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FOUR SEPARATE VIEWS OF WHITE MUD FALLS
ON HUDSON BAY RAILWAY 150 MILES FROM THE PAS



The Canadian Pacific Railway maintains a Department of Development, the chief function of which is to initiate, stimulate and foster the development of natural resources in the territory served by its lines. The Department is continually engaged in obtaining and distributing reliable information regarding a wide variety of these resources, developed, partially developed, or wholly undeveloped, included under five main groups—minerals, forests, agriculture, fisheries and water power.

Rails *and* Resources

WHERE the forces of nature upheaved the vast barrier of the Canadian Rockies the picks of the first construction crews uncovered mineral deposits. The rails that led to the mines subsequently furnished a means of developing and marketing their ores. (No one

ever dreamed that linking the oceans by rail would disclose so much treasure this side the Pacific. (Steadily the road goes on, today as then, discovering, developing, settling and building the Dominion.

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

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World Wheat Conference

The world wheat conference at Rome, which followed the conference of European wheat exporting and importing countries held at Paris in February, convened on March 26 and sat until April 2, representatives from the wheat importing and exporting countries being present. The Canadian representatives were Hon. G. H. Ferguson, High Commissioner at London, who was accompanied by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations, and D. L. Smith, London representative of the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools. George W. Robertson, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, also attended the conference as an observer, acting in the interests of the Canadian Wheat Pools.

The conference discussed three questions:

1. The international organization of production.
2. The international organization of agricultural credit.
3. The organization of the international wheat trade.

Under the first heading the discussion was principally in connection with decreasing the acreage under wheat, but this proposal was finally rejected on account of the practical difficulties in carrying it out, because no country seemed inclined to put limits on agricultural activities and because there was quite a wide difference of opinion as to whether the world was suffering from over-production of wheat or under-consumption of bread. The Russian representative frankly stated that his country was increasing its acreage and would continue to increase it until all land possible was brought under

cultivation and this not only for the purpose of increasing exports but to produce an adequate supply of food for home consumption.

On the second question it seems likely that some arrangement will be made for international credits for agricultural purposes in a number of Eastern European countries.

The bulk of the time of the conference was taken up with the question of marketing. The wheat exporting countries of Europe repeated the plea that they put up to the conference at Paris for preferential treatment for their grain from the European wheat importing countries. The plea was opposed by the non-European wheat exporting countries and the wheat importing countries again fell back on the obstacle presented by existing treaties containing the most-favored-nation clause. In this respect the European wheat exporting countries got no farther than they have at previous conferences when this subject has been discussed. The non-European wheat exporting countries met in a separate session at which they discussed the question of organized orderly marketing and subsequently they brought to the general conference a recommendation that the wheat exporting countries of the world meet in a special conference to seek ways and means to market the entire wheat crop of the world in such a manner as to avoid dumping in the importing countries and ruinous competition among the exporters. The recommendation was adopted and the conference will be attended by all wheat exporting countries including Russia.

On April 1st, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett made the following announcement in the House of Commons: "I have to advise the House that I have received from the High Commissioner in London a telegram which is dated at Rome and which reads in part as follows:

"After days of discussion I submitted resolutions providing for a conference of all exporting countries. Motion unanimously endorsed and representatives of export countries organized conference last night. As Canada's representative I was selected permanent chairman. Invited conference to Canada and pressed strongly for acceptance. All expressed desire for Canada but felt distance and time made it impossible. As next best I suggested London with Canada House meeting place. Unanimously approved and conference meets there May 18."

THE RUSSIAN GRAIN TRUST

According to a recent report by Mr. M. G. Gerchikov, the president of the Board of the Grain Trust in Russia, the Grain Trust is at present in charge of 175 state farms in 14 districts of the Soviet Union. The largest number of state grain farms are in Siberia, in the middle and lower Volga regions, in the Northern Caucasus, in the far-eastern regions, and in the Bashkir, Kasak, and the Dagestan Republics. The Grain Trade actually cultivates today an area of 10 million ha., (24,710,000 acres), the average area of a state farm today being 80,000 ha., (197,600 acres). The Grain Trust employs

100,000 qualified workers, owns tractors of a total horsepower of 450,000 and will have 6,000 harvesters at work this year. In 1931 the area sown by the Grain Trust will be 5 million ha., (12,355,000 acres) 3,400,000 of which will be sown with spring crops and 1,600,000 with winter crops. In 1930 the Grain Trust collected 50 million poods (1,805,650,000 lbs.) of grain, of which it handed over to the state 30 million poods, and retained 20 million poods as seed. In 1931 the Grain Trust estimates that it will be able to give to the state 160 million poods (5,778,000 lbs.) of grain and still have 40 million poods for seed. This year the Grain Trust will begin the cultivation of maize and rice in addition to wheat.

—I.C.A. News Service.

DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT

The Act to facilitate the adjustment of debts which was passed by the Manitoba Legislature and has become law is for the purpose of permitting debtors and creditors to come to an agreement through a debt adjustment commissioner who is given certain powers under the Act to give legal force to his decisions regarding debt adjustments. The Act provides that any resident of Manitoba who is engaged in farming operations or is the owner of a residence which he occupies as his home being in trouble regarding debt, may make application to the commissioner and the commissioner shall endeavour to arrange a mutually acceptable plan for the adjusting of the indebtedness. He shall inquire into the circumstances of the debtor and after being satisfied in the matter may issue a certificate which shall protect both debtor and creditor with respect to certain legal actions such as sale, or foreclosure on land, proceedings to acquire land under a tax sale, or seizure in the nature of an execution, etc., subject to certain provisions of the Act. Any debtor wishing to take advantage of the Act should communicate with the Debt Adjustment Commissioner at Winnipeg. The Act is in force as from April the 1st 1931 to April the 1st 1933 and certificates issued by the Debt Adjustment Commissioner are good until April the 1st, 1933.

The Philanthropic Speculator

Witnesses Before Commission Inquiring Into Futures Trading Maintain Speculation is of Great Benefit to Farmers.

The people of Winnipeg and vicinity who are interested in or have a curiosity about bulls and bears, long buying and short selling, scalping and arbitraging, speculating and gambling, got a vast amount of food for thought in the evidence given before the Royal Commission which opened in the Royal Alexandra Hotel on April 13th, even if the most of it seemed inconclusive and, in fact, palpably one-sided.

The Chairman of the Commission is Sir Josiah Stamp, an economist and statistician of international reputation, and if one may mention it in this connection, an economist who does not keep ethics and economics in airtight compartments of his mind, so that they may not interfere with each other. He is assisted by Chief Justice J. T. Brown, of the Court of King's Bench, Saskatchewan, and W. Sanford Evans, M.L.A., head of the Evans Statistical Service, Winnipeg. Counsel for the Commission is Travers Sweatman, K.C.; for the Grain Exchange, Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and A. E. Hoskin, K.C.; for the Wheat Pool, O. M. Biggar, K.C., Ottawa, and R. H. Milliken, K.C., Regina.

Bankers, elevator men, brokers, millers, professors of economics, and farmers gave evidence before the Commission and if the question before the Commission, namely, "Is trading in grain futures injurious to the producer?" had to be decided by vote of the witnesses, there would be an almost unanimous vote in the negative.

The bankers, the grain dealers, the millers, brokers and professors, all agreed that without a market for trading in futures the farmer would get a less price for his grain. Even the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society placed itself on record as approving of the futures market—a market in which competition assured the farmer of the full value of his grain. The supporters of the competitive system must have got a great kick out of this defence of competition by a co-operative

organization. All of these witnesses stated emphatically that hedging was a necessity to provide insurance against the risk of carrying the grain; none of them, from the replies they gave the chairman, had ever given a thought to the possibility of covering the risk by the ordinary and usual methods of insurance.

"Have you ever thought of an insurance company to carry this risk?" Sir Josiah Stamp asked Professor A. B. Clark, of Manitoba University.

"It is a dream," was the reply, although he cautiously admitted it might be done on a world-wide basis.

All the traders agreed that it was necessary to have a broad market, that is, the larger the number of buyers and sellers the steadier the market and the more satisfactory the trading. Mr. A. P. White, President of the Grain Exchange, stated that speculation should be encouraged for the benefit of the producer. Then declared the chairman "The prosperity of agriculture and high prices to the producer are dependent on the gambling habits of a certain section of the public, —the speculative gambling subsidized the farmer." Sir Josiah's analysis of the argument was not particularly palatable to the witness.

Professor Clark, on the other hand, was hard on the amateur speculators, the class that the traders deem essential to provide a broad market. He considered the class a nuisance to the professional speculator, the man of business acumen, knowledge and foresight who knew exactly what was going to happen next in the market. Not, of course, because he made the event to suit himself; he was an anticipator, not a creator, and a philanthropist to boot, because he performed a useful and necessary service below cost, recouping himself at the expense of the gambler nuisance. "How, then, is the gambler a nuisance to the speculator?" asked Judge



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.

WHAT ABOUT CLOCKS?

Chapter 16

The ship struck twelve midnight. But how could a ship strike the hours. Because it was a clock. That is to say, in 1580, a German craftsman made for the Emperor Rudolf a model ship, inside which clock-work measured the hours, and chimed little bells. Nobody knows who made the first clock. About the year 1000, a Pope of Rome made a clock in which the wheels were moved by hanging weights. In 1288, a clock with bells was put up in Westminster Abbey, and Londoners, strolling in the green fields around, listened in wonder. Somebody's bright brain thought of the hanger, or pendulum, in the 17th century; and, at that time, clocks only had an hour hand. It was not easy to complain that dinner was five minutes late! Minute-hands appeared on clocks about 1670 onwards.

Little clocks, whose works were moved by a coiled-up metal spring, were hung from the necks, or from the girdles, of rich folk, by a chain. Such watches, made in the German city Nuremburg, were shaped oval, and so were called "Nuremburg eggs." About 1610, watches were given faces of glass. As to the tiny hands that count the seconds, they were born (that is, born out of somebody's clever head) about 1760.

Two fat men, armed with clubs, used to stand in a tower of St. Dunstan's church, Fleet Street, London, and hit bells every quarter-hour, and citizens looked up and smiled. The two fat men did this without a stop from 1671 to 1830, when they were relieved of the labour; and they had nothing to eat all that long while. They were, of course, puppets moved by clock-work. A Spanish-Welshman, named Diego Evans, was ingenious; that is, he was a bit of a "genius" at clock-making. Over a dial that showed hours and minutes he put three figures; and, at the stroke of each

hour, one figure beat a drum, the second played a fiddle, and the third danced, — co-operators all! But perhaps the marvel clock of the world is the one in Strasburg Cathedral, in Alsace (France). At a quarter-past any hour, a puppet-child pops out to view and strikes a bell with a rattle. At thirty minutes past, a young hunter hikes forth, and hits a bell with an arrow. At forty-five minutes, a warrior sounds a bell with a sword-stroke. At the full hour (sixty minutes) an old citizen rings with a crutch, and vanishes. And then comes Brother Death, and he taps the chiming bell with a bone. Straightway, the Twelve (puppet) Apostles bow to Christ, and Christ makes the sign of the Cross, and a metal cock crows three times. And over all is a metal arch of the heaven, and moon and planets move therein about the sun, very very slowly, too slowly for the eye to see. Thus the ingenious clock-makers remind us that our times of seconds, and minutes, and the twenty-four hours of the day, simply follow after the shining of the sun of morning and noon, and the roll of the earth in the night until the dayspring from on high visits us again. Our wee clocks obey the vast universe.

Praised be the fathomless universe,

For life and joy, and for objects and knowledge curious;
And for love, sweet love.

—Walt Whitman.

Nor should we forget the grandfather clock in the long wood case (invented 1660-1670) —the "Old Clock on the Stairs" in the ancient hall pictured by the poet Longfellow. By tick and bell—

It calmly repeats those words of awe—

"Forever — never! Never — forever!"

But if grandfather's clock really could think and calmly repeat words of any sort, what would it say to the clocks that tell the

time and yet have no wheels, no springs, no pendulums, no works? —the clocks whose hands are moved by an electrical stream or run (current) from a central clock at a distance.

We have rushed through a thousand or so years of history; from a quick-eyed and quick-fingered Pope to the electrical clock of 1931.

And now let us suppose that we can observe clockmakers framing clocks in Geneva (Switzerland), or Paris, or the Black Forest (Germany), or Connecticut, U.S.A. Take one particular clock. Suppose it is just finished. Suppose the craftsmen gaze at the work of their hands, and say: "That is the clock that we have made. It is the result of our labor and thought and patience. You and I—John, Wilfrid, Robert, and others,—we did it."

Wait a moment, co-operators! More than a moment, please. Spend a few minutes in yet deeper thinking. You,—John, Wilfrid, Robert, and the others, — tell me! did any of you invent the brass wheel of the clock? No. Who did? Nobody knows. Who invented the first wheel of metal, or wood, or stone? Nobody knows. Did any of you invent the metal spring? No. Some man now dead did it. Who invented the pendulum? A European of the seventeenth century. Who invented the "seconds" dial? Not you. Who invented the minute hand, or the hour hand? Not you. Who invented the glass cover? Not you. Who first melted the metal, iron, copper, gold, silver, aluminum, etc.—out of ores of the earth? Not you. Who first decided that we would count sixty seconds to the minute? Not you. Or sixty minutes to the hour? Not you. Or 365 or 366 days to the year? Not you. Or measure time at all—in a sand-glass, or a water clock, or by a sun dial? Not you.

Tell me this—comrade John, comrade Wilfrid, comrade Rob-

(Turn to page 13)

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

APRIL, 1931

NO GAMBLING NECESSARY

From the very full reports in the Winnipeg papers of the evidence given before the Royal Commission inquiring into futures trading, the public has been given an excellent opportunity to learn something about organized speculation and what the facilities of the Grain Exchange exist for.

As might be expected great emphasis was laid upon the value of the futures market as an insurance medium, a method by which traders and millers protected themselves against possible loss during the process of getting the grain into consumption. That is, economically speaking, the sole justification for the futures market and it implies that the business of assuming risks is undertaken by a special class, the members of which are experts in forecasting the trend of prices. It was this class that Dr. A. B. Clark, head of the department of economics in Manitoba University, defended before the Royal Commission, and in the textbooks of economics the speculator is always assumed to be an expert in risk bearing.

Theoretical economics and practical business, however, do not always agree and while Dr. Clark may, from an academic standpoint, deprecate the amateur speculator as a "nuisance" and an impediment to the true and genuine speculator, traders are practically a unit in the opinion that futures trading, to function as it ought, must rest on a broad basis, that is, there must be a large number of buyers and sellers, much larger than that of the professional speculators. In other words, the market must be open for the general public to get in, or at least that section of the public which is inclined to take chances in the hope of getting something for nothing. Consequently a futures market necessarily means the organizing of the gambling section of the public, hence the rooms with the blackboards and all the paraphernalia of organized speculation all over Winnipeg and in every city in Western Canada.

It appears, moreover, from the evidence, that the professional speculator really furnishes insurance to the traders at a loss. He gives a useful service below cost and thus virtually subsidizes the farmer. This will be news to the farmers, but it is no more remarkable than the further evidence that the amateur speculators and gamblers always and invariably lose and even though they are a "nuisance" to the professional speculator the latter makes them pay for getting in his way. So that it would seem to be the amateur speculator who really subsidizes the farmer.

