

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

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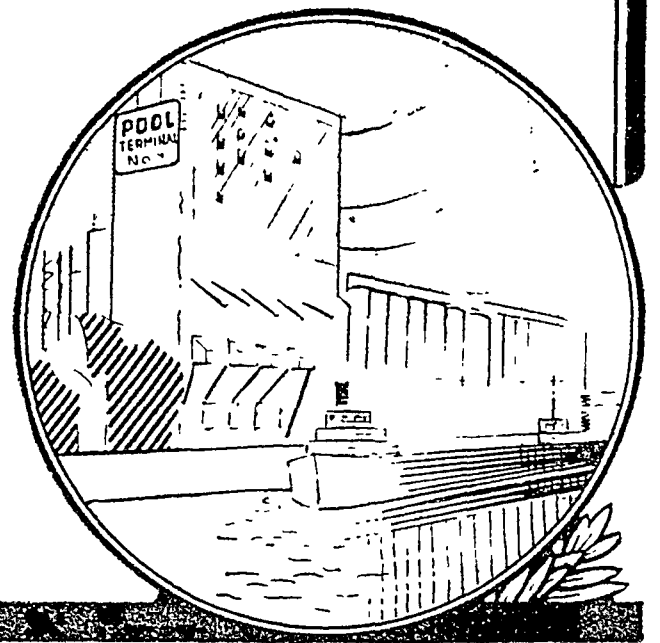
No. 5

CO-OPERATION - EDUCATION

IMPORTANT!

This issue of the Scoop Shovel contains an announcement of supreme importance to all Wheat Pool Members. Read this announcement on page 3 and then turn to pages 10-11, and ascertain the date, place and time of your local meeting and the subjects to be discussed.

Every member should attend his local meeting.



Consider these points When You Buy Farm Fence

- Will it resist rust?
- How great is its strength?
- Is the wire *Copper-Bearing and Full Gauge?*
- Is it guaranteed?

These are just a few points, of course, but they are vital ones and it is to your advantage to consider them well when buying Farm Fence.

"OJIBWAY" Fences are heavily *Zinc Insulated* to resist rust (the *Galvanizing* will stand four one-minute immersions by the Preece Test). When erected on Banner Steel Line Posts and National Expanding Anchor Dirt Set End and Corner Posts, it is as ruggedly strong as a fence can be. All wire used is Full No. 9 Gauge *Copper-Bearing, Galvanized Steel*.

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Zinc Insulated
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Made of Copper-Bearing
Four One-Minute Wire

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Published by
THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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See back

Special Notice to Wheat Pool Members

The following letter has been mailed to all members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool:

"At a meeting of the Board of directors of Manitoba Wheat Pool, held on April 10-13, special consideration was given to the resolution passed at the last annual meeting (November 4-7, 1930), which read as follows:

"That if the prevailing economic depression continues, our board of directors call a special meeting of delegates next summer to consider the question of the handling of the 1931 crop."

This resolution followed upon a discussion in which great stress was laid by delegates upon the inability of the members to finance their farming operations if the price of grain should remain at a low level, necessitating a correspondingly low initial payment which would aggravate the hardships the members are now enduring. As prices have not improved, the board discussed tentatively, methods which would include pooling and open marketing, and generally provide co-operative services to meet the present needs of the members, the board believing that the great majority of pool members desire to maintain their own organization for the handling and marketing of their grain. The board discussed such modification of the pool contract as would give members the option of pooling their grain in a voluntary pool, or having it sold on the open market by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. This plan provides for the continued operation of Manitoba Pool Elevators as a co-operative marketing organization, and the handling of members' grain through pool terminals.

A decision was postponed until the next meeting was held on

May 1st when consideration was again given to the matter, and a decision reached to submit to the pool members the following main proposals:

1. The pooling of grain to be placed on a purely voluntary basis.

2. All grain not pooled to be sold through Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, on the open market.

3. That the proposed changes be submitted to the ninety-four pool locals at meetings which will be held in the last week of May, in order that every member may have an opportunity to become acquainted with them.

4. That the plan come into force on June 1st, 1931.

Details of every suggested change will be given at each local

pool meeting, and the members will have the opportunity of voting upon them. They preserve a farmer-owned and controlled marketing organization operating in accordance with the recognized principles of co-operation. The board urges every member to attend his local meeting and give his personal support to this endeavor to carry co-operative marketing through a critical time. The exact date and place of all local meetings will appear in the next issue of the "Scoop Shovel."

Colin H. Burnell,
President."

Schedule of the date, time and place of local meetings appears on pages 10-11 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel together with outline of the matters to be discussed.

CONFERENCE URGES WHEAT BOARD

Premiers of the three Western provinces and representatives of the various farm organizations in the three provinces, including representatives from the Manitoba Wheat Pool and the U.F.M., met in conference in Saskatoon on May 4.

At the conclusion of the conference the following statement was handed to the press:

"The meeting in Saskatoon to consider the wheat marketing situation was attended by the premiers of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, representatives of the farmers' organizations of the three provinces, the wheat pools of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the anti-hundred-percent pool organizations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

London Conference

"Having in mind the inter-

national conference of wheat producing countries, called for May 18 in London, the meeting expressed the hope that satisfactory conclusions might then be reached that would eliminate competition between the exporting countries in marketing the 1931-32 crop.

"The meeting was further of the opinion that if to implement any agreement which might be reached at such conference, it is necessary or expedient that a Dominion wheat board or similar organization be established, such action would meet with approval of the large majority of farmers in Western Canada.

Purchasing Power Needed

"It was further the opinion of the meeting that a return to more normal conditions can only re-

CONFERENCE URGES WHEAT BOARD

sult from increased purchasing power to the agricultural population of Western Canada. Having regard to the experience of the last two years, it seems clear that on the basis of prevailing level of prices, any initial payments which could be made by the pools or advances by the grain trade generally, especially in the lower grades, would not be adequate to leave any margin over and above the cost of harvesting and threshing.

"In order to give the necessary impetus and encouragement to the farming industry and all other branches of business, not only in the west but throughout Canada, the meeting respectfully suggests to the federal government that unless within the present month there is strong evidence of a considerable increase in price levels the government should consider the establishment of a Dominion wheat board, with provisions for the highest possible initial payment."

PRICE OF LAND

IN ENGLAND

From time to time I have given examples here of the absurdly low price of land in many parts of England. A really pitiful instance is to be added to the list. A farm with a good homestead—both house and outbuildings—has just been sold freehold at the inclusive price of £4 10s. an acre. (app. \$22.). The money would not build the house or equip the farm with buildings. The land is, therefore, reckoned as a minus quantity. It is in fact in many cases actually cheaper to buy a farm with a house than to buy the house without the farm.

(W. Beach Thomas in *The Spectator*)

GETTING TOGETHER

IN CHILE

Direct relations between agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies are to be inaugurated in Chile by the order of the Co-operative Department of the Ministry of Public Works. The object of the Ministry is to reduce the prices of primary commodities by eliminating the middleman. To secure this object the department has addressed a questionnaire to all the agricultural co-operative societies in

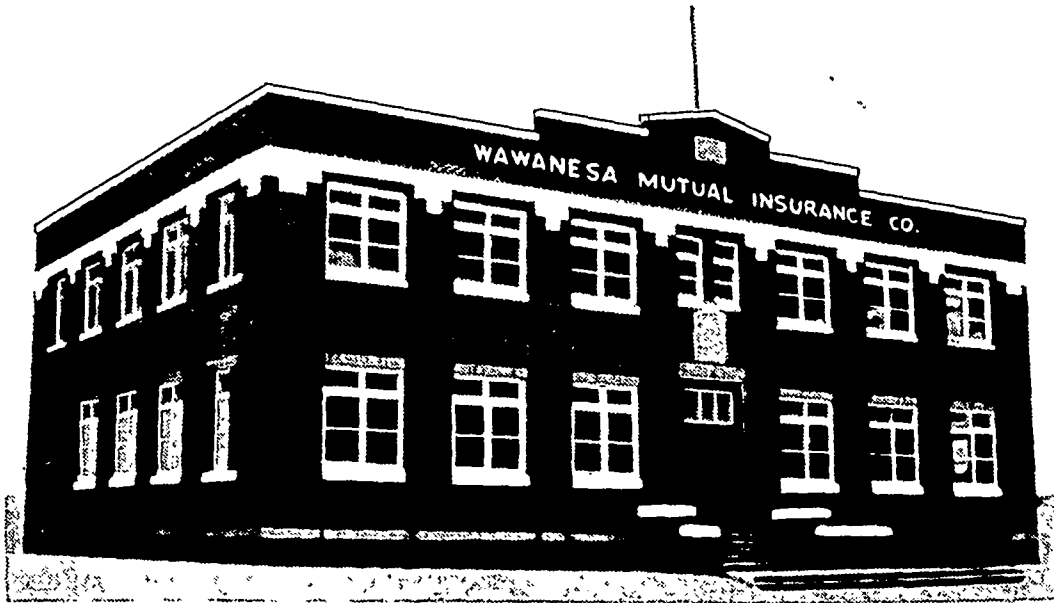
Wawanesa--Our Mutual Friend

So phenomenal has been the progress of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company—so steady the extension of the Wawanesa service; so rapid the expansion of the Wawanesa business—that again and again the organization has been forced to move to bigger quarters.

Beginning 35 years ago in a little upstairs room, the Wawa-

From the Pacific coast, right across the Dominion, into old Quebec, the Wawanesa makes fire, lightning, windstorm and auto insurance available on a basis of "Service at Cost."

Rates for Wawanesa protection have for 30 years and more been far below those charged by Board companies. Careful selection and rigid inspection keeps



WAWANESA'S NEW HEAD OFFICE

nesa Mutual now owns and occupies a new and modern office building—one of the finest in the West, used exclusively by a single organization—a model of careful planning—in which the vast volume of business of the ever growing family of Wawanesa policyholders is handled with the utmost efficiency and economy.

The Wawanesa Mutual is an outstanding example of successful co-operation. Its usefulness is extending rapidly, steadily,

the loss ratio down. Consolidation of other mutuels with Wawanesa and the amazing growth of volume, has led to efficiencies and economies that companies with more limited business cannot effect—and have helped build up assets of three millions of dollars for members.

As an integral part of the co-operative movement, the Wawanesa Mutual has co-operated consistently and actively in the work of the Manitoba Co-operative Conference.

the country asking for particulars of the class, quality, and quantity of goods produced by each society and of the methods of their marketing, in order to draw up a scheme for the direct interchange with consumers' societies.

OVER-PRODUCTION

(From the *London Daily Herald*)

Stomachs remain empty while wheat piles up in the elevators, and farmers dread a too good harvest. And as goods accumulate and men decay, production must be artificially restricted, unemployment grows. Purchasing power declines again. The

vicious circle widens. No fiddling with tariffs, upward or downward, can deal with this evil; nor can any similar pill cure this economic earthquake. The problem is to turn human need into purchasing power, to create an increased "effective demand, that keeps pace with increased production. It is a problem which must be solved quickly. For the evil grows apace; and its final phase, unless the cure is found, would be a desperate struggle for increasingly inadequate markets, ending in suicidal wars and the crash of civilization.



Chapter 17

DARING CO-OPERATORS

The Dragon, the Hector, the Ascension and the Susan were four sailing-ships that left the misty Thames in the early wintry days of 1601; and the seamen were 480. English goods and bags of shining Spanish coins were the treasure on board. The chief governor, James Lancaster, knew that the ships were bound for the East Indian Island of Java, where volcanoes smoked and hissed. But the simple seamen knew not.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?

Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know.

And where the land she travels from; Away,

Far, far behind, is all that they can say. —A. H. Clough.

Traders

On the way they captured a Portuguese ship, and robbed it of oil, meal and wine. To Negroes on the West African coast they shouted "Moo!" and the Negroes brought cattle to the white men; and "Baa!" and the Negroes brought sheep and received in exchange, knives and pieces of old coin. Round the Cape of Good Hope sailed the fleet. With the East African natives they exchanged beads for oranges and rice. And so to Java, where they did good trade. On the way home they sailed three months without sight of land. In the autumn of 1603, Lancaster proudly brought much pepper and cloves to London, and the sales made large profit.

Profit for whom? Not much for the common seamen, some of them had died of scurvy. The profit went to 125 London merchants who joined in a Trade-togetherness, and pooled their shares of money (£72,000 in all) in the East India Company (founded 1600). Other shareholders joined from time to time. The common sailors, the storms of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans,

Together-ness

The Spirit of Co-operation Through the Ages

By F. J. GOULD

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

and the bullets and blades of the Portuguese and Dutch, or the twisted swords of the brown-skinned pirates of Malay; and the merchants of London made money, and, every November, rode in bright robes in the Lord Mayor's show. Other ships cut through hurricanes. Other seamen died of scurvy. Other cargoes made profits. But as the sturdy Dutchmen kept firm grip of Java and the many isles round about, the English turned to the North-west coast of India.

