

WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER, 1926.

No. 11

Why Should It Be So?

A bank note dinner for a party of two-A few odd coppers for a cheap beef stew; Just a few thousands for jewels to choose---Less than ten shillings to buy children's shoes; A mansion of marble, with servants a score-A cot of three rooms, with a bare, cold floor; One thousand acres to make a golf course-Corn on a hillside, an old bony horse; A yacht on blue water—a raft on a pond; A debit on one side—on the other a bond; Good food and warm clothing and nurses to please-Ragged and threadbare, a cough and a sneeze; Riviera and sunshine-snow drifts and cold; Smiling and happy-despondent and old; The contrast lengthens and fills us with woe, With plenty for all, why should it be so?

EEED/ATTA

-Millgate Monthly.

Saskatchewan Pool Annual

Delegates Vote to Co-operate with Alberta and Manitoba Pools in negotiations for purchase of United Grain Growers' Elevators

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was held in Regina, October 27-30. There was a good attendance of delegates from the 16 Pool districts into which the province is divided, only 10 being absent, and the delegates evinced a very deep interest in Pool business. Practically all of the discussion took place on the directors' report and the financial statement. D. L. Smith, sales manager of the Central Selling Agency, gave an address on the year's work of the Central Selling Agency and laid before the delegates much information demonstrating that the Pool had raised the parity of Canadian wheat in the English mar-The delegates were satisket. fied from the figures put before them by Mr. Smith that the Pool had obtained for them a very much higher price for their wheat than would have been possible for them to get under the old system.

U.G.G. Elevators

The delegates instructed their board to co-operate with the Manitoba and Alberta Pools in negotiating with United Grain Growers, Limited, for the purchase of the elevators in the three provinces. There are 68 U.G.G. elevators in Saskatchewan according to information placed before the meeting.

The Saskatchewan Pool marketed 56 per cent. of the total wheat delivered in the province, of the crop of 1925-26. The membership of the Saskatchewan Pool is approximately eighty thousand, representing ten and one-half million acres under contract, or 79 per cent. of the total acreage in the province seeded to wheat.

Return of Excess Earnings

A great deal of discussion took place concerning the return of the surplus earnings of the Pool terminal and country elevators last year. In order- to concentrate the attention of the contract signers on the new system of elevators which they had only begun to huild up, it was decided last year that the surplus should be returned to those members who had patronized these elevators. The outcome of the year's work was extremely satisfactory. Out of the earnings of the 89 country elevators and three small terminals at the Head of the Lakes, with a capacity of only 2¼ million bushels the Pool was able to set aside for distribution next January, the sum of \$476,-614.

These 89 elevators made a most creditable showing, handling a total of 16,000,000 bushels or a total per house of 178,000 bushels.

The refund of the full amount is to be made on the following basis. Wheat shipped through country elevators, 2c per bushel. Coarse grains through country elevators, 1c per bushel. The following refund is to be made to those patrons who shipped their grain over the loading platform direct to the Pool: Platform wheat shipments, 1½c per bushel; and platform coarse grain shipments, ½c per bushel. This was in the way of an experiment only, and showed that the handling of wheat is a profitable business.

The policy of the future was decided on by the delegates. After providing for costs of operations and the necessary fixed charges and reserves, all excess earnings will be used for the reduction of the Pool's indebtedness for the purchase of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator System, or in

(Turn to Page 13)

Pool Secures Premiums

The following letter has been received by D. L. Smith, sales manager of the Central Selling Agency. The writer, Mr. Smith says, was writing in a purely business way and not for publication, so in courtesy his name is withheld. He is one of the largest of the grain distributors in England, and his opinion, given freely and spontaneously, has a weight not exceeded by that of any grain man in Canada. This is what he says:—

"I can only say that in conversation yesterday with one of the canniest and best informed men in the grain trade, he gave it as his measured opinion that the Pool had sustained and maintained a much higher level of prices than could possibly have existed under the system of marketing which ruled prior to its inception. There is no question whatever that the knowledge the Pool is there has a very deterring effect on short selling and conversely. gives buyers a certain feeling of confidence to make purchases at a relatively high-ish level, because they feel that the market cannot crack wide open under them. Under the old regime, if they bought when wheat was up, they always had a feeling of grave anxiety that something would come along and cut the ground from under their feet which would result in very heavy losses to them and which naturally was a grave deterrent on a man freely committing himself to purchases of grain.