The outcome, then, of the evidence is to this effect: a futures market is a good thing for the

farmers, but to function well a futures market must be sustained by a large body of amateur speculators whose gambling furnishes the money which pays the professional speculator for giving a service at less than cost, thus making the futures market financially beneficial to farmers. "Therefore," commented Sir Josiah Stamp, with caustic irony, "the prosperity of agriculture and high prices to the producers are really parasitic on the gambling habits of a certain section of the people." That is precisely what the arguments of the defenders of the futures market and speculation amounted to, and, indeed, is a logical deduction from any argument in support of a broad futures market. If the amateur speculator, the gambler, is necessary, as all traders and some economists maintain, and if the futures market is a benefit to farmers, then agriculture is parasitic on a gambling class.

A Dream That Will Come True

It is not a pleasant thought whether it is looked at from an economic, a social or an ethical standpoint. "It is repugnant," declared Sir Josiah, "to think that a useful function is dependent on a gambling instinct." With that sentiment every co-operative farmer in Canada will unhesitatingly agree: gambling is an evil economically, socially and morally, and if what risk there may be in the grain trade has to be taken care of, it should be by the methods by which other forms of risk are carried. Have you ever thought of an insurance company to carry this risk? Sir Josiah asked Dr. Clark. "It is a dream," was the reply. Perhaps; but men have dreamed of far more seemingly impossible things and the dreams have come true. Men, who are masters in scientific and technical knowledge, are now dreaming of planned industry and production, controlled and orderly marketing. They believe it to be both possible and necessary and that to it the world must come if economic and social disaster is to be avoided and western civilization preserved.

At London next month men will meet in conference from many countries to see if it is possible to organize the orderly marketing of the world's wheat. If that were to become a reality what need would there be of a futures market? If the marketing be conducted on a national basis so that the producers receive the average price received for the whole of the crop, the risk will have been assumed by the whole body of farmers and no gambler could say that he subsidized them. There are ways and means of eliminating gambling from the business of risk-bearing; nobody thinks of gambling in connection with life, fire, accident or other forms of insurance. There was a time when governments did not think it wrong to raise revenue by appeals

to the gambling instinct of the people. If we think it wrong for governments to do that today why should it be tolerated in organized business?

Gambling in Futures is Illegal

It can in fact be maintained that gambling in grain futures—that is, the amateur in the futures market—is illegal and a violation of the Criminal Code of Canada. The Criminal Code makes it an indictable offence punishable by five years imprisonment and a fine of \$500.00 for any person to contract to sell grain without a bona-fide intention to deliver, or to buy without a bona-fide intention to receive delivery. Can it be honestly and seriously maintained that every transaction in the Winnipeg futures market is a bona-fide intention to deliver or receive delivery of grain? It certainly can not; hundreds of people enter into such transactions without any intention either to deliver or to accept delivery. And according to practically all the evidence given before the Royal Commission these people—the amateur speculators—are necessary to enable the futures market to function well, which, in effect means, that an efficient futures market cannot be operated without violating the law of the country.

It may be dreaming to visualize the elimination of the gambling element in grain marketing but it is a dream that is capable of being and will be realized, and when there is taken into consideration the misery that has come into very many homes through the temptation to gamble, thrust under the eyes of people daily, one can only hope that the realization will not be long deferred, and it can be done by the farmers themselves by the organization of their marketing.

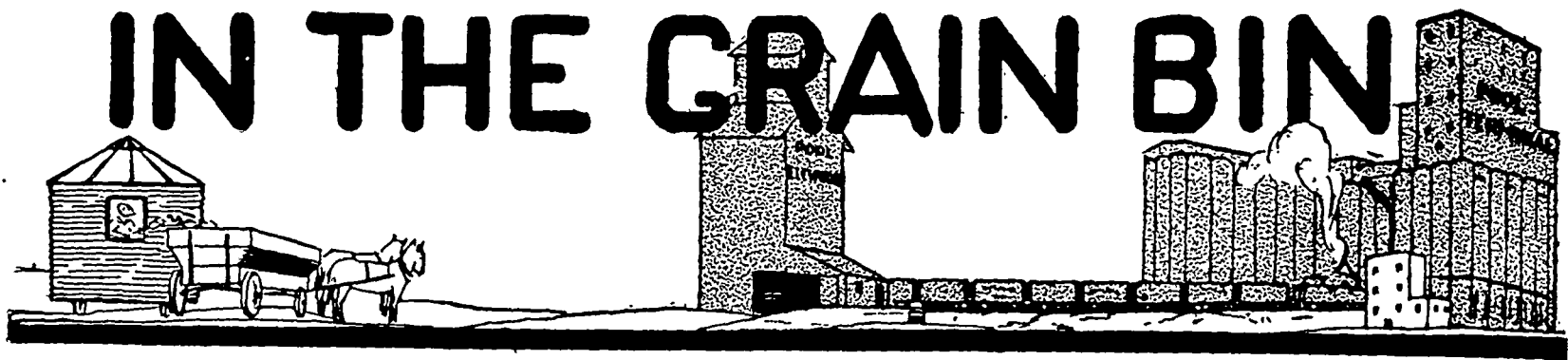
MILLIONAIRES AND WHEAT

The income tax returns of the United States show that in the fiscal year 1929-30 the income of 504 persons who had over \$1,000,000 income for the year totalled \$1,185,135,330. This is enough to buy at recent prices the total wheat crop of the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine. If we could, therefore, imagine that this money had been distributed over a wider area, say among the 20,000,000 of unemployed, it is a fair presumption that there would have been a much larger demand for wheat and consequently a higher price. Dr. Dollfuss, an eminent Austrian economist estimates that as between 1929 and 1930 crops the farmers lost \$1,970,000,000 on wheat and that on all agricultural products the loss was around \$14,000,000,000. The loss doesn't seem to have done much damage to the millionaire class because we learn there are still more millionaires in Europe than on this side of the Atlantic.

Hon. George Langley, now seventy-eight years of age, giving evidence before the Stamp Commission at Regina was asked by Commissioner Sanford Evans, the nominee of the Grain Trade—"Do you not know that the Exchange is a non-profit making organization?" "Now, Mr. Evans," the veteran champion of the farmer replied, "if you would give evidence we would learn something." George hasn't lost any of his quickness on the come-back."



"Impossible—never say that foolish word to me"
—Mirabeau



By R. M. MAHONEY, General Manager

SEED GRAIN CLEANING

Navigation will be opening in a few days, when we shall, no doubt, commence shipping certain grades and kinds of grains almost immediately.

We presume that a number of our members have odd lots to deliver to the elevator and it will assist your operator greatly if this is done at an early date, so that it may be shipped with other grain in the elevator of the same grade or variety. This may possibly result in the exclusion of odd lots being left in the elevator later in the season which may have to be carried over, or the elimination of bulkhead charges owing to the fact that a carload of the same grain of the particular small lot delivered later on cannot be accumulated. We realize that there will be small lots to deliver after seeding, but as this is generally high grade grain, a carlot is usually secured from among the different members. What we have in mind particularly at this time are small off-grade parcels which, if delivered, can be cleaned up by the agent and shipped with the grain now in the elevator.

Re Cleaning

We presume that all members will have their seed cleaning done by the time this article reaches them. If not, and it is your intention to have your grain cleaned at the elevator, it will be greatly appreciated if this grain is taken in at once so that all cleaning may be completed before your operator commences shipping out. A much better job can be done if the operator has plenty of time in which to do it, and the pits and cleaner may be thoroughly cleaned out before putting the seed grain through.

We would point out to any grower of registered seed who wishes to continue registration that an elevator is not the place to have this grain cleaned. It is our understanding that if registered seed is put through a commercial elevator, that is, an elevator other than one used for seed grain purposes only, it immediately loses its right for registration; also if grain is of an absolutely pure strain it certainly should not be put through an elevator that is handling all kinds and classes of grains, as no matter how careful an operator may be, no guarantee could possibly be given that a slight mixture might not result. It may be only a few kernels that become mixed, but this may be sufficient to lower the quality to a considerable extent. Seed of this nature should be cleaned on the farm with a small machine which could be thoroughly renovated before being put into use. This would avoid any possibility of other grain becoming mixed with it.

We also presume that most members have secured all the seed they require. If, however, any

exchanges are to be made, this should be done before any of the grain is shipped out. If the grain you intend sowing is not up to standard and we have anything in our elevators which is more suitable, an exchange will be gladly made by your operator at no cost whatever except the difference in value between the two grains in grade and dockage. It is understood, of course, that Red Spring wheat must be exchanged for Red Spring; Durum for Durum; barley for barley; oats for oats, etc., as if exchanges are made between different grains and varieties of grains it may not work out equitably to either the grower or the association when final values are determined.

Select Good Seed

Pure grain of any variety should always be sown in preference to mixed varieties. Some strains mature much earlier than others, with the result that if mixed varieties are sown the crop does not come in evenly. This generally means immature kernels and a lower grade. With market conditions as they are at present it would not pay to take off a low grade crop.

We cannot guard against the raising of low grade grain as so much depends on the elements, but with a favorable growing season we do know that if good seed is sown, invariably a high grade crop will be harvested.

Indications are that some of our barley is at least finding a market. The extra 3CW grades are in demand. This will in all probability continue for some time. The millers will take the 2 row variety for pot barley purposes and good 6 row barley is always acceptable to the malting companies for malting purposes. They object to these varieties when mixed with Trebi. If, therefore, you have any barley of fairly pure strain it should be seeded separately. It may not be encouraging to the grower to seed a large acreage to barley at present prices, but if he is seeding any acreage whatsoever from which grain grown will be disposed of commercially, it will undoubtedly pay him to sow the very best seed obtainable.

Cleaned Grain

A short time ago we ran off a statement showing amount handled and grain cleaned in all elevators to date this year, copies of which were forwarded to all Secretaries, Presidents and agents. This statement will indicate that cleaning facilities are still appreciated by members, as it shows that approximately 30% of all grain delivered has been cleaned. When seed cleaning is completed and all reports are received this percentage will no doubt be at least 35%.

—D. A. Kane.

Pool Elevators Inquiry

The Royal Commission, vested in E. K. Williams, K.C., by the Provincial Government, to investigate the charges brought against Manitoba Pool Elevators by Mr. J. R. Murray, General Manager of Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, commenced sittings on March 31. Appearing on behalf of Mr. J. R. Murray are A. B. Hudson, K.C., and J. T. Thorson, K.C.; Manitoba Pool Elevators is represented by T. J. Murray, K.C. and Travers Sweatman, K.C. The first matter to come before the Commission related to the production of documents and on this question there was a long discussion between counsel for Pool Elevators and counsel for Mr. J. R. Murray. The latter asked that the scope of the Commission be extended to include the business of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. It was argued that in several important respects it was impossible to separate Manitoba Pool Elevators from Manitoba Pool; that the Elevator system had been founded by the Pool directors, and they had also laid down the policy; the field men had helped organize elevator associations, and the educational department had issued propaganda relating to Pool elevators, they, therefore, wanted to know the cost of these particular services. The application, so far as it involved Manitoba Wheat Pool, was opposed by counsel for Manitoba Pool Elevators, who maintained the inquiry was into Manitoba Pool Elevators only; that Manitoba Wheat Pool was a grain marketing organization and that the Commission was not empowered to go into the question of marketing. They would, however, he said, file all documents relating to Pool Elevators, including annual statements, showing overages, grade gains, etc., for each elevator and any other information required which was relevant to the subject of the inquiry. Commissioner Williams in giving a ruling in the matter stated that the warrant for the investigation lay in the charges contained in Mr. J. R. Murray's letter and nothing in the letter involved

marketing, therefore, he did not propose to extend the scope of the Commission to take in the business of marketing. To a limited extent, however, it would appear that Manitoba Pool was involved in the investigation and to that extent, whatever it may be, it might be necessary to ask the Pool for the required information. That matter, however, he would have to decide if and when it arose in the course of the inquiry.

Mr. Travers Sweatman, on behalf of the Pool, then asked for the production of the calculations made by Mr. J. R. Murray and on which he based his charges against the Pool. Mr. Hudson replied that Mr. Murray was not under investigation and that he was under no obligation to produce anything; he was there simply to facilitate the inquiry. Ultimately the Commissioner asked Counsel for Mr. Murray to furnish the calculations and also to produce copies of *The Scoop Shovel*, which he had used as a basis for some of his charges. Mr. Hudson stated they would give the matter consideration.

Mr. R. M. Mahoney, General Manager of Pool Elevators, was the first witness examined by the Commission, his examination commencing the morning of April 6. He outlined the origin and details of Pool Elevator policy from 1925 onwards. He described the formation of an elevator association and its organization together with the acreage that was required before an elevator could be built and stated that Pool elevators had been equipped to give the best possible service both with respect to handling deliveries and in cleaning grain. He explained how the building of the elevator and its operation were financed. Surplus earnings from the elevator, he stated, were returned to the elevator associations and by them to their members on the basis of the bushels of grain each had delivered to the elevator. Mr. Mahoney went into some detail regarding the technical side of grain handling and he read from, and filed with the Commis-

sion, copies of the circular letters and instructions issued to agents for the proper conduct of their elevators. He described the taking of a cut-off and filed with the Commission statement showing overage, shortage, grade gains or losses, dockage, etc., at each of Manitoba Pool Elevators since each elevator had come into operation.

On all these points Mr. Mahoney was cross-examined by J. T. Thorson, K.C., and especially on the details of organizing the local elevator associations and the use of the fieldmen and the educational department in this work. The further examination of Mr. Mahoney was deferred.

Mr. W. J. Turner, Elevator agent at Cartwright, gave evidence on April 7, and was cross-examined by J. T. Thorson, K.C., on April 8. Mr. Turner was asked about the overages and grade gains at his point and in some hours of cross-examination explained how he operated the elevator and how the overages and grade gains occurred. J. T. Thorson, K.C., maintained that the overage and grade gains were excessive. In reply to J. T. Murray, K.C., Counsel for Pool Elevators, Mr. Turner stated that he had been seven years with a line company before coming to the Pool and that he followed precisely the same methods in the handling of grain in the Pool Elevator at Cartwright as he had followed in the seven years that he had worked with a line company and in reply to Commissioner Williams he stated that to the best of his knowledge and belief the methods that he followed were followed in other elevators.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Turner produced a diagram of an Emerson cleaner and explained how it worked to the Commissioner and Counsel. Commissioner Williams stated that it would be an advantage to him to see the machine in operation and it is probable that he will visit Cartwright Pool Elevator, the association having formally

(Turn to page 13)

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

CO-OPERATIVES AND THE DEPRESSION

The Co-operative Association of Canada, particularly in the western provinces, where the movement has made greatest headway during the last decade or two, are passing through a period of severe testing due to declining prices. A small percentage of the members, always ready to jump at conclusions, attribute the decline to some weakness of their associations. This is because some farmers associate co-operation with price control. Co-operative literature has at times encouraged this point of view but the sooner we give careful consideration to the real purposes and possibilities of the movement the sooner are our associations likely to be appreciated for their real value. The co-operative associations of Western Canada, which today handle a large share of all the major farm products marketed, are functioning satisfactorily. The decline in prices is in no way attributable to their shortcomings. Indeed it would probably have been much more drastic in most instances were it not for the steadying influence of the large farmer-controlled organizations.