The First Trading Post

It was at this time that the Frenchman Champlain was founding Quebec city; and as nothing could stay the onward sweep of the Europeans in America, so nothing could stay it in Asia; and English "Company" ships found their way to the port of Surat. Portuguese vessels barred the way. The boom of cannon drew a swarm of turbaned Hindus to the sandy beach. The English victors landed, and were feasted by the Indians in tents on the shore. And forthwith the company built a strong warehouse and fort and dwellings at Surat, all in one block, named a "Factory". When I visited India in 1913, I went to Surat, and saw the old fort, and wandered in a silent graveyard where English sailors and traders had been laid to rest in the 17th century. At Surat, also, I was interested in a hospital for animals,—cows, horses, antelopes, etc. It was kept by Jains, a compassionate people who will not kill insects or cobras; and who seemed truly a long distance away from the cannon and gunpowder of the Dutch, the Portuguese and the East India Company!

The Company Grows

On the east, and opposite coast of India, where a heavy surf beats white on the shore, the Company rented a piece of land from a Raja (prince) and built a brick fort—factory—and this was the first land-estate in India which the East India Company

gained. They were lords of, and even peace-makers of Madras. For the Hindus of that region were parted into two religious sects ("sects" means "divisions"; just the opposite of Together-ness!). The sects, named Right Hand and Left Hand would march in procession, and perhaps clash and riot; and the East India Company men would rush in between as a sort of police. And if you look at the records of India from that time on to the 20th century, you will see that the English power has very often had to step in between the fighting sects, whether "Right Hand" and "Left Hand", or Hindus (lovers of Krishna and Sheeva) and Muslims (worshippers of the All-merciful Allah). And the E.I.C. went from strength to strength, buying, selling, profit-making, gaining land, gaining cities, gaining larger rule. In 1689, the Company marked out three Indian Presidencies—Bombay, and Madras, and Bengal, — and set three presidents over each wide region; and the E.I.C. was like unto a King in this great India of temples, and ivory carvings, and silk robes, and lotus-flowers, and millions of half-starved peasants and villagers. But it should be noted that the Company never mastered what are called the Native States (such as Hyderabad) which kept their own Rajahs, or princes. Some E.I.C. officers got much gold, and came home to live in grand style in England, and people smiled at them as "Nabob". As to the plough-men and herdmen of India, they got no gold. They got death in famines. Swarms of locusts sometimes devoured green growths; or the blessed rain fell not, and the earth went dreadfully dry. In the famine of 1770, one human being out of every three died of the hunger-death. People in England watched these sorrows, and began to feel uneasy. In 1773, the Parliament in London said "It is time for us

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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Assistant Editor—K. J. Vanstone.

CO-OPERATION--SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAY, 1931

IS THIS CO-OPERATION?

When is a co-operator not a co-operator? The answer seems to be—when he is a grain buyer for a co-operative. At any rate Mr. A. H. Hobley, grain buyer for the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, appears to have considerable difficulty in reconciling the accepted principles of the co-operative movement with his job.

When the Stamp Commission was in Winnipeg Mr. J. B. Fisher, Winnipeg representative of the Scottish Wholesale Society, appeared as a witness and gave evidence as follows:

I cabled our Mr. A. H. Hobley, Co-op. Wholesale Society, Liverpool, England: "Please cable statement necessity Winnipeg futures market in your purchasing operations and what is effect of same on prices paid to Canadian producers for presentation to Royal Commission sitting Winnipeg, Monday, Chairmanship Sir Josiah Stamp," and I received the following cable this morning: "One, grain futures market provides farmer daily value of his wheat. Two, Canadian wheat mainly for export Winnipeg market must reflect world conditions. Three, on adverse reports, speculators push prices above value, and enable farmers or Pool to sell at good prices and millers to continue buying Canadian wheat and hedge their purchases in Winnipeg thus giving buyer insurance of value. Four, without free futures market great difficulty sellers and buyers come together in price. Five, all banks finance on insurance of value provided by option certificates resulting in free movement of wheat. Six, consider present difficulties due holding policy by Canada allowing Russia and Argentine to take importing countries' trade."

This illuminating piece of long-distance evidence appears to mean this: The competitive futures market gives the farmer daily the value of his wheat according to world conditions except when speculators generously "push prices above value" and give him more than world conditions warrant. Mr. Hobley doesn't mention the reverse process when the speculators push prices below value and give the farmer less than world conditions warrant. Perhaps he doesn't believe they would act so cruelly! Anyway, according to Mr. Hobley, the futures market gives the farmer the market price of his grain except when speculators push prices up or down. In other words it gives the world value of wheat except when it doesn't. We have no quarrel with Mr. Hobley on that argument; it is positively safe and sound, but we do wonder why the C.W.S. should have to pay the cost of a cablegram to enable Mr. Hobley to lighten our darkness with the palpably obvious.

That, however, only shows Mr. Hobley to be a poor reasoner; it is when he touches upon the functions of the market that he shines as a co-operator. Speaking as an employee of the 6,000,000 British co-operators, Mr. Hobley definitely assures us not only that the competitive market gives the farmer a square deal but that competition is necessary to arrive at a price for wheat. That's a beautiful thought for co-operators! We suggest that Mr. Hobley take the platform at the next congress of British co-operators and tell them the whole movement is based on a fallacy and that they are the victims of a delusion if they believe that co-operation can ever replace competition. Look at the fix they would be in with no competitive market to determine the price of the furniture, clothing, boots, household goods and what not, made in co-operative factories to be sold in co-operative stores. Let Mr. Hobley translate his ideas about a competitive market for wheat into terms of a competitive market for everything else and try it out on a gathering of real co-operators. We'd like to be there when he does it.

It was also brought out in the evidence of Mr. Fisher, that the British co-operatives bought their grain in Liverpool and hedged it in Winnipeg. One might say that was a kind of double play: Sell in Winnipeg, thus adding to hedging pressure and depressing prices so as to buy cheaper in Liverpool. How Mr. Hobley loves to help the Canadian wheat grower. He fairly bubbles over with co-operative sympathy and support.

Mr. Hobley, as Mr. Hobley, has the right to hold any ideas he likes about trading in grain futures and competition in the grain trade, but Mr. Hobley, speaking on behalf of the whole British co-operative movement, is another matter. He may believe about co-operation as Count Moltke believed about peace, that it "is a dream and not even a beautiful dream" but he has no right to impute his peculiar belief to the whole body of British co-operators. We do not believe Mr. Hobley had either the right or the authority to rush like this to the defence of the competitive system in grain marketing, and more especially when even the defenders of the system, as a method of insurance, unhesitatingly admit that it creates with its incentive to gambling, social and moral evils of a grave character. We will venture further and say that we do not believe such a defence of competitive grain marketing would have been put before the Stamp Commission in the name of the British co-operative movement, had Mr. Fisher's request come before those who are competent to speak on behalf of the movement. This is not the first time Mr. Hobley has done disservice to the co-operative movement in Western Canada but we have hitherto believed

that he meant well even if he expressed himself badly. This latest break cannot be regarded with such tolerance and it would be a commendable act on the part of the proper authorities to repudiate officially Mr. Hobley's anti-co-operative ideas and action. To Mr. Hobley we would suggest that he attend a co-operative summer school and learn something about the fundamental principles of co-operation.

THIS IS A GOOD IDEA

Sir Josiah Stamp, before leaving Canada, recommended the study of economics to everyone who is anxious to know why we have this commercial depression and what should be done to get out of it. Perhaps he felt there was a pressing need for knowledge of economics after listening to the opinion of the business man who despises mere theory and is, as Sir Josiah has said, the most dogmatic of all theorists, and economists who revel in theory and imagine that it corresponds with reality.

Sir Josiah might, however, have given a hint of the bewilderment that would most certainly come to those who took his advice when they discovered that there is considerable disagreement among economists not only as to what constitutes the science of economics but whether there really can be a science of economics. The economists of the 18th and first half of the 19th century were quite positive and certain about it. Economics was the science of the production and distribution of wealth and this production and distribution obeyed natural laws which could "no more be impugned than the sun in the heaven"; political economy was "founded on invariable laws of nature." The peculiar thing about these "invariable laws" was that they always operated to the detriment of the mass of the people. That was unfortunate, but it could not be helped, and so these universal truths of political economy demonstrated with the finality of an axiom in Euclid that human labor was simply a commodity, like the coal put into a factory furnace; that supply and demand determined with precision a fair price to the farmer for his produce; that workers could not possibly improve their position by collective action; that government interference in any way in business was bound to have injurious effects; in brief that the best thing all round was to let things alone and the free functioning of natural laws would create a world of harmony and happiness.

The reasoning of these economists was beautiful in its simplicity. Take price for example. Price was the point at which supply and demand were equal. Supply was the volume of goods which holders would sell at a given price if they were asked—that is, there would be a demand at that price. Demand was the volume of goods buyers would take if offered at a given price—that is, the sellers were willing to sell at that price. And so price was the point at which the amount sold exactly equalled the amount bought. Simple, isn't it?; and just about as sensible as the proposition—whatever is, is—or, we're here, because we're here.

There are still economists who peddle that kind of stuff in solemn academic tones, aided by the editorial writers of newspapers who know all about everything. Sir Josiah cannot have meant that we should give serious attention to such piffle, but

how much better off are we when we turn to real practical questions. Sir Josiah has himself joined the heretics who are urging a protective policy on Great Britain. Look at the agreement there is among the economists on that question. The prime factor in the present depression, Sir Josiah also believes, is the international situation with regard to the gold supply and its distribution. There is no great importance to be attached to that theory, other economists say, perhaps because, like so many ordinary people, they hate to change their minds or accept new ideas. Anyway, there is a disagreement. There is a disagreement about nearly everything in economics, in fact, and the only thing the younger economists agree upon is that there are no absolute truths in economics, no economic generalizations of universal validity, that what political economy teaches is good only for the time, place, and other conditions of the particular problem.

That is why even if Sir Josiah Stamp should say that the grain futures market is a good thing for the farmers he will not have settled the question of grain marketing. Nobody today will accept the simple plea of efficiency as the justification for any institution, and the only political economy that is worth studying by anybody is that which shows us how to reconcile the material and the cultural demands of a decent civilization. And no theory of the simple production and distribution of material goods will do that, which is just another way of saying that economics cannot be separated from ethics and that in addition to saying how the economic system works we have to pronounce an ethical judgment upon it. We have to say whether or not it conforms to our notions of human good,—of justice, right and equality. From this standpoint the study of political economy might have results of a more surprising character than Sir Josiah Stamp imagines.

BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

There is to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, August 23-29, a world congress on "Social Economic Planning—the necessity for planned adjustment of productive capacity and standards of living." This congress is being held under the auspices of the International Industrial Relations Association, the headquarters of which are at The Hague, Holland.

The idea of a planned national economy, that is, the conscious, intelligent control and direction of national economic forces, once merely a Utopian dream, has at last penetrated to the laboratory and the office of the technologist, and thinking in terms of the nations' need has become almost fashionable among engineers and so-called captains of industry since Russia startled the world with her Five Year Plan. Modern big business is considering how to conserve natural resources, to adjust output to national consumption, to cut out waste, to distribute in an orderly manner, and generally—and as a generous interpretation of the movement—to bring industry into the service of humanity.

The movement of course is directly away from all the orthodox ideas about industry, trade and commerce. It is contrary to accepted ideas on freedom of contract, non-interference by legislatures, competition, and free trade. It implies the replacement of unintentional and accidental co-operation with deliberate, planned and desired co-operation.

Pool Elevators Inquiry

The Williams Commission recommenced examination of witnesses in connection with the management and administration of Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, on May 4, with Mr. R. M. Mahoney, general manager of the Pool Elevators, on the stand.

A number of radio broadcasts dealing with Pool Elevators were filed, and several copies of *The Scoop Shovel*, dating from 1925 onward, the page "In the Grain Bin," conducted by Mr. Mahoney, being mainly referred to. The cartoon appearing in the December 1927 issue relating to the distribution of patronage dividend that month among elevator members was also filed. In commencing his cross-examination of Mr. Mahoney, J. T. Thorson, K.C., also put in evidence a circular letter to elevator agents sent out by Mr. Mahoney in April. Commissioner Williams asked Mr. Mahoney a number of questions relating to the Pool Elevator building program of 1928, the methods of giving contracts for building and the installation and cost of cleaners.

W. J. McDonald, of the firm of Millar & MacDonald, auditors for Pool Elevators, followed Mr. Mahoney. He went exhaustively into the figures of handle, expenses, etc., of Pool Elevators from the beginning, showing an average handling cost of 3.73c per bushel over the five year period. His examination finished at close of morning session, May 5.

J. W. Ward, registrar of cooperative associations, gave evidence in the afternoon of May 5 with regard to the statements filed in his department by or on behalf of the elevator associations and stated that a representative of United Grain Growers Limited had searched the annual returns of the elevator associations. The forms submitted, he said, in his opinion complied with the legal requirements. Mr. Ward in reply to T. J. Murray, K.C., explained the practice of co-operative associations in following the usual business customs and returning surplus to members in the form of patronage dividend.

Mr. MacDonald, recalled, gave further testimony in reply to

questions by the Commissioner, and Mr. Mahoney again taking the stand, told of the giving of information at local Pool annual meetings.

