

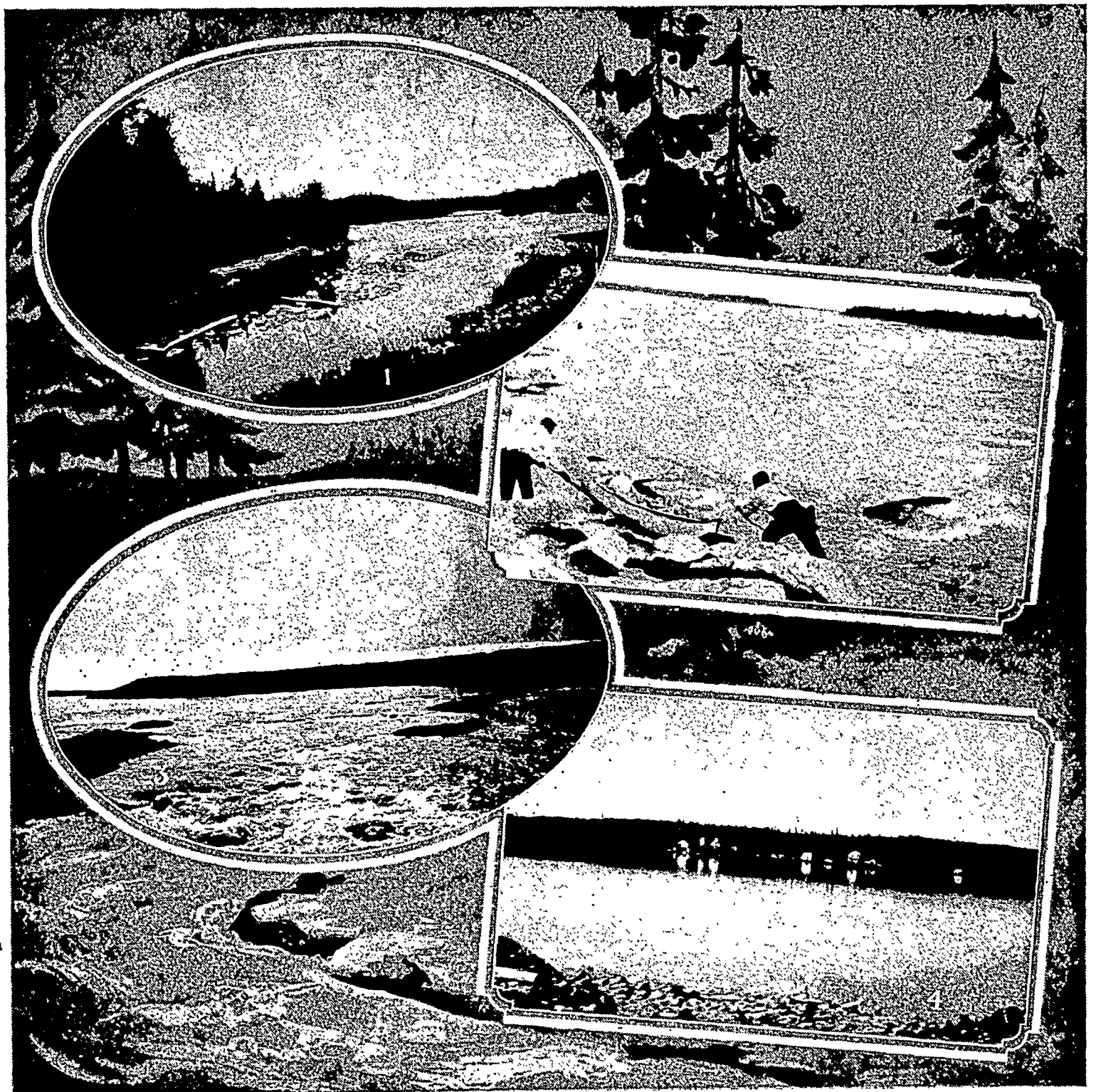


A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

Vol. VII.

WINNIPEG, JUNE, 1931

No. 6



1.—Schist Creek, Mile 72, Flin Flon Railway.
2 and 3.—Scenes of Kettle Rapids on Nelson River.
4.—Mandy Mine, Mile 80, Flin Flon Railway.



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HON. W. C. BUCKLE
Minister of Agriculture for
Saskatchewan



THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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Stamp Commission Report

The report of the Stamp Commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into the effects of futures trading in grain upon the producer, was tabled in the House of Commons on June 4th.

In brief the report finds that trading in futures is not detrimental to the interests of the producer but is beneficial to the extent that it provides a means of insurance in the marketing of grain and furnishes a convenient and continuous market. The Commission holds, however, that there are certain aspects of the operations in grain trading which create suspicion in the mind of the producer and that in his interest there should be control and supervision of the grain exchange. The report also suggests that the various co-operative bodies should be given representation on the council of the grain exchange and on its important committees.

The Report

According to the press the report of the Commission is divided into an introduction and four parts.

Part I. Consists of an examination of the terms of reference as a problem of economic theory and practice, and advances various methods of approach by which an attempt may be made to solve that problem.

Part II. makes a statistical and economic analysis of the problem.

These parts deal primarily with the theoretical side of the question.

Part III. summarises the evidence obtained at the hearings, relating that evidence more especially to the following subject divisions:

(1) The organization of the system of futures trading.

(2) The practice of different sections of the community which are affected by this system, namely, the farmers, the pool, the country elevator owner, the miller, the exporter and the banker.

(3) Certain aspects of the working of the system, e.g., hedging as insurance, the spread of prices, the inter-relation between Winnipeg and world prices, the nature and effect of the increased speculation in a "bull" market, the effect of short selling on prices, the relation between speculation and hedging, and the nature and effect of gambling in grain futures.

(4) Summary of the evidence which bears directly on the main question, namely the effect, if any, of dealing in grain futures upon the price received by the producer. In connection with (4) it may be stated that the report shows that the evidence of grain dealers, bankers and economists—all, indeed, except that of the farmers—was unanimous that the futures market, in making possible insurance in the form of hedging by which the risk of price fluctuations are borne by speculators, and by providing a continuous and liquid market for the farmers' grain, enables the marketing of grain to be conducted on a very small margin, the advantage of which is reflected in part, at least, in the price which the farmer receives.

So far as the farmers were concerned, their evidence was divided on the main question; some approved of the futures system, some were against it. Those who were opposed to it, and this included the representatives of the farmers' organizations who appeared before the commission, relied upon general theories of its injuriousness rather than upon

specific instances of abuses. They seemed to think that someone was unfairly making money at their expense in the futures market by inside knowledge and undesirable practices; that this market, by encouraging gambling, encouraged fluctuations in prices; that this gambling, in turn, had demoralizing effects upon those who indulged in it; and, finally, they were inclined to be suspicious of a system of grain marketing to which, to them, was carried on in "mystery", and where there was the possibility, at least, of abuses and manipulation.

Supervision

The report emphasizes the distinction between normal and abnormal times in the working of the futures system and cites the periods 1920-21 and 1929-31 as abnormal and as furnishing no data upon which valid conclusions could be based.

It distinguishes also between local and world-wide fluctuations and between long period fluctuations in prices and day by day oscillations of the market. It finds that trading in futures has no significant effect on long period trends of prices, but may increase or create day by day oscillations, some of which the report states are essential to the efficiency of the hedging market. Some other day by day oscillations are undesirable, but it would be difficult to check these oscillations which the report states do tend to create upon the part of the producer suspicion and distrust of the futures market. To overcome this distrust the report suggests supervision of the operations of the grain exchange by a government official who might make suggestions to the council of the exchange for the elimination of abuses or questionable practices.

THE WAY OUT

All world industries have transgressed good economic laws and there is, as a result, enormous over-production in practically all world commodities. What has that resulted in? In an unemployment situation unthought of a year and a half ago and unheard of for generations, if ever before.

Since the crisis is world embracing it must be attacked in a world-embracing manner. Because the solution can be found only in world treatment, anything short of this, namely, national plans or even agreements between limited groups of nations, must fail of their purpose, namely, the definite restoration of normal business.

The first step should be the conclusion of world commodity agreements wherein nations cognizant of the critical situation which they are facing suppress their economic nationalism sufficiently to make really effective accords. Coincident with this the business leaders and the bankers of the world should set up an international council for the discussion of world questions. Only persons who are able to speak and act for industries should be admitted and in this way decisions would have force and meaning behind them. Let the active economic forces of the world and not the politicians take hold of the situation and let the governments back these forces to the full extent of their powers, provided the course of action clearly indicates a determination to solve the issue in hand in the broadest and most unselfish manner possible.

In this way the equilibrium between production and consumption can be readjusted within a reasonable length of time and future production and sales kept within bounds during the period of economic convalescence. Unless these world measures are initiated at once the great lessons of the present crisis will be lost. No doubt we can muddle through to some kind of normality, but the challenge to our system will again be thrown down at a not distant date and with a new momentum that may sweep our whole economic structure into the discard.

—Thomas L. Chadbourne—*In the New York Times.* (NOTE.—Mr. Chadbourne arranged and carried out the international agreement regarding the export of sugar).

London Wheat Conference

The international wheat conference which ended in London on May 23rd failed to come to any agreement with regard to control of exports or the establishment of quotas, but decided to establish a committee composed of representatives of the wheat exporting countries, the functions of this committee to be to submit to the governments of the countries a proposal for the establishment of a clearing house of information on wheat production and wheat marketing, and also to study the question of the greater utilization of wheat.

The report of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, who was chairman of the conference, was laid before the House of Commons by Premier Bennett on May 25 and read as follows:

Official Report

"The final act of the wheat conference, drafted and accepted by all delegates, reads:

"Final act of the conference of wheat exporting countries, held in London at the offices of the high commissioner for Canada, from the 18th day to the 23rd day of May, 1931.

"The official delegation of the following countries: The United States of America, Argentine, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Poland, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Jugo-Slavia, have met on the invitation of the Canadian government and at the offices of the high commissioner for Canada, from the 18th of May to the 23rd of May for conference of wheat exporting countries.

"The conference invited the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, high commissioner for Canada, to act as its chairman. At the fourth plenary session, on May 23rd, the report of the committee was presented to the conference and was finally adopted in the following form:

"The conference of wheat exporting countries, consisting of delegations appointed by the governments of the United States of America, Argentine, Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Hungary, India, Poland, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugo-

Slavia, having studied the existing world wheat situation, is convinced that among underlying causes for the present depressed prices for wheat, the following points should be specially mentioned:

"(1) The effect of the economic depression throughout the world.

"(2) The fact that there is more wheat produced than can be sold at a profit.

"(3) The absence of sufficiently adequate information regarding movements of wheat, the requirements of certain countries, and quantities which are liable to be placed upon the market.

"(4) The present uncertain state of wheat markets.

"The conference, recognizing the serious nature of the world economic depression, believes nevertheless that a substantial contribution to an improvement of the present situation may be made through a clearer understanding of underlying facts regarding so important a commodity as wheat.

"The conference considers that where possible a reduction in areas devoted to wheat should be undertaken in whatever way each country considers to be most effective and practical.

"It was also felt to be especially desirable that there should be careful exploration of all avenues for greater utilization of wheat for food and also for other purposes.

"The conference further considered that current information respecting supply and demand and the movement of wheat should be brought together in such a way as to assist wheat exporting countries toward orderly marketing of their surpluses.

Recommendations

"The conference of wheat exporting countries has, therefore, decided to establish a committee of the conference consisting of one representative from each state participating in the conference to,

(a) Submit to the governments of the countries participating in this conference a definite proposal for establishing, under the

(Turn to page 27)



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.

CHAPTER 18 THE HAPPY DOMINION OF NOWHERE

There was a happy land, far, far away; an island two hundred miles long, in the blue sea that nobody has ever really seen; and the island was of the shape of a new moon, but the ends came round, and nearly met, and inside their bend was a smooth water, or haven, for sailing ships. You and I can go into this dream-land, and walk into the market-place of a city, and see men get things without paying any money. Houses, or stores, round about the market-place are full of furniture, pots, pans, carpets, boxes, tools, clothes, all clean and orderly. Men go in, look, and choose, and, with clatter of feet and neighbourly talk, they bear away what goods they will to their homes; and not a coin, nor a scrap of paper-money has passed from hand to hand. The homes I spoke of are in pleasant streets. The streets are twenty feet wide. At the back of the houses are large gardens, with vines, fruit trees, and flowers. So the town is a Garden City. Nor is any man a lord of land, or house. Every tenth year, the families cast lots for houses, and they all change, in a general migration, into other houses; for, though the houses are of different sorts, one is as good as another; and the smaller families cheerfully take in members of the larger. When a trumpet blows, the folk go (but the sick and infirm stay in their rooms) to large public halls, and sit in pleasant companies for dinner, or, at eve, supper. If any people are surly and choose to eat at home, so be it; but it is seldom done, for the citizens in this Happy Dominion, or Republic, of Nowhere like best to eat and talk in Togetherness. Before dinner or supper begins, a clear-voiced reader reads a few lines from a noble book. At supper, music is played or sung; and merry tales

make laughs; and spices are burned to waft about sweet smells. Sick folk (but they are few) dwell in bright hospitals on the border of the city.

Each for All

Now all the folk in this glad Isle, whether in cities, or in farms and villages, are servants of the Common-wealth (which is, indeed, the Common-Health). Each man, or each woman, learns at least one useful craft in cloth, or wood, or flax, or brick, or stone, or metal; and each household makes its own excellent clothing. The time of labour is six hours a day. All work with a merry heart, and not for pay; and the things made and not needed at home are stored, as you already know, in the market-houses, for the service and need of all such as come and take. The citizens smile at the idea of any man taking more than he really needs, for a grabber is a fool in the Dominion of Nowhere (or in the Dominion of Canada!). Every citizen is a servant of the Agricultural Co-operation of the Island; and all take turns in earth-labour (George - Labour, the Roman poet, Vigil, called it); and so, at one time or other, all the folk tread the clods and grass, and face the wind and rain and sun in the prairie life.

Everything Free!

You will have opened wide your eyes at being told that the Nowhere folk use no money. Even as it said of the Early Christians in Jerusalem, that they did not sell to one another, but had all things in common, so, in the Island of the Far Sea, no man says anything is "his" property, yet every man is rich. Travellers in America or Europe, in 1931, tell us that the folk make much account of gold, silver, pearls, diamonds, and the like. But it is not so in the Happy Republic. One day, visitors from abroad came to the chief city, Amaurote. They were Grand-High-Glorious-Splendid-Stylish Ambassadors. Crowds gathered to see the Excellencies march in, followed by slaves. The

Ambassadors glittered in cloth of gold, with gold chains, gold earrings, gold finger-rings, gold broaches, and pearls and diamonds and carbuncles; but the slaves had no gold or gems.

"Look, mother!" cried a child, pointing to the Ambassador Snobs from Overseas. "They wear gold like little girls and boys do in Amaurote!" "Do not shout too loud," said the mother. "I think these gold-wearers must be clowns and funny men; and the Ambassadors are those simple men at the rear who have no gold or precious stones."