Present experiences should be valuable to officials as well as members of associations. They emphasize the fact that building an association on the "price appeal" basis alone is dangerous. A co-operative association is a business organization primarily, but underlying its business activities is a principle which should be put above the idea of "price." A co-operative association is the farmer's best protection and within certain limitations can affect prices favorably but it cannot arbitrarily hold prices up in the face of increasing supplies, market restrictions and general world depression. We need more education dealing with the principle of co-operation, with supply and demand, with the accomplishments of co-operative associations in the improvement of trade practices, the establishment of grades and standards, the elimination of duplication and reduction of handling costs; and less emphasis on the arbitrary control of prices.

Producers of Western Canada have more than \$50,000,000 invested in facilities for the handling of their products. More than half of the farmers have contributed to this development and share in the responsibilities involved. The co-operative movement in the west has done much to stimulate similar developments in other countries. A great deal has been written about these organizations and many delegations have visited Canada to study them. Like many good things we have about us, our co-operative associations are not likely to receive the appreciation to which they are entitled.

We should not make the mistake of associating the present unsatisfactory trade condition with any weakness of these organizations.—The Economic Analyst, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE TRADE AND THE FARMER

"It is today commonplace to hear the Grain Trade and its propagandists boast "their's" is one of the finest wheat marketing systems in the world. Be that as it may, they do not stop to tell that every reform of value and every important cause that went to the building of the completed structure of that system was placed there after a bitter struggle in which the Trade was fought and beaten. They can take what solace they wish from the existing grain marketing system, but it is difficult to see how they can claim any credit for it.

Short as memories are, the recent phases of this unending war can hardly have yet been forgotten. The continuous sniping at the Pool, that notorious grain ticket devised to defeat the Campbell Amendment, the fight to have mixing unchecked, the constant lobby maintained at Ottawa to defeat the most recent amendments to the Canada Grain Act, etc., are all events of yesterday.

In face of all the above we ask, what "invaluable service" has the Grain Trade ever rendered to western agriculture?"—Western Producer, March 26.

SPECULATION CAUSE OF LOW PRICES

The crashes on the stock and grain markets in 1929 were in the nature of a financial earthquake. Lending institutions were not only alarmed, but frightened. They saw the value of their securities go down from the peak to almost a vanishing point. Prices of grain came down to a half, and later to a third of their former levels. The result was, that they would not let money out. That is to say, there was a restriction of credit. Now all economists agree that one of the main factors creating the low prices the world over is the restriction of credit, and one of the important factors causing the restriction of credit is speculation. So whilst a few non-Pool men (that is, those who did not turn around and buy options and become speculators) benefited in 1929, we are all of us, Pool and non-Pool men alike, business and industry, suffering today from low prices, one of the chief causes of which is speculation. The sooner, therefore, that it is entirely wiped out, the better it will be for producers and consumers.

The Silver Trail to the Midnight Sun

A. Dugalle.

Perhaps the most spectacular of railway building achievements was the completion of steel laying on the Hudson Bay railway to Churchill. This work proceeded from Mile 356 to Mile 511 (Churchill) or a distance of 155 miles, and steel arrived at Churchill March 29th, 1929, and the first passenger carrying train went in over it almost immediately.

Only those engaged in it understand the full significance of that effort or the bitterness of the

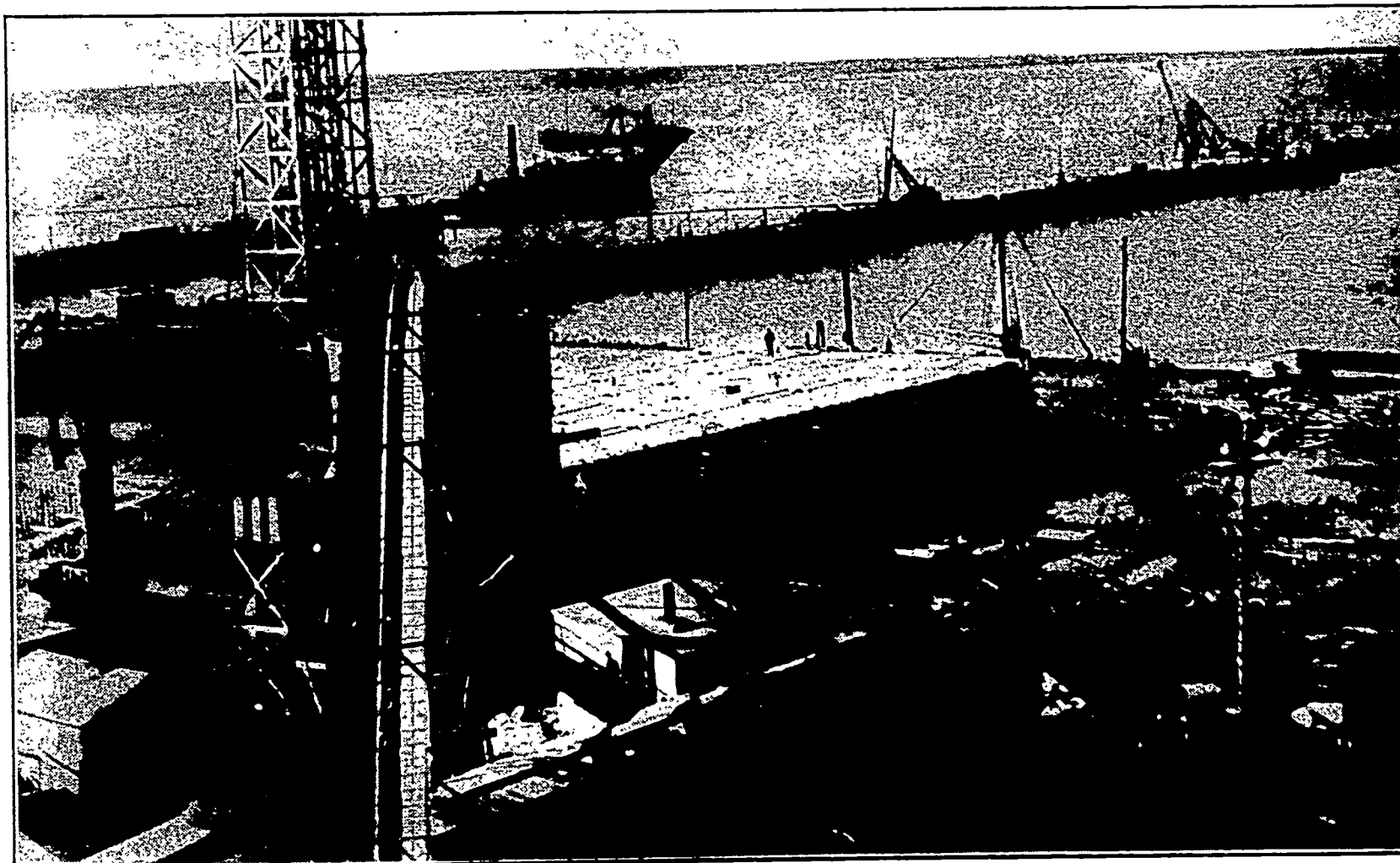
live if it never hauls a sack of grain. One of the great mineral fields of the world is up there; smelters are rising, water power is being harnessed, millions are pouring into the country.

From The Pas in Manitoba, the railway runs in a generally north-easterly direction to Mile 356, and there turns substantially directly north to Churchill.

Five main watersheds are crossed by the line, the main Saskatchewan River at Mileage 1 (immediately north of The

numbers as the railway proceeds towards Churchill.

The greater portion of the country is covered with a blanket of muskeg of varying depth, only a very small percentage of rock formation, or subsoil, being exposed. Several species of trees and shrubs, ranging from scrub willow and stunted black and white spruce and tamarack to fairly large specimens of white spruce and balsam, are seen along the Hudson Bay railway until Mileage 372 is reached, from



Construction of Government Elevator, Fort Churchill.

battle between men and the elements. From the first of the year of 1929 to the day steel landed in Churchill, 970 men fought bitter winds and sub-Arctic temperatures to push the track nearer day by day across the muskeg and the barren lands to the terminal on Hudson Bay.

For years people discussed whether the Hudson Bay railway could live, once it were built; there was the problem of whether the grain haulage would be sufficient for revenue. Now the road has been built and it can

Pas), the Nelson River at two points, Mileage 242 (Manitou Rapids) and Mileage 332 (the Kettle Rapids); the Limestone River, a tributary of the Nelson River, at Mileage 350; and Weir and Owl Rivers, at Mileage 373 and 411, the last two rivers draining into Hudson Bay.

The country is substantially flat, with a series of numerous lakes and rivers trending north-east and inhabited by Indians as far north as 380 miles from The Pas, thence numerous Eskimos are to be seen and increasing in

there on the railway enters barren lands where timber does not grow.

Along the Hudson Bay railway I have encountered a great number of trappers (white men) also Indians and Eskimos, all strong, sturdy men, doing well and glad of the completion of the railway, for they do not have to sell their precious pelts to the Hudson Bay Company Trading posts if the prices offered do not suit them. Last year a great number of trappers came to The Pas to sell their

(Turn to page 26)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Reference has previously been made on this page to an important resolution unanimously adopted by the delegates at the recent annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, Limited, in which it was declared: "That the time is now opportune for all our co-operatives in their educational policy to point out that our ultimate goal is a co-operative commonwealth, and what advantages might be expected in comparison with our present economic system." With the ideas expressed in this resolution, the writer is in hearty agreement, and these paragraphs are written to express the hope that the co-operatives of Manitoba will carry out the suggestions which it contains.

But what do we mean by a Co-operative Commonwealth? Different people will have different ideas on this question. Discussion, therefore, is in order, and as a beginning the writer, without claiming any particular qualifications for doing so, here ventures to make some suggestions.

The co-operative commonwealth, which is the ultimate goal of co-operators, we suggest, is an economic and social system under which all the activities in which the people are engaged will be carried out with the object of the mutual benefit of all the people.

In the co-operative commonwealth every activity connected with the production and distribution of goods—agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, wholesaling and retailing, banking and insurance (if banking and insurance do not become unnecessary)—will be carried on not for the profit of any individual or group, but for the benefit of all. The inventor, the scientist, the engineer and the organizer, will use their talents not to make money for themselves or for the shareholders of a corporation, but for the advantage of all mankind. And so in every sphere of life. All the activities in which people engage, economic and social, educational and recreational, literary and artistic, will be organized in such a way that all the people will contribute according to their ability and share according to their needs.

Under these conditions, selfishness, in a sense of a desire to enjoy advantages at the expense of others, will have no place, and the individual will realize that he can promote his own welfare only by promoting that of the community as a whole. Under these conditions there would be no poverty, except as a result of famine; no wars, no crime, but instead a world of peace and good will.

But, some one will ask, is human nature to be changed? Are the essentially selfish human beings that inhabit this world willing to give up

their personal ambitions and accept these conditions? Not all of them, and not yet.

There are, however, and always have been, a good many unselfish people in this world, men and women who have lived and died without thought of themselves and with a sincere desire to benefit mankind. We have such men and women amongst us today. And, as a matter of fact, for the majority of the people, victims of present conditions, progress towards the co-operative commonwealth does not involve sacrifice, but immediate gain.

It may be admitted that the world as a whole is not yet ready to transform itself into a co-operative commonwealth. Brought up in a competitive environment, in a world which looks up to the man who has inherited or in some way acquired wealth and power above that of others, hoping themselves some day to attain the same position, it will be a long time before the majority of us are ready for ideal conditions.

But fortunately co-operation is not a thing that must come into being complete and perfect. Co-operation lends itself to small beginnings and where it is founded on sound principles it always prospers and expands steadily but surely. And where co-operation on the principles laid down by the Rochdale pioneers is practised, the results as far as they go, conform to the ideals of the Co-operative Commonwealth. In Great Britain, over five million people are to some extent practising co-operation on Rochdale principles, and providing themselves with many of the necessities of life without profit to any individual and for the mutual advantage of all who have chosen to take part in the movement. In almost every country of the world, co-operation, imperfectly perhaps and with a limited scope, is being practised. People are looking today for something that will enable them to escape from the economic chaos which is a ridiculous accompaniment to the bountiful productiveness of nature with the aid of modern science.

The co-operative movement in Manitoba is growing. Its membership is increasing, the functions it performs are being added to, and understanding of its aims and advantages is becoming more general. To many people it may appear that the operation of a store or oil station, of a community hall or skating rink, a creamery or an association for marketing agricultural products, is far removed from the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth. These things, however, are, as it appears to the writer, practical applications of the co-operative idea, which as they expand, increase their functions and enlarge their membership, will steadily advance towards the co-operative commonwealth which the delegates to the annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale declared to be their ultimate goal.

TOGETHER-NESS

(From page 5)

ert, and the others—could you have made that clock unless those labourers and men of genius, now dead, had first done their task, and thought their thoughts? No, you could not. The “dead” helped you to make that clock. It is not all the work of your hands. The unseen co-operators helped. The “dead” co-operated. You and they make one society of craftsmen and artists. That clock is a “social” result; and the society has been at work for hundreds,—ay! thousands of years. The clock-makers, the farmers, the miners, the builders, the fathers, the dear mothers, of Yesterday and Today, are one vast co-operative commonwealth. “There is”, said Wordsworth:—

“One great society alone on earth,
The noble Living, and the noble Dead.”

POOL ELEVATORS INQUIRY

(From page 9)

extended an invitation to him to visit the elevator and that, inasmuch as the Cartwright elevator was referred to in the letter of J. R. Murray, a sitting of the Commission should be held at Cartwright.

R. J. Moore, Director of Cartwright Elevator Association, examined by T. J. Murray, K.C., and the Commissioner, stated that the association was perfectly satisfied with the work of their agent, Mr. Turner, and with the operation and record of the elevator.

The Commission adjourned on April 8 and met again, for a short time on April 13 when T. J. Murray, K.C., pressed again for the calculations upon which Mr. J. R. Murray had based his charges. Commissioner Williams ordered that the calculations be furnished to counsel for Pool Elevators by Friday, April 17, to which date the sitting was adjourned to permit attendance at the Stamp Commission meeting.

“Did I leave an umbrella here, yesterday?”

“What kind of an umbrella?”

“Oh, any kind. I’m not fussy.”

Sailor—“They’ve just dropped their anchor.”

Mrs. Symp—“Gracious, I was afraid they would. It’s been dangling outside for some time.”

IMPORTANT



JUST as you deal with people you know and trust, so you should buy goods that you know from experience will give full satisfaction and long wear. Beware of cooking utensils and household articles that bear no name or one you don't know. Look for the famous, ALL CANADIAN SMP trade mark, the red and green shield, a strict guarantee of super quality.

