOGY TELLS—INDIVIDUAL HOROSCOPE. Send birth date, time and place and 10c to Douglas, 410 4th St., South, Lethbridge, Alberta. 3-1.

SELLING DEERING 9-FT. SEEDER, WITH shoes like new, \$25.00. H. Robbins, Regent, Man. 3-1.

SELLING TITAN TRACTOR 10-20... NEW block and pistons, run ten days, thoroughly overhauled, perfect condition. Price \$225.00. Roy Morrill, Glenora, Man. 3-1.

WANTED—FOR REPAIRS, WALLIS TRACTOR, Model K. S. Proven, Clanwilliam, Man. 3-1.

SELLING: 18 SINGLE DISCS FOR COCKSHUTT Drill; Winchester Rifle; 220-egg Incubator; Deering Binder; Transport Trucks; Good Caraganas, cheap. Box 33, Merridale, via Roblin, Man. 3-1.

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For treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains and tired feet, etc. We are selling two \$1 bottles of Rattlesnake Oil Liniment and \$1 box of 14-Day Wonder Tablets Blood Purifier, \$3 value, for \$1; postage prepaid. Send money order. Household Products Co., 615 Main St., Wpg. Dept. 30.



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1st Generation, Grades No. 1 & 2	\$1.00
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Sold in 3-bus. jute bags at 20c each
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BIRTLE MANITOBA

FOR

SEED BARLEY

O.A.C. No. 21 Government Tested and Inspected.

	Per bus.
Registered No. 1, First Generation	\$1.00
Registered No. 1, Second Generation	.75
No. 1 Seed	.50
No. 2 Seed	.40

F.O.B. Birtle, Man.
Two-bushel Sacks 15c extra.

The Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers Association Limited

BIRTLE, MAN.

WINDSOR'S

QUALITY CHICKS

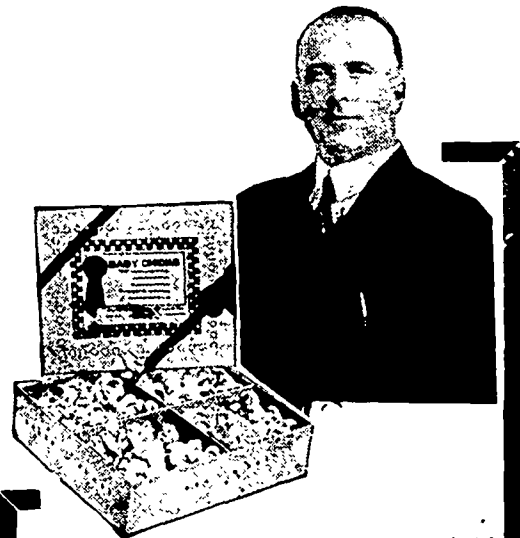


at lower prices than ever before. 28 R. O. P. breeders supply us with hatching eggs regularly, including Robert C. McGregor, Carman, Man.; T. E. Holme, Modora, Man.; Mrs. W. G. Lacey, Rorketon, Man., and almost all the best known Manitoba breeders. The same quality as if you purchased chicks from these breeders direct. Write for complete list of breeders supplying us.

White Leghorns	50	100	200
Barred Rocks	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$29.00
White Wyandottes	8.50	16.00	31.00
R. I. Reds	} 9.50	18.00	35.00
Buff Orpingtons			

Order early. Avoid disappointment. Cut out this advertisement and send it to us. It is worth \$1.00 when accompanied by an order for 100 chicks or more.

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY
1535 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Every flock, every hen supplying Hambley Electric Hatcheries is carefully selected. Every hen blood-tested. Every hen specially fed, to produce vitality and livability in chicks. We have eight well qualified Poultry Flock Inspectors selecting our flocks. Only the best Pure Bred Flocks supply our eggs. We offer better quality chicks than ever before and at much lower prices. We advise you to place your order early this season.

We guarantee 100 per cent. Live Arrival.

	25	50	100	500
White Leghorns	\$4.50	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$72.50
Barred Rocks	4.50	8.50	16.00	77.50
White Wyandottes	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50
Rhode I. Reds	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50
Black Minorcas	5.00	9.50	18.00	87.50

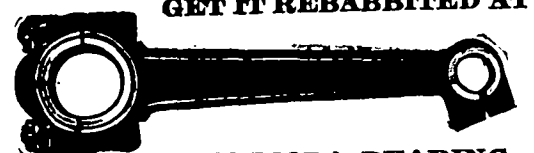
Baby Turkeys Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze each, April 70c—May 60c—June 50c.