"A comparison of pre-Pool and post-Pool periods of time will demonstrate without the shadow of doubt Manitoba wheat is commanding its rightful and lawful premium over less desirable qualities of wheat. Prior to the inception of the Pool, Manitoba frequently sold at a lower level than poor quality soft varieties of wheat, simply and solely because the unorganized Canadian farmer could not sustain his position against the organized and concentrated consumer, well placed from a tactical point of view."

Pool Average Price Was Good

D. L. Smith, Pool Sales Manager, presents interesting figures and comparisons to Saskatchewan Pool Delegates

In the course of his address to the delegates at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Pool, D. L. Smith, sales manager of the Central Selling Agency, spoke as follows on the question of Pool and non-Pool prices:—

I am sure very little comment is necessary on the statement made by the Grain Trade that their average price during the past year was \$1.51 per bushel, basis One Northern. The basis they work on to get this comparative price is extremely elementary and of no value for comparisons. To prove anything it would be necessary for them to show an actual average price as received by the non-Pool farmer, which I know, and we all know, was not even in the neighborhood of \$1.51 per bushel.

To find their average price they merely add up the daily closing price for One Northern for one year's working days and divide the total by the number of days. No record is shown of the amount of wheat sold in any particular period, they merely treat every day alike—same quantity. of wheat sold each day from one year's end to another. Wheat sold in June is treated on the same basis as wheat sold in October, no allowance being made for carrying or interest charges.

During the period September 1 to December 15th, the shipments of wheat from Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and flour grindings totalled 211,000,000 bushels, of these shipments the Pool made the following:---Ft. William and Port Sales Ft. William ... 21,500,000 112,000,000 leaving balance shipped out and sold by 99,000,000 trade

211,000,000

The average price from September 10th to December 15th was \$1.3734, which we will say

was secured for non-Pool wheat on the total amount shipped, namely 99,000,000 bushels. As the total quantity of non-Pool wheat handling during the entire year amounted to 172,000,000 bushels, this leaves a balance of 73,000,000, which they had to sell at the high average of \$1.6834 to get the average yearly price of \$1.51 which they have been broadcasting so much about. I will leave you to decide whether you think



D. L. SMITH, Pool Sales Manager.

it was possible for them to market 73,000,000 bushels from December 15th to August 31st at an average price of \$1.6834, whereas the actual average price from December 15th to August 31st according to the Grain Exchange closing daily prices was \$1.541/8 or 145% less than they had to secure to get a yearly average of \$1.51, and remember this, \$1.6834 does not make any allowance for storage and interest, which would be very heavy during the months from January to August.

Don't let us be bluffed by these comparisons, all we should be concerned with is, "Have we been successful in getting a satisfactory price for our wheat on the basis of world's conditions and world's parities for other wheat?"

To prove further that the daily price quoted for Canadian wheat is no other than the price set by the Pool, take the Grain Exchange supposed average price and let us dissect it. First of all we know all the non-Pool farmers did not get an average gross price of \$1.51, but for argument's sake we will say they did — (what about deductions for storage, in-The terest, commissions, etc.) bulk of our crop was delivered to country elevators by January 30th, according to figures available this amounted to 330,000,000 bushels out of an available crop of 360,000,000. We know that the grain men were never accustomed to be philanthropic as far as the farmer is concerned, therefore, it is safe to assume that this past season they charged the farmers storage, interest and commission as they have always done in the past. As 250,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at Fort William by the middle of December, it is surely safe to figure that storage and other charges for non-Pool wheat started by January 1st. This is giving the Grain Exchange considerable advantage, but we can afford to be liberal in the matter of comparisons. As this average price, the way they figure it, means that the same quantity of wheat must have been sold every day and at the closing price. So that, say there was 120,000,000 bushels of non-Pool wheat marketed, this would 'mean 10,000,-000 per month. The storage charge is 1 cent per bushel per month, interest at 6% on \$1.50 wheat $-\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent, so that the total carrying charge plus 1 cent a bushel commission for handling would amount to \$7,500,000, or practically 7 cents per bushel on their entire handling, which gives them an average net price of \$1.44, which is in line with ti e Whent Pool final payment. Of course, we know they did not

(Turn to Page 13)

Pool Opens Educational Dept.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, it was definitely decided to institute an educational department of the Alberta Pool. Andrew Cairns, a western Canadian, who graduated at the University of Alberta, and is at present a member of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, was appointed to take charge.