16

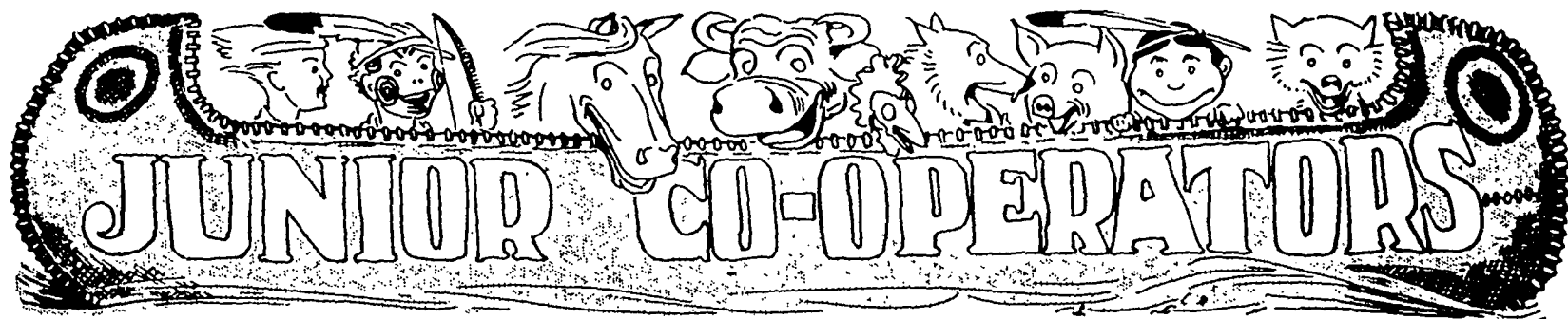


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GRASS MOON
APRIL

WORLD'S DOLLS

This little doll had quite a wonderful experience the day she was given to her little mistress Ming-Chu. Shall I tell you about it? Ming-chu invited all her little friends to come to a party and each one (as is the custom in the far away land of Korea) brought a piece of brightly colored silk for the doll's jacket.

When her guests had all gone she gathered all the little pieces of silk together and began to stitch and sew. She soon finished a loose little jacket for her



Korean Doll

dolly and in the picture you can see what the jacket looked like.

This doll is very proud of her shoes although you can't see what they are like from the picture. They are made of woven fibre and are not hard and stiff like the shoes that we wear. I imagine that you think her hair is funny as we all like to see nice golden locks and curls on our dollies but her hair is very black and very straight—just like Ming-chu's!

THE FIRST CHURN

Working away on the farm—riding the plow or disc, feeding the chickens or pigs, trudging behind the harrows, how many times have you longed for something adventurous, romantic, to relieve the long round of chores?

But did you ever stop to think that you are working at the most essential of all work—that all other industries sprung from farming? Every head of stock, every bird on your farm is a descendant of some wild thing that men and women tamed in the long ago. We spoke of cream—do you know how butter was first made?

It is told that, thousands of years back, an Aryan horseman galloped a plain in Asia one day—and discovered butter. It happened like this. When he started out on his long ride, our Aryan friend tied to his saddle a goatskin filled with milk. The trip was long and rough—and it was a pretty hot day. When our Aryan ancestor came to the end of the trail and got off his horse he was mighty hungry and thirsty. We may be sure that he first looked after his horse, as all good horsemen do—then he opened up that goatskin bag for a good long drink. But lo and behold, he found that the milk had become a yellow mass—of butter! He was a bit frightened. In those far days when anything happened that the tribesmen could not understand, they thought it was the work of the Gods and didn't fool with it. But the Aryan was mighty hungry—so he took a taste of that golden mass. Then he tasted it again, for it was good. And we may be sure that he had a good feed—of butter.

When our friend got back to his own folk, he told other herdsmen about what he had found out. Most likely they scoffed at him, the very idea that milk could be anything but milk! (For even to this day folks find it easy to make fun of anyone who wants



This is the busiest of all our letters, for it is used more than any other.

It came from the Egyptian picture sign for breathing and the Phoenicians wrote it like a three-pronged fork and used it for the word "window". Then they stood it one end with the prongs facing the left. The Greeks turned it round the opposite way and used it as a vowel.

to start something new). But after those Aryan tribesmen had ridiculed our friend and saw that he stuck to what he said, they thought there might be something to it all. After a time, others tried the experiment of the galloping churn. Soon the whole tribe was hanging up goatskin bags filled with milk and beating them with sticks or shaking them until the golden butter appeared. This is the way butter is made to this day in some parts of the world.

Ever since that accidental discovery, butter has been one of the important foods of mankind. The Hindoos long ago got the recipe from the Aryans and made butter two thousand years before Christ was born. In the Bible you will read, if you turn to Genesis 18.8. that Abraham: "Took butter and milk and the calf which he had dressed and set it before them."



In olden times, folks used butter as medicine—and as a cosmetic. And right down to this day butter has been known as a health-giver. We, in Canada, use 30 pounds of butter a year per person—more than any other people. And the best butter is made by the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies—their plant at Brandon has won the championship of Canada for two years.

The Tribe in the Ravine

"Let's go ahead and form a Shan-a-mac tribe, ourselves!"

Jack and Brick were sitting on the bank of the ravine, in a patch of golden sunlight. Behind them, across the creek, the willows swayed in the breeze—buds bursting with the message of spring.

The two lads had been reading "Follow the Trail"—for the tenth time. It was Brick who finally said, "Let's go ahead"—but in the same breath he added—"but how do we start?"

"Oh, that's easy," Jack assured him, "it tells quite a bit in "Follow the Trail," remember—and then I read in The Scoop Shovel that there was another Message that tells all about making a tribe—just exactly how to do it all, step by step. I'll write and get that Message."

"Boy, that will be keen, let's do it right away." Brick was all for action.

They Look for a Leader

"Well, here's the Message; it tells all about forming a Shan-a-mac tribe—simple as A, B, C." This was some days later. Jack and Brick met in the ravine—and this time Brick brought Frank along.

"Let's get goin' right now," urged Brick.

But Jack said, "No, first we gotta get someone for "Wah-kon-da."

"Wah-kon-da, what's that?"

"Wah-kon-da, that means father of the tribe. It says in the Message that its best to get some older fellow to help get the tribe started right."

"Shucks," said Frank, who had heard about the Shan-a-macs from Brick and who had read some of "Follow the Trail," "what do we want to fuss with any man for; let's do it ourselves; we can do it just as good as any big fellow."

Brick, of course, was impatient of anything that would delay prompt action. But Jack was all for doing just what the Message said. "It says 'The Tribes, to succeed, must each have the advice and guidance of some kindly and kindred soul of more mature

experience and years.' Now we want this tribe to be a good one, don't we? We want it to succeed, don't we? Well, then we gotta start right. We gotta get someone for Wah-kon-da."

Finally they agreed—but who would they get?

Chuck Makes a Suggestion

Just then they heard the trill of a whistle and Chuck hove into view down the path along the



creek. They all tried his whistle; he had cut it from a green willow wand; it had three holes and three different notes (as well as any number of weird combinations). Chuck was a mighty good whittler.

When they told the whole story of the Shan-a-mac tribe to Chuck, he agreed "Boy howdy, that's

grand." Then after a minute, "Let's ask the new teacher to be Wah-kon-da."

"The new teacher" had a quiet way that, somehow, invited confidence. Though he rarely spoke of it, the boys knew that his steady eyes had looked upon the ghastliness of the great war; they knew, too, that he judged by standards other than bank accounts. They felt that he would be interested in their Shan-a-mac tribe. He was.

Thus he read "Follow the Trail," studied the Message, accepted the job of Wah-kon-da—and on the following Saturday

afternoon met with the lads in the ravine.

Their First Council

Lighting a small fire of dry willow, Wah-kon-da seated the boys in a ring around it. Then he told them of the Council Ring and its meaning and proceeded to read to them from "Follow the Trail."

(Continued next month.)

A New Barn



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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 CANADIAN COMPANY KEEPING BUSY

Our entire efforts this past month have been directed towards the stabilizing of the Canadian egg market for the storage period of March, April and May.

Knowing that a considerable number of the distributing trade in the East were frankly stating that eggs should be bought at 18c delivered at Montreal and Toronto, we did not expect any support from these interests and were forced to combat their depressing propaganda. We received considerable co-operation from a number of Western distributors who realized the seriousness of the situation in respect to the interests of the Western farmers, and who were willing to purchase a portion of their storage requirements at prices in line with our ideas which were approximately 5c to 6c over those expressed by some of the Eastern trade.

Co-operation Pays

We held a number of conferences with the trade in the East, giving them the facts in respect to declining egg production in the West, and pointing out the responsibility at this time of the distributor to the poultry industry as a whole. Also that if they were successful in forcing the price of eggs to 18c in the East, it meant an average of about 5c net to the farmers of Western Canada and we were confident the consumer in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada was intelligent enough to realize that unless the farmer of Western Canada received a price for his product that would give him some degree of purchasing power over the cost of production it would be impossible for Eastern industries to operate.

We also pointed out that the end of the present depression would be in sight when we put value again into our primary products; that our basic industry was agriculture and it was the duty of every Canadian business man to assist in maintaining the

value of agricultural products at a fair level; that if we were to regain any measure of prosperity there has to be a fair medium of exchange.

We have been successful in obtaining considerable response to our appeal. Our egg market has developed some strength. Again the organized co-operative effort of Western poultry producers has proven itself to be the greatest factor working in the interests of the Canadian poultry industry, and surely worthy of support from every poultry producer in Western Canada.

Compare Prices

Does co-operative marketing of poultry products pay? We will leave you to answer that question.

Just for comparison, here are the prices paid to producers in two provinces of Canada on April 7th, 1931:

Watford, Ont.—Extras 16c,
 Firsts 14c and Seconds 12c.
 Weyburn, Sask.—Extras 16c,
 Firsts 14c and Seconds 12c.

Ontario consumes more of the surplus egg production than any other province in Canada and Saskatchewan produces more egg surplus than any other province in Canada and greatly depends on Ontario to absorb her surplus, and in order to place the eggs on the markets of Ontario is forced to pay over four cents per dozen freight charges.

Now why is the Ontario producer forced to sell his products for the same prices as the southern Saskatchewan producer, when he is right at the point of greatest consumption? The answer is quite easily found—simply lack of organization.

Manitoba is in the favorable position of having The Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, one of the best co-operative marketing organizations in America, and its 15,000 members attest to the satisfactory way their product is disposed of.

We can safely say, without fear of being contradicted, that our Canadian Poultry Pool has been

the means of increasing the value of Western Canada's eggs to the producer by thousands of dollars. Far beyond any doubt right now egg prices in Manitoba would be four cents lower if it were not for your co-operative marketing association.

If you are not shipping your eggs to the pool and have sufficient volume to ship a case per week, write to head office and we will mail you a copy of our co-operative egg bulletin, also shipping tags for our branch nearest to you, or better still—commence shipping and then write for a copy of bulletin. Egg receiving branches at Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Lauder, Neepawa and Winnipeg.

If you cannot market a case per week, be sure to deliver your eggs to a merchant that is shipping to the Pool. Hundreds of merchants are marketing their eggs through the Pool and are satisfied the association is worthy of their ablest support.

How You May Assist Your Association in the Marketing of Eggs:

Use clip-top egg cases, equipped with hold-tite flats and No. 1 fillers.

Keep your flock well bred and free from disease.

Eliminate male birds by May 20th.

Keep your hen house and nests clean, use straw.

Instal dropping boards.

Keep eggs in cool, dry place, free from odors.

Use small and dirty eggs at home; you know they are good even if they do not look it.

Do not ship eggs from stolen nests; they are often rotten.

Market eggs at least twice a week if possible.

Watch for information in May Scoop Shovel—re culling of flocks and carload marketing of live hens.

Do not forget that we are prepared to handle live or dressed poultry at all times at our Winnipeg branch, 85 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Letters to the Editor

PROFITS OF ELEVATORS

March 4, 1931.

The Editor:

I held some shares in a grain elevator company and am writing to show the profit there is in the grain trade. When this company (The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company) sold out to the Saskatchewan Pool, I held 10 shares par value \$50.00. These shares were bought by paying 15% on par value—\$7.50 and that's all I've ever paid. Each year the Company paid a few dollars on each share, also paid 8% on the paid up value. Six of these shares were of second year allotment, with a paid up value of \$38.50 each, and four in fourth year, with a paid up value of \$31.50. When the company sold out for liquidation purposes the real value of the shares were estimated and my second year shares were valued at \$139.21 and the fourth year shares at \$113.90.

The Saskatchewan Pool has made five annual payments and I have received \$1045.82 and still have \$240.00 coming—and I am not saying how much interest I got, no account being kept of it. Thus it will be seen the \$75.00 invested a few years ago, in the grain trade, grew to over \$1,300.00. Is it any wonder the grain trade are opposing the 100% Wheat Pool? Is it not strange that any farmer would prefer to hand over those profits to the grain trade, when by boosting the 100% Wheat Pool, he might obtain legislation which would enable him to retain them himself?

Now a word about compulsion. After the Co-op. sold out and before the value of the shares were known, a number of farmers disposed of their shares, at less than real value, and then the Saskatchewan Government stepped in and a bill was enacted which made all sales at less than real value null and void—thus compelling the return of shares. This was a jar to those who thought a bargain was a bargain.—Well, that's that.

R. Hicks,
Moosomin, Sask.

(Turn to page 23)

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LAKKO BABY CHICK MASH

Contains:

Cornmeal, Ground Bran, Wheat Middlings, Oat Middlings, Fish-Meal, Cod Liver Meal, Alfalfa Meal, Calcium Carbonate, Powdered Buttermilk, Salt, Grit.

Guaranteed Analysis:

Protein—Not less than 18%
Fat—Not less than 6½%
Fibre—Not more than 6%.



Lakko Baby Chick Mash
Lakko Baby Chick Feed
Lakko Developing Mash

Lakko Developing Scratch
Lakko Laying Mash
Lakko Fattening Mash

Lakko Scratch Feed

A COMPLETE LINE OF HIGHEST QUALITY POULTRY FEEDS

TRULY BALANCED — SCIENTIFICALLY COMPOUNDED
THOROUGHLY MIXED TO GIVE UNIFORM RESULTS

Procurable from FIVE ROSES FLOUR Dealers

OR WRITE TO

POULTRY FOOD DEPARTMENT

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD.

WINNIPEG, MAN.



**The First Cost
Is the Only Cost of Pedlar's Roofing**

There are buildings in Canada today, roofed with Pedlar's roofing before 1870—and still weather-proof. If we made a good product then, we should turn out an exceptional roof under modern manufacturing conditions. Customers tell us our roofing is all it is claimed to be. We list a few of our metal-built roofings made specially for the farm.

**"George" Shingles 24" x 24", "Oshawa" Shingles,
Corrugated Iron for both Roofing and Siding**

Send us dimensions of your building and we will forward, without obligation, our prices for roofing and trimmings for the complete job.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, LIMITED

Established 1861

Winnipeg Office and Factory — 599 Erin St.

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



Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

WHERE—HOW MUCH?

"Where will you ship your cream this year"? In these times actual dollars count. It is more important than ever before that you start to ship to your Co-operative — and keep on shipping consistently to your Co-operative.

It is important both to yourself and your Co-operative that every possible can of cream goes to the Co-operative Creameries at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin. It is important to you because: for every can of cream shipped to your own plants you get full market price—plus a share in the manufacturing profits at the close of the year; it is vital to your Co-operative because: the volume determines the amount of profit to be returned to members on the year's work.

New Appointments

Mr. F. E. Ryles, who operated our Brandon plant with such salient success, has been permanently appointed to manage the Winnipeg plant. To fill Mr. Ryle's place at Brandon, Mr. Peterson has been appointed manager there.

We appeal urgently to all members to support Mr. Ryles and Mr. Peterson to the utmost. Let us work together to build up our own Co-op Dairies.