Order from our nearest Hatchery and save Vitality on chicks and shipping expenses. **FREE** With each order we send 20-page Chick Rearing Guide Book written by J. J. Hambley, also enough Sunshine Chick Starter for the first three days' feed. Order from this ad, or send for 44-page colored Poultry Catalogue, "A".

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International Co-operation Between Producers and Consumers

The first meeting of the International Joint Committee of co-operative consumers and agricultural producers was held at Geneva on February 9 and 10. This Committee is the result of efforts made by the International Co-operative Alliance to carry out recommendations of the International Economic Conference of 1927 that a committee should be set up representative of producers and consumers co-operatives for the purpose of bringing these organizations closer together in both a national and international way.

The recommendations of the Economic Conference should have been carried out by the Economic Organization of the League of Nations but getting impatient of the delay the International Co-operative Alliance took steps to organize a joint committee independent of the Economic Organization of the League.

A number of preliminary conferences were held during 1930 which resulted in the constitution of the committee which met at Geneva, on February 9 and 10, under the presidency of Mr. Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office. The committee consists of representatives from the International Co-operative Alliance and the International Commission of Agriculture, which contains a co-operative section, and others connected with the co-operative movement in Europe.

The purpose of the Committee is "to promote the development of moral and economic relationships between agricultural co-operative societies and distributive co-operative societies" and further "to act as a liaison body between the co-operative movement as a whole and international institutions, in particular, the Economic Organization of the League of Nations, the International Labor Office and the International Institute of Agriculture.

The discussion at this meeting showed what contribution the

agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies, working in the closest possible harmony, could make to the work of economic reconstruction by a better adjustment of supply and demand, a more efficient organization of marketing and the creation of more stable markets as well as the elimination of certain waste in the distribution of agricultural products. A number of reports were submitted to the Committee, showing what has been done in other countries in the way of establishing relations between the two types of co-operative associations, and the Committee recommended that committees should be set up in other countries in which the two types of organization existed, for the purpose of bringing them closer together. The next meeting of the International Committee for inter-co-operative relations will be held on June 23 and 24.

RUSSIA MAKES A PROPOSAL

Through Lt.-Col. Herbert J. MacKay the government of the U.S.S.R. proposed to the Canadian government that if Canada would accept in part payment \$3,350,000 worth of Russian coal, Russia would purchase \$10,000,000 worth of machinery in Canada, paying the balance in cash. Accompanying this trade offer was a proposal that a conference should be held between Russia and the government of Canada to reach an agreement for the marketing of wheat in a manner to avoid ruinous competition and dumping.

The Dominion Government, it has been announced, has declined the trade offer, but no announcement has been made with respect to a conference on wheat marketing. Russia will be represented at the conference in Rome on March 26 and if she has any particular proposals to make with regard to an international agreement for the regulation of wheat marketing it will probably be made at that conference.

It has been pointed out in the press that something might have come out of a conference on wheat marketing even if the trade offer was not acceptable to the government.

DOING WHAT YOU PLEASE

(From page 31)

us.—No wonder so many of them get hurt, the way they go running across the street just when and where they please. They get things all mixed up and hold everybody back. The police ought to take them by the scuff of the neck and make them cross the street at the crossings, when the signal is open."

Then my friend turned down Lombard street and I got out. As I was walking up to the Pool office I couldn't help but wonder about it all—my friend's remark about "jay-walkers"—his insistence that traffic should be controlled but, on the other hand, his insistence that in other things a man should do as he pleased—about how the nations of the world are, almost without exception, attempting to regulate the flow of grain from the folks who have it to the folks who need it—and how some folks protest that they don't want to be part of that regulated organization but demand to do as they please and I wondered if, like my friend said about "jay-walkers," they are a menace to themselves and everyone else—and I wondered if they should be called "jay-sellers." Whether they are to be brought into line depends entirely upon the decision of the producers of grain.

—Pool Broadcast of Feb. 2.

He (angrily): "Do you believe everything every fool tells you?"

She: "Oh, no, darling. But sometimes you do sound so plausible."