At the morning session, May 6, T. J. Murray, K.C., called to the attention of the Commissioner, that counsel for J. R. Murray had made copies of certain exhibits of Manitoba Pool Elevators containing information of a kind which no elevator company had ever before made public and which had been filed with the Commission under conditions of confidence and for the use only of counsel and the commission. Commissioner Williams ordered that no more copies were to be made, that those which had been made were to be returned when the inquiry ended, with an undertaking that no copies were outstanding and that the documents would not be used for other purposes than that of the Commission.

J. W. Ward, recalled, filed correspondence of his department relating to the searching of elevator association statements, and following him Mr. Mahoney continued his explanation of the giving of information at local annual meetings. C. H. Burnell, president of the Pool, told of the origin and development of Pool elevator policy and the building of elevators. At the afternoon session D. A. Kane, General Superintendent of Pool Elevators gave information with regard to Pool operation.

On Thursday morning, May 7, J. R. Murray, General Manager, Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, and formerly manager of United Grain Growers, Limited, took the stand. Using carefully prepared material based on the information given the Commission by Manitoba Pool Elevators, Mr. Murray entered in minute detail into every phase of Pool elevator policy, management and operation. He dealt at length with the weak points in the elevator chain and claimed that elevators of a costly type had been built at points where the volume of grain did not warrant the type. He claimed that part of the cost at such points had been met by

excessive overages and undergrading and expressed the opinion that the elevator operators had not been as careful as they otherwise might have been with regard to weighing and grading because they believed that any surplus made by the elevator would be returned to the members. Mr. Murray contended that the overages and grade gains in many cases enabled the association to meet operating expenses and capital charges.

The Commission adjourned from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning.

On Tuesday, A. E. Hoskin, K.C., appeared before the Commission, representing United Grain Growers, Limited, the President of which, Mr. R. S. Law, had been served with a subpoena to produce for the purpose of the Commission the records of the Company, showing overages, grade gains, etc. for the last five years. Mr. Hoskin argued that as the U.G.G. was not connected with the inquiry in any way he did not see why it should be asked to submit its records. The Commissioner reserved his decision on the matter until Thursday.

Mr. C. H. Burnell, President of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, taking the stand, declared that Manitoba Pool Elevators was a genuine co-operative system and that in it every effort was made to give the farmers a square deal. He did not approve of excessive overages but the local membership and the local boards had not complained and they had tried, and, he thought, successfully, to get elevator agents of good character and integrity.

At Tuesday noon the Commission adjourned to Thursday, May 14th.

On Thursday morning, A. E. Hoskins, K.C., objected on behalf of the U.G.G. to the production of documents of the Company showing overages and grade gains in their Manitoba elevators. Counsel for the Pool did not press legal measures to compel production and ultimately the Company agreed to produce the required documents for the information of the Commissioner only.

Grain Futures Enquiry

Sittings of the Stamp Commission, appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into the effects of trading in futures on the producer, which adjourned in Winnipeg on April 16, were held in Regina on April 17, and in Calgary on April 18.

The sitting in Regina was a field day for farmers, a number of whom appeared before the Commission to express their conviction that trading in futures was decidedly detrimental to the grain grower. Harry Marsh expressed a preference for national and international control of grain export. W. R. Fansher deprecated the gambling spirit which accompanied future trading. John Miller, an old timer, believed that price fluctuations were just as bad with the futures market as they were before that market was established, and A. J. Macauley, President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, urged that the present grain marketing system be abolished altogether. Three farmers stated that they had personally gained by using the futures market. The most colorful witness was Hon. George Langley, who said what he had to say about the grain trade with much of his old energy and wit. "Do you not know that the Grain Exchange is a non-profit making organization?" asked Commissioner Evans. "Now, Mr. Evans, if you would give evidence we would learn something," was the comeback of the veteran in the farmers' movement.

A. F. Sproule, farmer, figured that at least \$70,000,000 had been lost in Saskatchewan in speculation in grain in 1929-30.

At the Calgary sitting on April 18, J. R. Murray, vice-president and general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, suggested that there should be an inquiry into and comparison made between the Pool system and the competitive system of marketing grain. He strongly supported futures trading and also expressed the opinion that the Wheat Board of 1919 might not have been so successful if it had been carried on for another year. It was apparently Mr. Murray's opinion

that the competitive system of marketing grain could not possibly be improved upon and consequently he was opposed to both Pools and Wheat Board.

Norman F. Priestly, vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, ventured an estimate of \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 as the loss in grain speculation in 1929-30 in rural and urban Alberta.

Col. C. W. Robinson, farmer, believed that futures trading was an incitement to gambling and he had no use for gambling. Half a dozen other farmers express their firm belief that trading in futures was detrimental to the interests of the producer.

Back to Winnipeg

On April 21 the Commission reopened sittings in Winnipeg, the first witness being Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, Chief of the United States Grain Futures Administration. In his opinion speculation caused oscillations round the normal market price; while these oscillations affected individual farmers they did not affect the farmers collectively. He described the history and the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, the intent of which was to prevent abuses in the grain market, and the functions of his office in administering the Act. Contrary to the opinion of Dr. Boyle, of Cornell University, Dr. Duvel contended that a great deal of good had come from the efforts to regulate and control the operations of produce exchanges. The experience of his office, he said, did not show that the futures market adversely affected the producer.

On Tuesday night Dr. Alonzo B. Taylor, Director for the Leland Stanford Food Research Institute, California, gave a somewhat academic account of the functions of a futures market. The futures market on this continent, he admitted, was defective because of the absence of similar markets in India, Russia, Australia and the Argentine to correlate world supply. He gave an interesting account of grain marketing on the Pacific Coast without hedging, but he could give no information as to the ratio between

actual grain and the volume of future trading on produce exchanges.

E. S. Parker, cash grain broker, told of the manner in which cash closing prices were set. Buyers, he said, were canvassed and the highest bid they made set the price. Mr. Parker said he was chairman of the cash grain committee of the Exchange but the committee had only met once. "I suppose that once was to elect them," remarked Sir Josiah Stamp.

A. J. McPhail, President of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, was the first witness at the Wednesday session which lasted half a day. He read a statement in which he voiced the opinion that while the futures market might provide protection for those engaged in the grain trade it did not provide any protection for the men who grew the grain. He thought the Grain Exchange should be regulated and supervised under legislation similar to the Grain Futures Act of the United States and under such legislation it would be possible to get adequate information regarding the operation of the Exchange and learn more of its influence on prices and how it affected the interests of the producers.

W. J. Ward, President of the United Farmers of Manitoba, endorsed the opinions of other representatives of the farmers who maintained that the futures market did not operate to the benefit of the producers.

C. Rice-Jones, former general manager of United Grain Growers, Ltd., believed the futures market was of benefit to the farmers, but he admitted the U.G.G. had been formed by farmers because they were not satisfied with the grain marketing system.

Andrew Cairns, statistician of the Wheat Pool, read part of a lengthy statement on the prevailing conditions in grain marketing and their effect on futures trading, but because the Commission had to leave for Minneapolis he was prevented finishing the statement and could not be examined on it. The Commission, Sir Josiah said, would go carefully through the statement and give it proper consideration.

In the United States the Commission conferred with grain dealers, economists and others at

(Turn to page 11)



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

In this issue of The Scoop Shovel there appears the notices of meetings of all Wheat Pool locals to be held in the last week of this month. The name of each local is given with the date, time and place of meeting. Unless the members decide to the contrary, no special general meeting of the delegates will be held because, first, the opportunity is given at these local meetings to every member to discuss the question involved, and secondly, much less expense is incurred. A delegates' meeting would cost at least ten thousand dollars, whilst the local meetings will cost about one-fifth of that amount.

These meetings are called to put before the members a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their last meeting, involving the modification of the contract allowing members of Manitoba Wheat Pool to sell their grain on the open market through Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, or to pool their grain through Manitoba Wheat Pool as heretofore. Obviously, a number of questions will come up for consideration, as for instance:

1. In what way does this change affect the member delivering to the line elevator or over the platform?
2. How is the member of an elevator association affected?
3. Can a member sell his grain street, track or spot.
4. Can he store his grain and sell at a later time?
5. From an office standpoint, how is it proposed to handle all cash grain? etc., etc.

These and many other questions will be dealt with at these local meetings.

Your Board believes that the membership want to retain their own organization. We have learned of the value of organization through experience during the past thirty years. To what extent Manitoba Wheat Pool will function depends on the number who decide to stay by the contract and the volume of grain that is pooled.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, will be the main organization. Whilst members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool at these local meetings cannot pass decisions with respect to Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, nevertheless, they will want to know what are the plans for the future. These plans will have to be put before the members of the elevator associations and approved of by them. They will have to provide for control by the membership, issue of capital stock, financing the grain, setting up a commission department, operating of Pool terminals, disposition of surpluses, etc. Then we must remember that the assets of the Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators are pledged to the Government and this must be taken into consideration in any plans for re-organization.

In brief these meetings are called that the full membership of the Pool may help their Board to carry their co-operative organization through a crisis.

The members never had more important questions before them. They will have to make momentous decisions at these meetings.

Pool local meetings are not open to the public, they are for Pool members only. Pool business will be discussed and it concerns only those whose contract has not expired, that is, who are still active members of Manitoba Wheat Pool.

LOCAL SECRETARIES—PLEASE NOTE

It is necessary that minutes be kept of the meetings which are to be held during the last week in May, and that we know the decision with regard to the recommendations of the Provincial Board.

Please send in a copy of your Minutes immediately after the meeting so that we may have them for the Board meeting which is called for the beginning of the following week.

SCHEDULE---LOCAL MEETINGS

Speaker—C. H. BURNELL

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	North Cypress	Carberry	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Westbourne	Gladstone	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	North Norfolk	Austin	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	South Cypress	Glenboro	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Victoria	Holland	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	8 p.m.

Speaker—W. J. PARKER

Mon. May 25	Macdonald	Sanford	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Dufferin	Carman	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Morris	Morris	2.30 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Thompson	Miami	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Louise	Pilot Mound	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Pembina	Manitou	8 p.m.

Speaker—R. F. CHAPMAN

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Albert	Broomhill	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Cameron	Hartney	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Whitewater	Fairfax	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Brenda	Medora	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Strathcona	Belmont	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Roblin	Cartwright	1.30 p.m.

Speaker—F. W. RANSOM

Mon. May 25	Turtle Mountain	Killarney	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Edward	Pierson	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Arthur	Melita	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Riverside	Dunrea	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Winchester	Deloraine	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Morton	Boissevain	8 p.m.

Speaker—G. H. CHAPMAN

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Pipestone	Sinclair	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Sifton	Oak Lake	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Glenwood	Souris	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Oakland	Nesbitt	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Argyle	Baldur	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Lorne	Swan Lake	8 p.m.

Speaker—D. W. RICHMOND

Date	Local	Place	Time
Tues. May 26	Rockwood	Balmoral	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Rosser	Rosser	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Cartier	Elle	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	South Norfolk	Rathwell	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Grey	Elm Creek	8 p.m.
Mon. June 1	Woodlands	Meadow Lee Hall	8 p.m.

Speaker—W. CROSSLEY

Date	Local	Place	Time
Tues. May 26	Stanley	Brown Hall	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Rhineland	Halbstadt School	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Montcalm	Letellier	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Franklin	Woodmore	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	De Salaberry	St. Pierre	8 p.m.
Mon. June 1	Roland	Roland	8 p.m.

Speaker—S. M. GIBSON

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Tache & Richot	Lorette	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	St. Andrews	Clandeboye	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Springfield	Oak Bank	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Assinibola	Headingly	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Fisher Branch	Fisher Branch	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Bifrost	Arborg	8 p.m.

Speaker—V. POLOWAY

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Ethelbert	Ethelbert	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Mossey River	Fork River	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Rosburn	Rosburn	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28			
Fri. May 29	St. Clements	Mayfield School	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Brokenhead	Beausejour	8 p.m.

Speaker—W. L. WATT

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	McCreary	McCreary	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Glenella	Glenella	8.30 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Rosedale	Birnie	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Lansdowne	Arden	2.30 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Canwilliam	Ericksön	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Harrison	Newdale	8 p.m.

Speaker—H. ROBINSON

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Strathclair	Strathclair	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Shoal Lake	Shoal Lake	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Birtle	Birtle	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Ellice	St. Lazare	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Silver Creek	Angusville	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Russell	Binscarth	8 p.m.

Speaker—E. J. WATSON

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 26	Minto	Clanwilliam	8 p.m.
Tues. May 27	Daly	Rivers	8 p.m.
Wed. May 28	Lakeview	Langruth	8 p.m.
Thur. May 29	Eriksdale	Eriksdale	8 p.m.
Fri. May 30	Siglunes	Moosehorn	8 p.m.

Speaker—S. GELLIE

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Woodworth	Kenton	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Blanchard	Cardale	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Hamkota	Hamkota	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Miniota	Beulah	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Archie	Manson	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Wallace	Hargrave School	8 p.m.

Speaker—P. F. BREDT

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Langford	Neepawa	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Odanah	Rookhurst School	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Saskatchewan	Rapid City	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Elton	Forrest	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Whitehead	Alexander	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Cornwallis	Brandon	2 p.m.