Perhaps these times are driving us into the dairying industry. Be that as it may, the volume of cream delivered at our Co-op plants is greatly in excess of receipts this time one year ago. Comparing the first three months of 1931 with the first three months of last year, Brandon and Dauphin are up 50 per cent. and Winnipeg up 15 per cent.

NATIONAL DAIRY

COUNCIL MEET

At the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, March 18 and 19, delegates representing the producers and manufacturers of all provinces met in Winnipeg.

The President, Mr. F. E. M. Robinson, of Quebec, reporting on the dairy situation throughout Canada, referred to this period of deflation as the worst recorded. We are entering, he said, a time in which commodities would sell

with difficulty; prices will decline to pre-war levels, and keen competition between nations will result; our butter market will soon be on the export basis again, with local prices based on export prices. Canadian dairymen must meet these new world conditions by cutting costs of production through better herd development and farm management; plants must be larger to cut overhead and improve quality and uniformity.

Home consumption of dairy products increased from 18 per cent. to 40 per cent. since 1921, largely as a result of the publicity

work of the Council. Further publicity work was approved by the annual meeting.

The high point of the meeting was the approval of a National Dairy Policy, aiming:

1. To build a prosperous dairy industry, the foundation of general livestock husbandry.

2. To produce dairy products, both raw and manufactured, sufficient to meet all domestic requirements.

3. To re-establish and maintain a substantial export trade with continuity of supply and superior quality. This policy takes in butter, cheese, fluid milk and cream. A permanent all round agriculture accompanies the butter industry, involving profitable pork and poultry production, by utilizing milk by-products.

Pension Yourself!

‡ \$100 monthly from age 60, as long as you live (guaranteed for 10 years whether you live or die)—

‡ At least \$10,000 to your dependents if death occurs before age 60—

‡ \$20,000 if death occurs as the result of an accident—

‡ If totally disabled before age 60, an income of \$100 monthly after four months disability, insurance still in force, regular dividends paid and no premium deposits required as long as you are disabled.

‡ Dividends paid before pension starts and for ten years after.

‡ Optional methods of settlement available at age 60 if desired.

THE above is an outline of one of the pension policies available from this company. A policy can be arranged to suit your particular requirements. When you invest in life insurance, you make provision for the continuation of your income to yourself or dependents when it is needed most, and you do so in the knowledge that your principal will be absolutely safe and your interest returns good.

Our representatives will be pleased to give you full information concerning a Pension Policy for yourself, or, if you prefer, send your name and address to our Head Office direct for booklets.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONT.

Established 1869

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Advisor

- 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**

"What's wrong with the world, anyway?" asked the first pessimist.

"Too much rope is being used for making cigars and not enough to hang gangsters," growled the other one.

"Fortify for Fire Fighting"

THE FAMOUS PYRENE NON-FREEZING

FOAM TYPE

SODA & ACID TYPE

5 GAL. PUMP TYPE NON-FREEZING

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

DYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
1197 KING ST WEST. TORONTO

**The Closest Skimmer
on The Market**

**THE MASSEY-HARRIS
GETS ALL THE CREAM**

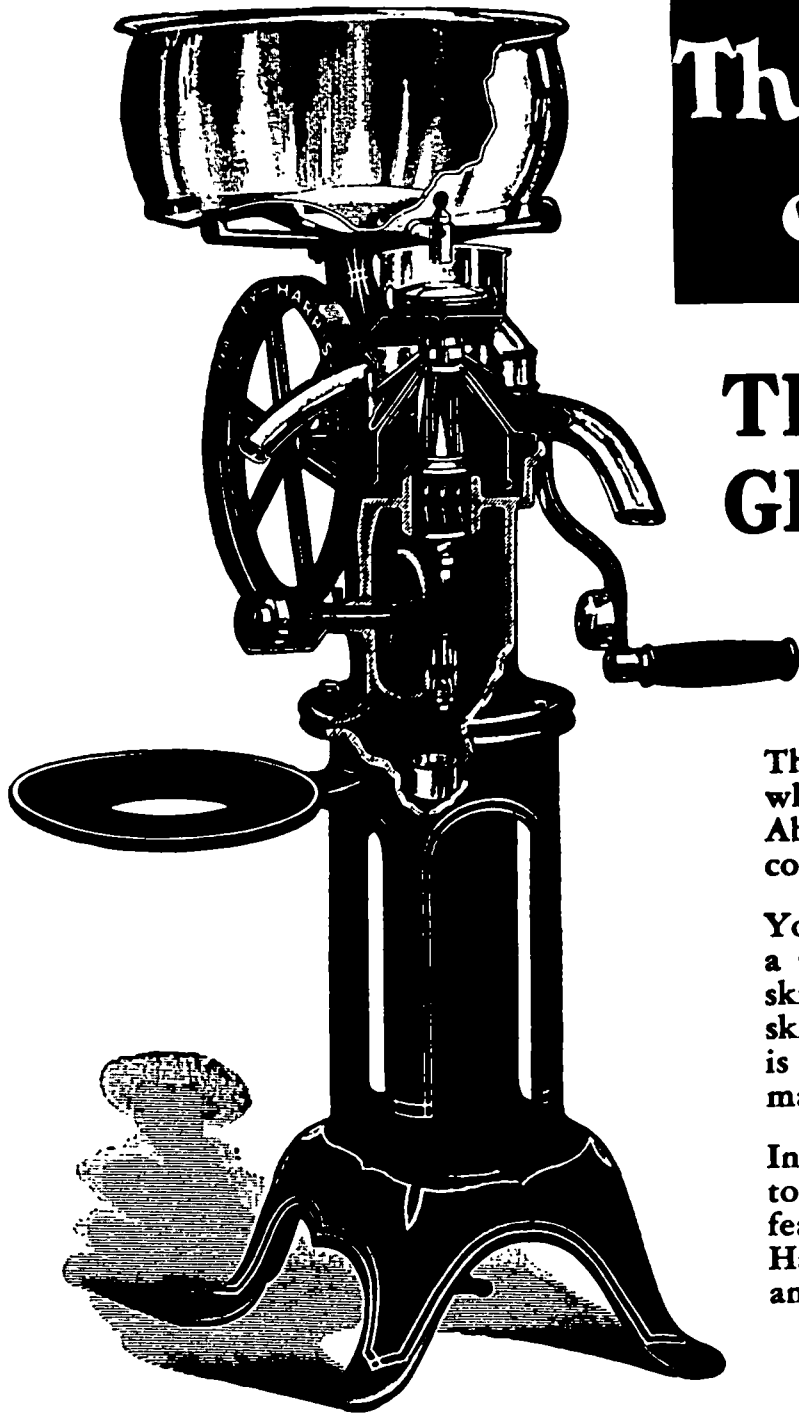
**Every Massey-Harris Cream Separator
Is a Tested Close Skimmer**

There is only *ONE VITAL FACTOR* to be considered when buying a Cream Separator and that is "Skimming Ability." The low price separator may prove the most costly in the long run if it hasn't got skimming ability.

You know when you buy a "Massey-Harris" that you have a Cream Separator that has proved itself to be a close skimmer. Every Massey-Harris Cream Separator has to skim down to .02 of 1% before it leaves the factory. It is the Separator that saves you money and gives you the maximum profit from your dairy herd.

In addition to meeting the *One Vital Factor* so satisfactorily, the Massey-Harris Cream Separator has other features that are appreciated by the users—the Massey-Harris is the Separator that is Easy to Fill, Easy to Turn, and Easy to Clean.

*Ask Your Massey-Harris Local Agent
For Full Particulars.*



MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED
THE SERVICE ARM OF THE CANADIAN FARM
ESTABLISHED 1847

WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON SWIFT CURRENT YORKTON
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON



MARCH BUSINESS

Receipts at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, during March show a slight increase as compared with 1930. Following is a statement showing the five high firms:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op. Ltd.	260 cars	—30.5%
2nd—	106 "	—12.5%
3rd—	105 "	—12.4%
4th	103 "	—12.1%
5th	89 "	—10.4%

It might be of interest to quote receipts for three months at the Union Stockyards, St. Boniface:

	Cars		Cattle & Calves	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
January	843	863	14339	17151
February	626	802	11613	15035
March	650	852	13311	18708

	Hogs		Sheep	
	1930	1931	1930	1931
January	55647	54927	3824	3834
February	38233	51009	1835	8276
March	44333	45171	3957	7215

The above figures indicate that a slight increase in livestock marketed is taking place, cattle and calves showing a greater increase than hogs.

Fluctuations in prices during the month under review have taken place. No doubt the consumers purchasing power is partly responsible for this. It is of interest to all to note that cold storage holdings in Canada, according to statistical returns prepared by the Dominion Livestock Branch, show holdings considerably less than five year average.

Five year Average

On Feb. 28, 1931 On Feb. 28, 1931

Beef	16,287,209 lbs.	9,480,097 lbs.
Veal	1,060,545 "	1,190,979 "
Pork	39,366,200 "	24,848,908 "
Mutton and Lamb	4,333,013 "	4,480,817 "

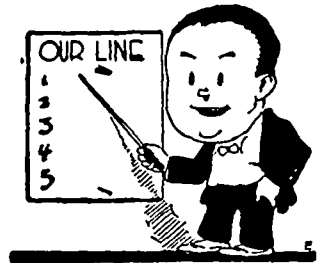
With the above information before us we are inclined to doubt the need for reduction in livestock values.

CONFERENCE WITH C.W.S.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society deputation was in session with the Board of Directors of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd. Words are inadequate to describe the truly co-operative message brought from the Old Land to be left with producers and consumers in Canada.

This deputation is composed of two directors—Mr. Riddle and Mr. Brooks—also Chief of Fresh Meat Department, Mr. Eastwood. We are not in a position to give in detail at this time the proposition as discussed, due to the fact that C.W.S. representatives were not in a position to decide. Their report and recommendations will be dealt with by C.W.S. Board as soon as they are submitted.

At the conference the livestock situation in general was discussed, more in particular export of live cattle and dressed meats. The C.W.S. are in a position to handle in large quantities all meat products. One of the most essential factors is to forward uniform supplies of quality. Trial shipments of live cattle and dressed meats will go forward shortly. In fact your organization has under way a shipment of some 190 cattle leaving St. John on April 16th. The cattle contained in this shipment are a mixture of eleven to twelve hundred pound steers, with some lighter steers and heifers from Lethbridge, Alta., that have been on feed for some time. We will all be anxious to hear what the results will be.



Satisfactory Arrangements

Your Board is convinced that the arrangements now under way will mean a great deal to the livestock industry in Canada. This is a co-operative move to be worked in a co-operative way, the efforts at all times for the producer. The Co-operative Livestock Marketing Organization needs more members and the producer needs the organization working for him. Why not join now and increase the strength?

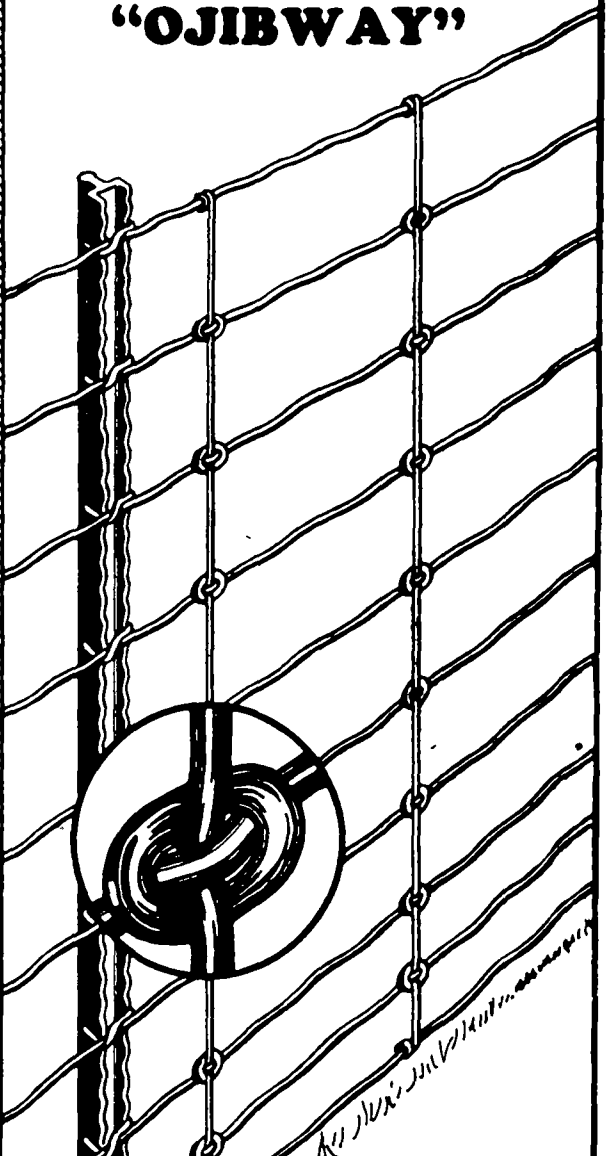
All organizations in their deliberation endeavour to prepare plans for future activities. The Board of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., spent some considerable time in discussing a plan for further extending the usefulness of the co-operative livestock marketing organization. The success of this plan depends on our Canadian producer. Space does not permit any details at this time, but our earnest recommendation is that livestock producers give the matter serious consideration when the whole proposition is submitted.

A
 BARRIER
 of
 EXTRA
 HEAVY
 ZINC
 Stands
 guard

Rain and sleet, sun and snow, heat and cold--elements that play havoc with ordinary fence, have small effect on **"OJIBWAY"** Farm Fence.

Every foot of wire that goes into it is protected by Zinc Insulation.

Only Full No. 9 Gauge Copper-Bearing Wire, Galvanized to stand four one-minute immersions by the Preece Immersion Test, is used in **"OJIBWAY"**



**Zinc Insulated
 Fences**

Made of Copper-Bearing Four One-Minute Wire

When erected with Banner Steel Fence Posts and National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts, it gives you permanent property protection.

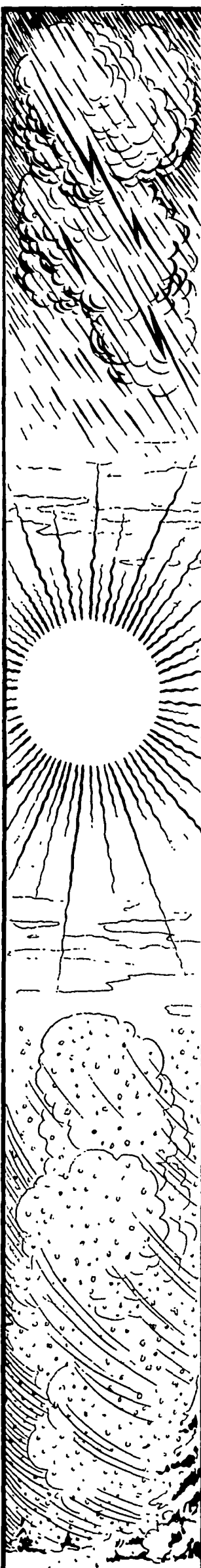
Supplied in Full-Length rolls, each roll covered by the **"OJIBWAY"** Guarantee of Service. Watch for the Zinc Insulated trade-name. It appears in every roll.

Ask your dealer or write direct for information.