In Nowhere land, diamonds and gold were given to infants to play with, but men and women never used gold except for muck-pots, and for chains to bind bad men in dungeons. The boy of Amaurote in the Far Sea would wonder, if he could come to our world of 1931, and see bankers hoarding gold in banks, and hear bankers saying that, without this wonderful gold and the gold-standard, all the common-wealth would go to pieces and ruin. In the Nowhere Island, folk value, not gold, but daily service, and music, and the sciences that tell of the marvels of nature, and the beauty that comes out of man's hand and heart into pictures, and buildings. When the prince of the Island walks abroad, a sheaf of corn is borne before him to show that the Common-wealth rests on food and things material. And before a Religious Teacher is borne a lighted candle to show that religion is for light and help and love. So the folk speak of God as Mithra, or Light; and in churches the people wear white garments, and music sounds, and prayers are gravely uttered. But never does any man speak bitterly to his neighbor if the neighbor thinks and speaks of God and religion in a way different from his own. And from church the folk go out in no stiff and solemn mode, they go to dinner and then to play, and to divers

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THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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CO-OPERATION---SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

JUNE, 1931

THE LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE

The conference of wheat exporting countries held in London last month, according to Hon. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, who was chairman of the conference, "established the principle of international co-operation among the wheat-growing and food-producing countries of the world." This is undoubtedly true in a limited sense, but the conference also demonstrated that in wheat, as in practically everything else, it is going to be no easy task to get away from a narrow nationalism to an internationalism based on planned co-operation. So far as the European wheat exporting countries are concerned the question of international co-operation is apparently secondary to that of tariff preference for their wheat in the European importing countries and that question is intricately involved in treaty relations and the question which the League of Nations has so far struggled with vainly, that of European economic co-operation and general tariff reductions.

Reduction of wheat production which was proposed at the Rome conference is a hopeless proposition not only because of the insuperable difficulties in carrying it out, but because it is by no means evident that given adequate purchasing power, for consumption, there is over-production of wheat. There has been considerable decrease in the per capita consumption of wheat in every country but there is no reliable data to show whether this decrease is due to changed habits of diet which may permanently affect wheat, or to lack of purchasing power among consumers due to unemployment and other causes of an economic or political character.

What is undoubted in the present situation and what makes it different to other economic depressions is the presence of want in the midst of plenty and that supreme fact in and of itself indicates that the need is a more rational system of distribution. It may with truth be said there is no problem of production; the problem the world faces is one of distribution in accordance with the facts of production.

One of those facts is that wheat cannot be produced for nothing and that the cost of production is fast becoming equalized throughout the wheat growing world. The Russian delegates to the London conference made it plain that even though wheat production in Russia may be greatly increased the price factor was more important to them than the quantity they had to export. And that is true of all the wheat growing countries, thus making price stabilization the common ground upon which they can all meet. That is not a national problem; it cannot be solved by any nation acting alone. Inter-

national co-operation between the wheat exporting countries is the one and only solution to the problem and it is precisely in that respect that the London conference was disappointing. The committee which it decided to set up is, of course, desirable, but information regarding crops and stocks will not help in orderly marketing in the absence of control. There is, moreover, need for adequate information regarding demand in the importing countries and that implies a much better organization of that information than exists. Information regarding supply in the exporting countries and demand in the importing countries, with organized control of the entire process of distribution is the prime necessity in the world of wheat, in brief, the fullest possible co-operation in marketing between the producers and the consumers. That may not be a solution satisfactory to the upholders of the competitive system, but it is the solution supported by most of those whom the world regards as authorities on such subjects. We must refashion our economic system along co-operative lines and when that has been accomplished, as Sir Arthur Salter has said, "there will be such a leap forward in prosperity as the world has never seen, with results beyond all estimate or imagination in terms of human happiness and welfare."

DANGEROUS AND DEMORALIZING

The orthodox economic doctrine with regard to speculation is sustained in the report of the Stamp Commission. The speculator, according to this doctrine, performs a useful service by equating supply and demand, maintaining a continuous market, and providing insurance against commercial risk. All of which is more or less true, given the institutional setting in which the speculator works. But it is just that setting to which the farmer, so far as the grain exchange is concerned, is placing a note of interrogation. It is not altogether a question of the usefulness of the speculative and competitive market; it is a question of its value in a different institutional setting. Many positive doctrines of economics have passed away with the social conditions in which they were born and into which they suitably fitted. Today the very foundations on which the speculative and competitive market rests are being critically examined not by wild-eyed reformers, but by the most eminent of economists and business leaders in the world. Co-operation, not competition, is becoming the slogan of business; "we should much more often discuss co-operation than rivalry," Sir Josiah Stamp himself tells us, when he is not limited by the remit of a commission, and even then he is merely repeating the words of thousands of thinkers as outstanding as himself.

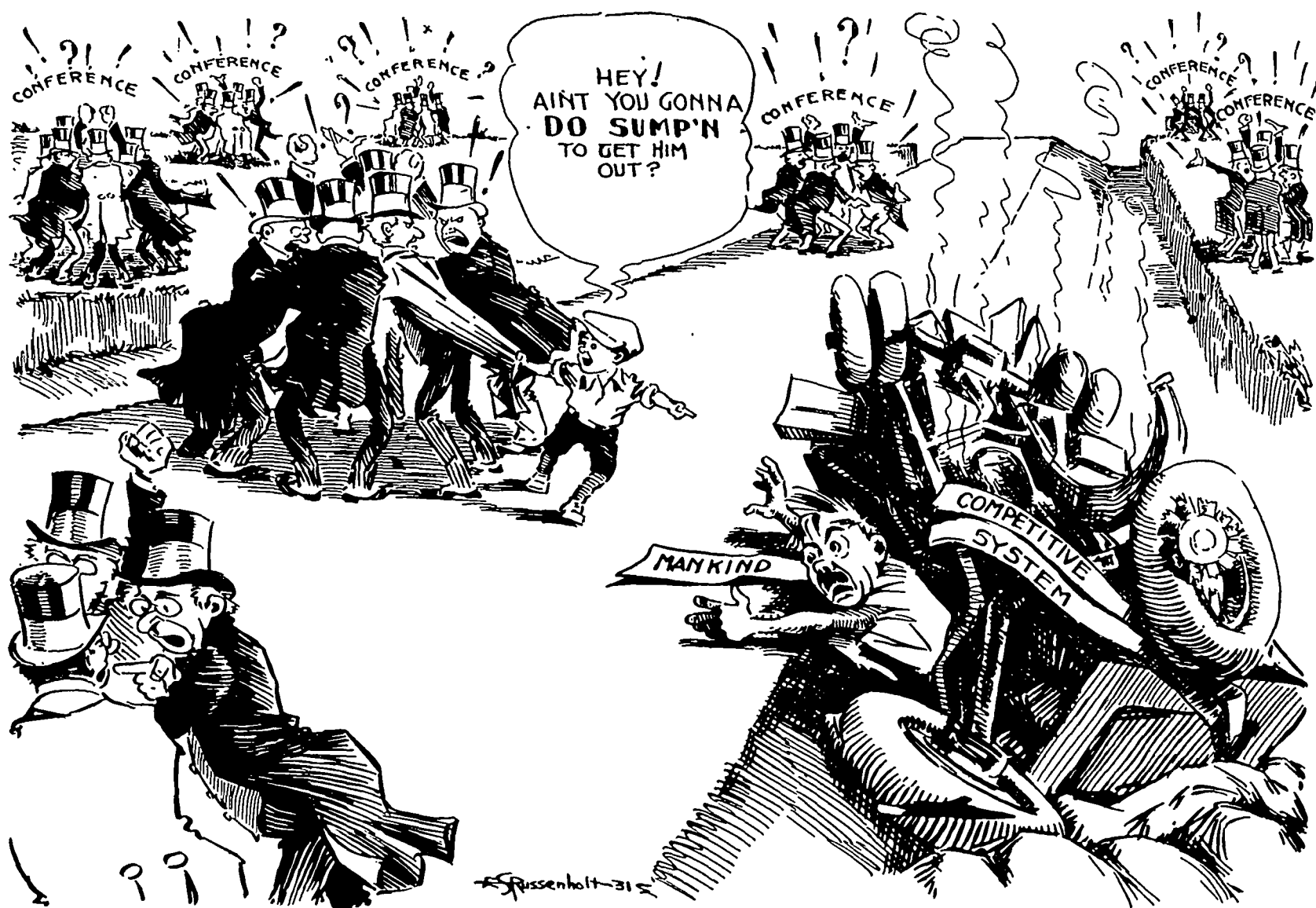
Economic theory apart there are aspects of the competitive grain trade which today we can only ignore at our peril. The system is an obstacle to the internationally planned economic co-operation which is imperatively necessary if western civilization is not to perish. This has been stressed so often by the world's leaders that it is almost becoming trite. The system, moreover, cannot function efficiently without the mass of "suckers" who, according to the economists but not the professional speculators, are a "nuisance." In other words, the speculative competitive system tends to perpetuate the state of economic anarchy which is the greatest curse in the world today and which, all our authorities tell us, must be overcome by planned co-operation; and it subsists by stimulating the anti-social spirit of gambling in the community. The report recognizes that attendant evil. "We can," it says, "in the light of evidence, without hesitation advise and even urge upon farmers, as well as the general public, that gambling in grain futures is for them, as a rule, a very dangerous and demoralizing operation." It is a very fine point in casuistry to say when and how an action which is dangerous and demoralizing to farmers and the general public becomes useful and commendable in a special class. Moreover, there is a very little justification for the division of speculators into the useful risk-bearer and the useless gambler. The risk-bearer is no more clairvoyant than the ordinary gambler; both plunge very much in the dark. On the whole the report would have come just about as near to the truth as it is possible to get if it had said that gambling in grain futures is "a very dangerous and demoralizing operation" for everybody.

WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

On page 11 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel we publish a statement issued by the Canadian Wheat Pool in connection with the Stamp Report. The statement refers specifically to Appendix 12, Chart 10, which has no introductory notes and not a word to indicate by whom or for what purpose relevant to the inquiry of the Commission it is included. The original of the Chart was most decidedly part of anti-Pool propaganda and in view of its primary purpose and that it has no bearing on the report itself, an explanation with regard to its inclusion is desirable.

There are other appendices to the report which seem to have been selected without any particular regard to the evidence. Tables are given in Appendix 9 purporting to show prices paid for non-Pool wheat in 1929-30. Sir Josiah Stamp during the evidence consistently ruled out figures for 1929-30 on the ground that the year was so abnormal no valid conclusions could be drawn from data drawn from that period. Did Sir Josiah Stamp approve of the inclusion of these figures?

Appendix No. 7 contains figures submitted in evidence which were directly traversed by other evidence. If it was thought desirable to include the figures in Appendix 7 why was the opposing evidence omitted? Altogether, so far as the Appendices to the report are concerned, it seems desirable to have an authoritative explanation as to the method and purpose of the selection.



Even a child can see that immediate action is required.

Pool Elevators Inquiry

Some "good overages" were taken by U.G.G. elevator agents at a number of points in the three prairie provinces, admitted J. R. Murray, until a year ago assistant general manager of the U.G.G. and now general manager and vice-president of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, in his evidence before the Williams Commission on May 18, in connection with the charges he made in a letter to Premier Bracken. (Previous sittings of this commission have been reported in *The Scoop Shovel* for April and May).

United Grain Growers, Limited, had challenged the right of the Commission to order it to produce its elevator records showing overages and grade gains. Counsel for the Manitoba Wheat Pool did not press the case, but instead subpoenaed A. E. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners, to produce the records of United Grain Growers elevators operating in the three provinces, which had been filed with the Board of Grain Commissioners. It was in connection with these records that Mr. Murray, who took the stand for cross-examination by Pool counsel on May 18, admitted "good overages" of the U.G.G. during the period 1925-30.

Admits Exaggeration

In the opening part of his evidence Mr. Murray stated that the U.G.G. and Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company had been pioneers in building bigger elevators, so as to give better service to the farmers. It was natural, he thought, for these two farmer companies, to inaugurate a better service for the farmers, but he could not see that there had been any need for the Manitoba Wheat Pool to attempt to improve upon what they had done. The Manitoba Pool, he admitted, had taken a considerable amount of business away from the U.G.G., but he repeated the charge contained in his letter that the elevators were too expensive and that the cost of running them had been great and had been practically concealed from the shareholders. The responsibility

for all this he laid upon all the officers and directors of the Pool; they should have known, he thought, of the excessive overages taken in Pool elevators to help to pay the heavy costs.

Under cross examination by Mr. Travers Sweatman, counsel for the Manitoba Pool, Mr. Murray admitted that he had exaggerated in stating that six of Manitoba Pool elevators had operating costs from 11-14 cents a bushel. He reduced the figure to four points, then eliminated another two, and finally admitted that in none of them had he taken into account revenues which offset the expenditures.

U.G.G. Overages

Mr. Murray was released from the witness stand to make way for E. A. Ursell, statistician for the Board of Grain Commissioners, who was called by the Pool. Mr. Ursell put in as exhibits documents covering the U.G.G. elevator system in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the years 1925-26 to 1929-30. An analysis of the documents by Pool counsel showed that for 326 elevator operating years—that is, the number of elevators studied multiplied by the years of operation—the company had taken in overages approximately half a million bushels of grain, the average overage per elevator being 1,566 bus. One hundred and five elevators showed overages of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1%; 134 elevators 1% to $1\frac{1}{2}$ %; 56 elevators $1\frac{1}{2}$ % to 2%; 23 elevators 2% to $2\frac{1}{2}$ %; 5 elevators $2\frac{1}{2}$ % to 3%; 3 elevators showed over 3%. The gross handle of these 326 elevators was 36,179,563, the gross overage being 449,286 bushels and the net overage 510,719 bushels or 1.41% of the total handle.

Mr. Ursell, in replying to Mr. Travers Sweatman, gave figures for 37 individual points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 17 being in Manitoba, and his figures furnished the basis for the continued cross examination of J. R. Murray by Mr. Travers Sweatman. Mr. Sweatman took the individual points dealt with by Mr. Ursell and put each one

up to Mr. Murray for explanation. Mr. Murray admitted that in some cases the agent might have given the farmer a grade higher than he was entitled to and re-couped himself on the weight. Competition, he said, sometimes compelled them to do this but he could not see anything very wrong in giving a higher grade than the farmer was entitled to and less weight than he was entitled to as the two probably just balanced out. He admitted, however, that he did not know about the overages in individual elevator cases. He had been concerned only with the line as a whole and he did not at any time examine the cut-offs of any individual elevator. He did not know of these heavy overages in U.G.G. elevators, he stated, at the time he wrote his letter attacking the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and so far as he knew only the divisional and general superintendent of the U.G.G. knew the figures of the individual points. He admitted that he had been critical of Manitoba Pool elevators with regard to their overages and that he had stressed the condemnation of underweight contained in the Turgeon Commission report, but he had no explanation to give of the practice of underweighing in U.G.G. elevators as shown by the records submitted from the office of the Board of Grain Commissioners. He had not, he stated, given the elevator agents of the U.G.G. any special instructions when the regulation was established permitting a shrinkage deduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% on dry and 1% on damp grain. He did not know whether any instructions had been given by anyone in the U.G.G. with regard to this regulation. He thought the elevator agents were just following the practice which existed before the Turgeon Commission made its recommendation. The figures submitted by Mr. Ursell showed overages running all the way from $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% to as high as nearly 14%. Cypress River in 1926 showing a net overage in oats of 13.81% of the total oats handled. At Barnsley, where the Pool ele-

vator had been severely criticized by Mr. Murray, in 1929-30 the net overage on wheat in the U.G.G. elevator was 2.54%, that on oats 10% and on barley 3.85% of the quantities handled. The points at which there were good overages in Manitoba were: Letellier, Clearwater, Lauder, Medora, Dauphin, Ninga, Killarney, Cypress River, Silverton, Greenway, Angusville, Terence, Barnsley, Minitonas, Valley River, Newton Siding, Deepdale.