Mr. Cairns will take up his duties shortly after February 1st of next year. He has been specializing for some time past in agricultural economics, and has made an intensive study of the co-operative marketing pools of the United States.

The board appointed Leonard D. Nesbitt, at present editor and owner of the Bassano Mail, to

MEMBER CONTRACTS TO SELL ALL GRAIN HE OWNS TO POOL

In the "Legal Information" column of a monthly periodical circulating in Western Canada, the following question and answer recently appeared :—

"(2) C rented a farm from D on the usual crop share contract. C also owns a farm and has signed a contract with the Pool, but D's farm was not signed into the Pool. Has C to deliver his grain into the Pool that was grown on D's farm? At the time of signing Pool contract C had only signed the contract for all grain grown on his own farm."

to which the following answer appears:---

"(2) We have not C's Pool contract before us, but judging from the facts stated, the Pool can have no claim on grain grown on the rented farm."

This answer is incorrect, inasmuch as the terms of the Pool Agreement obligate a member to market through the Pool all wheat over which he has the selling right in the province wherein his Pool contract is operative. Clause 4 of our contract provides as follows:—

"The grower covenants and agrees to consign and deliver to the association or its order, at the time and place designated by (Turn to Page 39) take charge of the publicity branch of the educational department, and he will take up his duties in the near future. Mr. Nesbitt has been engaged in newspaper work in Alberta for many years past, where he has an established reputation, and is very widely known. He was president of the Alberta Press Association last year. The Bassano Mail has been edited with marked fairness and ability under his direction.

The board of directors also appointed Adam Babiuk, a teacher from the Vegreville district, to undertake work in the Ukrainian districts of the province. Mr. Babiuk is an undergraduate of the University of Vienna, and knows the German, Ukrainian, Russian and Polish languages.— The U.F.A.

VANCOUVER TERMINAL

The Vancouver Board of Harbor Commissioners have notified the Alberta Wheat Pool that the board is prepared to recommend to the Dominion government a lease of No. 1 terminal grain elevator at Vancouver to the Alberta Pool.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the board, in making this announcement, said the recommendation contained the proviso that the lease be negotiated on a yearly basis commencing August 1 each year, and the commissioners retain the right to recover use of the elevator at any time by giving notice of intention not later than the previous December 31.

All details as to rental and other matters involved remain to be worked out on a mutually satisfactory basis, Col. Kirkpatrick said. The capacity of the elevator is one million, eight hundred thousand bushels.

MANITOBA FARM HOMES



The farm home of Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale. Maples all grown from seed planted by Mrs. Elliott.

Pays \$1,000 for Breaking Contract

Because he broke his contract and sold his wheat outside of the Pool, Halvrig Holmberg, a farmer at Battle Bend, near Hardisty, has had to pay to the Alberta Pool, the sum of \$1,000 and costs, as liquidated damages, in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The case was settled out of court. Holmberg's own lawyers advised him he had no case and should settle the claim of the Pool out of court. The legal validity of the Pool contract is now beyond question. It binds the members of the Pool together for their mutual benefit. Those who break their contracts break faith with their fellow Pool members and do them an injury. That is why the contract makes it obligatory upon members to deliver all their wheat to the Pool, and provides for stated damages from members who break the contract.

Rebels and **Reformers**

No. 1. Robert Owen

Through Education and Co-operation, Owen hoped to create a new world. (By R. A. Hoey)

This is the first of a series of little biographies which we hope to make a permanent feature of The Scoop Shovel. Our purpose is to present only stories of those who, being of the people, have given of their best for the people.