Also manufacturers of Apollo and Apollo Keystone Copper Steel Brands of Galvanized Sheets--Tin Plates.

Canadian Steel Corporation,
 Limited

Mills and Head Office: Ojibway, Essex County, Ontario
 Warehouses: Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver



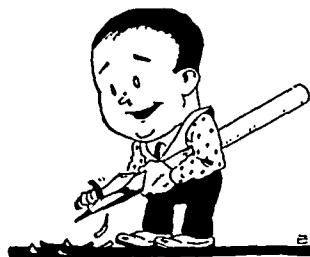
Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

IN THE SPRING

Spring business is coming in to your Central Buying Agency from local consumers' co-operatives at a rate that promises a big increase in volume for 1931. As a matter of fact, the fine weather brought a rush of orders for gasoline and oil that our supplying company were not quite ready to handle. However, they are making strenuous efforts to install adequate equipment to handle all demands for the remainder of the season.

Your Co-op Wholesale (as has been previously pointed out) is this season in a position to supply gasoline as per the specifications of your own local Co-op—at competitive prices.



Ready for Business

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made to supply distillate of a high quality in tank cars. Members operating tractors requiring this fuel will get good service where a tank car can be shipped.

The ancient biblical text "Seed time and harvest shall not fail" may in this day and generation be modified. Certainly we know that if we are to harvest in the fall, seed must be properly treated in the spring. Your Wholesale has made arrangements for supplies of formaldehyde which may be purchased through your Co-op local.

Buildings and Fences

Spring is the time when you plan new buildings or repairs. Through your local Co-op your Wholesale will supply a full line of lumber and metal building material. If you are planning a new garage, granary, machine shed, barn, etc., we will be glad to supply blue prints or to arrange for the complete erection of the building.

When repairing fences (or building new ones) be sure to get

all material from your local Co-op. Your Wholesale supplies wire, posts—everything complete.

Filling Stations

In passing through Brandon a few days ago we called at the Brandon Co-op to find Mr. Fogel, the energetic manager, with business in full swing. The Brandon Co-op have erected a retail filling station that means a considerable addition in retail sales. The Virden local also have a very fine filling station and the Hartney local are planning to erect one this season.

Another addition to the commodities carried by your Co-op Wholesale is a full line of metal culverts. Order these for your own work or for municipal road work through your own Co-op local.

More New Co-ops

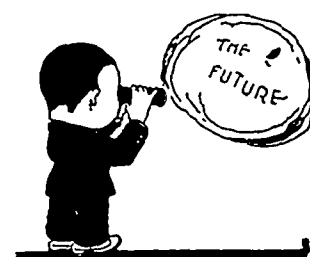
A number of inquiries are coming in to the central office from consumers interested in the organization of new locals. For some time yet, Mr. Johnson, our organizer, will be devoting his time to the western part of the province; but immediately the roads in the eastern part of the province are in better shape he will pay attention to the requests for organization work that are coming in from eastern Manitoba.

We want to direct a very urgent appeal to Co-operative locals operating in Manitoba who have not yet linked up with the locals in the Co-operative Wholesale.

Consumers Get the Benefit

The fact that forty-six Co-op locals did organize their own Wholesale has resulted directly in great benefits to consumers in Manitoba. Through their central buying agency these locals have access to complete information about prices in Canada and United States; where possible, goods handled are subjected to scientific analysis so that the locals (and members thereof) pay for and get quality — not some highly advertised name. By concentrating their volume

of purchasing in the Co-op Wholesale these locals have saved many thousands of dollars for their members; they have



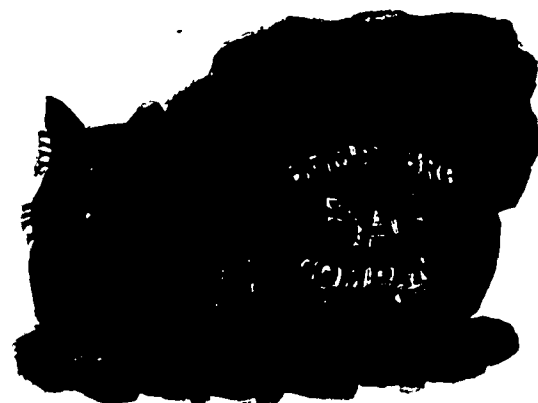
Look Ahead!

saved many thousands of dollars for the members of Co-op locals which have not yet linked up; and they have saved many thousands of dollars to consumers who are entirely outside the co-operative movement. One example of this is in the greatly reduced spread between the wholesale and retail prices of gasoline today, as compared with a few years back.

Unite

When a man sows barley he won't reap turnips; when he sows competition he cannot reap clover; but when consumers sow co-operation and cultivate it properly, they will reap a bumper harvest of better quality in goods and patronage dividends.

The dividends that co-operation will return to consumers are measured by the volume of business centralized in the Co-op Wholesale. Increased volume—increased returns. So again we appeal to Co-op locals still operating independently to consider well and to join with the locals already in the Co-op Wholesale.



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

MAYOR WEBB ATTACKS POOL

The Editor:

The writer is a member of the Manitoba Wheat Pool and also a land owner in Manitoba. I am enclosing a copy of the Toronto Evening Telegram of the 16th inst., which carries an interview with Ralph Webb, Mayor of Winnipeg. This article and such as it, does much unseen harm to the farmers of Western Canada. To those who know or know of the Mayor of Winnipeg, the article does not amount to anything. It is regrettable, however that such articles appear in the public press, as it helps to sustain the impression that the farmers of Western Canada are organized to keep the price of food-stuffs at peak levels for the workers of Eastern Canada. The present price of wheat and the continued high price of bread (10c per loaf, the same price as was charged when wheat sold at \$2.25 per bushel) has caused the worker of Eastern Canada to ask "Why not cheaper bread"?

This interview should be published so that the citizens of Manitoba can see how their fair province is being slandered by the Mayor of Winnipeg.

R. M. West,
Toronto, Ont.

The following is the part in the interview which refers to the Pool.

Blames Wheat Pool

"We are suffering from an artificial scheme to buck nature—the wheat pool and all its works. They are more responsible for the serious conditions existing in the West than anything else. The law of supply and demand has worked for 2,000 years and more, and the West tried to buck it by interfering."

"The western governments supported the wheat pools and now the good people have to pay for guaranteeing advances of money to the pools," he declared.

"Now there is talk about investigating the wheat exchange which, in the opinion of Mayor Webb, is the best barometer which the wheat growers have. The exchange would welcome an investigation," he declared. "But if that investigation goes on we demand that there shall also be an investigation of the wheat pool and all its operations for they are responsible for our troubles."

Are You Buying Sheet Metal Products?

YOUR CO-OPERATIVE WHOLE-SALE has made arrangements with us to handle our full line of Sheet Metal Products.

We are well established and successful Sheet Metal Manufacturers, operating in Winnipeg and our products include culverts, well curbing, corrugated iron, siding, shingles, tanks, barns, implement sheds, garages and granaries.

These high quality, guaranteed products are now available to the farmers of Manitoba through their Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale at competitive prices. **YOUR LOCAL CONSUMERS' CO-OP** will be glad to give you full particulars in detail.

Macdonald Brothers

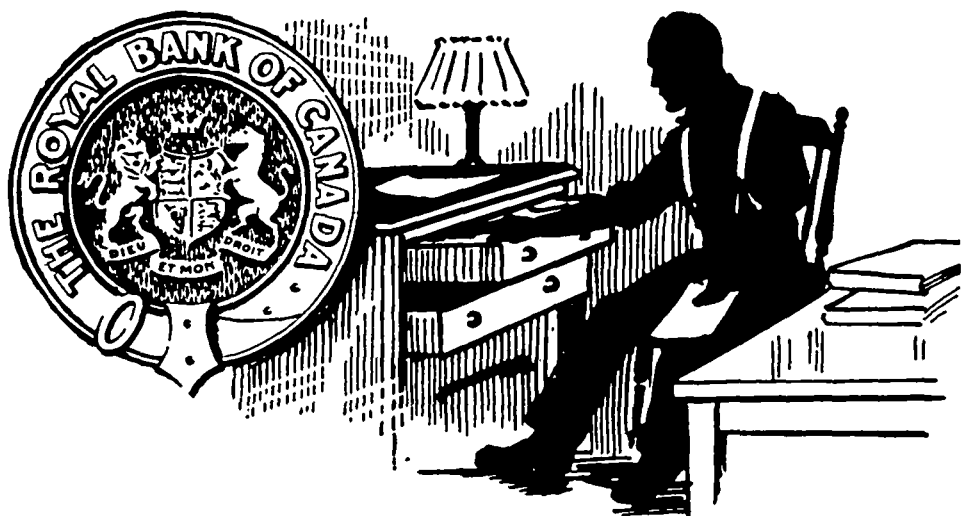
SHEET METAL and ROOFING COMPANY LTD.

"I'm sure it was here!"

VALUABLE papers—agreements, deeds, stocks, bonds, policies—all these things are subject to constant danger from loss if kept on your farm. Fire and theft, too, are always a menace.

There is no need to run these risks when a Safety Deposit Box costs as little as \$3 a year to rent, yet gives you every protection.

Ask to see one the next time you are in the Bank



The Royal Bank of Canada

3048

Serving Canada Since 1869

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES ON CANNED GOODS

The central executive protested against the increase in rates on canned goods in a telegram to Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals. Word was received that the increase would be a twelfth of a cent a pound in rates by lake; that nearly all the canned goods go by lake; and that neither the Minister of Railways and Canals, nor the Government had any control of the matter. The minister stated that he succeeded last year in getting the railways to hold this advance up until the close of navigation, but the railways at the present time absolutely refuse to delay the advance any further.

FARMERS APPEAR BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE

The following points were stressed by the United Farmers executive in its appearance before the Agricultural Committee of the Government:

1. Lower freight rates.
2. Lower tariff on farm machinery.
3. Creation of "Export Products Board."
4. Securing of markets for farm products.
5. Definite plan for distribution of farm products.
6. Crop insurance.

Farmers from all parts of the province appeared before the committee and gave evidence to show that the best farmers in the province were being forced off their land; not because of inefficiency, bad business management, or natural laziness, but because of the fact that the price on everything the farmer required in the year's operations remained at the same level or made very little decrease, while the price on his produce sank far below the cost of production.

When the farmer finds himself in the role of shock absorber for

such a loss he begins to question some of the activities of organizations having a bearing on the cost of production. He finds himself on land rated hundreds of dollars above its actual producing value and carrying taxes subjected to a heavy penalty in case of non-payment; he is buying farm machinery from protected industry; the express and freight rates are continually being increased; bank loans are carrying interest of 8% and higher, and farm produce prices are responding, not to the natural law of supply and demand, but ranging hither and thither like a will-o'-the-wisp on a June evening.

The farmer is asking himself if organized industry, and vested interests are experimenting with the farmers' finances to find out the saturation point; the limit to which he can be forced to accept burdens without the whole economic structure of Western Canada giving way. It might be well to suggest that the time has arrived when the burden has to be shared or made lighter.

U.F.M. WEEK—JUNE 14—20.

The Central Executive made plans, subject to the advice of the twelve district boards, whereby every U.F.M. local in the province would be visited during the week of June 15th.

June 14th was chosen for U.F.M. Sunday, and the following week set apart for organization activities, closing with the annual summer conference.

The grouping of districts for the conferences was suggested with meeting places at the Agricultural College; Brandon Experimental Farm; Morden Experimental Farm; Dauphin Demonstration Farm; and Swan River.

Junior organization work was to be stressed by every speaker and given a place in each of the summer conferences.

An interchange of district directors was suggested.

The central executive ask that all district boards and local members keep these dates in mind when making plans for other activities.

**NOW!
COPPER
ALLOY
STEEL**

**1931
BRINGS NEW
FENCE ECONOMY**

—our new Sarnia fence is made to meet the needs of 1931 farm economy. Built of rust-resisting Copper Bearing Steel. Heavily Super-Zinc'd for longer life.

Save Both Ways

LOWER PRICE—LONGER LIFE

—Sarnia prices are lower—quality is higher. New Copper Alloy Steel used throughout. You save two ways—in price and in longer wear. An investment you can't beat. Write for free catalogue before you buy. Full line farm fence, lawn fence, steel posts, gates, barb wire and Chain Link for fox, muskrat and mink.

Sarnia Fence Co., Limited
325A Main St., Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me money-saving 1931
fence book—free.

Name

Address

THE PHILANTHROPIC SPECULATOR

(From page 4)

Brown, while the audience, — a large one,—laughed.

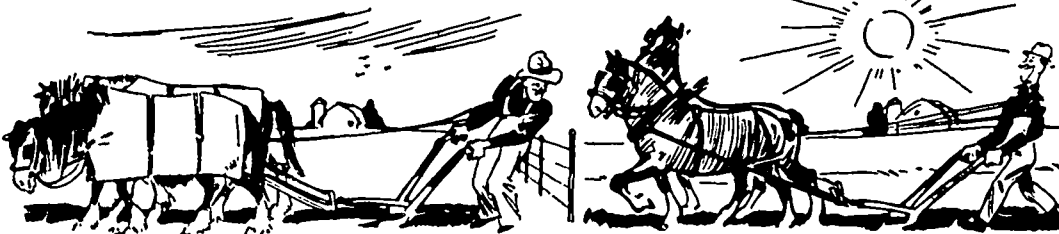
Dr. Clark put forward the case for the speculator in the economic sense; Professor Boyle, of Cornell University, did his best to put the case for him both in the economic and practical business sense. There had to be, in his opinion, a large speculative element in the futures market and twenty-two economists in the United States had solemnly and judicially sworn that the futures market was an indispensable adjunct of the grain trade. Dr. Boyle put in as evidence a number of treatises he had written to prove the things he was telling the Commission, all of which he admitted had been written for and published by the Grain Trade in the United States. The evidence of Dr. Boyle drew the following comment from the Chairman:

“Dr Boyle, you are a curious combination of the academician and the propagandist. You have written works for particular interests. You might be as scientific in doing that as in doing your academic work. But it is part of the technique of the propagandist to select the cases to prove his thesis and not to say much about the others. If you came here purely as a professor of economics and had never written anything for a party, you would by the very nature of your calling give us the whole story. Now I ask you: Have you told us the whole story; have you any cases showing the opposite to what you have been telling us?” Dr. Boyle promised to look through his records and see what he had.

The Cornell professor also trotted out the hoary argument that trading in futures could not influence prices because what was sold was bought and what was bought was sold and as the buying and selling were equal they cancelled each other and had no effect whatever. At this point Sir Josiah had to give the Cornell professor of economics a lesson in elementary economics showing that price was not a point but a zone with a high and low and that the fact that the buying and selling were equal did not mean no variation in the price. The professor acknow-

(Turn to page 30)

Which Would Do Most Work?



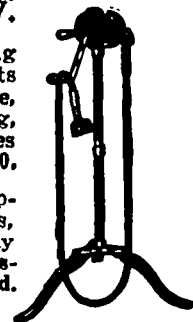
Long Hair is like a blanket. Leave it on and your horses sweat excessively and all night this cold wet blanket of long hair chills the horse and prevents proper rest. Horses in run down condition are easy prey to colds, pneumonia and other ills.