U.G.G. Objects

On May 19, J. R. Murray was re-examined by Mr. Thorson. Mr. Thorson asked a few questions and Mr. Murray practically made a long speech in which he went over the whole of the evidence that he had previously given in substantiation of his charges against the Manitoba Pool Elevators. He suggested that the elevator contract should be abolished together with the Pool contract and that the government should have representation on the board of Pool elevators. T. J. Murray, counsel for the Pool, asked Mr. Murray to file the document he had used and from which he quoted very extensively with regard to overages of United Grain Growers. I. Pitblado, K.C., who was watching the case for U.G.G., objected strongly to the filing of the document and the production of any business relating to the U.G.G. It was not, he said, in the public interest that the business of the U.G.G. should be discussed before the Commission. The Commissioner dealt with this question at some length and decided that inasmuch as he could not see a great relevant importance in the figures of Mr. Murray he did not intend to order him to produce the document he had used.

On May 20, R. M. Mahoney, general manager of the Pool, was re-called for rebuttal. Mr. Mahoney went very carefully over a great deal of the evidence and showed where Mr. J. R. Murray had either exaggerated, minimized, or otherwise misused the facts. As a practical elevator man himself, which Mr. Murray was not, he went into the actual work of an elevator agent and showed what difficulties the conscientious agent was up against in his endeavor to do the right and honest thing in the elevator. He was sure that it was practi-

cally impossible to devise a system that would eliminate overages and grade gains and he insisted that what inequity there was in overages and grade gains was eliminated in Manitoba Pool elevators by the fact that these elevators operated at cost and returned all surpluses to their members. Mr. J. R. Murray had taken 28 points in Manitoba at which he said Manitoba Pool Elevators should not have built. These 28 points were: Barnsley, Birnie, Broomhill, Clearwater, Coulter, Dand, Dufrost, Ebor, Edwin, Elie, Erickson, Graham, Graysville, Harding, Landseer, La Riviere, Lena, Manson, Maples, McAuley, Mentmore, Moline, Moore Park, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Pipestone, Rapid City, Rounthwaite, Snowflake. Mr. Mahoney took each point and showed its record. These 28 points represented 59 crop years; they had handled 6,200,000 bushels and had cleaned 2,590,000, or 42% of the handle, and returned to the members eleven million pounds of screenings. Setting off cash surpluses at some points against a few which had deficits and treating the 28 elevators as a line, he showed that they had paid operating expenses, 7% on the capital investment, paid the full 5% depreciation, and had 2½% surplus in addition, or a total of 9½% return on the investment.

Following Mr. Mahoney on May 21st, the Pool auditor, W. J. Macdonald, was re-called and he gave an analysis of the expenses of the elevators at which J. R. Murray had claimed the cost of handling was very high. Treating grade gains and overages as an expense and not a revenue at these elevators, Mr. Macdonald showed that their average costs over the period was three cents per association per bushel. At eleven of the elevators the cost was 3 to 4 cents, at seven from 2 to 3, and at five under 2 cents, and this cost was after deducting 5% depreciation and 7% interest.

Non-Pool Farmers Pleased

Following the evidence of Mr. Macdonald, T. J. Murray, K.C., filed with the Commission a number of letters from non-Pool farmers who had delivered grain at the Cartwright Pool elevator, each letter testifying to the very satisfactory treatment the writer had received at the Cartwright Pool elevator. Mr. Murray also

put in evidence a letter from the secretary of Wawanesa Pool elevator testifying that at that point Pool officials had brought no undue influence to bear to secure the building of a Pool elevator and that the matter had been decided by a meeting of Pool farmers in the district.

D. A. Kane, general superintendent of Pool elevators, gave evidence of a somewhat technical character regarding the handling of grain and profits earned through spreads, and as a practical elevator man also showed the very great benefits to be derived by the use of a cleaner in the country elevators. He was emphatic in his opinion that in Manitoba at least, the cleaner is the greatest asset of a country elevator.

Summing Up

After Mr. Kane's evidence the Commission adjourned to May 26, when counsel commenced summing up the respective sides. The case against Manitoba Pool Elevators, said A. B. Hudson, K.C., counsel for J. R. Murray, centred around excessive overages and grade gains and he contended that they had proved their charges in that respect. J. T. Thorson, K.C., reviewed at great length the evidence of J. R. Murray. There had been, he said, excessive overages and grade gains; high expenses, expensive elevators and high pressure propaganda to get the farmers to build Pool elevators. It was true Mr. Mahoney had urged caution and the inevitability of high expenses if the volume handled was small, but the Pool officials stimulated the farmers to build because their policy was to get control of grain in all its aspects, namely, control of handling and control of marketing. The Pool, he said, actually wanted an elevator at every shipping point in the province and they had set out to realize that policy and had persuaded farmers to build at points where the elevators could not pay. The responsibility for this, he said, rested upon the general manager, Mr. Mahoney, and the board of directors.

The Case for the Pool

In his summing up, T. J. Murray, K.C., counsel for Pool Elevators, began with a review of the Pools and Manitoba Pool Elevators. The intention of this

(Turn to page 26)

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE



POOL NEW POLICY

Members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool who have not delivered their grain of the 1930 crop may now dispose of it outright on the open market through Manitoba Pool Elevators, or through the Pool, as they choose.

This new policy of Manitoba Pool came into force on June 1, following a vote of the membership taken at 94 exceptionally well attended meetings held throughout the province last week. Each meeting represented a Wheat Pool Local. At these meetings a resolution was submitted requesting the Board of Directors (1) to continue the pooling method, if found practicable, for those members who desire to market their grain by the pooling method; (2) to permit members of Pool Elevator Associations to deliver their grain to their Pool elevator for sale outright through Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, and those members shipping carload lots either over the platform or through a line elevator to bill the cars to Manitoba Pool terminals for sale outright through Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited. The resolution was passed at 89 out of the 94 meetings. The vote in favor of the new policy at 51 of the 89 meetings was unanimous; in the remaining 38 meetings the dissenting vote totalled 126. In the other five meetings the resolution was rejected by one and in four was amended, two demanding cancellation of the Pool contract, one that the change of policy be deferred until the Williams Commission had reported, and one substituting a demand for a wheat board. At almost every meeting where the resolution was passed members regretted that the change was made necessary by existing conditions and approved of it only as a temporary measure.

Plans for the carrying out of the new policy are now under consideration by the Pool Board and in the meantime the grain of members who wish to sell outright is being taken in at Pool elevators on graded storage or subject to grade tickets and an advance made to the shipper up to the initial Pool payments. The tickets are then forwarded to the office of Manitoba Pool Elevators with selling instructions attached, the balance of the proceeds being remitted upon sale of the grain. If the present market is not satisfactory to the grower he may take his advance and give instructions to hold the grain to his order.

NOTES

The relationship between volume of production and trade and volume of credit is one of the most important discoveries which has ever been made by the statistician. It implies that there is a mathe-

matical relationship between volume of production and credit on the one hand, and the price level on the other.

This is surely a counsel of perfection not fully attainable in human affairs, but it is clearly within the power of the great central banks, through appropriate interest rates and open market policies, to control within reasonable limits too rapid increase in the volume of credit and also to prevent contraction of the normal growth of credit, which is the basis of the present world tragedy.—Royal Bank of Canada monthly letter—June.

“The Pool controlled over 50 per cent. of the wheat of the country, and the support given to the Pool protected and supported the non-Pool wheat. That was well known by everybody. At a given day on the Winnipeg exchange it is a fact, known to those who take the trouble to investigate, that but for the action taken by the government the bottom would have dropped entirely out of the market.”—Premier R. B. Bennett (Taken from Hansard, April 28).

Chairman James C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, said a crash in wheat prices which would have “cost this country as a whole billions of dollars” had been averted by the Board stepping into the wheat market last November. He told the American Institute of Co-operation that the price of wheat in Chicago would have dropped to 50 cents a bushel or lower if the Board had not come forward to bolster prices.

Although the exact figures cannot be ascertained, it is known that over \$400,000,000 of Canadian money was lost last year by speculation in Wall Street.

Chairman J. C. Stone, of the Federal Farm Board, was quoted recently as saying: “No service is being rendered by traders on wheat, cotton or tobacco exchanges who depend upon fluctuations in price to make money.”

There is little doubt that the depression in the United States, regarded from a domestic angle, was principally caused by the speculative mania of 1928-29.—The Winnipeg Tribune, April 25, 1931.

In range and in volume—and consequently in its extent and far-reaching effects—the 1929 speculation has had no equal or rival in economic history.—Sir Arthur Salter—Biennial Congress International Chamber of Commerce, Washington, May 4, 1931.

Pool Demands An Explanation

How did anonymous Anti-Pool propoganda in shape of glaringly false chart get included in Report of Stamp Commission?

The following statement regarding the report of the Stamp Commission was issued by the Canadian Wheat Pool on Friday, June 19.

Without venturing to criticize the findings embodied in the text of the report of the Royal Commission inquiring into trading in grain futures we feel compelled to protest and to draw public attention to a regrettable feature of the appendix to the Report. We refer to Chart 10, given as Appendix XII entitled "Open Market 3 Northern Cash Price vs. Saskatchewan Pool 3 Northern Net Payment Basis Fort William."

This Chart is an exact copy of one prepared for anti-pool propoganda purposes and distributed anonymously throughout Western Canada early last spring. In contrast to the other charts and tables included in the appendix of the report, the identity of the party on whose behalf Chart 10 was submitted is not disclosed. The Chart has absolutely no bearing upon the subject of the inquiry; in fact, Sir Josiah Stamp consistently refused to regard any feature of the Pool and non-Pool price controversy as within the scope of the Commission's terms of reference. In view of these facts, we feel that Pool members and the general public are entitled to a full explanation of why and how Chart 10 was included in the report. Furthermore, that the public is entitled to knowledge regarding the actual nature of the Chart itself.

As a comparison of Pool and non-Pool prices the Chart embodies glaring fallacies which follow in the order of their importance:—

(1) The open market price is obtained by adding together the daily closing quotations and dividing the sum by the number of days. No consideration whatever is given to the all important factor of the volume of grain sold at various prices throughout the year.

(2) No consideration whatever is given to the spreads taken by

private grain dealers on street wheat, which latter comprises approximately 50 per cent of the total volume of grain marketed. The average monthly spread, less freight, between the Winnipeg closing cash prices and the prices paid by the Grain Trade, according to their agreed upon country buying lists, for street wheat varied from 5-3/5 to 17-3/5 cents per bushel during the years considered in the Chart. Daily or weekly figures show much wider spreads than the monthly averages; the spreads, less freight, ranged as high as 25-5/8 cents for the years given in Chart 10.

(3) No allowance whatever is made for the cost of carrying the grain until it is sold. On pages 83 to 87 inclusive of The Report are given elaborate tables and charts submitted by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which purport to show the losses sustained by farmers by holding wheat for sale. The average carrying charges given upon which the computations are based, range from 10.83 to 6.11 cents per bushel for the period 1904-14 and from 13.03 to 7.20 cents per bushel for the period 1920-30. In Chart 10 not even a fraction of a cent is allowed for carrying charges.

(4) The "Pool Price" given in the Chart excludes the 2 cents per bushel invested each year by Pool members in elevator facilities.

(5) The Commercial reserve credited to the Pool members, equal to one per cent of the value of the grain is completely ignored in Chart 10.

(6) No consideration is given to the very substantial patronage dividends (Saskatchewan average past five years 1½ cents per bushel) paid to Pool members out of surpluses which have accrued from handling grain at the usual charge or less through Pool facilities.

(7) Not even a fraction of a cent is allowed for the charges made by the grain trade for selling the farmer's grain. Even the bare selling commission of one cent per bushel is ignored, not

to mention the spreads on street wheat previously referred to, interest on advances, carrying charges, etc., etc.

(8) Although nothing is allowed for the Grain Trade's charges for selling the crop the overhead costs of both the Central Selling Agency and the Saskatchewan Pool have been deducted from the Pool prices quoted.

(9) The "Pool net payments" quoted are all based on street wheat although over half of the Pool wheat is consigned or car load lots, upon which the individual members get a somewhat higher return than upon street wheat.

(10) The comparison is based entirely on No. 3 Northern. Of the total inspections of wheat in Western Canada, No. 3 Northern comprised only 19, 14, 8, 22, 20, 12 and 5 per cent of the 1924-25 to 1930-31 crops respectively.

The only way to get the actual average price paid for all wheat to non-Pool farmers would be to have an exhaustive independent audit of all the records of grain companies for the years covered in Chart 10—1924-25 to 1930-31. Even, if practicable, this is apparently now definitely out of the question as one of the vice-presidents of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in giving evidence before the Commission (the receipts purchases and prices paid by 20 elevator companies in 1929-30) stated that the records prior to 1929-30 were not available as the line elevators do not keep their records after the year is finished. The only method by which a fair comparison of Pool and non-Pool prices can be made is to treat street and consigned wheat separately as follows:—

Street wheat is wheat sold at the country point in amounts less than carload lots; it comprises about 50 per cent. of the total wheat marketed. From a number of sources we have managed to piece together a complete day to day set of the country price lists agreed upon by the private grain trade companies. By weighting

(Turn to page 19)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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CO-OPERATIVE OIL STATIONS

The Co-operative Marketing Board has authorized the publication in pamphlet form of a study of co-operative oil stations in Manitoba, prepared by its secretary, and which will be available for free distribution in a few days.

The study briefly reviews the history of the co-operative purchase of gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils by farmers' organizations in the province, beginning with the buying of tank cars of gasoline at Oakville and other points, the cars being unloaded directly into farmers' drums from the car. This practice having been forbidden by the Railway Commission, on the ground of danger of fire and explosion, co-operative organizations were formed which erected tanks and carried on business on a permanent basis.

The study also describes methods of organization and operation, and contains a detailed analysis of the operating results of 21 stations in 1930 and their financial position at the end of the last fiscal year. It shows that the 21 stations, with a membership of 2,099, a paid up capital of \$60,157.00, and reserves of \$44,196.00, made sales in 1930 totalling \$578,711.00, and had a net surplus, after paying all expenses of management and making provision for depreciation, of \$34,048.00, which was equal to 56.5 per cent. of the paid up capital, or 5.89 per cent. of the sales. The average gross surplus (or profit) is shown to have been 16.74 per cent. of the sales, the percentages for the different associations ranging from 12.12 to 22.87 per cent., while operating expenses averaged 10.85 per cent., varying from 4.92 per cent. to 15.02 per cent. of sales.

Some lessons to be drawn from the statistics presented are pointed out, and reference is also made to the activities of Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale and the important part it is playing in the development of consumers' co-operation in Manitoba.

Copies of this pamphlet may be had free on application to the Co-operative Marketing Board, 210 Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Other literature available from the same office is a pamphlet issued by the Board on "Organizing a Consumers' Co-operative in Manitoba," and "The Farmer Comes to Town," by R. D. Colquette, reprinted from The Country Guide and issued in pamphlet form by the Co-operative Union of Canada.

In Hard Times

The large attendance at recent co-operative meetings, such as those held under the auspices of Mani-

toba Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, and the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale at Brandon the first week of June, and the interest displayed in the discussions which have taken place, indicate that in spite of the difficult conditions prevailing, faith in the co-operative movement is just as strong if not stronger in Manitoba today than ever before. This is not surprising, for all history shows that hard times always bring to the people a realization of the need for working together for their mutual benefit.

Conditions today are undoubtedly difficult financially, but this very fact is favorable to an increase in the membership of co-operative associations and in the interest of the members in their activities. Funds in the head offices for educational work may be curtailed, but that should only stimulate co-operators to greater efforts in their home territory to bring in every possible new member and to put every possible dollar's worth of business through co-operative channels.