Speaker—J. QUICK

Date	Local	Place	Time
Sat. May 30	Grandview	Grandview	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Shell River	Deepdale	2.30 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Shellmouth	Dropmore	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	Boulton	Inglis	8.30 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Gilbert Plains	Gilbert Plains	8 p.m.
Mon. May 25	Hillsburg	Bield	8 p.m.

Speaker—W. G. A. GOURLAY

Date	Local	Place	Time
Mon. May 25	Mintonas	Mintonas	8 p.m.
Tues. May 26	Swan River	Kenville	8 p.m.
Wed. May 27	Lawrence	Rorketon	8 p.m.
Thur. May 28	St. Rose	St. Rose	8 p.m.
Fri. May 29	Ochre River	Maklnak	8 p.m.
Sat. May 30	Dauphin	Dauphin	8 p.m.

COURT FINDS MARKETING ACT ULTRA VIRES

The Grain Marketing Act of Saskatchewan, 1931, providing the machinery for setting up a 100 per cent. Pool in the province, was found by the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal to be beyond the powers of the provincial legislature to enact.

The finding of the four judges who heard argument concerning the validity of the act was unanimous. In separate written judgments handed down each of them set out at length the reasons why this legislation should be deemed ultra vires.

The judges found that the act interfered directly with the prerogative of the Dominion Parliament which it possessed under the British North America Act to regulate trade and commerce. They considered it did not fall within any of the legislative powers conferred on provincial legislatures by the same statute.

Mr. Justice MacKay's comments read as follows: "The object of the Act is to create a monopolistic co-operative corporate body in place of the voluntary pool, for the purpose of getting

possession of all grain grown in the province of Saskatchewan available for sale and selling by far the larger portion thereof beyond the province, that is, in other provinces and in foreign countries.

"The main object of the Act in directing delivery of the grain grown in Saskatchewan available for sale to the company, is that the company may sell the same beyond Saskatchewan, thus depriving thousands of grain growers of the right to the possession of their grain, and their right to export and sell it beyond the province, and interfering with inter-provincial and international trade and commerce on a large scale, as by far the larger portion of the grain grown in Saskatchewan is exported and sold in other provinces and countries.

"The company therefore incorporated by the Act is not incorporated with provincial objects alone, which the provincial legislature would have the right to deal but the main object is to interfere with trade and commerce beyond the boundaries of the province, which is a subject matter that the Dominion Parliament of Canada alone is com-

petent to deal with under the B.N.A. Act."

Judgments of other members of the court were in a similar strain. This decision of the Saskatchewan Supreme Court makes necessary Dominion legislation to supplement provincial legislation for the establishment of a 100 per cent. pool.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has asked permission from the Court to appeal this decision directly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

GRAIN FUTURES INQUIRY

(From Page 9)

Minneapolis and Chicago, and in New York had an interview with Alexander Legge, until recently chairman of the Federal Farm Board. No evidence was given in public in the United States. The report of the Commission was mailed to Premier Bennett from New York on April 29. It is reported from Ottawa that the report finds that trading in futures does not affect the producer injuriously, but recommends legislative regulation of the Grain Exchange.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 340 394

Members of the Board:

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

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tevell.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

R. D. Colquhoun, Vice-Chairman.
Thos. Weed. H. C. Grant.

WHAT WE ARE DOING

The Co-operative Marketing Board was created by the Manitoba Legislature in 1926, for the purpose of carrying on investigational and educational work in support of the co-operative movement in Manitoba. The Board consists of the Minister of Agriculture and six others appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, who are selected because of their knowledge of and interest in the co-operative movement, and who serve without remuneration. The Board, when created, was endowed with Manitoba's share of the surplus funds of the Canada Wheat Board, which marketed the wheat crop of 1919, and has an income of \$6,400 a year. A secretary is employed, with the necessary office staff, and from time to time experts are temporarily engaged to perform special duties.

The work continuously carried on by the Board comes chiefly under the headings of organization, accounting and business analysis, and general educational work, as follows:

1. In organization work, the Board assists local groups in studying conditions so as to determine the best form of organization to meet the local need, and when the decision has been made on this point, assists in preparing the appropriate memorandum of association and organization by-laws, and contracts between the member and the association and between the association and the central body, if any. It assists in securing incorporation and any amendments which may later be found necessary.

2. Service in accounting and business analysis is rendered chiefly to local groups such as co-operative stores, oil stations and community halls. A uniform system of accounting for oil stations has been set up and instruction and assistance in the keeping of records is given. Financial statements of all co-operatives are scrutinized and analyzed, and where this shows either inefficient book-keeping or unfavorable business results, the attention of the association is directed to the matter and assistance is given in correcting the condition.

3. General educational work is carried on through this monthly page in *The Scoop Shovel* and other contributions to the press, by providing speakers at meetings of farmers' organizations and co-operative associations, by exhibiting motion pictures showing co-operative activities, by conferences with boards of directors of local co-operatives, by the publication of pamphlets and by correspondence with inquirers. The Board annually gives a gold medal and three scholarships totalling \$200 to students in economics at Manitoba Agricultural College.

Special activities engaged in by the Board during the past year in addition to the regular work have

been the conducting of a school of co-operation lasting one week at the Agricultural College, and attended by over 100 students, and an investigation of the affairs of Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries Limited.

Requests for information and assistance from groups of farmers and others desiring to form co-operative associations for any proper purpose are always welcomed and responded to, and the services of the Board are always available to existing co-operatives throughout Manitoba.

A Co-operative Monument

An event of interest to co-operators throughout the world occurred in England, last month, when the original store in Toad Lane, opened by the Rochdale Pioneers on December 21st, 1844, was re-opened as a co-operative museum and as a monument to the humble weavers who laid the foundations of a movement that has today spread over the whole civilized world. In the building are preserved the first minute book of the Pioneer society, a number of almanacs issued since 1860, medals presented by foreign societies, and a visitors' book containing signatures of co-operators from all over the world.

Leading officials of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesales and the Co-operative Union took part in the ceremonies, but the place of honour was reserved for Ben Jones, a veteran of 84 years, who was a prominent figure in the co-operative movement prior to his retirement a quarter of a century ago.

Giving interesting pen pictures of the four Pioneers he had met, says the Scottish Co-operator's report of the proceedings, Mr. Jones described Smithies as a man of sound judgment, Howarth as emphatic on the dividend principle, Ashworth (the first storekeeper) as a keen business man, and Cooper as a "rough diamond" to whom co-operation was a religion.

The reason why Rochdale became outstanding was because of its "altruistic propaganda work."

Continuing, Mr. Jones said he hoped the modesty of the store would always be preserved. The store was only a means to an end. He likened co-operative power in those days to a boy's pea-shooter; today, with all their capital and resources, it was equal to a battery of guns. The question was how were they going to use that power? To-day, in the midst of plenty, there was still much misery and poverty. At the root of all their misery and poverty was competition and profit-seeking. There would be no return to prosperity until the nation with all its resources was treated as a co-operative organization with a dividend board which would limit the interest to be paid on capital and use surplus profits to develop the social services.

CO-OPERATION RE-PLACING COMPETITION

Competition is said to be the life of trade. That is doubtless true to a degree, but beyond that we have no use for it. The modern business world is learning to substitute co-operation for competition, co-operation which seeks to co-ordinate production and consumption, to minimize the wastes of competition, to increase the profits of the producer and reduce the cost to the consumer.

Visionary though this may sound, this is the programme which is being realized today in many industries and which is proving its value as a means of ending those troublesome and costly problems that are the result of unrestrained competition.

Increasingly shall we see co-operation replace competition in all forms of productive effort. Not only is the world becoming aware of the benefits to be so gained, but it is finding the necessary tools ready to its hand in the form of statistical data compiled and supplied by governments, banks and banking associations, industrial and agricultural organizations, Boards of Trade and so on.

Never before has the information essential to business progress along sound, constructive lines been so comprehensive, so accurate and so accessible as it is today. This statistical intelligence has at least provided the business man with sight, and having vision he is learning to use it. —P. M. Richards, Financial Editor of Toronto Saturday Night.

CO-OP. HEALTH SOCIETIES IN JUGO-SLAVIA

Jugo-Slavia is unique in having a Union of Co-operative Health Societies which provide all kinds of medical and sanitary services to their members. There are 45 of these societies with a total membership of 13,000. They extend over districts comprising any number up to ten villages, and each society has its own doctor and nurse. Some acquire ambulances, open drug stores, make arrangements for vaccination of children, undertake drainage of swamps and training of villagers in disposal of refuse. They supply farmers with veterinary service. Jointly they maintain sanitariums.



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3

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EXCELS IN LENGTH STRENGTH & EVENNESS.

JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS



THE WORLD'S DOLLS

Isn't this a queer looking group of dolls—all sizes and apparently all ages. Let's see if we can figure out what they all are! I rather like the little girl sitting down in front, don't you? She is sitting on a little ornamented stand and is dressed very neatly in richly embroidered Japanese silks. How would you like to have a hair cut like she has?

Standing back of her we see a Japanese lady and gentleman—



FEAST OF DOLLS

maybe they are her father and mother—both of them are wearing nice striped silk kimonos and have blocks of wood under their feet so that they can stand up by themselves.

On the left we see an old Japanese lady—this looks like an old, old doll—maybe she has been in the family for a long time. Her hair is white and she is a bit stooped.

On the other side is a very cocky looking gentleman. Can you see how queerly his hair is done? He, too, wears a silk kimono with a wide fancy girdle.

In Japan every year the boys and girls have a day that they call "The Feast of the Dolls" and each proud little owner prepares her collection for her friends to look at. I imagine that the little girl who owns all these interest-

ing dolls is feeling very happy at the look of her silent little friends.

DID YOU KNOW THAT—

There is no lead in a lead pencil? It is graphite, a form of carbon.

There is no cork in a cork leg? The name comes from Dr. Cork, who invented them.

There is no camel hair in a camel's hair brush? The brushes are made from the hair of squirrels.

Glamis castle in Scotland is the scene of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," and there is probably nowhere in the world a castle which has a story so crowded with mystery, tragedy and terror as it has.

SHAN-A-MACRAFT

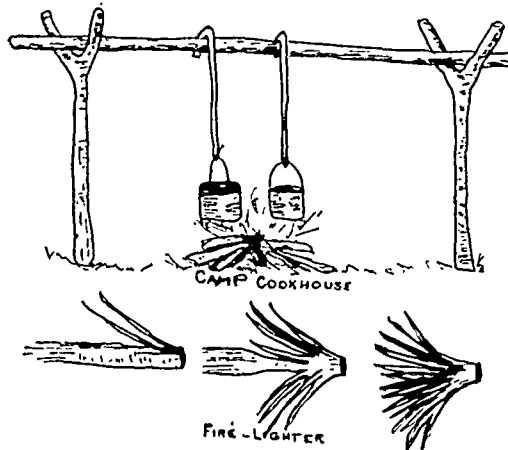
THINGS TO LEARN AND DO.

In Shan-a-mac tribes the Keeper of the Fire starts, and puts out, all tribal fires. That is, he does the job himself or appoints other Braves to help him—but he alone is responsible to the tribe for this work.

When you start your Tribe and come to choose your Keeper of the Fire remember that it is he who must know the right wood to gather, the right way to prepare the spot so that the fire

fire spreading); the wood is put in a neat pile—outside the Council Ring; the Keeper of the Fire selects a dry stick (preferably of willow) and beginning near one end, whittles a fire-stick, as shown in the drawing; when he has two or three fire-sticks, and some short, loose splinters of dry wood, he lights one of the fire-sticks, as the blaze takes hold he lays another on top, then another, then the splinters—then dry twigs and branches, broken short—and finally, as the blaze comes through brightly, he lays on the bigger wood.

Many of our Shan-a-mac tribes will be eager to go camping this summer. The picture shows how a camp cook-house may be arranged, with forked sticks to serve as pot-hangers. There are so many things to do in Shan-a-macraft. Next month we will tell the proper way to lay wood on the different kinds of fires; and also more about camping out.



won't spread, the right way to start the fire—and the right way to put it out.

Of course the right wood to build a fire of is dry wood; willow, white poplar, ash or oak. The Keeper of the Fire will usually get one or two Braves to go for wood; meanwhile, he will scrape leaves, grass and so on away from the spot where the fire is to be built, right down to the earth (that is to prevent the

K This is the eleventh letter of our alphabet and was once the Egyptian picture of a bowl. The handle was made larger and larger, and when the Phoenicians got it they made it like a K backwards and called it Kaph, meaning the "bent hand". As it passed to the Greek alphabet it was turned around and named Kappa.

The Tribe in the Ravine

The story so far:

Jack and Brick started a Shan-a-mac tribe, as set out in the Indian booklet "Follow the Trail"; with Frank and Chuck they got the new teacher to act as Wah-kon-da. Wah-kon-da studied "Follow the Trail" and "The Message" and then called the first Council of the new tribe. He began by telling them what the Council Ring meant—and then from "Follow the Trail" he read:

"Together—thus men gathered round the fire, back in the long ago; thus they found safeness from the wild beasts that glared so hungrily from the encircling night.

"The Council Fire awakes vague memories that have their roots in those dim days—and in its glow we all are close akin.

"In the Council Ring all are as brothers; all are equal—equal in right to speak, equal in duty to be ruled by Council."