Joseph McCabe, in his biography of Robert Owen, reminds us that there were aspects of English life in those days which might have been proudly claimed as the monument of this or that reformer. The political improvement might have been attributed to the work of Paine or Cobbett. One might say that the slightly increased comfort of the lives of the workers was a living monument of Cobden. Another that the greater freedom of culture might be counted to the credit of Hume or Gibbon. The lighter load of the children of England might be called the monument of Shaftesbury; the somewhat saner penal system the monument of Howard and Elizabeth Fry; the triumph of Trade Unionism the monument of Francis Place. But there was one man, and one man only, adds McCabe, who had spent fifty years of his life in promoting all of these reforms. There was one man who, holding before the mind of England a most comprehensive programme for national reform, had used his fortune in furthering every social crusade of his time. That man was Robert Owen. Many of his proposals were impracticable; but it was the spirit and idealism of Owen that stirred in thousands and prompted them to labor for the betterment of humanity.

Robert Owen was born in a very small Welsh town called Newton, Montgomeryshire, on the 14th of May, 1771. He thus saw the light of day first on the dawn of what proved to be the most momentous period in English history. Watt was then resolutely working on his steam engine; the world was moving rapidly toward the capitalist age. John Wilkes had just fired the first shots of political emancipation. But the Welsh folk were unaware of these facts. They continued to tend their cattle by the Severn, and lived and loved and died in a very simple and tranquil world. Robert was one of thirteen children. Their father was a small tradesman who lived comfortably despite the thirteen little mouths, and the child was sent to school—a privilege enjoyed only by one child in seventy in those days.

The Formation of Character

Owen, who was the great pioneer of the view that man's char-

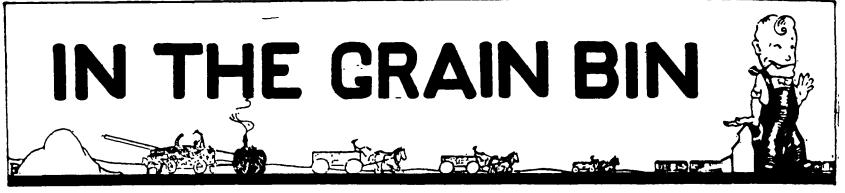


acter is made for him and not by him, declared that one little incident in his childhood had a considerable share in making him the power he became in the life of England. In his anxiousness to be early at school on a certain morning he swallowed his "flummery" so hot that it injured his stomach for life. This, he says, caused him to choose his food prudently, and eat it slowly and deliberately ever afterwards. In other words it led him to cultivate prudence, caution, self-control, and all his other virtues. Owen undoubtedly exaggerates the importance There were of this incident.

other influences at work moulding his character. From the time he first learned to read he was very hungry for books. Before he was ten he had read and studied among other books, Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost," Milton's Young's "Night Thoughts," and Rollin's "Ancient History." In his ninth year he was put behind the counter of a grocery store to earn a living. Already he had remained at school longer than the majority of boys of that period. At the age of ten he was allowed to join an elder brother, a saddler, in London'. He was only six weeks, however, in London until he accepted an offer from a haberdasher in Stam-Here, fortunately, his ford. education proceeded. The haberdasher had a library and when the store closed Robert sat among the books for hours every evening. One of the books in the library was a translation of Seneca, the Stoic moralist. Owen copied out with considerable satisfaction the fine austre sentences of the ancient philosopher. At this time also he began to study religion very seriously, and the more deeply he studied it the more confused he became. The number of sects perplexed and depressed him. As he says in his autobiography: "Nay, when you think of it all our qualities, our character, are made for us. Nature gave the qualities and society directed them." So, he adds, "my religious feelings were immediately replaced by the spirit of universal charity -not for a sect nor for a party, nor for a country or creed, but for the human race, and with a real and ardent desire to do them good."

New Lanark Experiment

Owen moved north to Manchester in the year 1787. Manchester was at that time the centre of the cotton industry and (Turn to Page 24)



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager

WEATHER EFFECTS ON GRADES

It is always dangerous, I think, to discuss or write about grades and grading, but in reading some of the articles in the press, some of the Manitoba farmers may be led to believe that they certainly are not receiving the proper grade for their grain as compared with other farmers from other districts.