Remove the long hair. Clipping gives new life to horses—they do more work on less feed—are dry at night and get proper rest. Clipped horses easily groomed, less subject to illness, always fit for full day's work. Keep your horses on the job. **Clip NOW.**

New Stewart CLIPMASTER an electric clipper for clipping horses and cows, weighs only 3 1/4 lbs. and easily held in hand like grooming brush. Works from light socket, has 25 ft. extension cord, special universal motor. Price, complete, only \$28.75.

STEWART No. 1 Clipping Machine. Clips fast. Lasts many years. Strong, simple, ball-bearing, easy running, stays sharp. Clips horses and cows. Price only \$15.00.

If your dealer cannot supply STEWART machines, send \$2.00 to factory, pay balance on arrival. Satisfaction or Money Refunded.



Flexible Shaft Co. Limited Factory and Office: 349 Carlaw Ave., Toronto **STEWART**

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE . TORONTO, CANADA

THE SILVER TRAIL TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN

(From page 11)

furs, men who have not seen civilization for a great number of years; subsequently a great number of white men are married to Indians.

From The Pas to Churchill some of the most valuable fur-bearing animals are trapped, the beaver, otter, marten, mink, muskrat, bear, wolf, lynx, wolverine, fox, and the weasel, a beautiful cross fox pelt could be bought around \$12.00 and sometimes for less, all depending how far up the railway line a buyer may go. I must not forget to mention that the Hudson Bay Company's trading posts along the railway are paying more for pelts than they used to.

Fish is very plentiful along the lakes and rivers. Last summer fish was selling at 5 cents per pound at The Pas. It included pickerel, whitefish, sturgeon, and pike, also perch, mullets and catfish. The whitefish of the northern waters has a flavor and firmness which cannot be excelled.

The townsite of Churchill is to be administered by the Provincial Government. I have been advised that the earliest time at which a civil population could be admitted to Churchill will be the summer of 1932. The lots of the townsite will not be for sale, I was given to understand by a Government official. They will be rented at a very low monthly rental, with a long lease on condition that a substantial frame or brick building is built on the lot rented, in a reasonable length of time. Two hotels and a boarding house or two are likely to be erected this summer.

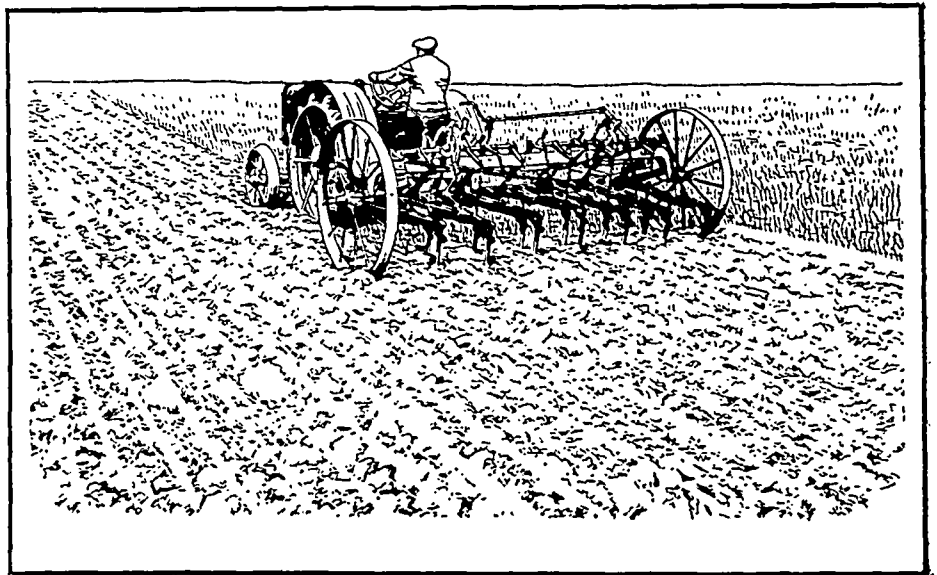
Later on great hotels will rear themselves at Churchill, to accommodate the tourists who have sailed up the eastern coast along the fringe of Labrador and through Hudson Strait, then on down through a bay that was once the roving ground of that romantic aggregation known as the Gentlemen of Adventure; at last to disembark and proceed home with every comfort of civilized travel. It is also reasonable to suppose that the usual activities connected with the development of a seaport will soon be in full swing.

The harbor at Churchill is
(Turn to page 27)

Robin Hood FLOUR

Makes Better
Bread, Cakes & Pastry

2



The Most Important Machine on Their Farms

Many farmers, who summer fallow, consider the John Deere Stiff Tooth (Duck Foot) Field Cultivator the most important machine on their farms.

That is because the John Deere does a better job of killing weeds, stirring the soil to conserve moisture, and ridging the dirt to prevent blowing. They know they could not raise a crop successfully unless this preliminary work were done right.

The duck foot shovels cut off the weeds below the surface; the overlapping shovel wings prevent weeds from being missed or pushed aside. Several different types of shovels are available to suit the soil and field

conditions. Spring-trip permits shovels to pass over obstructions and return to working position without attention from the operator.

The screw-type, depth-adjusting device, available on all tractor-drawn machines, gives you complete control of the teeth from the tractor seat, enabling you to change the depth to meet all conditions without stopping the outfit. Power-lift is regular on the larger sizes; optional on the smaller sizes.

Stiff teeth and spring teeth are interchangeable on the same draw-bars. It takes only a few minutes to remove the duck feet and put on the spring teeth.

Be sure to see this field cultivator at your John Deere dealer's. There's a size for every farm, from 5½ feet to 11½ feet. Write for Free literature. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary or Regina and ask for GM-9

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

SILVER TRAIL OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

(From page 26)

about six miles in length entering it from the Bay, vessels of 30 feet and less in draught would approach in a south-westerly direction, headed for the Mounted Police barracks, which show up very prominently from the open sea and therefore the entrance is easily made.

The modern and large ice-breakers have been brought to Churchill from England, they will be indispensable as they will assist in opening the upper reaches of the Hudson Strait.

The measure of success obtained from any water transportation route depends largely upon the safeguards provided for the vessels making use of it and it is essential that the Hudson Bay route should be provided with all the necessary safeguards in order that the success of this waterway may be assured from the outset.

From conversations with several men who have transported cargoes for the Hudson Bay Company to and from Churchill, it indicates that there will be a season of navigation long enough to allow ships to carry a large import and export traffic.

At the entrance of the Churchill River stand the ruins of Fort Prince of Wales, a silent testimony to the faith of our forefathers in Canada's northern highway. From The Pas to Churchill now runs a line of steel, a witness to the belief of Canadians in their country and the Hudson Bay route the gateway to the north and west.

The future will justify the builders of the Hudson Bay Railway in their optimism of establishing a short route from the prairie provinces to Europe and a transcontinental water route between Europe and the Orient. A new international highway.

Little boy (calling father on the telephone at office). "Hello, who is this?"

Father (recognizing son's voice): "The smartest man in the world."

Little boy: "Pardon me, I got the wrong number."

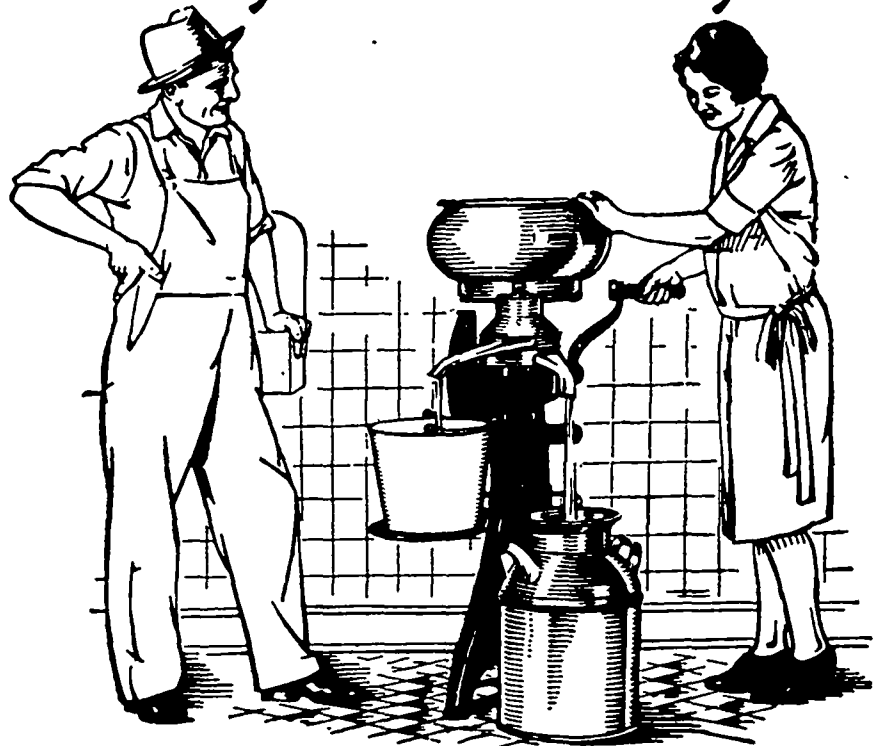
"My wife is like an angel."

"Really?"

"Yes. She's always up in the air, always harping on something, and she never has anything to wear."

MACDONALD'S BRIER PLUG
NO STEMS—ALL TOBACCO

"No Wonder they sell so many"



McCormick-Deering Ball-Bearing Cream Separators

NEW owners are delighted when they discover the advantages of owning a McCormick-Deering Cream Separator. Ask some of them. You will find them enthusiastic about its close-skimming, easy-turning, silent operation—its cleanliness—and its fine appearance.

You don't know how much you are missing until you see and try the McCormick-Deering yourself. On request the McCormick-Deering dealer will bring one of the six sizes out to your farm for a trial.

Tell him whether you pre-

fer a hand, belt, or motor-driven model. Information will be sent on request.

BRIEF FACTS:

- High-Carbon Alloy Steel Ball-Bearings at All High-Speed Points
- Beautiful Glossy Japanned Finish
- Cream Regulated by Discharge of Skimmilk
- Two Skimmilk Openings
- Skims Clean Under a Wide Variation in Temperature
- Easy to Keep Clean and Sanitary
- A Positive Automatic Oiling System
- 6 Sizes—"For One Cow or a Hundred"



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

1831 ♦ Centennial of the McCormick Reaper ♦ 1931

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address.

Farmers' advertisements for livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with border and big type, cost \$2.25 for

a space 1 inch deep by 1 column wide. This is for farmers only.

All advertisements and changes must reach this office not later than the 12th of Mal in order to be inserted in the May issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Poultry

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

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.

"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.

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, Banded 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.

BRONZED TURKEYS, B. & C. GRADE Hens, mated with B. grade Tom from (Stapleton's strain). Eggs 40c; May 25c From Government inspected hens bred by B. grade Tom, \$2.00 per 9 eggs. Government inspected hens bred by B. grade Tom, \$5.00 each. Miss Irene Warren, Lundar, Man. 4-1.

BRED-TO-LAY (LACEY'S STRAIN) BARRed Rock and S.C.W. Leghorns Hatching Eggs. Hens from R.O.P. Stock mated with pedigreed cockerels, \$4.00 per 100; \$1.00 per 15. Miss Irene Warren, Lundar, Man. 4-1.

SHEPPERDS FAMOUS HEAVY LAYING R. C. Anconas, eggs, \$1.00 fifteen; \$4.00 per hundred; Chicks \$15.00 per hundred; also Pure Bred Barred Rock Chicks, \$12.00 per hundred. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 4-1.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, 75c per 15 eggs; 60 or more, 4c per egg. From Lacey and McFardy stock. R. Perkins, Morris, Man. 4-1.

Livestock

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

SHORTHORN BULL, 1 YR., RED, T. B. tested, \$60.00 Clifford Gordon, Oak Lake, Man. 4-1

SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND CHINA Spring Pigs, improved bacon type, either sex. For particulars write, J. H. McGill, Belmont, Man. 4-1.

Seed Grain and Plants

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.

WALLACE NURSERIES LIMITED, IS-land 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 peonies, 100,000 perennials, 50,000 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.

IF ITS VICTORY OATS I HAVE AN EX-cellent quality, Government Grading No 1, Certificate No. 50-3240, 35c and 40c a bushel. Write John A. Nodrick, Gladstone, Man. 4-1.

BANANA POTATOES, 14 LBS. \$1.00 POST-paid in Manitoba. Perfect substitute for sweet potatoes. B. Barrow, Millton, Man. 4-1.

SELLING WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover Seed. Write for free sample and prices. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 4-1.

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.

HIGH QUALITY GARDEN SEEDS AND Bulbs. Seed in 5c and 10c packets or by weight. Gladiol 25c and 50c dozen; 6 fine double Dahlias for \$1.00. mixed Dahlias 10c each; Caragana trees, 8 to 12 inches, \$1.00 per 100. See March "Scoop" for cheap collections. Lists free. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 4-1.

Lilac Farm Barred Rocks

HATCHING EGGS BABY CHICKS M.A.F. and R.O.P.

Write for mating list of four special R.O.P. Pens.

M.A.F.
Eggs R.O.P. Matings, per 100 \$7.00
Eggs M.A.F. Matings, per 100 \$5.00
Cockerels for all matings chosen by A. C. McCullough, Dominion Poultry Promoter. Stock B.W.D. tested.

Mrs. Carman Whiteford
Harmsworth, Man.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM Germination 95%. Certificate 50-1004, No. 2. 6 cents per lb. H. Steiner, Whitemouth, 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 CO-respondents. Proposition 10c. Soolare, 16 Cambridge St., London, S.W., England. 11-18

DR. R. E. EYOLFSON. RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stomach disorders, and Insomnia. 80 726, 227 Somerset Bldg., Win-nipeg. 4-1.

SEND \$1.00 AND RECEIVE POSTPAID three pounds our special mixed Leaf Scrap Tobacco. Send \$1.00 and receive postpaid one pound our special fine or coarse cut Smoking Tobacco. Calgary Tobacco Company, Calgary, Alberta. (We trade poker hands, MacDonald's and Tuck-ett's cards "FREE" one for one). 4-1.

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, Medora, 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.

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

Order early. Avoid disappointment.

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY

1535 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The VULCAN IRON WORKS Limited

WINNIPEG - - - MANITOBA

Established 1874

- ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
- MINE CAR WHEELS
- GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
- BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.
- BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK
- STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
- IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS
- FIRE HYDRANTS
- STRUCTURAL STEEL
- FROGS AND SWITCHES
- ELEVATOR MACHINERY
- VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS
- ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK
- MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

Prompt and Efficient Service

TWO ROAN PURE BRED SHORTHORN Bulls, one year old. Price \$50. and \$60. each. R. P. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 4-1.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

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

SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS

Banner and Victory Varieties Only
Registered Seed Prices F.O.B. Solsgirth
Per bus.

1st Generation, Grades No. 1 & 2	\$1.00
(Banner Only)	
2nd Generation, Grades No. 1 & 2	.75
3rd Generation, Grades No. 1 & 2	.65

Sold in 3-bus. jute bags at 20c each
Settlement with order, including
exchange on cheques.

THE SOLSGIRTH CO-OPERATIVE SEED
OAT GROWERS ASSOCIATION LIMITED
SOLSGIRTH, MAN.
E. B. R. HALL, Sec.-Treas.