Then he told of the Shan-a-macs—both those of old time

and of the Shan-a-mac tribes that boys and girls are forming today.

"What does 'Shan-a-mac' mean?" asked Frank.

"The word 'Shan-a-mac' is from an ancient Indian word meaning 'brother' or 'close friend', 'comrade' or 'together,'" Wah-kon-da replied, "and the idea in Shan-a-craft is that there is not much use in showing that we can beat someone else; what we really want to make sure of is that we are better today than we were yesterday. The Shan-a-macs do this by setting 'Tests' and then working until they do these 'Tests' well; there's quite a bit about tests in 'Follow the Trail' on pages 16, 30, 40 and 48. Then on page 44 are 'The Words' that tell just what the Shan-a-macs strive for," and he read "The Words" aloud.

"You see, there is no use rushing into this unless you want to stick at it. Shan-a-macs aim to live in the open; they don't rely on buying things that others

have made—what they need they make for themselves, with their own hands, using what they find right close at hand; Shan-a-macs make their own fun. And the boy or girl who aims to be a true Shan-a-mac must be in earnest—must be strong in mind and body. Now, how about it, shall we go ahead?"



"Sure, let's go" shouted the lads, jumping up and dancing wildly around like Indians on the war-path. Brick and Frank gave their ideas of real Indian war-whoops.

"All right lads," said Wah-kon-da, "we'll go ahead. But here is one thing that we must learn right at the start: When we say that we are starting to 'Follow the Trail' we must re-

member that we are going to do the thing right; Council is a serious business; once Council is called there must be no fooling around or horse-play; all that must wait until Council is over. So just sit down in the ring again—and we'll get on with the Council."

The boys all sat down—and Council proceeded. Wah-kon-da opened his copy of "Follow the Trail" at page 38—and said: "First, we must all go through the ceremony of the Greenstick."

"Who will be Keeper of the Door?" asked Jack, who had read "Follow the Trail" over and over, until he knew it almost by heart.

"Well," Wah-kon-da replied, "we have no leaders yet; so I will do all the jobs of all the Keepers for this First Council. And I will put the four of you through the Greenstick ceremony all together."

Your Farm Budget and Sarnia Fence!





This year Sarnia Offers a wonderful proposition on every type of fence—an immediate economy and a lasting investment that is impossible to beat anywhere.

COPPER ALLOY—PLUS LOW PRICE

You save two ways—in long life—in lower cost. New copper bearing steel is estimated to have 3 to 5 times the rust resistance of plain steel—and over this is the usual famous Sarnia Super Zinc Galvanizing. Never has a stronger, finer or more durable fence been made—yet the 1931 price is actually lower. Don't buy till you get the Sarnia Catalogue and Sarnia Prices. Clip coupon today.

The Sarnia Fence Co. Ltd.
325E Main St.,
Winnipeg.

Please tell me about your Copper Bearing Fences for 1931 Farm Economy, and send me new catalogue.

Name _____
Address _____



Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

CLOSE OF FIRST POOL PERIOD

The first Pool period closed on Saturday, May 2nd; the volume handled in this period is the biggest in our history. Prices have been disappointing, but we believe your association has been the main factor in stabilizing markets during the time of greatly increased deliveries.

We are writing all shippers, giving full information regarding our first Pool period and future egg markets. If any shipper has been overlooked please notify head office.

Culling—Marketing

Prices of all farm products are ridiculously low. Your organization can give valuable assistance to producers in marketing live hens in carload lots, thereby saving considerable in freight and shrinkage. Will you co-operate and notify your local secretary before June 15th how many birds you will deliver to the car?

Questionnaires will go out to all local Secretaries about June 1st, with a request to have same completed and returned to head office by June 22nd.

Judging for Egg Production

In order to lay well, a hen must be vigorous and healthy and have a sound body. Vigor and health are indicated by bright clear eyes, a well developed body and an active disposition.

There should be no physical defects (such as crooked beak and crooked toes) which would prevent the bird from securing an abundance of feed.

Inheritance is of major importance in producing high layers. Birds may be found with good body type but lacking the inherited tendency to heavy egg production.

The **head** should be clean cut and well balanced. It should be of medium length and depth, wide and flat, the width increasing uniformly from attachment of beak to a point directly back of eye. The **eyes** should be large, bright and prominent. A smooth and lean condition of the skin cover-

ing the face is desirable. The head should be neatly attached to the neck, avoiding all tendency toward throatiness. Types to be avoided are thick prominent jaws, narrow skulls, heavily wrinkled or shallow faces, small or sunken eyes, over-hanging eyebrows or combs with extremely narrow serrations. Head type may be used in judging birds of any age or sex at any time of the year.

The type and shape of a female indicates her capacity which may be used as an indication of ability to produce eggs efficiently. Type and shape can be used in judging birds of any breed, age, or sex at any time of the year.

In order to make a high yearly record a hen must lay not only for a long time, but at a rapid rate. She must have the capacity and ability to utilize large amounts of feed rapidly and efficiently.

The **back** should be wide its entire length and free from hard fat. A narrow spring of ribs or a back that tapers decidedly or slopes sharply to the rear indicates small capacity. The back line should be approximately straight and the underline should be nearly parallel.

The **breast** should be full, deep and prominent; the neck fairly short, blending well with the head and body. The legs should be of moderate length, and the shanks flat on the sides rather than round.

The **keel** bone should be long, and straight or rocker shaped.

The **body** should be deep. Care should be taken not to become confused between birds that appear deep because of long, loose feathering and birds that have actual body depth. Depth may be measured by placing the thumbs on the middle of the back with the little finger on the front end of the keel and the middle fingers on the rear of the keel bone. Press in lightly with the palms of the hands, but do not squeeze the bird. Depth of front and rear may be measured by spanning the body from back

to breast with the thumb and middle finger and sliding them along the keel and back.

A laying hen has a large, moist vent, showing a wide dilated condition in contrast to the small, dry, puckered vent of a hen that is not laying.

The **abdomen** of a laying hen is enlarged, the pelvic arch spread, and the keel forced down. The more eggs a hen is going to lay the following week, the greater is the size of her abdomen. The actual size of abdomen is influenced by size of bird, length of keel and size of eggs laid. A sagging abdomen is undesirable.

Egg laying condition is shown by the quality of skin and the apparent thickness of pubic bones. Fat goes out of the body with production, so that a heavy producer has a soft, velvety skin. The abdomen is soft and pliable. The more fat on the pubic bones and the greater amount of hard fat in the abdomen, the less has been the production or the longer has been the time since production ceased.

The comb, wattles and earlobes enlarge or contract, depending upon ovarian activity. If a bird is laying heavily, the comb, wattles and earlobes are large, full, plump, smooth and waxy. If the comb is limp, the bird may be laying, but when the comb is dried down, especially at molting time, the bird is not laying. If the comb is warm it is an indication that the bird is laying or is coming into production.

In yellow-skinned birds the different parts of the body become white or bleached according to the length of time the bird has been laying. It should be recognized that all yellow color changes are dependent on health, management, feed, coarseness of the skin and the size of the bird. A heavy bird fed on an abundance of green feed, or other material that will color the outer tissues yellow, will not bleach nearly so quickly as a smaller or more lighter colored bird.

(To be continued in June issue)

TOGETHER-NESS

(From Page 5)

here at Westminster to take a hand; and we decide that India shall have a Governor-General of our choosing—not the Company's;—and we choose Warren Hastings." Wars spilt Indian and British blood; and, after each war, the British flag flew over wider spaces. In 1857—1858, Hindus and British died in the dreadful slayings and burnings of the mutiny. Then the Company was closed for ever; and the Parliament in London was master (but Rajahs still ruled the Native States in 1858, and still in 1931). And the voice of England cried: "Our subjects of whatever race or creed shall be admitted to offices in our service." And, in 1931, the question waits: "How shall India (with Burma, and its 318,000,000 folk)—mostly poor,—be governed?" The old trouble of the Right Hand and Left Hand is not dead. Hindus and Muslims hold their different faiths, and often eye each other unfriendly, and the Together-ness is slow to come.

Was the E.I.C. a co-operation? Yes, and no. It was a tale of wonder that merchants in London and heroic seafarers should begin in so small a way at Surat, and, by 1858, should have built up a great order of traders, magistrates, officers, and soldiers, working as one Company (companionship) from the snow-hills of the north to the blue waters of the ocean that dash on Cape Comorin of the south. But it was only a half together-ness. Too much of it was greed for profit. It could not last. India climbs the rough steps to self-government. Some day (none can say the year or century) all the peoples on earth will govern themselves as Co-operative Commonwealths, and the Together-ness Hymn will ring its glad music all round the globe.

VERY PROMISING

When neighbor Smith first settled here
My wife remarked (and I agreed)
"He seems a promising young man
And just the kind we need."
He still is very promising;
My wife made no mistake.
He's promised to bring back the drill,
The mower and the rake.
—F. Twilley, Swan River.

take the Guesswork out of Baking
by using
Gold Standard
BAKING POWDER

The young home maker should protect her table with the Gold Standard label

PREMIUM COUPON in every Gold Standard Package. Get Your Premium Catalogue

"It raises the Dough!"

THE CODVILLE COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG MAN.

BABY CHICKS TO LAYING HENS

IN RECORD TIME

The success you enjoy, both this year and next, depends upon the chicks you save and the eggs they lay when matured.

Every pullet has the inherited ability to produce eggs, but the number laid largely depends upon the care and feed given during the growing period.

THOUSANDS OF POULTRYMEN DEPEND ON

Laymore
SUPPLIES THE NEED IN OTHER FEED

to develop thrifty pullets into profitable laying hens.
Write for free booklet "More Eggs in the Basket More Cash For You"

SWIFT CANADIAN COMPANY
LIMITED
WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW EDMONTON

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

THE WAY IT LOOKS

Last week (on May 5) we broadcast over the Co-operative Radio Service that cream prices had taken a further tumble; and added:

"A united effort is being made in the Western provinces at the present time to stabilize the market somewhat, as there is a general feeling that the rapid drop has not been entirely warranted; what the outcome of this effort will be, it is impossible to tell—but the general hope is that it will have the effect of steadying prices for the latter part of the summer and for next fall and winter.

"At the present time our butter is made from fodder cream, that is: from cream produced while the cows are in the stable, and consequently it is not considered good butter for storage purposes or export purposes; and it can only be expected to be somewhat of a drag on the market until pasture butter is available. As soon as pasture butter is available those who store will begin to provide for winter requirements; also our pasture butter is acceptable for export; these two general outlets in sales should be helpful."

Since that date, there has been no perceptible improvement in the situation. In fact, only a super-optimist would see any improvement in sight. We can only recite the facts. And the facts point all too definitely in the opposite direction.

Cream producers in the East are reaching their flush period of production. Deliveries of butter on both Toronto and Montreal markets are heavy; and indications are that production will be fairly heavy during the balance of May. It is not expected that buyers will be friendly to storing this butter and it will probably have to be sold into consumption at once. Many buyers are buying from day to day only,

Canadian markets being now on practically export levels, prices in the Old Land are an important factor in our own situation. Prices in London are low—so low

that if our butter were exported on the same basis, it would bring about 18c per lb. to our plants. At the same time stocks are reported to be below normal, dealers keeping sold close up to arrivals. The low prices have also stimulated consumption and, despite the heavier European production, there is some hope for prices at least remaining steady.

But prices for all our farm products seem to keep falling, in the face of facts that promise steadier or higher markets. Butter is no exception. The situation is deemed so serious that this week (May 12) creamery men from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are gathering at Regina to

work out some method of stabilizing cream and butter prices. This can be done best by getting some of the surplus butter out of Canada and restoring a measure of confidence among dealers. But no trail will be neglected that promises to lead to improvement.

WORLD'S LARGEST GRAIN FARM

Press reports from Russia state that the "Gigant" state farm near Rostov in the North Caucasus, the largest grain farm in the world, finished spring seeding on April 18th, having sown 288,000 acres in nine days, the work being done by a large fleet of tractors with five seeders to a tractor. The tractors, after finishing on the state farm, were turned over to collective farms. It is reported that the latter now comprise 11,187,000 families or 45 per cent. of the poor and middle peasant households.

McClary

It's almost 100 years since the first McClary product was made in Canada! Generation after generation of Canadian women have known and respected the name and the goods that bear the famous McClary trade mark. It is a guarantee of finest quality—a definite promise of great satisfaction.