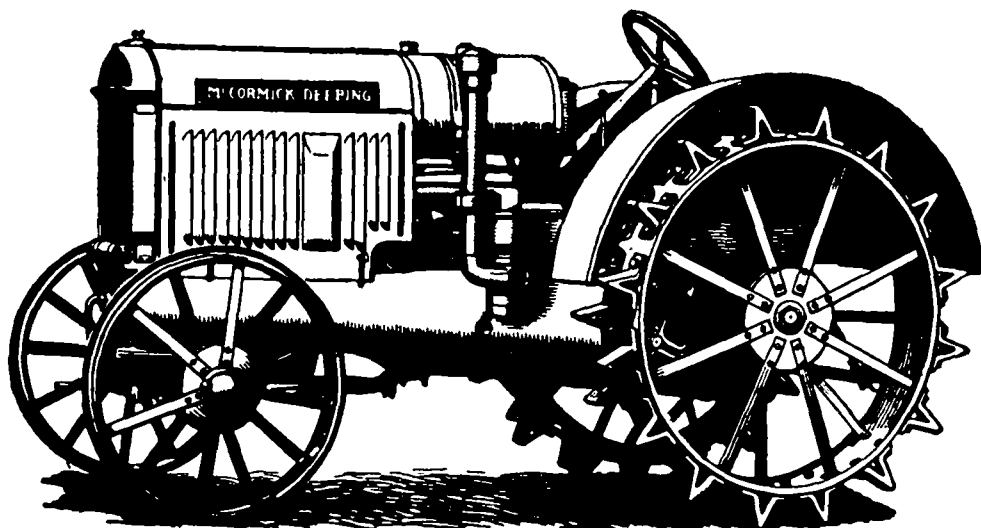


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McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS and Equipment Will Help Reduce Your Crop Production Costs

McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor

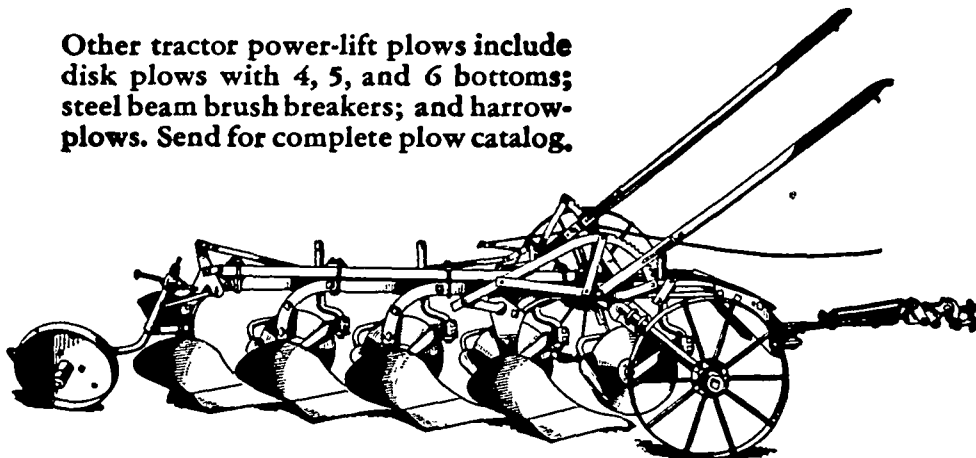
Power—plentiful and constant—is what is needed to accomplish the most at plowing time. The McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor owner possesses this power in abundance and he plows his 12 to 18 acres every day. At quitting time he shuts off the power and goes to the house. No man who has plowed all his life with horses can appreciate the sense of freedom, ease, and satisfaction of doing a real day's work until he climbs into the seat of a McCormick-Deering Tractor.



McCormick-Deering Little Genius Tractor Plow

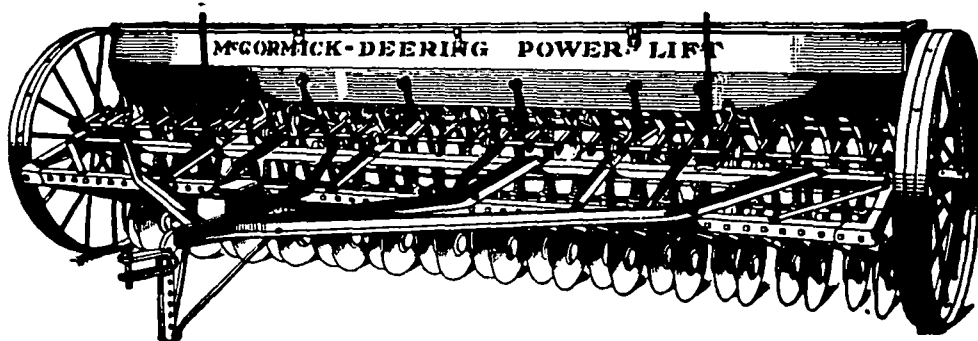
McCormick-Deering Little Genius was the first successful light tractor plow made. Coming from a long line of tractor plows dating back many years, Little Genius has always occupied the front rank in popular favor. The reason is found in the light draft coupled with strong, durable construction. Improved power lift operates from the tractor seat to raise or lower the bottoms. Available with 2, 3, or 4 bottoms.