Auto and Tractor Parts

USED AND NEW

Generators for charging batteries, Engines, Springs, Gears, Axles, Radiators, Wheels, Tops, Windshields and Glass. Large stock of parts for all makes of cars. Everything guaranteed.

WINNIPEG AUTO WRECKING CO.
261 Fort St., Winnipeg

USED and NEW AUTO PARTS And TRACTOR PARTS

Engines, Magnetos, Gears and Generators for charging radio batteries \$10.00 to \$12.00 complete. "Universal" Stone Choppers at half price. All kinds of Machinery and Belts.

CITY AUTO WRECKING COMPANY
783 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.



PACKAGE BEES with Young Laying ITALIAN QUEEN

2 lbs., \$3.25 3 lbs., \$3.75. Satisfaction guaranteed. Large orders discounted. Overbey Apiaries, Leonville, La., U. S. A.

RUBBER GOODS

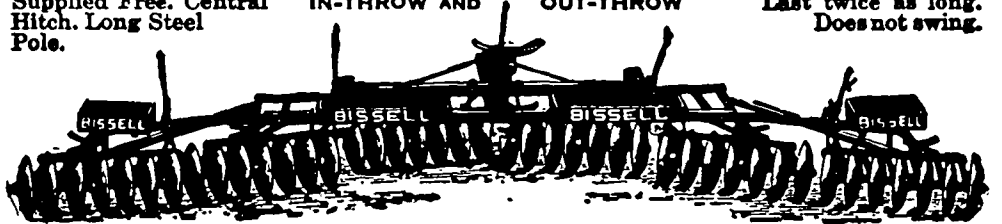
of all kinds mailed in plain sealed envelope. We pay postage. Write for mail-order price-list. Saving 50%. Dept. M, Novelty Rubber Company, 11 Chatham St., Hamilton, Ontario.

BISSELL 21-FT. WIDE DISK HARROW

Zerk Lubrication. Gun Supplied Free. Central Hitch. Long Steel Pole.

MADE IN BOTH IN-THROW AND OUT-THROW

Heat Treated Plates Last twice as long. Does not swing.



Sides can be detached, leaving a regular 14-ft. Disk, or can have sides furnished to make a 21-ft. We make In-throw and Out-throw Disks in 6-ft. to 21-ft. widths and Double Action from 6-ft. to 16-ft. wide.

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

FARMS FOR SALE

Small Cash Payment.
Long Terms for Balance.
Write for Information.

The Manitoba Farm Loans Association

Power Building Winnipeg.

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 Seed50
No. 2 Seed40

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

The Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers Association Limited

BIRTLE, MAN.

Get Your Bath Towels



THIS INEXPENSIVE WAY

A good supply in the home is a great comfort to every housewife. Here are large, soft-finished, hemmed towels, 20 by 40 inches, of finest Terry Towelling, with dainty striped border in two colors, which you can secure for only

1 COUPON FROM

ROYAL CROWN SOAP POWDER

OR

GOLDEN WEST WASHING POWDER

and 25c. They are worth double the money. Buy a package of either Royal Crown Soap Powder or Golden West Washing Powder, tear off coupon and mail to us with your name and address and 25c and one of these beautiful towels will be sent post paid.

Always keep one or other of these economical soap powders handy for cleaning dishes, utensils, floors and woodwork. Best for washing heavy goods, work shirts and overalls and many other household uses.

EXTRA SPECIAL. If you wish send 2 coupons with only 45c and 2 towels will be mailed.

Only coupons from above products accepted on this unusual deal—but repeat the deal as often as you like.

YOUR GROCER SELLS THEM

Address Dept S

The Royal Crown Soaps Ltd. Winnipeg
WRITE FOR FREE PREMIUM LIST

THE PHILANTHROPIC SPECULATOR

(From page 25)

ledged the economic theory and proceeded to forget about it.

There were abuses on the exchanges, he said, but he was doubtful about having them remedied by regulation and supervision under legislation. He was afraid of the politicians, although some good might result. "You are the first man to tell us that even in the Winnipeg Grain Ex-

change, if we could only get into it, we would find a real disease," said Commissioner Brown. Dr. Boyle objected to the word "disease"; he had only referred to "abuses", and "abuses" was accordingly substituted for "disease." After that the professor had a lively time in a strenuous effort to prove that after all things might not be so bad in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, that business men on the whole were honest, and outside super-

vision was not as good as internal vigilance.

W. G. A. Gourlay, farmer, Dauphin, took the stand and cited cases to show where the futures market had operated to the disadvantage of the farmer, but Commissioner Evans maintained that both cases occurred in exceptional circumstances. Chas. D. Baxter, farmer, Fairmount, Saskatchewan, stated that he had traded in futures and on the whole had come out on top, although he lost over \$2,000 in 1929. He followed information received over the radio and from statistics.

On the whole the evidence produced went to show that Winnipeg was essentially a "bull" market. Everybody was in the game to buy and so keep up prices. Apparently the main sellers were the farmers who sold real grain and there was no short selling, except what was required in the process of covering risk. So unanimous was this testimony that the Chairman despaired of finding the elusive "bear",—the professional speculator who, according to all the evidence, traders and economists alike, was there, somewhere, to keep the market steady. One witness suggested that he might be a long way from Winnipeg, perhaps in a foreign country. Nobody seemed to have met him, nobody had ever heard of any cornering or squeezing on the Winnipeg Exchange. The philanthropist who shoulders all the risk and enables the grain business to be carried on, and who gets nothing but what he can extract from the foolish and gullible amateurs—those "nuisances" deprecated by Dr. Clark—is so shy and retiring that the last thing he wants to do is to tell a Royal Commission about his self-sacrificing work for the good of the farmers.

The sittings in Winnipeg were adjourned on April 16, the Commission going west to hold sittings at Regina on April 17 and Calgary on April 18. Sittings in Winnipeg will be resumed on April 21 and 22 and the Commission will then go to Minneapolis and Chicago.



SEND FOR THIS BOOK

"Canada's Prize Recipes"

Will save you money



THIS famous book contains approximately 200 economical recipes chosen from 75,000 received from women in all parts of Canada. It took many months to prepare, and each recipe has been thoroughly tested by a famous Canadian Dietitian (name on request), who thoroughly endorses every recipe.--Send the coupon today -- enclose 10c in stamps or coin to cover mailing.

The CANADA STARCH CO. Limited
MONTREAL.

Ask your grocer for

**EDWARDSBURG
CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP**

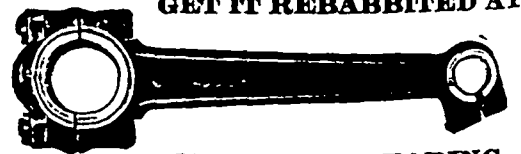
The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited, Montreal
Please send me your Recipe Book. I enclose 10c. to cover mailing cost.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

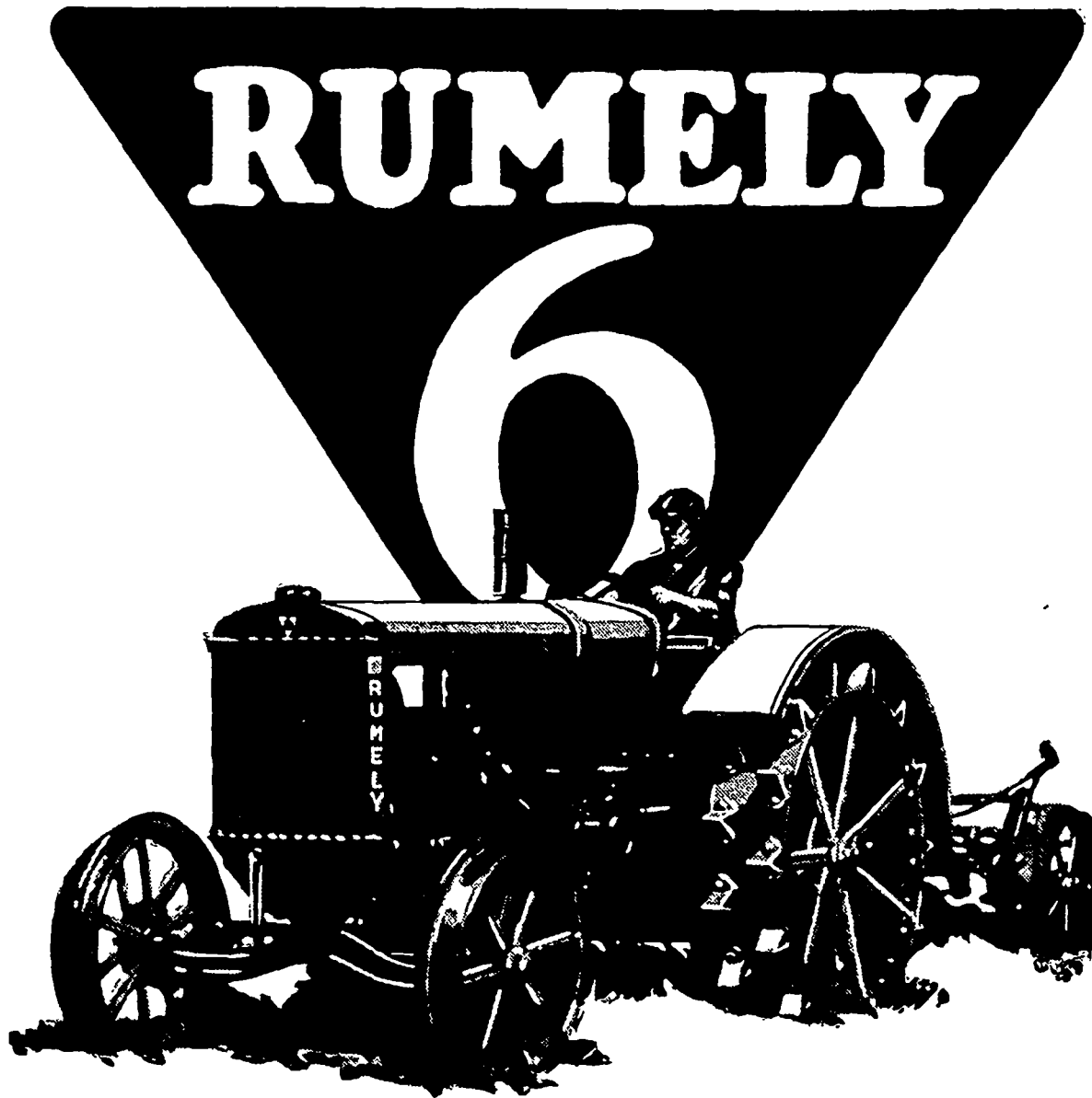
**AND
BENSON'S
GOLDEN
SYRUP**

A4

GET IT REBABBITED AT



**MANITOBA BEARING
WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg.**



... the most sensational value in tractor history!

THE new Rumely "Six"—today's outstanding advance in tractor design! This starting new 6-cylinder tractor is years ahead of everything else in power farming! Glance over these revolutionary new advantages. Then mail the coupon.

6-Cylinder Power!

Here's a smashing blow to high production costs! Six-cylinder tractor power! Flexible! Vibrationless! More power than you've ever had for those tough plowing, discing and hauling jobs. Smoother, steadier power for all belt work.

4-Plow Capacity, 3-Plow Weight!

The new Rumely "Six" is a real four-plow tractor. Handles

all four-plow jobs easily. Yet it actually weighs no more than a three! That means freedom from excess weight. Light riding. No soil packing.

6 Speeds Forward!

Six speeds forward instead of 2 or 3—plus all the flexibility of a marvelous six-cylinder modern engine. Here's real pulling power. With six easily graduated steps you can meet any load condition. No stalling!

At the Price of a "4"!

Capping the climax is the *sensationally low* price. You get a Rumely "Six" for the price of an ordinary "four"! These remarkable improvements are *extra value*, for which you pay nothing. Investigate! Mail the coupon at once for the facts about this greatest tractor value.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., INC., LA PORTE, INDIANA
 CALGARY, Alta. EDMONTON, Alta.
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Mail Coupon . . . NOW!

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
 Dept. CK, La Porte, Indiana.
 Mail me everything about your new Rumely "6" tractor at once. I farmacres. I owntractors now.
 I do not own a tractor.
 Name
 AddressCity.....Province.....

Hambley Electric Chicks

Hatched from the best Pure Bred flocks in Manitoba. During the past fall and winter months we employed two well qualified Flock Inspectors to select, cull and blood-test the flocks that now supply our Hatching Eggs. The best possible quality in Pure Bred Chicks.



We have the latest type Smith All Electric Mammoth Incubators. The best and largest incubators that money can buy. The capacity of the five Hambley Electric Hatcheries is more than all other hatcheries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta combined.

Chicks Will Be Scarce for May. Orders Now Booking Fast!

With the lowest price on Quality Chicks that Manitoba has ever seen for this time of year, farmers and chick buyers are now placing their orders for May delivery. Why? Because they

believe eggs are going to be a good price next fall, and also because they know we are this season only setting eggs according to orders received. Book your orders now for May delivery.

18 M.A.F. flocks supply us their hatching eggs. 12 Provincial Demonstration flocks supply us. Total over 150 Manitoba Pure Bred BLOOD-TESTED flocks supply our hatching eggs. Also other outstanding flocks.

FREE—With each order of Chicks, a Chick Rearing Guide Book, written by J. J. Hambley. Also enough "Sunshine" Chick Starter to last the chicks the first three days.

WE GUARANTEE 100% LIVE ARRIVAL			
	100	50	25
Barred Ply. Rocks	\$14.00	\$7.50	\$4.00
White Leghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
White Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Rhode I Reds	10.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons.....	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Minorcas	16.00	8.50	4.50
Also Baby Turkeys, Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze, from selected heavy weight stock.			
	30	15	10
May delivery	\$18.00	\$9.00	\$6.50
June Delivery	15.00	7.50	5.50

LOOK!!
Lowest Prices
in Years



Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton
"Canada's Largest Hatcheries"



Brandon Mail Order House

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS

\$50,000 Stock SLAUGHTER

Men's Overalls

Men's Blue Denim and Khaki Drill Combination Overalls. Good weight, strongly made, in good, roomy sizes. Sizes 36 to 44. Reg. \$2.95.
Price Del. **\$1.95**

A mighty \$50,000 stock slaughter that will set a new standard in value-giving. An opportunity you cannot afford to pass up. A complete stock of men's, boys', ladies' and children's ready-to-wear put on the Auction Block.—Plan one or two trips to this store during this gigantic sale event. One trip will convince you.

SALE CONTINUES FOR 20 DAYS

Boys' Shoes

Boys' Sturdy Built Solid Leather Shoes. Made from soft, pliable Box Kip Leather, nailed and sewn soles. Pano and leather soles. Sizes 1 to 5. Reg. \$3.50.
Price
Delivered **\$2.45**

Ladies' Dresses

Smart new Spring Dresses. In fashion sunshine they bask, these beautiful dresses of canton crepe, in the newest popular shades. Reg. \$7.00.
Price
Delivered **\$4.95**

Men's Work Shoes

Men's strongly built Work Shoes, of soft, pliable leather, nailed and sewn soles. Reg. \$3.95.
Price
Delivered **\$2.95**

Men's Gloves

Men's Genuine Horsehide Dollar Bill Gloves; inside and outsewn seams.
Price
Delievered .. **75c**

Men's Bib Overalls

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