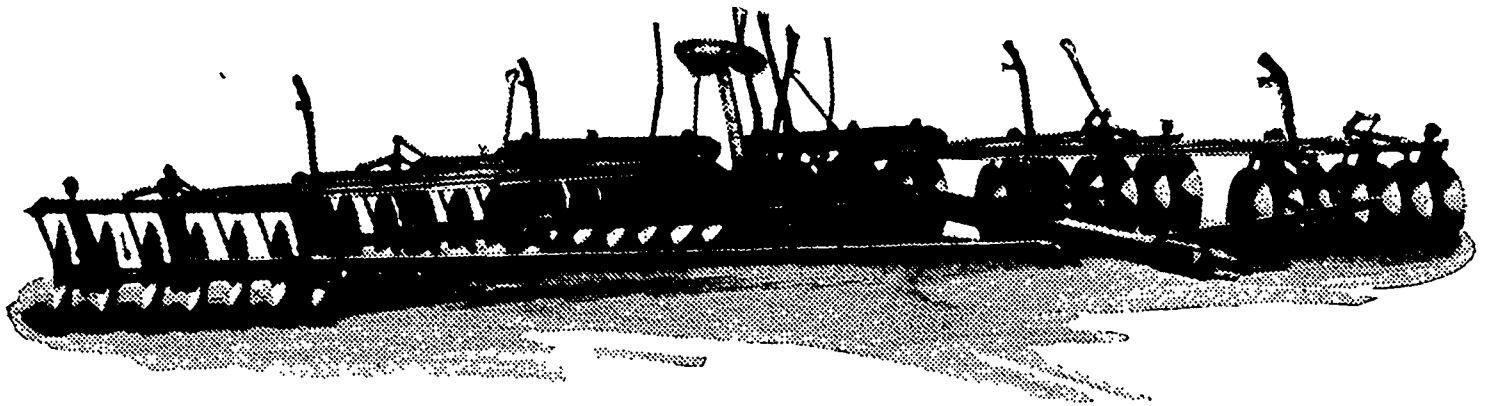
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**HAVE YOU SEEN The New
McClary COAL & WOOD
RANGES!**
Finest Value ever offered
to Canadian Women

STUDY of crop production costs points to the need of using modern farm power and equipment. Costs must be reduced to a more profitable level. It is an interesting fact that, while the tractor itself is of first importance, it is necessary to choose tools which will make full use of the increased power. In this way man, tractor, and equipment operate at maximum efficiency, covering many acres per day and reducing labor and power costs to the lowest possible point.

**Lower Costs
Mean
Higher Profits**

McCormick-Deering Wide Disk Harrows are built in 12-, 14-, and 21-foot sizes, with disking capacity of from 35 to 70



The expense involved in cultivating summer fallow has just as close a bearing on crop profits as the cost of seeding and harvesting. Every dollar saved in this work is a dollar in the bank when the crop is sold.

McCormick-Deering Field Cultivators, Disk Harrows, and Rod Weeders are specially designed in fast-working tractor sizes to save time and money in the summer fallow. The nearby McCormick-Deering dealer will show you these machines—and McCormick-Deering tractors to pull them—and figure out with you the actual savings you can make with such time- and labor-saving equipment. We will send you our power equipment folder on request.

acres per day. For horse farmers and those using smaller tractors there is a complete line of single and tandem disk harrows.

**McCormick-Deering
Tractors and
Equipment Will
Help Reduce Your
Summer Fallow
Cultivation
Costs**

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MCCORMICK REAPER
1831 CENTENNIAL 1931

**McCormick-Deering
POWER FARMING EQUIPMENT**



APRIL BUSINESS

Livestock coming forward to the Union Stockyards during April totalled 747 cars, as compared with 675 cars in April 1930. The following is a statement showing five high firms for April:

1st—Can. Livestock Co-op.	247 cars—	33 %
2nd—	94 "	—12.5%
3rd—	88 "	—11.8%
4th—	77 "	—10.3%
5th—	73 "	— 9.8%

During the month under review the cattle trade has been working to new low levels and now remains about steady, with no immediate prospect for improvement—steers over 1150 lbs. being poor sellers, also medium quality baby beef cattle.

Hogs remain reasonably steady and the indication is that hogs will sell about steady at present prices. British bacon markets have strengthened with Danish Bacon selling at 73/ to 80/ (15¼c to 17¼c) on May 1st, 1931, as compared to 59/ to 66/ (12¼c to 14¼c) on January 1st, 1931.

About Export

In making preparations to export cattle we found that all available boat space for May and June was contracted, which means that additional accommodation must be arranged in order that our organization can carry out pledges made for certain numbers of cattle per week to be sent forward to the Co-operative Wholesale Societies in England.

As stated, uniform supply of quality cattle is part of the agreement. Certain periods of the year dry-fed cattle are very scarce. In a recent market letter we asked that producers feeding cattle let us know the number to be marketed during July and August, in order that we have a general idea where supplies are coming from. Export stock will be largely good quality steers weighing 1000 to 1200 lbs., with some heifers of same weight and young heifery cows; also a few baby beef cattle 750 to 900 lbs.; these must be real quality little cattle.

Do You Ship By Truck?

Trucks are now operating extensively in certain parts of Manitoba and some of our shipping managers are finding it difficult to secure carloads due to the fact that part of the stock is sent to market with truck and the balance by rail. Would it not be sound business to figure out which is the best service—truck or rail—and work out plans best suited for the district?

The producers Co-operative Livestock Marketing organization is in a position to give real service at the public markets on livestock that is brought in by truck. Have the truck driver delivering your livestock on consignment, deliver the stock to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative Ltd.

Looking Ahead

At times we ask ourselves the question: where are we going from here? Livestock producers in Canada have built up a producer-owned and controlled co-operative livestock marketing organization handling more livestock co-operatively than any other livestock marketing organization in the Dominion.



Don't Be Careless!

Are producers in Manitoba going to be satisfied to continue and operate merely as a commission firm or sales agency, or are they going to extend the activity of their organization? To do that, some definite plan for financing must be prepared and put into operation.

Linked Together

The Canadian Livestock Co-operative Limited is depending on the Provincial Associations to supply the required capital to enlarge its usefulness in the marketing of livestock. A chain is being welded and the strength of that chain is the provincial links. Should some of the links be weak, the chain will break. The Provincial Association in Saskatchewan is the strongest, with the Alberta Provincial Association at their recent annual meeting decided definitely to bring their link up to full strength. What will Manitoba do towards making that chain in the west full strength?

Should We Go Further?

Habits are peculiar and have a tendency to become permanent. One of our early habits was to have all our livestock sold at the farm. Co-operative marketing is gradually breaking that habit, producers realizing that co-operative marketing of livestock is sound. They decided to create a producers organization to look after their livestock on the public markets. Some of the producers shipping stock in co-operatively do not use the producers organization to sell their livestock. Is this due to lack of service, or is it one of the habits we are inclined to consider as permanent? And then we are in the habit of thinking that our livestock has passed out of our hands as soon as the stock is shipped to the public markets. Can we gradually change that habit and decide that we have a further interest?

THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

BRANDON

JUNE 29th to JULY 3rd, 1931

WESTERN CANADA'S PREMIER AGRICULTURAL FAIR

125 ACRES OF EXHIBITS

INTERESTING AND EDUCATING

A Complete Classification

LIVESTOCK

POULTRY

All Products of the Home and Farm. Special Classes for Boys and Girls

Prize List and Full Information Mailed on Request

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 22nd

FIESTA OF 1931—The most pretentious musical production that has yet been produced for open air entertainment in front of grandstand each evening.

GRANDSTAND ATTRACTIONS—The best program of vaudeville acts ever presented in Western Canada.

HARNESS RACES—4 days of harness races. The leading horses of the West are entered in the stake races.

FIREWORKS—A big display Monday evening with a grand finale on Friday—to close wonderful program.

MIDWAY—Johnny J. Jones exposition shows — Many new shows — New rides—Greater than ever.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF THRILLERS — Friday afternoon only, auto races and polo—motorcycle races—A program you will remember.

EXHIBITS—All the large buildings will be full of exhibits that are of interest to you.

ACCOMMODATION—Full tourist accommodation — City accommodation at City Bureau—Reduced fares all railways--All highways lead to Brandon.

MANITOBA'S GREATEST ANNUAL EVENT

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 22nd

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

SOME ENCOURAGEMENT

Times are hard, there is no doubt about that. There is no use sitting up nights to worry about it—neither is there any use trying to shut our eyes to the facts.

It is a fact, too, that in these hard times when every dollar must bring the utmost in return, folks are thinking harder about co-operation in buying. This has been the history of the consumers' co-operative movement. The vast business which has grown up in the last seventy years from the seed planted by the Rochdale Pioneers, had its roots in hard times (harder times, perhaps, than most of us are acquainted with).

Hence, more and more people are turning to the co-operative way of doing business. The volume of business done by your Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale since the beginning of 1931 is mighty encouraging, in view of the general curtailment in buying. The figures are not yet available for April—but the volume of business done during the past month has been mighty gratifying and, it is probable, might equal or even surpass the volume of April, 1930—a record month.

People are Thinking—Acting

All over Manitoba people are realizing that they can get full value for the dollars they spend, only by buying necessary supplies through their own co-operative organization. In many different neighborhoods folks have come to the point where they are ready to act, and indications are that many new consumers co-op locals will be organized and begin business in the coming months.

The great deterrent to a rapid extension of co-operative buying, right now is the lack of capital. Before a Consumers' Co-op local can do its job efficiently it must be properly equipped. Complete equipment is supplied by the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, at cost. The necessary cap-

ital does not total any great sum (or would not have looked so large one or two years back). But, just as many producers are short even of seed, so they face a shortage of the necessary capital to set up a consumers' co-op local—even when they know that such an investment will return them bumper yields. Even in the face of such stringency, however, folks are doing their utmost to raise the necessary capital and get their consumers' co-op locals under way—they realize that the sooner they begin to buy co-operatively the sooner they will start to save money on each and every purchase.

About Twine

It will be some time before farmers begin to think of ordering their binder twine for use this fall; but it is not too early to come to a decision as to where their twine will be purchased. This year it may be that a great number of producers will think of buying their twine through some co-operative organization of which they are members. It is probable, for instance, that the members of a great number of Pool Elevator Associations will give serious consideration to the feasibility and the advantage to their members of buying their twine in bulk.

An Appeal

We want to make a direct appeal to members of Pool Elevator Associations whose thoughts are turning in that direction. We appeal to them to consider well how they are to build up a consumers' co-operative organization that will return permanent benefits by buying commodities in bulk. A Pool Elevator Association can, without doubt, save money for its members by buying goods in bulk, regardless of what source they purchase the goods from; but if they determine now to purchase twine and other necessities only through Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale they will save at least an equal amount (perhaps more) in actual cash—and will, at the same time,

be helping to build up a permanent organization designed for all time to divert from the pockets of the profit-takers, surpluses which go back as savings to the consumers themselves. Decide—and act. Send in your provisional orders for twine to your own Co-op Wholesale.

Very encouraging reports are received at the central office of the Co-op Wholesale on the distillate which is being supplied this season. This also applies to lubes. Arrangements for satisfactory supplies of gasoline are rapidly being perfected. And, of course, the Co-op Wholesale also handles fencing, sheet metal products, harness, flour, salt, and guaranteed lines of other necessities.

Meeting at Brandon

Following the suggestion adopted at the last Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Co-op Wholesale, a meeting of boards and managers of Local Consumers' Co-ops is being called at Brandon some time after seeding. This meeting will be an opportunity to work out the best methods of locals co-operating during the coming summer. Definite notice of this meeting will be sent out to all locals shortly.

Successful co-operatives have been always built up on active local organizations. That is particularly true of consumers' co-operation. The local co-ops are the links in the chain—and each must be strong if the chain is to be of any use in pulling us all out of the present tangle. Getting together in this meeting, comparing notes, checking up on arrangements for interchange of commodities, standardizing methods, and working out new plans that will benefit all the local Co-ops, all this will return great benefits for the time and trouble. Every local Co-op in the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale—and every local Co-op that is doing business outside of the Co-op Wholesale—will do well to have their managers and boards at Brandon for that meeting.

MEETING TONIGHT!

"Come, let us reason together"—this biblical injunction is also a first and essential step in working together.

For two years and more, nine central co-operatives have worked together in the Manitoba Co-operative Conference. Month after month, they have met to "reason together"—and steadily they have extended the scope of their co-operation.

Last winter they worked together in a series of co-operative meetings. These co-operative meetings began at Cartwright. A Co-operative Committee was formed there, including representatives of the Pool Elevator local, Livestock shipping local, Consumers' Co-op. and the Wawanesa Mutual. This local committee asked the Manitoba Co-operative Conference to provide speakers for a series of four meetings, to deal with the entire subject of co-operation, along the lines of the Co-op school held at "the College" (yes, the Agricultural College) last summer. This series was duplicated at Mather. Speakers included Dr. Murchie, J. T. Hull, J. W. Ward and C. H. Burnell. A motion picture machine was borrowed from the Marketing Board; films were collected from U. S. farm organizations and from the Government Motion Picture Bureau at Ottawa.

More co-operative meetings were arranged. Through them, Roy McPhail, president of the Livestock Co-op; Wm. Patterson, president of the Poultry Pool, G. W. Tovell, Secretary of Co-op Dairies; Roy Johnston, of the Co-op Wholesale—with other officials of the Co-ops.—met folks in almost every corner of the province.

At most of these gatherings the affairs of two, or even three, of the Co-ops were discussed. In all of them, moving pictures presented the co-operative story in a new way—and rounded out the meeting with a measure of entertainment.

In all, some 75 co-operative meetings were held, attended by 7,600 folks. Costs were cut by Co-operatives co-operating. By working together in these co-operative meetings, too, the Co-ops in the Conference submitted facts of their activities to hundreds of

(Turn to Page 26)

Are You Buying Sheet Metal Products?

YOUR CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE 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.

Guarding homes throughout the World!