Co-operative Banking

The banking department of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, it is reported, is prepared to advance money to the Canadian Livestock Co-operative for the purpose of financing a national scheme for the export of livestock and livestock products. In view of this, it is interesting to note that an Australian producers' organization recently applied to the C.W.S. bank for a loan, and suggested that the rate of interest should be six per cent. The reply was to the effect that the loan had been granted, and that the rate of interest would be five and one half per cent.

Portable gramophones with gay colored horns and great carrying capacity are used in India to attract native women to outdoor lectures on co-operation. Much of the work of co-operative education and supervision in India is done by government inspectors, some of whom are women, and it has been found that the gramophone is an effective method of announcing the arrival of the woman inspector in the village, and to draw the wives of the farm workers to the place of meeting.

It is no good being good unless you are good for something. The tragedy is not in not knowing, but in not knowing that you don't know. — Sir Josiah Stamp.

A FLIP—A SLIP

In these times folks may not be running their trucks and cars so much. More than ever, we can't take a chance on such expenses. But driving, is always a



Big Accident!

gamble, isn't it? A flip of a wheel, a slip of a tire—and cars may upset, collide, burn up; folks

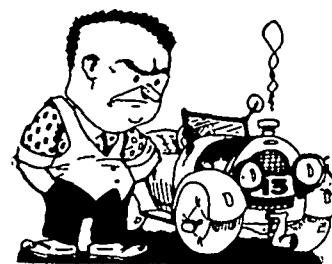
may be hurt. All too often the damage is ser-

ious—and drivers find themselves facing damages awarded by the courts against them; damages that can't be met—unless home and farm are sacrificed.

Of course you can protect your folks against all this. One of Canada's most successful co-operatives, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, will cover your car or truck with full protection—at lower rates.

Don't Worry—Act

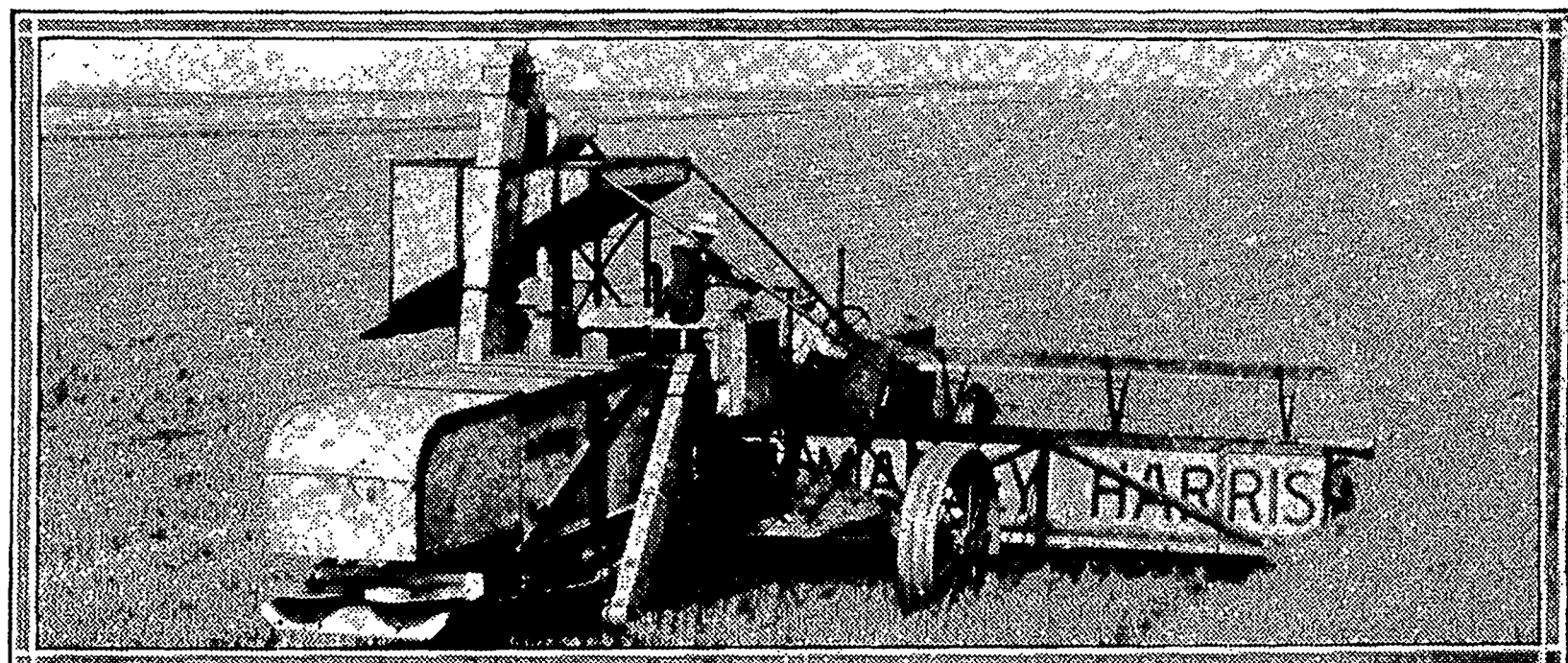
It doesn't seem fair, does it, that a natural propensity to put



It Happens

things off should make others suffer? Sometimes that happens. The most careful driver may come to grief with a car or truck. The damage may be so great that car, home and farm must go to meet it.

Don't worry about this! Just get in touch with the insurance co-operative, the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company—and insure "at Cost".



The Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher Brings You The Fullest Advantages of Combine Harvesting

The advantages of Combine harvesting are never more valuable to a grain grower than when prices are low. By this method harvesting costs can be cut ten to fifteen cents a bushel.

The fullest possible benefit in the saving of grain, time, labor and money is obtained with the MASSEY-HARRIS REAPER-THRESHER. Its greater capacity for threshing and cleaning enables it to handle each year's crop condition no matter how difficult. Heavy, light, tall, short, weedy, down and tangled crops are all alike to the MASSEY-HARRIS REAPER-THRESHER—it has the extra capacity to handle them.

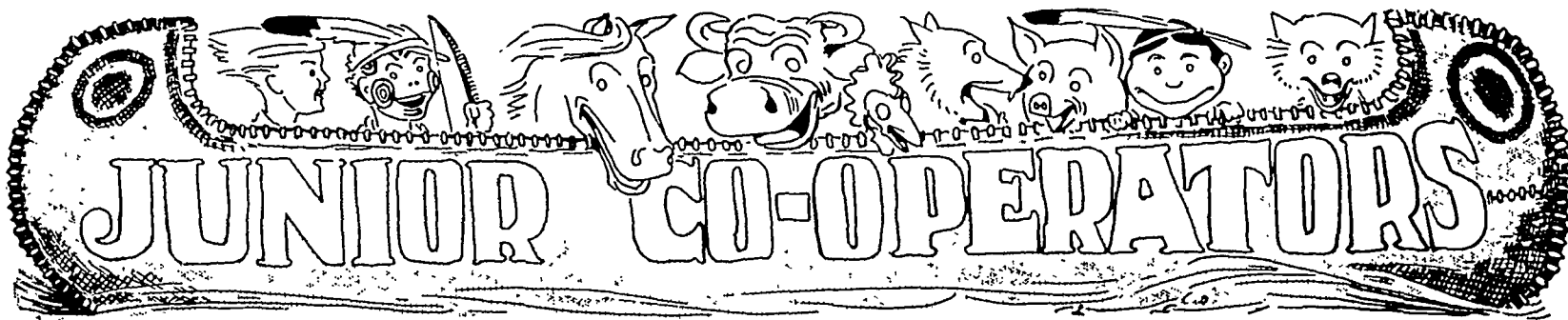
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JUNE

WORLD'S DOLLS

French Fisherfolk Dolls

These are dolls that we never hear anything about at all but they are very interesting, nevertheless. The dolls that you see in the picture are very typical of the French peasants who live on the coast.

The old lady in the centre is a typical fishwife in her holiday dress, with lace apron and handsomely embroidered shawl and lace cap. On the left is her daughter with striped skirt and knitted cardigan, carrying a basket of fish and one of the nets. Do you see that she is bare-footed and is wearing no stockings? On the other side of



GROUP OF FRENCH DOLLS

the old lady is her son. He has on wooden-soled sea clogs and he is carrying rolled oilskins in his hand. This is just the way the boys look as they come from the ships to shore. Over one shoulder is a coil of rope and on the other is the float which shows the position of the fishnet in the sea. These chaps all wear stockinette caps that fit closely to their heads. The dog never fails to make a trip with his master.

These boys and girls whom these dolls represent work very hard for a living and of course the mother, too, works equally hard in her little shop where the fish is sold.

PRIZE WINNERS

We have had a difficult time in selecting the second lot of prize winners in our Shan-a-mac contest.

These five prizes were given to the boys and girls who filled in their Shan-a-mac forms most neatly and completely. Here are the winners:

Jack Rennick, Croll
Isabel Ready, Broomhill
Donalda Craig, Oakville
Mary Dell, Langruth
Teddy Weedmark, Dominion City.



In Egyptian picture-writing our thirteenth letter was the drawing of a bird. The Phoenicians made it like our "W", but with an extra stroke longer than the others on the right, and they began with this as an upstroke, and wrote it from right to left. By way of the Greek alphabet it came to the Romans, who left off the fifth stroke and wrote it as we do.

The Tribe in the Ravine

The story so far:

Jack and Brick start a Shan-a-mac tribe, as set out in the Indian book "Follow the Trail"; with Frank and Chuck, they got the new teacher to act as Wah-kon-da. They called a first Council, decided to go ahead with their tribe, and then:

Seated in a ring, on the grass, in the shade of an overhanging elm, Wah-kon-da and the four boys began "the ceremony of the Greenstick". First the new teacher had each of the lads cut and bring him a peeled willow Greenstick an inch thick and sixteen inches long; this, as he explained, was the first step along the Trail of Togetherness.

Then, "Are there any here" asked Wah-kon-da, "who would join with us to Follow the Trail?"

And all together the lads made answer, "Oh Chief, we would follow the Trail, together with you".

Then Wah-kon-da, acting as Chief, reading from Follow the Trail (page 38) said: "Hear the words of we who Follow the Trail:

Strive we shall for these:
Hands that are ready to do;
Arms strong and willing to serve;
No fear nor bitterness nor selfishness;
A spirit that searches for truth; a

Mind that yearns to understand;

A body that fails not; a keen eye;

Courage in my heart and goodwill to all men—

So shall we know freedom.

Are you ready to Follow the Trail with us in this way?"

And each of the lads answered: "We are ready, O Chief!"

Next, Wah-kon-da, following the ceremony of the Greenstick, as set out on page 38 of Follow the Trail, said: "What tests do you set yourselves to prove that you are worthy? Remember that each Greenstick must learn "The Words" and make his Shan-a-mac belt; those are two tests he must do; then he sets two other tests for himself."

Jack, who sat on Wah-kon-da's left, began. He stood up and said: "I will say the words; I will bring to you a belt made with my hands; I will walk a mile and tell in Council what I saw; I will spend a night in camp."

"What say you all," asked Wah-kon-da, "Are the tests good?" and all the Council agree, "Good!"

Brick elected to say the words, make his belt—to swim 50 yards and to throw a ball 200 feet. Chuck, for his last two tests,

THE TRIBE IN THE RAVINE chose to go a mile on foot within 20 minutes and to spend a night in camp. Frank decided that his two last tests would be to climb two trees, each 40 feet high and to spend a night in camp. And in each case, the Tribe said that these tests were "Good!"

As each of the lads selected his tests Wah-kon-da said, "Good. When you have done these tests which you have set yourself to do, then will you be worthy to join with the other Braves of this Tribe and to Follow the Trail with them. Come, sit with us that we may help you; carry this Greenstick in token—" and the acting Chief handed each a Greenstick. This was to be brought to each Council until burnt, when its owner became a brave.

"Now we have to choose our Chief and Keepers," said Wah-kon-da.

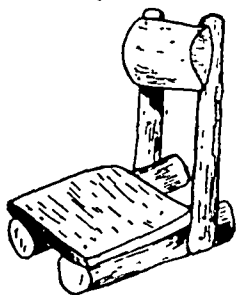
"Yes," put in Brick, "there has to be a Keeper of the Drum, a Keeper of the Fire, and a Keeper of the Door."

"You forgot the Keeper of the Records," Jack yelled, "He's the most important of all."

"That's all true," Wah-kon-da said, "But don't let us forget that Braves don't talk at each other across the Council Ring. When we are in Council, each Brave who speaks, talks to the Chief, on the Council Rock. That's the way to get things done quickly, isn't it?"

Then he went on, "You are all Greensticks now; but only full Braves can vote in a Shan-a-mac Tribe. So now we will choose leaders to act only until after our Fourth Council—that's the big one."

"I think Jack should be the Chief," said Brick, "He's read all about it and he knows how it should be run and everythin' and what we got to think about is to make our Tribe a success and that's what he wants to do—" and while Brick got his breath

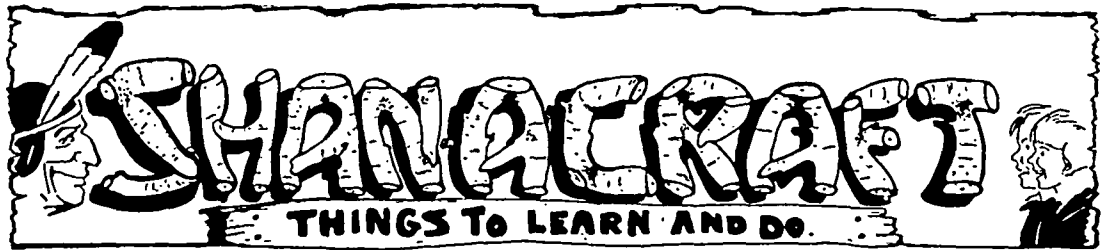


again the others all agreed that Jack should be temporary Chief.

Wah-kon-da said: "To save time I will select the Keepers, if you like" and when the Greensticks all agreed, he chose Brick for Keeper of the Door, Frank

for Keeper of the Fire, Chuck for Keeper of the Drum and then, "For Keeper of the Records," he said: "I will act for a while if you like. We haven't got any Tribal Roll yet; but if you want to choose the name and totem of the Tribe now, I will write in to the Big Chief right away for the

Roll. In "The Message" it says that we should pick our tribal name and totem at the big Fourth Council; and write for our Tribal Roll after that—but I think we should have the Roll right away, so that we can keep records of how each Brave does his tests." (To be continued).



MAKE YOUR BOW AND ARROW!

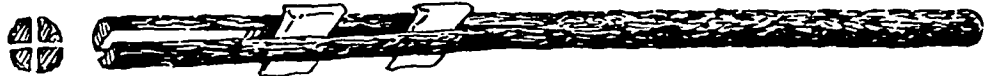
Prairie Indians made wondrous bows of horn, layer on layer, glued to a backing of rawhide. The yeomen of Old England used long bows of yew.

So the world over men used for bows what served them best. The accompanying illustrations show you Shan-a-mac bows. Fashion your bow as pictured,

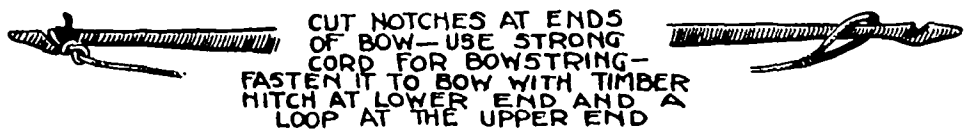
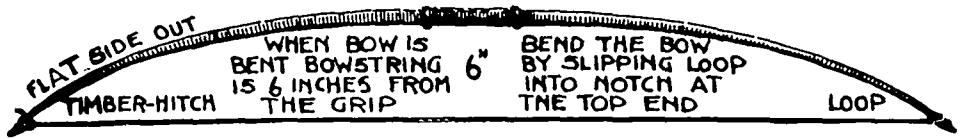
arrows are 25 inches long, 1/2 inch thick—and perfectly straight.