Other tractor power-lift plows include disk plows with 4, 5, and 6 bottoms; steel beam brush breakers; and harrow-plows. Send for complete plow catalog.



McCormick-Deering Power-Lift Grain Drill

Grain drill sales in Western Canada prove that the McCormick-Deering 28-marker drill is out-selling all other makes. This is due to several factors, the principal one of which is that this drill is built specially for tractor use and will not sag in the center, even after several years' operation. Also, the McCormick-Deering is a front-seed-delivery drill, which feature is of special value when fields are dry at seeding time. McCormick-Deering tractor drills are available in a number of sizes, including the 28-marker drill and the 41, 49, and 57-marker duplex drills.

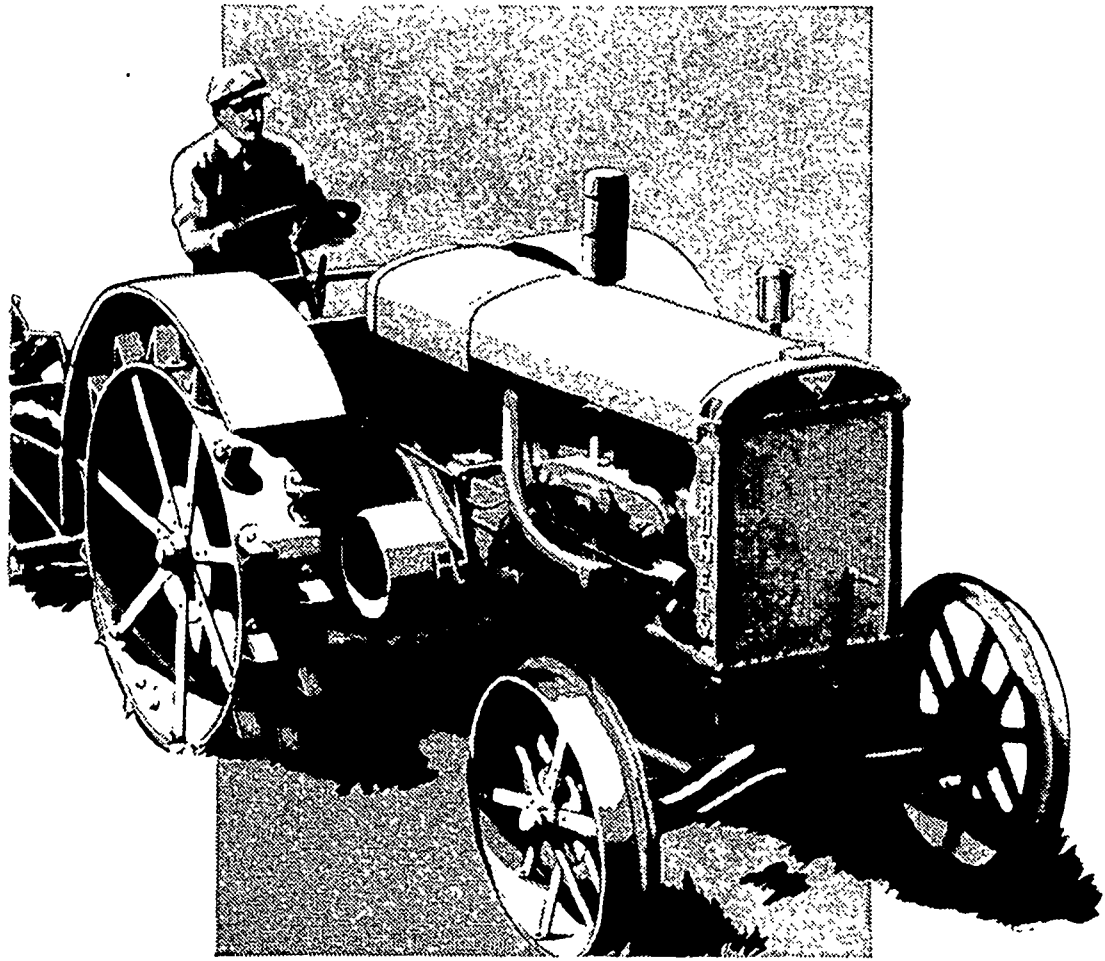


Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you this modern, cost-cutting farm equipment; or write for complete information.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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SIX speeds forward—not just 2 or 3—in addition to the flexibility of a wonderful six-

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This amazing Rumely "6" is a *four-plow* tractor. Handles a 4-plow job with power to spare. *Yet it weighs no more than a three*. Carries no excess weight. Rides lightly. No packing of soil.

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6

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