THROUGHOUT the world today there are thousands of families who live happily in the protection of Manufacturers Life policies. With Head Office in Canada, this great service is extended to the people of thirty-two countries through Manufacturers Life representatives—a service available to you at any time and in any one of these countries in which you or your beneficiaries may live.

**THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

United Farmers of Manitoba

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION

CO-OPERATION

The following are the "Exemptions" allowed to farmers under the Executions Act.

Exemptions

Except as otherwise by an Act provided, the following personal and real estate are hereby declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any court in this Province, namely:

- (a) The bed and bedding in the common use of the judgment debtor and his family, and also his household furniture and effects not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.
- (b) The necessary and ordinary clothing of the judgment debtor and his family, and the necessary fuel for the judgment debtor and his family for six months.
- (c) Twelve volumes of books, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps;
- (d) The necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months, but this exemption shall only apply to such food and provisions as may be in his possession at the time of seizure;
- (e) Four horses, mules or oxen, six cows, ten sheep, ten pigs, fifty fowls, and food for the same during eleven months; Provided that the word "horses" shall include colts and fillies, and the words "oxen" and "cows" shall include steers and calves and heifers respectively; and Provided, also, that the exemption as to horses over the age of four years, shall apply only in case they are used by the judgment debtor in earning his living;
- (f) The tools, agricultural implements and necessaries used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession or occupation, to the value of eight hundred dollars;
- (g) The articles and furniture necessary to, the performance of religious services;
- (h) The land upon which the

judgment debtor or his family actually resides or which he cultivates either wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing or other purposes; Provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres; in case it be more, the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon;

- (i) The house, stable, barns and fences on the judgment debtor's farm, subject, however, as aforesaid;
- (j) All the necessary seeds of various varieties or roots for the proper seeding and cultivation of eighty acres;
- (k) The actual residence or home of any person, other than a farmer, provided the same does not exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars; and if the same does exceed the value of one thousand five hundred dollars, then it may be offered for sale and if the amount offered, after deducting all costs and expenses, exceeds one thousand five hundred dollars, such property shall be sold, but the amount to the extent of the exemption shall

at once be paid over to the said judgment debtor, and such sum until paid over to the judgment debtor shall be exempt from seizure under execution, garnishment, attachment for debt or any other legal process, and no such sale shall be carried out or possession given to any person thereunder, until such time as the amount of exemption shall have been paid over to the judgment debtor.

The provincial board of the United Farmers of Manitoba are calling a meeting at Neepawa for May 19th and 20th. The grain situation will be under review. Changes in marketing organizations are being suggested, with rather bewildering rapidity. It is only a few weeks since the subject of compulsory pooling was dropped in Manitoba. Pegging of wheat prices was advocated a short time ago. Just the other day a large scale re-organization of all the pools in Western Canada was suggested. Demands for a government wheat board are now before the Dominion Government.



Make Your Buildings Safe

against fire and lightning, hail, storms and exposure. Cover them with steel. Use **WESTEEL** Roofings and Sidings for safety and protection.

Quickly put on—Never crack or warp. Neat and attractive—Give long service. Seldom need repairs—Make old buildings like new. Strong and Permanent—Cost very little. Get full information from nearest branch. No cost or obligation.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

Calgary - Edmonton - Regina - Saskatoon - Vancouver - Victoria



The 42,500 ton *Empress of Britain*, due to arrive at Quebec on June 1st on her maiden voyage, embodies a superlative achievement which crowns the efforts of fifty years, and in her also Canada is typified, in her length and breadth and height, with ample room for her population. On the *Empress* you might be living on a swift-moving island, where now and again you stroll by the sea. Your private apartments are roomily luxurious with all the pleasures of a country club a deck or so away.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Empress of Britain is Canada's Challenger on the Atlantic. For the first time in Atlantic history a ship has been built with every first-class bedroom an outside one with natural light and air. To Canada belongs this innovation . . . 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; summer cruises to Norway; a winter service to Bermuda, and a coastal service to Alaska. 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.

And NOW the FUTURE Beckons

FFIFTY years have welded the Canadian Pacific into one harmonious organization effective alike on land and sea. It is the significant transportation system of a nation that is becoming a world power, with an export trade which is being extended to every country on the globe. (The red and white chequer'd flag on Canadian Pacific Steamships carries around the world the story of Canada's growth.

21FP

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1881 * FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY * 1931

JOINING PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS

A permanent joint committee of representatives of consumers and agricultural co-operative societies was set up in Hungary in accordance with the unanimous decision of the executive committee of the union of Hungarian Co-operative Societies, to which nearly all co-operative societies in the country are affiliated. This decision was taken as a result of the report of the recently held meeting at Geneva of the International Joint Committee of co-operative consumers and agricultural producers, which was submitted to the executive committee of the Union, by Dr. Karl Schandl, vice-president of the National Central Credit Society and a member of International Joint Committee. The International Joint Committee recommended that in every country where direct relations between agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies have not yet been established, joint committees should be set up to propagate and prepare the work of the International Committee.

THE RESULTS OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM

The following is extracted from the International Transport-Workers' Federation official journal:

In Brazil 4,000,000 coffee bushes have been destroyed in order to limit the crop to 15,000,000 sacks. In this country it is quite usual for more coffee to be burnt or otherwise destroyed than finds its way to the consumer. The Brazil Coffee Culture Institute has decided that coffee shall be used for fertilizing. To begin with 60,000 sacks are to be used for the purpose.

In Germany huge quantities of sugar are thrown away in order to secure for what is left, higher prices, which offset the "loss" many times over.

The Dutch East Indies Trading Company had hundreds of tons of spice destroyed in order to keep up prices.

The United States and Egypt, for the same purpose, burnt cotton crops.

In France large quantities of wine are thrown away to avoid the purchasing of new containers, and inferior liquor is sold.

In Namacqualand, South Af-

rica, diamonds lie about for the taking. Laterally this region has been shut off by barbed wire and police guards, so that the stones may stay where they are and not disturb the world market.

The motor-car dealers' association at Palm Beach buys old cars, which are burnt in order to protect the prices of new cars from the factories.

In German porcelain factories manufactured articles are destroyed if they show the slightest flaw, for the level of prices must be maintained. In the smelting furnace process a cementlike substance, suitable for use in house and street building could be derived from the slag, but the Cement Union pays the smelting works compensations not to put this substance to any practical use, but to throw it on to the waste-heap.—From "The Link."

CO-OPS HELP HOME BUILDERS

Co-operatives in Great Britain are giving great assistance to the home building program. An excellent example of such help is that of the Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, which first started its aid to home owners in 1868 and during the succeeding 61 years has assisted 12,800 members with loans for build-

ing, to a total of \$13,000,850. Rates of interest have been kept very low. Before 1922 they were 4 per cent. and since then have never been more than 4½ per cent.

To Liberalism I owe and pay
Allegiance whole and hearty—
The Liberalism which has today
No foe like the Liberal Party.

—William Watson.

MEETING TONIGHT!

(From Page 23)

folks whom they could not otherwise reach.

We all agree, don't we, that no single Co-op can prosper except through understanding of the fundamentals of co-operative business. It is sure, too, that (for both economy and efficiency) we must work together in developing such understanding. After all, the essential problems confronting all our Co-ops are identical. The success that has so far attended the efforts of the Co-ops working together in the Conference, points to a closer linking up in more and more phases of activity.

Comments from folks who attended any of these co-operative meetings, and suggestions for the extension of this work in the future, are invited.

**On Duty
throughout
CANADA**



THE services we render to Canada and to Canadians cover every phase of banking and finance. There is no business interest anywhere in the Dominion which cannot find in a nearby local branch of the Bank of Montreal every facility consistent with sound banking and prompt and helpful service, backed by organization, resources, and reputation.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$800,000,000

To the Holders of WAR LOAN AND VICTORY BONDS

A Statement by the Minister of Finance



IN THE dark days of the War, Canadians loaned to the Government of the Dominion many hundred millions of dollars to enable the operations of the Allies to be carried to a successful conclusion.

When Canadians loaned their money to the Government, they received bonds which were promises to repay them the sum loaned with interest at the rate of 5% or 5½% per annum. On the 1st of October next, \$53,000,000 of these bonds become due; on the 1st of November, 1932, the maturity will be \$73,000,000; on the 1st of November, 1933, \$446,000,000; and, in 1934, \$511,000,000 must be provided for.

It would not be prudent, either in the interest of the security holders or the country itself, to wait until these loans become due before providing for their payment or conversion. Action must be taken well in advance of the due dates to protect the credit of the country. The Government believes this an opportune time to afford Canadians the opportunity to exchange the bonds, which they own maturing in the next few years, for new bonds of the Dominion of Canada carrying interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, which is a very attractive return. Prior to the maturing date of

the present bonds, those who accept this offer will, of course, continue to be paid interest at the rate as provided by the bonds they exchange.

Canadians who have always shown confidence in their country are earnestly invited to exchange the bonds they now own for bonds of the new issue. By so doing, they will render less difficult the task of providing for the future finances of the country, will enhance its credit and will greatly assist the Government in the present period of world-wide readjustments.

No money will be asked for and no new bonds will be sold at this time. It is proposed to limit the present conversion to \$250,000,000, but the overnment has the right at its discretion to increase the amount if Canadians indicate a general desire to continue their investments in the securities of their Dominion. The subscription books will close on the 23rd of May.

I earnestly seek the active support of my fellow Canadians in making this conversion, which is one of the largest financial operations our country has undertaken in recent years, creditable alike to Canada and its citizens.

Minister of Finance.

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

The cost is 2 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 June in order to be inserted in the June issue. Cash must be mailed with the advertisement.

Seed Grain and Plants

WALLACE NURSERIES LIMITED, Island Park, Portage la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock, ornamental trees, 50,000 fruit trees, 100,000 flowering shrubs, half a million caragana, 100,000 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. 2-2X.

GARDEN PLANTS READY EARLY JUNE. Cabbage, 15c doz.; tomatoes, cauliflower, 20c doz. Flowers: asters, stocks, pinks, pansies, petunias, etc. a good assortment for \$1.00. Caragana trees 10 to 15 inches \$1.00 per 100. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 5-1

Miscellaneous

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

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN CORRESPONDENTS. Proposition 10a. Soelara, 16 Cambridge St., London, E.W., England. 11-12

DR. E. E. NYOLFSON. RHEUMATISM, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stomach disorders, and Insomnia. 89 726, 827 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 11.

LADIES WANTED—TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay. Work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co. Montreal.

\$10.00 REWARD PAID FOR RECOVERY small, black, short haired dog, little white on chest, long ears, big brown eyes, weight 38 lbs.. Wm. Jensen, Pierson, Man. 5-1

WANTED: SMALL BELT-DRIVEN WINCH or hoist, suitable for hoisting hay into barn. Also 1½ H.P. gasoline engine. These must be in good order. Wm. Henderson, Whittemouth, Man. 5-1.

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

GET IT REBABBITED AT



MANITOBA BEARING WORKS 169 Water St., Wpg.

66 Miles on 1 Gallon of Gas?

Walter Critchlow, 5056-B Street, Wheaton, ILL., has patented a Vapor Moisture as Saver and Carbon Eliminator for all Engines and Autos that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 61.

Other makes report amazing increases of ¼ th to ½ more.

Mr. Critchlow offers \$10,000.00 cash prizes for best gains with his patent. He also offers to send 1 for trial. Write him today for one.

Mr. Critchlow wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make \$250.00 to \$1,000.00 per month.

He also offers 1 new Auto free (any make) to each new Agent.

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.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, K.C.

Legal Adviser

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

Wheat Pool Building
Winnipeg

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg

Auditors to:

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

Auto and Tractor Parts

USED AND NEW

Generators for charging batteries, at lowest prices, 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.



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.

Pool Ripples



Magistrate (to prisoner): "How big was the brick you threw? Was it as big as my head?"

Prisoner: "Yes, your honor, but not so thick."

She: "Why don't you like girls?"

He: "They're too biased."

She: "Biased?"

He: "Yes, bias this, and bias that, until I'm broke."

"It is extraordinary that Mrs. Jenks can never see any faults in her children," observed Mrs. Smith.

"Mothers never can," remarked her husband.

"What an absurd idea, James! So like a man, I'm sure I should see faults in our children at once—if they had any."

Father of the Bride—"My daughter will have a dowry of \$50,000.00, but, of course, I must make inquiries of your antecedents and prospects."

Suitor—"Don't make any inquiries and I will take her for \$25,000.00."

"Darling, may I kiss your hand?" asked the young man with old-fashioned ways.

"Sure, kid, hop to it," said the Modern Jane, "but be careful you don't burn your nose on my cigarette."



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

USED and NEW AUTO PARTS And TRACTOR PARTS

Engines, Magnets, 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.

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CHICKS



J-11687—Official Champion R.O.P. hen of Manitoba, 1928-29. 298 eggs in 365 days. Bred and owned by Walter Robb, Grandview, Man., whose pen is also leading the present Manitoba Egg Laying Contest. One of our egg shippers.