Use wood of the straightest grain; split it into sticks 3/4 of an inch square and, with knife or plane finish each stick round, smooth and straight.

You may get iron cone points, but it is better Shan-a-craft to point your arrows with nails—as pictured—filing the nails sharp, cutting the shaft down to



USE WEDGES TO SPLIT THE ROUND STICK INTO 4 QUARTERS



using the straightest, soundest, strongest and springiest wood you can find. Farm boys can often find an old fork handle of hickory—that is ideal.

Make your bow as tall as yourself (and remember you will be taller next year); four or five feet is the best length. Use strong hemp cord or wax-end for the bowstring.

Unstring the bow when not in use.

Making good arrows—that is even more work (and more fun) than making a bow. Shan-a-mac

the nail and binding the head with fine wire to prevent splitting.

On each arrow bind three half-feathers, using tough thread or fine cord; do this carefully if you would have your arrows fly true. Paint the shaft with a bright color that can be easily found; cut a notch in the end for the bowstring — and your arrow is complete.

One test suggested for the "Archer Token" is to make 16 such arrows and a quiver to carry them in.

—"Follow the Trail."

Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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

LOADING HENS

Production of eggs is falling off rapidly. It looks like an early moult for the hens this year and if production continues to decline, we are anticipating an earlier movement of non-producing hens to market. It is possible that country loadings of the Pool may start by the first of July, with a slower movement to market, as it is going to be more difficult to move cars on account of reduced freight service.

The producer who uses the Pool service of culling and loading, not only gets the benefit of a better flock, through elimination of the "boarder," but he has the carlot rate of freight service brought to his door; besides the weighing and grading done under his own observation. Express on poultry is a large item but this is not the only item of cost. It is estimated that there is over 13 per cent. shrinkage in shipping live birds by coop any distance. The producer who delivers to the car misses the shrink.

Help Cut Costs

Our policy this year will be, to not stop a car for loading unless a minimum of 30 flocks are lined up for culling and shipping, or 600 birds are going to be shipped. We would ask all intending to ship, to communicate at once with the local Secretaries so that these may give an intelligent reply to the questionnaire which went out to them. Getting in communication with the local Secretary as soon as possible will also help us to line up some points from which the poultry might have to be trucked to the car.

Last year our freight costs were higher than necessary by some cars having to be moved which were not loaded to capacity; from some of these points we had requests for coops to ship in by express shortly after the loading date. So as to reach as many people as possible, a circular was sent to all our

branches to be enclosed with cash tickets, dealing with the culling and shipping.

At the Car

We anticipate a smaller culling list this year, and to meet this, our car men will be competent men who can do the culling work if necessary. Anyone delivering hens to the car on shipping day, who is not sure of his own culling work, may have his birds looked over at the car and will be allowed to take home birds which show promise of further production.

As a further policy to meet this season's needs, we are not expecting to pool this season but to pay the full price at the car, using three grades: 0/5, 4/5 and U/4, and also old roosters in good condition.

Do not feed the birds on shipping day, as birds with food in the crop will have to be deducted for same. Do not put 50 or 100 birds in one box without making a partition in it, as the birds will crowd to one end and several will be smothered. A wagon box with two partitions in makes a good container for deliveries.

Price and Grade

The price of eggs is low but so is the price of all farm produce and with the increasing spreads between the higher and lower grades, it is time to take stock and decide that our present grade is not good enough and that to get the best of the market we must put up good goods.

Our drastic break in egg prices this spring can be attributed in some ways, to too much low grade product. Manitoba Egg Pool's grade up to May 1st shows a percentage of 27.4 Extras, 34.4 Firsts, 3.9 Pullet Extras, 29.3 Seconds. Compare this with a statement ending April 25th as published by the B.C. Egg Pool of: 64 per cent. Extras, 20.9% Firsts, 9.9% Pullet Extras and .68% Seconds. We have a considerable way to go yet in putting up a first class

article. We have individuals who are delivering just as good a grade as our B.C. friends but the great majority of our farm people have not yet realized what the care of eggs and the feeding of poultry means or the profits which can be realized by such care.

JUDGING HENS

(Continued from May issue)

A bird with rich, yellow shanks does not fade so quickly as does a bird with pale yellow shanks. The changes occur in the following order:

The vent changes very quickly with egg production so that a white or pink vent on a yellow skinned bird generally means that the bird is laying, while a yellow vent means that the bird is not laying.

The eye-ring, that is the inner, bleached out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The earlobes on Leghorns and Anconas bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-ring, so that a bleached earlobe means a little longer or greater production than does a bleached vent or eye-ring.

The beak loses color first at the base, the color gradually disappearing until it finally leaves the front part of the upper mandible. The lower mandible bleaches more rapidly than the upper, but may be used as an indication of egg production where yellow is obscured by horn or black pigment. On the average yellow-skinned bird, a bleached beak means production for at least the preceding four to six weeks.

The shanks are the last to lose color and hence if bleached indicate a long period of production. The yellow color goes first from the scales on the front of the shanks and finally from the scales on the rear. The scales on the hock of the shank and the tops of the toes are the last to bleach and may be used as an index to natural depth of yellow color of the bird until the color is entirely bleached out. A bleached shanks usually indicates production for at least eight to twenty weeks.

ANOTHER BANKER'S VIEW

Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, the chairman of the Anglo-French Banking Corporation, London, at the annual meeting on January 26th, portrayed vividly the differences between pre-war and post-war economic tendencies.

Before the war, said Mr. Szarvasy, there was a world-wide tendency towards the equalization of standards of living among civilized nations, free migrations of capital and labor being the most potent forces in this leveling process. The gold standard under that system answered all needs, the rising tendency of commodity prices under the influence of increasing gold production being never of a violent nature. He contended that the natural laws of supply and demand and the free movement of men, money, and commodities then had their scope in producing a fairly well balanced economic structure.

On the other hand, since the war, the free movement of capital had largely ceased, as also the free flow of goods and emigration; and these were now determined not so much by strictly economic pressures as by the enactments of legislatures. As a result, instead of equalization in standards of living between nations, there was a rapidly accelerating tendency towards differentiation. Just at the moment when, owing to the devastations caused by the great war, the need of capital was at its maximum, the difficulties in obtaining it, even at very high interest rates, was frequently quite appreciable.

France, Mr. Szarvasy pointed out, had not yet opened up its market for foreign loans; the United States, except spasmodically had not been a very willing lender in the international sense, and our own reserves in consequence were severely strained.

Moreover, there were today 10,000 miles of new customs barriers in Europe, and there had sprung up what he described as "administrative protectionism", all tending to impede the free exchange of goods and services. He could not see any very early revival of general economic activity.

Life Today

Life today has become a matter of pounds, shillings and suspense.

"Fortify for Fire Fighting"

5 GAL.. PUMP TYPE NON-FREEZING

FOAM TYPE

SODA ACID TYPE

THE FAMOUS PYRENE NON-FREEZING

Pyrene KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

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

Have you enough Life Insurance?

No matter how large or how small your estate, it will suffer heavy deductions before it reaches your wife or family. Doctors, nurses, hospitals, undertakers, lawyers, etc., not to mention succession duties, if the estate be considerable, will reduce the net amount payable to your heirs by anything from 10% to 25%.

Take your pencil and try a simple sum in arithmetic, using an actual case as an example:

	Typical Case	My Case
Total face value of all my life insurance policies.....	\$5,000	\$.....
Estimated value of my real estate, securities and other assets.....	\$2,000	\$.....
Total.....	\$7,000	\$.....
Less 15% as indicated above.....	\$1,050	\$.....
Total estate (net).....	\$5,950	\$.....
Invested in good securities at 5% this should yield my family an annual income of.....	\$297.50	\$.....

IS IT ENOUGH?

Fill in and mail the attached coupon:

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Please send me your pamphlet, "Is It Enough?", advertised

in..... (Name of Paper) ■

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

Date of Birth.....(Month)..... (Year).....

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

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

Winnipeg - Brandon - Dauphin

CO-OPERATE OR BUST!

On May 13, the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch at Ottawa report butter in carlots at Montreal quoted at 18½ to 18¾c per lb. This means only 15¾c at Brandon or Dauphin—and not more than 15c for "Table" cream. Considering stocks in Canada, Western creamery men thought these prices out of line—so they got together, planning to export some of our Western butter to the Old Country, aiming to stabilize butter and cream prices in the interests of producers.

Representatives of Western creameries met in Regina and worked out a plan for orderly export during our heavy production season. To make such a plan effective, all Western creameries must do their fair share in carrying it out.

Our Manitoba Co-op. Dairies (being fully aware of the effectiveness of working together) are wholeheartedly behind this plan. And the hope of dairymen is that all creameries, whether in cities or rural points, will back up this effort, looking to improving the condition of the producer.

This is an effort, not to fix prices, but to keep our market on a stable domestic basis.

"Table" Cream

In the three creameries of Manitoba Co-op. Dairies (at Dauphin, Brandon and Winnipeg), the night staffs are now in harness to take care of the cream shipments arriving in the late evening and during the night. Immediately the trains arrive, our trucks are on the job to pick up the cream. This is the usual summer service for the benefit of Co-op shippers.

The Department of Agriculture, Dairy Branch, has located a grader to take care of this cream at the Co-op Dairies plants, and it is graded at once.

Never before has it been so necessary to watch the quality of cream being shipped. Prices are low and No. 2 cream brings very poor returns to the shipper. Many of our shippers are using every means to produce "Table" cream. "Table" cream is the direct re-

sult of care and attention. This past winter has shown an increase in the percentage of this high grade. The possibilities of producing "Table" cream are seen in the winter months, when temperatures are low. When the weather warms up there is a gradual decrease in top grade shipments. Is this an indication that cream is not being cooled as quickly or sufficiently, nor being kept as cold, as is necessary?

Lost Grade—Lost Dollars!

Cream is purchased on grade by all creameries. It is then selected for churning according to grade. Each factory has its equipment for cooling it quickly and holding it at low temperature. This equipment is costly. Why go to the expense of installing such equipment? For one reason—to preserve the quality of the product after it has been received and paid for. Enormous loss would be incurred if no cooling facilities were used.

For instance: 3,000 pounds of "Table" butter-fat, bought at the top price, if not properly cooled, might easily drop to No. 2; this means a difference in value of 7c per pound—a loss to the creamery of \$210.00. Hence the necessity of care. Cooling milk and cream immediately the good old cow gives it, and keeping it cold, helps to get top grade and top prices!

"Good heavens! Who gave you that black eye?"

"A bridegroom for kissing the bride after the ceremony."

"But surely he didn't object to that ancient custom?"

"No—but it was two years after the ceremony."

She: You remind me of the wild sea waves.

He: "Oh, because I'm so reckless and unconquered?"

She: "No, because you are all wet and you make me sick."

Old Lady—"Where did those large rocks come from?"

Tired Guide—"The glaciers brought them down."

"But where are the glaciers?"

"They've gone back after more rocks."

CO-OP MARKETING PROGRESS

The Dairymen's League in New York City purchased two milk plants in March, with an aggregate business of 12,000 gallons of milk and 500 gallons of cream daily; another deal added 13 country plants in New York and Vermont states.

Idaho dairymen recently opened two co-operative creameries; one, the biggest in the state, representing an investment of \$250,000, the other \$70,000. Last year Idaho's 7 co-operative creameries made more butter than the 37 privately owned. In Nebraska, the Farmers' Equity Co-op, has added a third new creamery.

The Pure Milk Association during the last year marketed 37 million dollars worth of milk in Chicago.

Land O' Lakes Creameries one of the most successful Co-ops in the entire world, increased its volume of business during the last year from 129 million units to 134,800,000 units, measured in dozens of pounds. Due to the lower level of prices, the value fell from 51 to 47 million dollars.

The biggest grain merchandising organization in the U. S., the Farmers' National Grain Corporation last year handled 111,000,000 bushels of grain and made a profit \$666,000—roughly 100%. Half the profits were set aside in reserves and a 6% stock dividend declared; the remainder of the profits are to be distributed as a patronage dividend in the form of paid-up stocks.

The National Livestock Marketing Association handled 99,909 carloads of livestock in 1930. Eight new agencies were added; and a net worth of \$875,000 built up in 7 months.

The Pacific Co-op Poultry Producers, Portland, Oregon, had a most successful year in 1930. Members increased from 1,837 to 2,313 and hens from 780,000 to 962,000; eggs handled from 7,338,000 dozens to 8,895,000 dozens. In January this Co-op shipped 56 out of the 63 cars which left Oregon.

POOL DEMANDS AN EXPLANATION

(From page 11)

the prices quoted by country deliveries it is an easy matter to compute the average prices paid for non-Pool street wheat. In the case of Saskatchewan No. 3 Northern prices (the comparison used in Chart 10) the results show that in each of the four crop years 1924-25 to 1927-28 Pool street prices were substantially higher than non-Pool street prices. In 1928-29 Pool and non-Pool street prices were practically identical and in 1929-30 the method shows materially higher non-Pool than Pool prices. For most grades the comparison is more favorable to the Pool than in the case of No. 3 Northern.

In the case of the other half of the wheat marketed, represented by "consigned" or wheat marketed in carload lots a proper comparison of Pool and non-Pool prices is much more difficult to make, as we do not know when the non-Pool portion is sold; some of it is sold at the country point, some on track and on its way to the terminal, and much of it after it reaches the terminal. On the assumption that the consigned wheat is all sold, on the average, by the time it is delivered at the terminal markets, by weighting Winnipeg closing cash prices by weekly terminal receipts one can estimate the price paid for non-Pool consigned wheat. The results thus obtained and the comparable Pool prices indicate substantially the same differences as in the case of street wheat.

In other words, in four of the past six years the Pool paid substantially higher prices than the private Grain Trade, in one year, 1928-29, the case of No. 3 Northern, the Pool paid the same as the Grain Trade and in the case of many other grades paid more. In only one year of the six, 1929-30, in the middle of the world cataclysm, as a result of a wild orgy of speculation the non-Pool farmers who sold their wheat as delivered and did not speculate in futures got substantially more than the Pool farmers.

Old Lady (to Tommy): "Surely your mother could find pieces of material more like your trousers when she patches them."

Tommy: "That ain't a patch; that's me."



HOLLAND
Extra Prime
BINDER TWINE

EMBODYING AN ENTIRELY NEW TREATMENT AGAINST INSECT-CUTTING PROVED EFFECTIVE TEST

IMPORTANT!
Holland, while a comparatively small country, is nevertheless one of the world's largest buyers of Canadian grain and admits it free of duty. It is clearly in your interest to support this friendly market for your grain by co-operating to the extent of purchasing this highly satisfactory twine supplied from Holland.
See your nearest "HOLLAND" Dealer

EXCELS IN LENGTH STRENGTH and EVENNESS.

HAROLD THOMPSON
REGINA - SASK.
Sole Agents: Manitoba - Saskatchewan - Alberta

IT'S A GUARANTEE

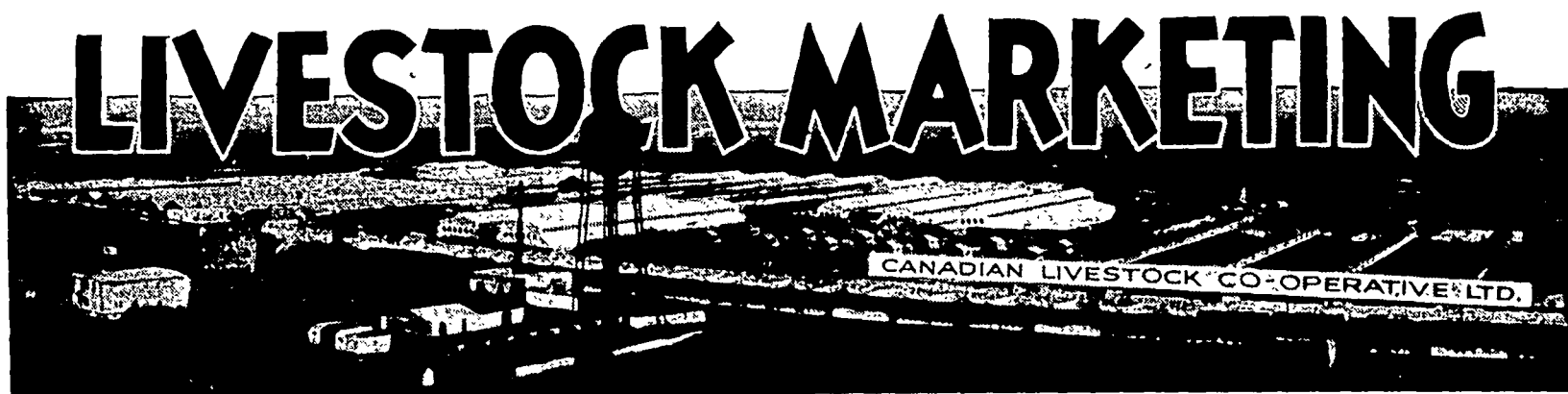


When you see this trade mark on any goods in any store, you can buy the article with complete confidence, for it is a guarantee of fine quality and long service. Your dollar buys every cent's worth of value.



20

SMP ENAMELED WARE



MAY SHIPMENTS HEAVIER

The receipts of livestock at the Union Stock Yards during May were 771 cars, compared with 516 cars in the same month, 1930.

Following is a comparative statement showing five high firms in May:

1st—	Can. Livestock Co-op. Ltd.	217 cars—28.1%
2nd—	104 " —13.5%
3rd—	93 " —12.
4th—	74 " — 9.6%
5th—	72 " — 9.3%

Once more we are obliged to report that cattle prices are at new low levels with very slight indication of improvement. Heavy steers are not in demand apart from a few export steers; the boat space is not sufficient to influence markets. Demand and prices in England are reasonably strong.

Hogs remain about steady and indication is that lighter hogs will sell about steady. Extra heavy and sows are in poor demand and hard to sell. British bacon markets are lower; Danish bacon selling at 12½ to 13c on June 1st, 1931.

The Year's Work

The end of our Sales Agency fiscal year was May 31st and it is gratifying to be able to report a balance sheet showing a credit balance. We feel that our producers would be interested in some figures showing volume of business handled.

To May 31st, 1928 five months				
Cars	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Value
44	6,433	23,598	159	\$725,029.34
To May 31st, 1929 twelve months				
2,486	46,263	78,458	14,348	4,386,736.68
To May 31st, 1930 twelve months				
2,892	55,016	93,874	23,997	5,131,675.21
To May 31st, 1931 twelve months				
2,529	45,299	86,558	26,208	3,299,027.62

The following is a comparative statement showing total receipts on the St. Boniface market from June 1st, 1930 to May 31st, 1931, also showing volume handled by your organization and the percentages:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Total receipts at the Union Stkyds. from June 1st, 1930, to May 31st, 1931 from Manitoba points.	101,973	135,150	44,422
Total handling by Canadian Co-op. from June 1st, 1930 to May 31st, 1931 from Manitoba points.	24,996	44,454	18,214
Percentages	24.5	32.8	41.

Total receipts at the Union Stkyds., June 1st, 1930 to May 31st, 1931 from Saskatchewan points.

105,209	184,971	21,521
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Total handling by Canadian Co-op. during June 1st, 1930 to May 31st, 1931 from Saskatchewan points.

19,670	41,442	5,097	
Percentages	18.6	22.4	23.6

Vitally Important

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., and others interested in the Co-operative marketing of livestock, was held in the City Hall, Brandon, on Saturday, June 6th, with some 140 present. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss future activities of the organization, in particular the exporting of live cattle and livestock products to Great Britain, from the Co-operative Livestock Marketing organizations in Canada to the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

This meeting was remarkable, first, in numbers, taking into consideration that all parts of the Province was represented, each one attending at a personal sacrifice. Second—the discussion being truly co-operative, resulting in the following resolutions being passed:

"That this meeting go on record as being in favor of entering into a national undertaking to establish a permanent plan for export marketing of livestock and livestock products.

"That whereas the recommendation of one per cent additional deduction is not by any means sufficient to finance an undertaking of a processing plant and

Whereas a deduction of one per cent would hardly be considered as sufficient security for a loan and

Whereas a permanent financial plan is essential. Therefore be it resolved to further advance the movement on the following basis:

(1) To sell shares of ten dollar value each, the shares to be paid by deduction or otherwise within two years.

(2) The shares not to draw any interest until they are fully paid and the processing plant has been operating for a year."

Arrangements for carrying out this course will be launched in due time. The decision to go into processing is a definite step in the linking up of producer with consumer.

REDUCED PRICES FOR PRAIRIE FARMERS



**Imperial Royalite Coal Oil Price
Cut 5c per Gallon**



**15% Reduction in Price of
Marvelube Tractor Oils**

To help Prairie farmers lower their operating costs and meet the difficulties imposed by existing conditions Imperial Oil Limited announces, effective June 10th, a reduction of 5c per gallon in the price of Royalite Coal Oil and of 15% on the price of Marvelube Tractor Oils.

There has been no change in the high quality of these products which are now selling at the lowest prices in history.

These reductions apply only in the Prairie Provinces and will be effective until after threshing and as long thereafter as conditions in the petroleum industry will permit.

Royalite Coal Oil is a superfine water-white product specially suited for farm

power operation. It is greatly superior to distillates, crude naphtha and fuel oil because it is trouble-proof, gives greater power and is free from sulphur and other injurious materials that run up expensive repair charges. Yet now it sells at practically the same price!

Imperial Marvelube Tractor Oils have always represented the greatest value in tractor lubrication because of high quality and reasonable prices.

The new prices make them more than ever the best buy in tractor oils.

Now for sale at all Imperial Oil branches. See the nearest Imperial Oil agent or dealer today and arrange for a supply of these products at the new low prices.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
EVERYWHERE IN CANADA



The Sign of Quality

Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

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

THE FAMILY GATHERS

After all, co-operators are one big family. Wherever folks meet to work out methods of applying co-operative principles to their problems, familiar faces are seen. And there were many tried and true co-operators at the meeting called by your Co-op Wholesale at Brandon on Friday, June 5.

When the President, W. F. Poppo, opened the meeting there were some 75 present, managers and directors representing 20 of the active locals in the Co-op Wholesale. Messrs. MacIntosh of Hamiota; Fogal of Brandon; Bland of Edwards; Sigvaldson of Glenboro; Thomas of Hartney; Ross of Minnedosa; Campbell of Minto; York of Moline; Coulter of Neepawa—told the problems that faced their respective co-ops; so did Messrs. Fulton of Solgirth; Russell of Thornhill; Morton of Virden; Hicks of Croll; Watson of Wawanessa; MacMillan of Cartwright—and many more.

Building up Volume

Some reported that sales of gas had fallen off, because farmers are not using tractors in their neighborhoods; but many locals are handling a greater variety of goods than before, and so are building the total volume of their business. Whatever accounts were outstanding from last year's business, have, pretty well, been cleaned up. The locals operating on a cash basis were in particularly good shape. The opinion was definite that locals must work toward a cash basis—must sell their goods for the full current retail price, and collect the full amount in cash.

Handling Oil and—

A comparative statement of the operations of 21 co-op locals selling gas and oil, submitted by J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Co-operative Marketing Board, showed that these 21 locals in 1930 had a turnover of \$578,000.00—and on this had earned members a net return of \$34,000.00.

In these locals some 2,100 co-operators have built up assets totaling \$178,000.

Remembering that folks have similar developments underway in Saskatchewan and Alberta, it is safe to assume that in due time a great share of the business of distributing goods to consumers will be through co-operatives, which will return profits to the consumers themselves.

The all-day discussion analyzed the entire work of the Co-op Wholesale and led to a unanimous resolution that the Board should investigate the feasibility of setting up a warehouse in Brandon. Such a warehouse, it is probable, will be opened in due course—and will speed up service to locals on flour, salt, sugar, wire, twine, and sheet metal products (culverts, tanks, troughs, etc.).

MORE RESULTS

Get goods (good goods) to consumers at lowest actual cost—that's the aim of consumers' co-operation. In neighborhoods where consumers have organized in Co-op locals, they have had the satisfaction of having profits returned to them as patronage dividends (thus reducing the actual cost of goods purchased) and, in many cases, they have seen the price of various commodities materially reduced—to the benefit of all consumers in the locality, co-operators and non-co-operators alike. This has been true, particularly in gas and oil. Sometimes, however, such price cuts have turned out to be strategic moves on the part of interests not too friendly to co-operators. Thus we have learned to scan such moves rather closely.

Now comes the announcement of "Reduction in the price of 5 cents per gallon on tractor kerosene."

Good enough! Aiming at lower costs to farmers we can only be gratified at this price cut. Also, in justice to our Co-op locals which make up the Co-op Wholesale, we must claim at least a measure of credit for these re-

sults. Benefitting from this cut, members of locals will get their dividend immediately, instead of waiting for it at the end of the year. But the essential thing to keep in view is: without being organized, it is probable that these results would never have developed—at any time.

Of course the price cut is in the **tank-wagon** price only—not in the **tank-car** price. Thus—consumers get the cut only when they buy kerosene as individuals from the company controlling supply. When consumers want to buy a tank-car as a group through their Co-op, they don't get the price cut.

Yearning to Help Us?

Is the motive behind all this a yearning on the part of interests who control supply to help consumers? Well that is for the consumers to figure out for themselves. The announcement says "This reduction is possible because of recent recessions in the price of crude oil upon which the cost of all petroleum products is predicated." That makes one wonder why the cut doesn't apply to all petroleum products, including gasoline. But considering that the drop in the price of crude oil is only a fraction of the reduction in kerosene, one wonders if the latter really arises from some other cause.

Distillate Better?

Can the cut in kerosene prices come from the fact that kerosene is not being used as much as the company anticipated—and a surplus has accumulated at their refineries? Can that be the reason? If so, is it that tractor farmers are finding that some other fuel gives them better service than kerosene?

Indications are that the use of distillate is on the increase. Many members of our locals have had good satisfaction from using this fuel. In fact, at a meeting recently where a new local was being organized, the men who had been using distillate said, flatly, that they would rather use distillate than kerosene at the same price.

BALKAN STATES SET A CO-OPERATIVE EXAMPLE

(From the London Times)

Among the efforts which have been made internationally to cope with the great economic crisis the action of the so-called agrarian states has been one of the most coherent pieces of co-operation outside the work of the League of Nations. It was no small matter for the delegates of eight countries, some of which had been constantly at loggerheads over political questions, not only to meet at a series of conferences, but to reach unanimity.

The example of Russia has exercised a profound influence in the agricultural states of Eastern and Central Europe, several of which are her immediate neighbors. That is not to suggest that these countries are moving towards Communism, but they are actually conscious of the challenge which the Soviet Five-Year Plan makes to the capitalist countries, and of the lesson which it teaches.

One of the first resolutions passed at the Warsaw Conference last year pointed out that each

country ought to possess an institution to take charge of the export of grain, a credit organization, capable of financing the crop, and warehouses and elevators large enough to hold it. The Balkan countries, which this article has particularly in view, were badly off in this respect, but during the last year they have made considerable strides. Yugoslavia was the first country to provide itself with a privileged society for the export of agricultural produce. Bulgaria has recently followed suit, and Rumania is preparing to do the same. All three countries are trying to complete their elevator and warehouse equipment, and they have appealed to the leading countries for help in the matter of credit. It can be foreseen that these privileged institutions will before long have a practical monopoly of the export trade of cereals.

This co-ordination of efforts by the members of the agrarian group is more important than it seems. It represents a movement for the organization of the united productive efforts of each country, without it is hoped, the disadvantage of state industry and trading. It is an essential condition of any international economic union, and it must be admitted that it is towards economic co-operation, if not union, that Continental Europe is drifting.

WHAT'S WRONG?

I used to feel sorry for Timothy
Bird

'Cos he never went to school.
He cannot read or write a word,
Yet Tim is nobody's fool.

He has an account at the bank
right now,
But he can't sign his name to a
check.

Well, I've been to school and to
College too—
Yet neither can I, by heck.

They grow the orange without
the pip
And make the bricks without
straw.

The gum tree's not essential
To make rubber any more.
In making silk, the silk-worm
Don't cut much ice, you know.
But—to raise the wheat and make
the bread

We really knead the dough.

—F. Twilley, Swan River.

The Farmer's Wife



ON most farms the money from the poultry, the dairy or the garden belongs to the farmer's wife, but unless she has a bank account the money soon goes.

Every farmer's wife should have a bank account; there are so many things to save for—things for the home—a holiday trip—or the proverbial rainy day.

A few hundred dollars in the bank will give you a wonderful feeling of security and independence.

YOU WILL LIKE BANKING
AT THE ROYAL

The Royal Bank of Canada

The PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION BRANDON

JUNE 29th to JULY 3rd
5 BIG DAYS

Entertainment for all
6 Grandstand attractions

FIREWORKS

MONDAY and FRIDAY

4 Days Harness Races

FIESTA OF 1931

each evening

JOHNNY J. JONES SHOWS
Thrillers Program

FRIDAY AFTERNOON
Livestock, Poultry, Dairy
and Home Manufacturers

"Co-operate or Bust"

In the June issue of *The Country Gentleman* there is a most interesting article entitled "Co-operate or Bust". It is the story of the experience of the California grape producers and their 1930 crop. As one reads this article he cannot but be impressed by the similarity between the disappointments of the grape producers of California and the wheat producers of Western Canada. In a general sort of way, the word "wheat" could be substituted throughout for the word "grapes" to give an approximate picture of conditions as we have had them during the past year. The problem of the California grape growers was one of surplus production, that is, surplus over and above the purchasing power of the consuming market. The writer of the article ascribes the low price of grapes to two main factors, first, the stock market crash with its consequent crippling of purchasing power, and secondly, serious under-estimating of the probable grape yield. In addition he refers to the prospect of the increase of grape production in other countries, especially in Soviet Russia. He tells the story of how the Federal Farm Board instituted a relief plan for these California grape people; a plan which the writer, well known as an economist and as a student of marketing problems, supported. The plan was based primarily upon co-operative centralized marketing. Briefly, it organized the producers to withhold large quantities of raisin grapes from the market in the anticipation that an enhanced selling price for the balance would easily provide for an assessment which would take care of the acreage which produced unmarketed grapes. Practically ninety per cent. of all the commercial grape production of California was signed up in this great co-operative effort to ease the situation. But the expectations of these co-operators were not fulfilled. "This was not the fault of the plan or of the Grape Control Board.

The Board followed the accepted theory, to which the writer

subscribed. But the theory did not hold. . . . Now, to look forward. In the minds of growers, the Grape Control Board has lost prestige. The spirit of co-operation has become disorganized, discipline within the several organizations reduced, their continued participation in the Plan imperilled."