Mrs. Hill Finds June Chicks Profitable

Carnduff, Sask., April 27, 1931. Windsor's Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man. Dear Sirs:

Kindly advise prices on May and June chicks from same flock, if possible, as those received from you last year under shipping date June 2nd. The flock I raised have certainly proven their good breeding for they are maintaining a steady production without variance.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Shirley Hill.

PRICE or QUALITY

Which interest you most, the price you pay NOW for the number of eggs your pullets will produce NEXT WINTER?

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR CHOICE

Order from this Ad NOW for Immediate Delivery

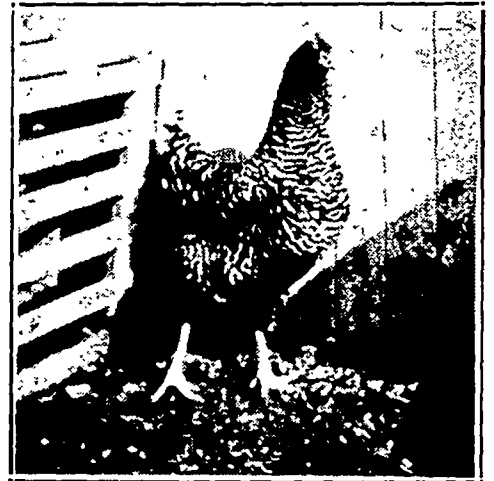
	25	50	100	200	500
W. Leghorns	\$3.50	\$6.50	\$12.00	\$23.50	\$57.50
B. Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	27.50	67.50
W. Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	16.00	31.50	
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.50	16.00	31.50	
Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.50	16.00	31.50	
100 per cent. Live Arrival					

Write or telephone your order for C.O.D. Shipment.

8 Week Pallets

Limited Supply April Hatched

White Leghorns75c each
Rhode Island Reds90c each



The highest producing hen in the 1928-29 Manitoba Egg Laying Contest. She laid 306 eggs, scoring 333.8 points. Bred and owned by T. E. Holme, Medora, Man., who won the Laying Contest. One of our Egg Shippers.

COMMERCIAL POULTRYMEN DEPEND ON

WINDSOR'S QUALITY CHICKS

We have scores of customers in the commercial poultry business who take a large proportion of our chicks every year. They know that we buy hatching eggs only from breeders of undisputed superiority.

PHONE
53 600

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY

1535 MAIN ST.
Winnipeg, Man.

Australia to Submit Solution on Wheat

Delegates to London Meet Will Suggest International Marketing Organization

The following dispatch from Melbourne, Australia, appeared in the Canadian Press on May 14:

"Australia's representative will submit definite proposals for meeting the situation arising from the world wheat surplus. This will take place when the conference of wheat exporting nations opens in Canada House, London, on May 18, under the chairmanship of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner to Great Britain.

At the request of Hon. Parker Moloney, minister of transport and markets, an interstate conference of wheat-growers drew up a list of suggestions which are being cabled to London to be put before the world conference for its consideration. These will probably give a lead to the conference, for no agenda has yet been drawn up in London and

there are no other indications of the definite proposals before the conference.

The Australian Proposals

1. Establishment of an international wheat marketing organization of exporting countries, to control all wheat offered for export sale.

2. That each wheat exporting nation—all will be represented in London—should have representatives on the board of the international organization.

3. That a preliminary meeting, to be arranged of representatives of the governments of the wheat exporting nations, parties to the international organization, to suggest the basis of proportionate percentages of the exportable surpluses to be marketed jointly.

4. That the adhering countries shall guarantee the observance

of such an international agreement, possibly by posting a substantial financial bond.

5. In regard to its selling policy, such an international organization shall take cognizance of the normal relativity of prices between the marketing grades of the participating countries. In other words, the finest hard wheat and cheaper soft wheat grades are not to be lumped in one great commodity for purposes of international distribution."

When the conference convenes in London next Monday representatives will be present from Australia, the Argentine, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, and, Soviet Russia, Roumania, Jugo Slavia and the United States.

Small boy—"Did you see a little boy 'bout my size around the corner?"

Old Gentleman—"Yes, I believe I did."

"Did he look angry?"

"I didn't notice."

"Did he look frightened?"

"I don't know. Why?"

"Why, I heard he was 'round there and I don't know whether he wants to lick me, or whether he's hidin' from me."

MORE TROUBLE.

The North-eastern and North-western sectional councils of the Co-operative Union, which represent the co-operative societies in the North of England, have given notice to terminate the existing agreement on wages and conditions. In the North-eastern area, which includes Yorkshire, Northumberland, and Durham, 10,000 employees are concerned, and 20,000 in the North-western area which includes Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and North Wales. While the North-eastern sectional council has merely given notice to terminate the present agreement, the North-western sectional council proposes to reduce adult wages by 5 per cent. and those of juniors by 10

per cent., and also to reduce the salaries of managers of small branch stores. It also seeks to reduce the period during which wages are paid in the case of illness. Mass meetings of co-operative employees throughout the area have instructed their unions to resist any reductions in their wages.

—I.C.A. News Service.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY

The world over the first Saturday in July is Co-operators Day. On this day (July 4) the Winnipeg Consumers' Co-operative plan to hold a co-operative picnic, inviting all the members of the staffs of the co-operative organizations with offices and plants in Winnipeg—this includes Co-

op Dairies, Livestock Co-op, Co-op Wholesale, Wheat Pool, Hay Pool, Wawanesa Mutual, Poultry Pool. Definite announcement will be made in the next issue.

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?"

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

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

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

Artist, talking to model: "I wish you wouldn't wear such tight garters—"

Artist (looking more closely): "—and for goodness sake quit sitting on those cane-bottom chairs."

"Drink," said the Irish preacher, "is the greatest curse of our country. It makes ye quarrel with yer neighbors. It makes ye shoot at yer landlord. And it makes ye miss him."

KEEPING

the

SHEEP INDUSTRY

ON AN EVEN KEEL

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

THE past several months of declining prices have brought in their train a series of difficult problems. To add to this, Fate, in the form of Fire, visited our warehouse, and left a train of wreckage which might have proved very discouraging.

But the foundations of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, were too well and truly laid fourteen years ago. And its ideas and ideals of service to the Wool Industry of Canada had been too far entrenched to be so easily destroyed.

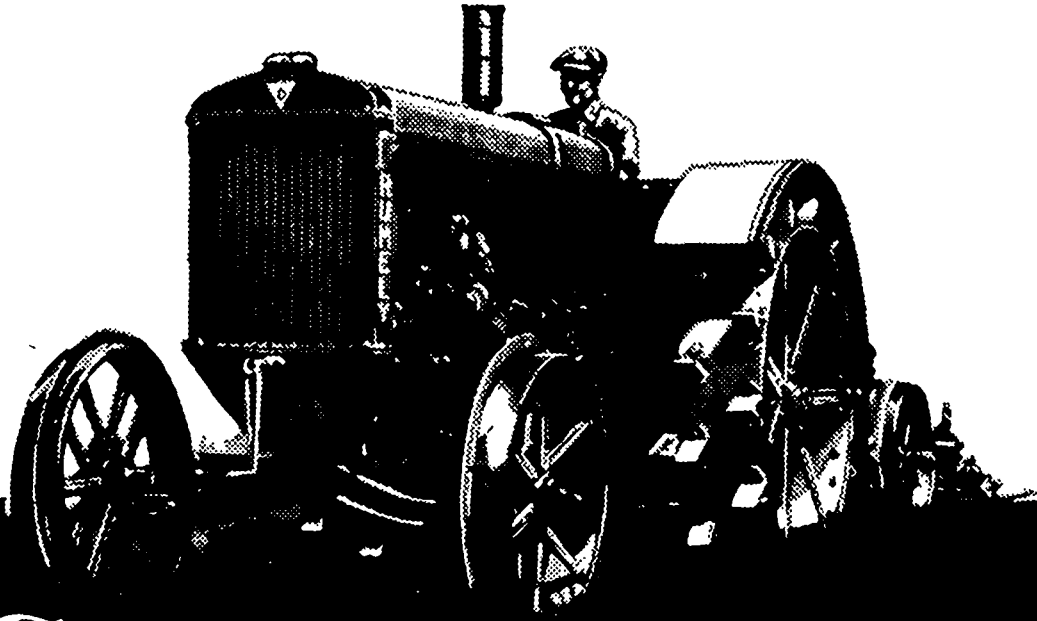
Out of the smoke and ashes of the fire has arisen a new warehouse. The work of the organization has not been interrupted. Out of the gloom and darkness of the economic depression is arising a better day for the Wool Grower.

And the fourteen years' experience which lies behind this organization is providing a background that is proving tremendously valuable to the Wool Growers of Canada in helping to keep the industry on an even keel throughout a period of economic stress and strain.

Are you interested in a still better day for the Canadian Sheep Industry? You will profit to the extent of the part you play. A signed contract will make you a part of this great organization, owned exclusively and operated by Wool Growers. If you will join the growing company of shippers you will help to hasten the day of complete stabilization of the industry.

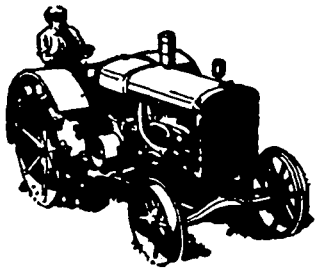
The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited
General Offices, 217 Bay Street **Toronto 2, Ontario**

Branches:—Regina, Sask.; Lennoxville, Que.; Weston, Ont.; and Wool Growers' Associations throughout Canada.



Sensational new RUMELY "6"

**smashes all records
for value and flexible power!**



You've never seen anything like this remarkable new six-cylinder tractor—latest triumph of Rumely's famous engineers! It's taken the country by storm! When you read its amazing advantages and sensationally low price, you'll understand why. Use the coupon now!

6-cylinder power!

Six-cylinder tractor power! What couldn't you do to your farming costs with this flexible, vibrationless power house on wheels? *Worlds* more power for your plowing, discing and hauling. Positively the *smoothest, steadiest flow* of power ever made available for all belt jobs.

4-plow capacity, 3-plow weight!

The Rumely "Six" is a genuine four-plow tractor! *All* four-plow jobs are handled easily—with plenty of power left over for emergencies. Yet, surprisingly enough, it *weighs no more than a three!* No clumsy weight to haul around. No soil packing. Rides lightly.

6 speeds forward!

And man alive! Think of *six speeds forward*—instead

of just two or three! Think what *that* means, added to the wonderful flexibility of a great six-cylinder engine! Here's pulling power that *is* power, in six easily graduated steps that more than meet every possible load condition. Here's efficiency never before thought *possible*. Positive freedom from stalling.

At the price of a "4"!

Topping all these astonishing features is the *sensationally low price* of the Rumely "Six." *Costs you no more than an ordinary "four"!* See it—and you'll agree that it breaks all records for *value*. Send for the story of this startling new Rumely "Six" before you do anything else.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., INC., La Porte, Ind.

Mail the Coupon . . . QUICK!

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO., Inc.
Dept. **CK** La Porte, Indiana
Rush me everything about your New Rumely "Six"!

I farm.....acres. I own.....tractors now. I do not own a tractor

Name.....

Address.....

City..... Province.....



Now!!! at these Low Prices is the Time to Buy Hambley Electric

BE PREPARED for higher egg prices next fall and winter—storage eggs are almost a thing of the past. The supply of new laid eggs is now ahead of demand, but demand will overtake supply and egg prices will go higher than ever next winter. Under the law of average the cycle returns, and those who are prepared with a good flock of Pure Bred Pullets next fall will make real money.

Baby Chicks

Hambley Electric Chicks are hatched from the best Pure Bred Flocks. 18 M.A.F. Flocks and 12 Demonstration Flocks supply us, as well as over 150 other select Blood-tested flocks. We guarantee you better chicks for less money than ever before.

FREE with each order of chicks—a complete Chick Rearing Guide Book written personally by J. J. Hambley, also enough "Sunshine" Chick Starter with each shipment to feed chicks first two or three days.

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed

	100	50	25
Barred Plymouth Rocks	\$14.00	\$7.50	\$4.00
White Léghorns	12.00	6.50	3.50
White Wyandottes	16.00	8.50	4.50
Rhode Island Reds	16.00	8.50	4.50
Buff Orpingtons	16.00	8.50	4.50
Black Minorcas	16.00	8.50	4.50

"Sunshine" Chick Starter

100 lbs., \$4.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 25 lbs., \$1.35; 10 lbs., .65c.

Baby Turkeys, Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze from a carefully selected heavy weight flock. Every Tom over 25 lbs.—every Hen over 15 lbs.

	10	15	30
May Delivery	\$6.50	\$9.00	\$18.00
June Delivery	5.50	7.50	15.00

ORDER DIRECT FROM THIS ADV. for immediate or later delivery. We can make prompt shipment. Send cash in full with order.

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.

Phone 23 450

601 Logan Ave.

Winnipeg, Man.

Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

Canada's Largest Hatcheries

Moosomin, Sask.
May 8th, 1931.

Hambley Electric Hatcheries Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:

Received the shipment of chicks O.K. on Wednesday. Although staying in the station overnight they were a very lively bunch, all alive. They have thrived well with only the loss of two to date. Are the best flock I have ever had.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Again thanking you for the fine chicks, I am

Yours truly,
J. C. SWEET.