Western Canadians will understand and appreciate the picture thus drawn. It is our wheat story repeated, in many respects. But, it is to the concluding words of this article that I want to draw particular attention. This well-known economist, well-known to the people of Winnipeg as he is to the people of California, after careful and serious study of the whole situation, says: "Control by shippers is the only corrective; but this is not to be secured without effective co-operative action. . . . Co-operation includes co-ordination of efforts of bankers with those of growers. . . . Along the line of competition lies no solution. . . . In co-operation lies the only hope. Immediate and effective revival of co-operation is difficult in the light of the disappointment experienced last season. It has been the misfortune of growers of grapes to learn, like the growers of wheat and cotton, that the trough of a business cycle is a most unpropitious time to reorganize the marketing of an agricultural product. But whatever the hardships, the fact remains that only through co-operative organization will it be possible for the grape growers of California to revive their industry."

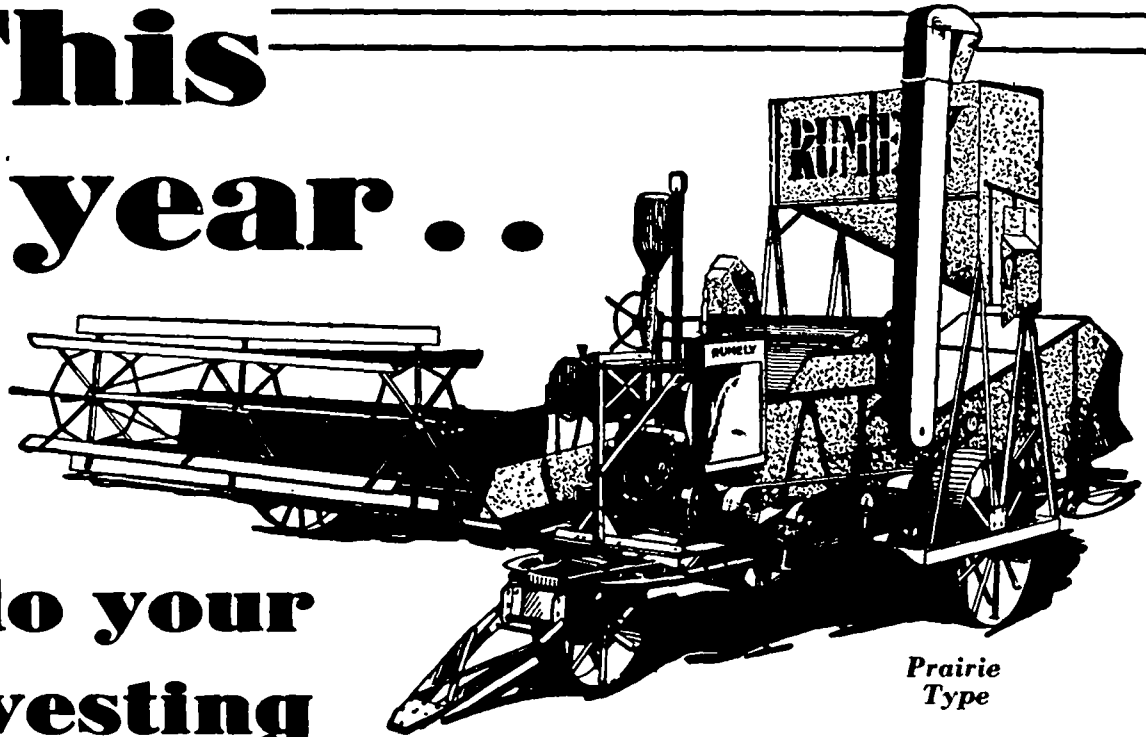
These are stirring words; words to stimulate a rally among any flagging spirits whose faith in co-operation is inclined to wane. These words constitute the studied opinion of Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, economist of the Food Research Institute and one of the star witnesses before the Stamp Inquiry Commission several weeks ago. There is something significant about this message from Dr. Alonzo Taylor. The significance lies in the fact that this man, who is far removed

from any possibility of being labelled as an opportunist of the co-operative movement, has brought out exactly the same advice as that which our farmers are receiving from their own wheat pool leaders. Dr. Taylor says: "Co-operate or Bust". He says: "along the line of competition lies no solution" of our present difficulties. After recounting the difficulties of re-organizing along co-operative lines at the present time, he says "whatever the hardships the fact remains that only through co-operative organization will it be possible," to get back to a satisfactory and sound basis of agricultural progress. If these words had come from Mr. A. J. McPhail, Mr. H. W. Wood, or from Mr. C. H. Burnell, non-co-operators might find some justification for saying that these men are so deeply committed to the co-operative movement that they cannot do other than advise the farmers thus. But when the advice comes from the economic expert who appeared before the Stamp Inquiry Commission as a star witness for the grain trade point of view, no such objections are valid, and one is forced to the conclusion that there must be something in this gospel.

The more one reads, and the more one hears the words of the keenest economic students of the day, the more one must be convinced that the tendency of the whole commercial structure is toward co-operative effort. The open competition school of thought has no friends nowadays other than the dwindling group of die-hards who think that laissez-faire is still supreme and that Adam Smith is its prophet. It is only the un-informed who still believe that the co-operative aims of the wheat pools is a small cry in the wilderness. The co-operative cry of the wheat pools is but a part of a great world-wide demand for rationalized co-operative effort; a demand which is being forwarded by the leaders of industry and commerce in every country; a demand which comes from those who guide the destinies of manufacturing, banking, shipping, mining, and distribution activities everywhere. When the farmers of Western Canada place their faith in co-operative organization they are simply taking their part in this great world-

(Turn to page 26)

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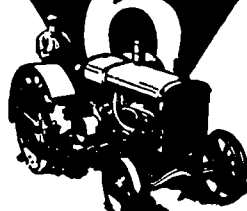
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RUMELY COMBINES

"CO-OPERATE OR BUST"

(From page 24)

wide movement which says that the day of unrestrained individual exploitation is done and that from now henceforth men must work together, side by side, to accomplish their tasks and achieve their end.

To those who are becoming faint-hearted in their support of the co-operative marketing movement there is little to turn to. The alternative is open competition; but those who are inclined to espouse the cause of open competition will find but small consolation in the views and opinions of the world's leaders of industry and commerce and economics. The day of cut-throat competition is fast disappearing, not only in agricultural marketing but in all the activities of men. There was a day when the popular gospel of "let things be, to work out their own destinies" was on every tongue. But that day has now passed into the pages of history books, and the remaining laissez-faire doctrinaires form but a small and unimportant group of reactionaries who stubbornly refuse to acknowledge the advances which have been made.

The principle of co-operative self-help is now a universally supported one. And the viewpoint of its adherents has been aptly stated by Dr. Alonzo Taylor when he says "Co-operate or Bust" and "whatever the hardships, the fact remains that only through co-operative organization will it be possible" to pull ourselves out of the rut and get back to a basis of sound progress.—W.B.H.

CO-OPERATION SOLVES UNEMPLOYMENT

"Last year the co-operative movement returned £23,000,000 in dividends to members, increasing to this extent their consuming power. . . . It thus becomes quite evident that, by increasing the consuming power of its members, the co-operative movement makes a rich contribution to the solution of the problem of unemployment."

—J. A. Hobson,—Scottish Co-operation.

Poiceman—"Miss, you were doing 60 miles an hour!"

She—"Oh, isn't that splendid! I only learned to drive yesterday."

ELEVATORS INQUIRY

(From page 9)

movement, he said, was to build up a grain marketing and grain handling organization which the farmers could call their own and which would be under their control. The farmers themselves had furnished the money to build the elevators and they had organized themselves on a democratic plan into local organizations which controlled the local elevator. The Pool conception of the function of an elevator was different to that which had hitherto prevailed. Elevators in Western Canada had come into existence as private enterprises, the object of which was to make a profit for those who invested their money in them. The Pool idea of the elevator was that of a farm utility. It was part of the machinery of the farm, but because of its nature it could be made a co-operative piece of machinery and thus serve an organized community. The Pool elevator, therefore, was in essence not a profit-making institution, but a service-giving institution. Mr. Murray also contended that because of the development of mixed farming in Manitoba there was a greater necessity today than had ever existed for the retaining of screenings as feed and this necessity was shown in the fact that about 40% of Pool grain was cleaned, and an enormous quantity of screenings returned to the farm.

Dealing with the question of overages Mr. Murray showed that over the period of their existence, namely, five years, the average of the 155 elevators was about .97% of the total handle. Mr. Murray also emphasized the importance of the figures given by Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Mahoney showing that even the elevators that had been picked out by Mr. Murray as the "bad examples" had paid all their operating expenses, 7% interest, 5% depreciation, and had in fact made 9½% interest on the investment. He also showed that the charges of excessive costs of operation were false and had been arrived at by Mr. J. R. Murray omitting to take into account the revenues of the elevators concerned.

A Militant Movement

Dealing with Mr. Thorson's argument that the elevators had been built as the result of propaganda and persuasion, Mr. Mur-

ray stated that the co-operative movement was a militant, aggressive movement for the furtherance of a social ideal. It had begun in a small way about 85 years ago and had developed until today it practically covered the world and was organized sixty million strong and its business exceeded twenty billion dollars a year. This great business enterprise was not a spontaneous growth but was the result of the earnest efforts of men and women to spread the co-operative ideal and to encourage co-operative business enterprise. The Western Wheat Pools were a part of that great movement. The standard by which Manitoba Pool Elevators would have to be judged was the co-operative standard, the standard of service at cost, and he maintained that Mr. J. R. Murray had failed positively according to that standard to prove his charges against Pool Elevators.

Following Mr. Murray, Mr. Travers Sweatman dealt with some of the points raised by Mr. Thorson and Mr. Thorson replied on behalf of J. R. Murray. In concluding the public sittings of the Commission, Commissioner Williams stated that he expected to have his report ready for the Lieutenant-Governor sometime the following week. He expressed his gratitude to the counsel for the help they had given him and adjourned the Commission sine die.

THE WUFUS BIRDS

And we have with us also those who want to return to the good old times. They are of the order of the Wufus Birds. As you know, these interesting birds fly backward to keep the wind out of their eyes and they are not interested in where they are going, but only in where they have been.

—Walter S. Gifford, president American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

QUITE CLEAR

Park orator:—"Having said all I'm going to say, I will return to what I was com' to when I was interrupted, and repeat what I was prevented from saying."

It was predicted that Chalchas the Greek would die of laughter on a certain day. When that day arrived he laughed at the idea . . . and died laughing.

TOGETHER-NESS

(From page 5)

sports with horses, and the like. And the schools are religious, because the young citizens are taught good manners and good thinking.

* * *

The things I have here set down concerning the Island are taken from a famous book by an Englishman, Sir Thomas More. The name of the book (written first in Latin, and published in 1516) is *Utopia*, which means Nowhere. More, in his fancy-writing, says he got news of the Island from a sun-burnt traveller, Raphael Hythloday, whom he met in Antwerp; and Raphael, he says, had lived in Utopia five years. But, of course, all the geography and tale of Utopia came out of More's own head. More (born 1480, died, 1535) was Chancellor, or chief secretary, to King Henry VIII. of England. He sorrowed over the sufferings of the poor; and he hated to see rich classes with gold and pleasure while the poor classes rotted in hunger and sickness. He wanted all to live in a Commonwealth and Co-operation; and he pictured such a society in his Utopia. Wise men who dream of Utopia help to stir our hearts and minds towards building up the Together-ness of Health and Beauty. But when King Henry declared he could be head of Religion and Church as well as head of the State (army, navy, industry, laws), More said "No". For this "No" he was led to death at the Tower of London. Kneeling at the block, he bent his head. With a blow of an axe, the King's executioner cut off the head of the great and generous writer of the book of Utopia. But, a hundred years later, England called itself a "Commonwealth." And, in days yet to come, the whole round earth will truly become a Commonwealth and Common-health.

When with our eyes we are able to see a downright plethora of Nature's gifts, organized labour does not for one moment credit the statement that some people must be poor and others rich.—George Lansbury, M.P.

"Is he financially embarrassed?"

"He's in debt, I believe; but it would take more than that to embarrass him!"

LONDON WHEAT CONFERENCE

(From page 4)

supervision of the committee of the conference, a clearing house of information to serve wheat exporting countries. For this purpose the committee shall be empowered to secure from states represented on the committee full information as to unloadings and stocks of wheat at all importing points, the areas sown to wheat, and crop prospects, thereby assisting the orderly distribution of wheat in world markets. This information should be, as far as possible, in the form prescribed and at times fixed by the committee.

(b) To explore carefully all possible avenues for greater utilization of this important cereal.

"The conference, convinced that existence of this standing committee will develop contacts

already established here between wheat exporting countries, proposes that the committee may prepare and recommend a draft agenda for a further meeting of the conference at which countries here represented may enter upon consideration of subjects as may then be deemed appropriate."

In a press interview Mr. Ferguson expressed himself as pleased with what had been accomplished by the conference. It had established the principle of international co-operation among the wheat growing and food producing countries of the world and had opened the way to a greater co-operation in the whole business of wheat marketing.

Lady: "Can you give me a room and bath?"

Clerk: "I can give you a room, madam, but you will have to take your own bath."

HOW TO WIN Extra Prize Money

In Home Cooking Sections At Exhibitions and Fairs!

In 1930 users of Robin Hood
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and a total of 225 prizes in 40 varieties of Home Baking in Open Contests for all kinds of home baked goods from any kind of flour at Western Exhibitions. These skilful and experienced bakers stress the importance of selecting the choicest ingredients and advocate the use of

Robin Hood FLOUR

Note! Watch the Prize Lists for Provincial Exhibitions, Class "B" and Country Fairs for Special Robin Hood Offers.



FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange Through This Page

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous

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

ENGLISH COLLIES—ENERGETIC MALES, \$2.00; females, \$1.00. Gordon Anderson, Lenore. 6-1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: YEARLING registered Ayrshire Bull. Harold Morran, Grandview, Manitoba. 6-1.

FOR SALE—CASE STEAM ENGINE 110. Hugh Coxworth, Dand, Man. 6-1.

SELLING—FOR REPAIRS — STANLEY Jones Thresher, 1920 model, will ship any part cheap. George Thompson, Holland, Manitoba. 6-1.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCK COCK- ereils of high production strain, hatched from Government approved stock, 6 and 8 weeks old, 75c. and \$1.00 during June. Mary Thorn, Ryerson, Sask.

25 SECOND HAND TRACTOR FOR SALE, including Fordson and John Deere and Rumeley. H. M. Jones, Roland, Man 6-1.

YORKSHIRE PIGS FROM 2ND PRIZE Sow. Brandon Winter Fair, \$10.00 each with papers, eight weeks beauties. Two Short-horn Bulls, roans. Wm. Davey, Oak Lake, Man

TWO ROAN PURE BRED SHORTHORN Bulls, one year old Price \$50.00 and \$60.00 each. R. P. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 6-1

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Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale.
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CO-OPERATION IN QUEBEC

Hon. Adelard Godbout, Minister of Agriculture, Quebec, in Montreal Gazette—

The more agriculture develops in a country, the more necessary it is to organize the farmers in buying and selling co-operatives. This question of co-operation has for some years past vitally interested the Department of Agriculture, which had the legislature adopt a law for co-operatives; and this law, amended from year to year, adapts itself perfectly to our present needs. It was necessary at the commencement to put the co-operatives under the wing of the government, but when co-operation became well understood, when the associations multiplied and were strong enough to carry on for themselves, the government wisely preferred to give them full latitude, and that was done at the first session of 1930. Substantial amendments were then made to the original law. Local co-operatives may establish themselves wherever a group of at least 25 farmers are ready to create one. These local co-operatives now number 110, covering the greatest part of the province, and grouping together more than 100,000 farmers. Among these co-operatives will be found some

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.

which have a special object, whether it be the growing of potatoes, or tobacco, the raising of fowls, or the production of maple sugar. The co-operatives offer to their members the inestimable advantage of having their products classified and sold in a more effective and regular manner, and at better prices, and, on the other hand, they facilitate for their members the purchase at more moderate prices of those things necessary to their vocation, such as seed grains, chemical fertilizers, and agricultural machinery. These local co-operatives, whether of a general or special nature, are affiliated with a central organization, La Co-operative Fédérée, which latter organization has its headquarters in Montreal, and it is there that the multiple products that the local co-operatives send in will be warehoused.

DOWN ON "THE ISLAND"

"All we're doin' here" said a producer down on "the Island" (yes, Prince Edward Island) is 'working together in a simple sort of way, as a group of neighbors should, in order to get our stuff to market." And working together, they have built up Co-ops. which each year make three million dollars worth of eggs, export two million dollars worth of potatoes and dispose of perhaps another million dollars worth of livestock.

"What profession does he follow?"

"The medical."

"So he is a doctor, eh?"

"No, an undertaker."

Pool Ripples



Two beautiful young girl friends met at the station and embraced with one of those tangible demonstrations of affection known as kissing.

"Ah," moaned a young fireman, that's one thing I'm absolutely opposed to."

"What's that?" asked the engineer.

"Women doing men's work," was the angry reply.

A red-haired boy applied for a job in a butcher shop. "How much will you give me?"

"Three dollars a week; but what can you do to make yourself useful around a butcher shop?"

"Anything."

"Well, be specific. Can you dress a chicken?"

"Not on \$3 a week," said the boy.

The prison visitor was going around the cells and was asking rather fatuous questions. "Was it your love of drink that brought you here?" she asked a prisoner. "Lor' no, Miss, he replied, "you can't get nothin' here."

"Nurse," said the patient, "I'm in love with you; I don't want to get better."

"Don't worry—you won't," she said cheerfully. "The doctor's in love with me too, and he saw you kiss me this morning."

"The horse you sold me last week is a fine animal, but I can't get him to hold his head up."

"That's because of his pride. He'll hold it up as soon as he's paid for."

Employer: "Surely, Miss Wilkins, you know the King's English?"

Fair typist: "Of course! Why? I've never thought of him as anything else!"

Angus: "What would you do with \$100 if I were to give it to you?"

Sandy: "The first thing I would do would be to count it."

When Peggy returned from her first day at school she was asked how she enjoyed it.

"I liked it all right," said Peggy, "but I didn't get any present."

"What made you think you would get a present, dear?"

"Teacher said, 'Sit there for the present'; and I sat there all morning and never got one."

"You'll find Mr. Green a man of few words," said the old employee.

"Gee! I'm in luck!" said the new stenographer. "I don't know very many either."

ALWAYS FOR PEACE

(Copy of extract from a letter from William Cooper to Commissioner Hill, dated August 27th, 1867.)

"You wrote to me some months ago about the co-operators using their influence to prevent a war between France and Prussia which I thought could be done with some effect at the International Co-operative Congress at Paris, and knowing that Mr. Holyoake was going there by request from the Parisian co-operators I wrote to him on the subject and suggested that a declaration by the Congress in favour of peace between the peoples of different countries might have an influence in the right direction. I said that irresponsible rulers sometimes

commit nations to war for objects which were of no interest to the working classes, and with the apparent purpose of drawing their attention from their own more important affairs; instancing how the Tories in England wished to embroil this country in war with the Free States of America in order to divert the people from pressing for representative reform. The Emperor's government, as you know, has forbade the assembly of the Congress in Paris, but I have seen it announced that they are to meet in Belgium, if I remember rightly, and I should like to see that they have passed a protest against the people being wasted to such a caprice of irresponsible rulers."

—From The Co-operative Educator.

Ambassador of Canadian Commerce



AMONG the many Canadian institutions doing business beyond the boundaries of the Dominion is The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Travellers encircling the globe see offices of the Company in the United States, Great Britain, Egypt and South Africa; in India, China and Japan—in the Philippine Islands—in South and Central America—in the West Indies. In many of these countries The Manufacturers Life has been the pioneer of Canadian commerce, inculcating Canadian standards of thrift and protection, building respect for Canadian business.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

The Australian Wheat Grower

Among some people in Canada there appears to be a feeling that the prairie farmer is making a lot of unjustifiable outcry about the wheat situation and that he is seeking paternalistic help from the government when it is really not necessary. However, the attitude of the western Canadian farmer is much similar to that adopted by wheat growers elsewhere. We have just received a long letter from Australia which discusses the situation in which the farmers of that dominion find themselves, and I am going to read some of the most interesting sections to you. Among other things, our correspondent from Sydney, Australia, says: (sterling quotations translated into cents in each instance.)

" . . . Here, in Australia, the wheat industry is passing through a severe crisis, which, of course, is linked up with the general economic position both here and overseas."

" . . . During the growing season there was a move to introduce a State (N.S.W.) Compulsory Wheat Pool under the marketing of Primary Products Act. The Act provides, firstly, that two-thirds of the growers on the Roll shall vote, and also that there shall be a two-thirds majority of the votes recorded. In a ballot for the previous year, the affirmative votes for 60%, and the negative 40%. This season 86% voted, 62.8% were in favor, and 37.2% were against."

" . . . The latest in regard to the Marketing of Primary Products Act (State) is that same has been amended, and whereas two-thirds of those on the Pool still have to vote, a simple majority will carry the Pool. In view of this, therefore, we feel that if this question is submitted again to the growers before the next delivery season, that, without any shadow of a doubt, there will be a State Government Compulsory Wheat Pool. In this respect we might also mention that, with a view to assisting growers, the State Government here recently passed legislation, termed the Flour Acquisition Bill, which provides for the compulsory acquisition by the Government of all flour. Automatically prices will now be

fixed under terms of the Bill, and, speaking broadly, it would appear that an increase of about 3 Pounds (\$14.50) per ton will be made in the price of flour, the benefits of which are to be returned, in some form, to the producer, or such funds will be used to assist the wheat grower."

"The State Compulsory Pool being defeated, and matters looking so black for the wheat grower, the Federal Parliament then came into the picture. A Pool providing for a 4/-d. (96c) per bushel guarantee advance to the grower on delivery of wheat at country stations, was submitted and passed by the Lower House, but this Bill was rejected by the Senate, and, in consequence, did not become law."

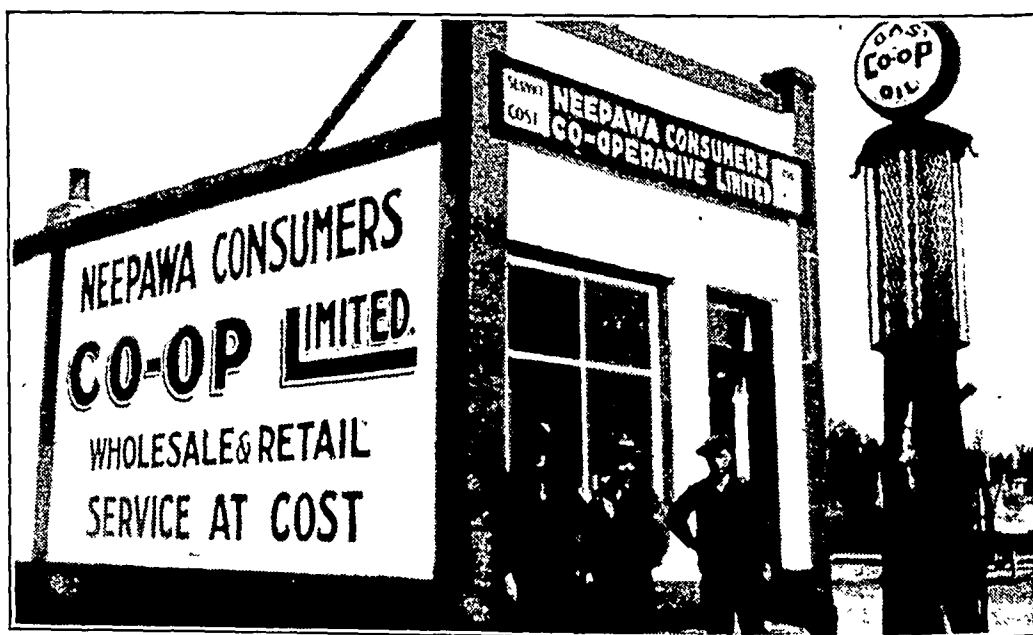
" . . . At the time the 4/-d (96c) per bushel guarantee Bill was before Parliament, the Commonwealth Bank, which arranges finance for the Pools, made an

(72c) per bushel f.o.b. which would give an advance to growers of say 2/-d. (48c) to 2/3d. (54c) per bushel at country stations. Such Bill was passed in a great hurry, but unfortunately, for the wheat grower, the Commonwealth Bank refused definitely to finance same."

"The latest move of assisting the grower, per medium of Federal authorities, is in the form of a Bounty Bill which provides for a payment of 6d. (12c) per bushel on all wheat exported."

"The writer is not very closely in touch with this particular legislation, but it would appear that, allowing for wheat utilized for home consumption, the suggested method of payment would work out on the basis of about 4/-d. (9c) per bushel. Such Bill, however, has not yet been passed by Parliament, and more than likely the finance of this also, in view of the critical financial conditions at present prevailing in the Commonwealth, will cause some anxiety before same is brought into force."

"I feel sure that you will ap-



offer of financing a Pool on the basis of 2/-6d. (60c) per bushel f.o.b. shipping port, but this offer was not accepted by Parliament, and the Bank subsequently reduced the offer to 2/-d. (48c) per bushel f.o.b."

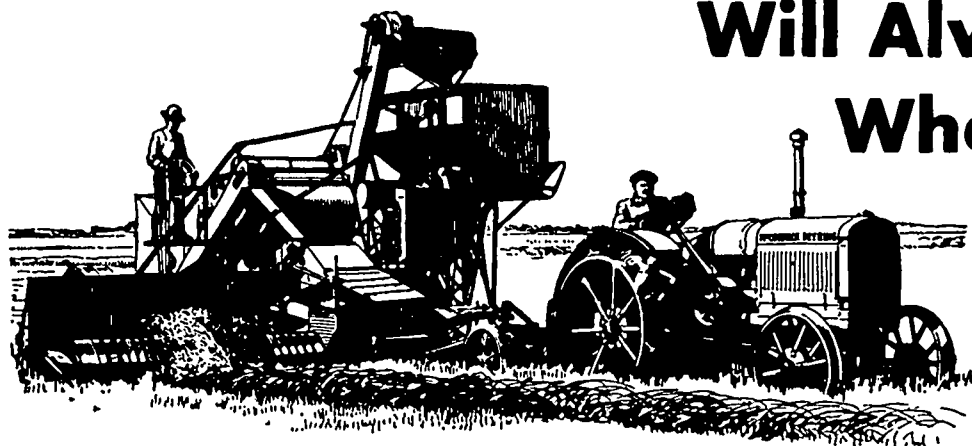
"With the defeat of the 4/-d. (96c) Guarantee Bill, and, in view of the steadily declining prices, the position of all wheat growers in the Commonwealth became very serious indeed, so much so that further legislation, in the form of a Wheat Advance Act, was introduced in the Federal Parliament. This provided for finance on the basis of 3/-d.

preciate the fact, that, during the whole of this period, the grower was becoming more alarmed, and his financial position was daily becoming worse in view of the declining prices, and the apparent inability of either State or Federal Government to do anything in a tangible form, so far as monetary assistance, or the fixation of prices is concerned."

From these few hints concerning the Australian situation, it appears that the farmers of Western Canada are neither asking too much, nor receiving too much, from their governments.

—From Pool Broadcast

International Harvester Service Will Always Be Ready When You Need It



The McCormick-Deering line includes harvester-threshers in two sizes, windrow-harvesters, and pick-up attachment. Catalogs and complete specifications will be sent on request.

THE advantages of the combine method of harvesting are so definitely established that practically every grain grower knows that he will be real money ahead when he puts a good combine to work in his fields. In order to earn fair profits at present market prices, grain production costs must be greatly reduced. You probably are in the position right now of having to decide which make of machine will effect the greatest savings and serve you best over a long period of years.

While you are weighing one feature against another and one price against another, keep this vital fact foremost in your mind: the machine you buy this season will have to carry with it *absolute assurance of good, quick, convenient service through every year of its life if you are to get full value from your investment.*

Time flies during the harvest season. Nature waits for no man. An idle crew costs money every minute it's idle. The lack of a small \$1 repair part can easily cost you \$10 or \$100 in lost labor or shattered grain. When you need service on a combine or swather you need it quick. International Harvester knows this out of 100 years of experience with grain machines, and devotes its every energy to maintaining that kind of service to back up every combine or swather bearing the McCormick-Deering name.

As a direct result, International Harvester service is better today even than it was last year or 10 years ago; our resources and our

reputation are your guarantee that it will be still better when the machine you buy today is 10 years old.

Our many branches in the grain country and the stores of well-established McCormick-Deering dealers are well stocked with harvesting machine parts. This costs money, but it is money well spent, for it protects you every minute you use our product. It is our business to protect you in this way, and we take our obligation seriously. It is your business to buy where you get the greatest value; not only on the day you sign the order, but through every day and year you rely on your purchase for cost-reducing performance in your fields.

On this basis we direct your attention to the outstanding value which is at your call in all of the McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers and Windrow-Harvesters now on display. Compare these machines with any or all others, then ask yourself if there is any other organization which can offer you the complete protection and assurance offered by International Harvester.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd. CANADA
Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man.; Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.; Weyburn, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Sask.

MCCORMICK REAPER
1831 **CENTENNIAL** 1931

MCCORMICK-DEERING

Harvester-Threshers **Windrow-Harvesters**



Partners

THE Canadian Pacific Railway desires to pay tribute to the Pioneer Women of Canada, who, by their unflinching devotion to their men, encouraged them to endure, to win out. Bringer of all the world to her door, by train, telegraph, cable and radio service, the Canadian Pacific knows well the part the Pioneer Woman of Canada has played in its making.

Homes to be made, husbands, fathers and brothers to be heartened and strengthened, children to be reared and equipped for their struggle to maintain Canadian ideals; a whole nation to be uplifted, inspired—who but the Pioneer Women of Canada could have accomplished this work?

Behind officers, engineers, workmen and behind every man employed in this system, is and always will be the fine spirit of Canadian Womanhood.

From 567,480 telegrams from 435 offices in 1887 to 6,420,299 telegrams from 1650 offices 42 years later is the record of growth of Canadian Pacific Telegraphs between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Dominion of Canada. On December 31, 1886, the outside plant consisted of 4,525 miles of poles, 14,506 miles of wire and 50 miles of cable, most of the latter being used to connect Vancouver Island with the mainland. Extension of the lines and the provision for increased traffic was

so great that on December 31, 1930, there were 17,718 miles of poles, 172,070 miles of wire, and 324 miles of cable containing 5,505 miles of wire. Cablegrams filed in 1928 numbered 440,539 and cablegrams received were 383,797, totalling 824,336 in all for the year. The broadcast transmission system of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Telegraphs covers a network of 4,700 miles in Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY

The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World; 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1881 ★ FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY ★ 1931