According to the press, deliveries have been heavy and grades have been fine. Now, as far as grades are concerned, they have not been fine and the comment that grain is grading better than expected, is the comment of the man in the city and not the comment of the producer. With the sort of weather we had, it was easy to believe that much grain might totally spoil, and we all know that a lot of grain has totally spoiled. We all know that thousands of bushels of grain have gone out in the strawstack due to sprouts and due to weather conditions; and we all know that grain has been grading Tough, Damp and Rejected for sprouts, besides having deteriorated in grade, for instance-from 2 Northern to No. 5. One man told me of threshing some grain before the rain. This grain went 40 bushels to the acre and graded 1 Northern. Later on he finished his threshing after much bad weather and the balance of the field went 22 bushels to the acre and graded Tough Rejected No. 5. That is what the weather did for this man. As a consequence, all this talk about how wonderfully well the crop is grading, applies to districts that had different weather than the Province of Manitoba.

We had inspections in this office one day on 118 platform cars. One end of one bulkhead car went dry and the other $117\frac{1}{2}$ cars were either Tough or Damp, and many of them Rejected for sprouts. One man said to me: "It is bad enough to have your grain grade Tough, Damp or Rejected for sprouts if it was still Tough Rejected 1 Northern, it having been'l Northern before the bad weather set in, but to have your car reduced from No. 1 to No. 5 grade and then to add on to this a further discount for it being tough, and a still further discount for it being rejected, is almost beyond human endurance." However, these are the conditions that exist, and about all any of us can do is to see that what grain has not already been marketed is properly binned and properly watched so it will not heat and be a total loss.

Mr. Wright, who checks the samples of the inspection department after they have been inspected, is making every possible effort to see that every

Pool shipment gets the best possible grade under "The Canada Grain Act."

Cleaning to Raise Grade

We receive requests to have cars that contain sprouted grain cleaned, so as to take the sprouts out and thus raise the grade. While this is possible, it would not be as profitable in actual practice as it looks. For instance: If you could clean this grain and take the sprouts out, turning it from Rejected 3 Northern to 3 Northern, you would make 10c a bushel on your grade, but you would have a loss of too much weight. For example: You have originally 1,000 bushels of Rejected 3 Northern at 82c a bushel or \$820.00; you take out 100 bushels of sprouts and you have left 900 bushels at 92c a bushel or \$828.00; and you would have to pay the cleaning charge.

We watch cars as they come through, which are being shipped to our own termnials, and if there is an opportunity to improve the grade without reducing the quantity too much, we do it, but in most cases, the quantity is reduced so much that the increased price for the improved quality makes no more net return.

There is another matter that has come to our attention, and that is: A car comes through and grades, say, Damp 3 Northern. The inspection certificate is issued for Damp 3 Northern, the car is dried and settlement is made on the basis of 3 Northern price, but the shipper is charged with drying charge and shrinkage. In the meantime no new certificate is issued. The certificate going back with the settlement still shows Damp 3 North-The shipper looks at his certificate, sees that ern. he is charged for drying and also charged shrinkage, and without figuring his price, assumes that he has still been paid Damp 3 Northern price. This is not correct. He has been paid 3 Northern price after drying, regardless of what the original certificate shows.

Spreads between grades and spreads for Tough and Damp grain are governed by what the buyer will pay and the buyer pays what that grade is worth as compared with another grade, taking into account what it will cost him to clean it or what his loss will be in shrinkage, in order to get it up to a better grade. So, let me repeat again, regardless of what we see in the newspapers about grades, the Manitoba crop has been seriously damaged by weather, and grades on the whole are not only discouraging, but heart-breaking. The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press, and we felt it might be of interest to some of our members:—

"Up to date some 730 samples of grain of all kinds have been received at the Dominion laboratory for germination test, stated J. E. Blakeman, superintendent in charge of the Winnipeg office of the Dominion seed branch, Saturday morning. Tests on these samples have been high and have not been affected by the adverse weather to the extent that was anticipated.

"The suggestion is make to farmers that they make further tests later on in the season to learn the effect of dampness on bin stored grain in case slight heating has occurred. These tests can readily be made at home in earth boxes or by the rag doll method.

"The Saskatchewan Seed Growers' Co-operative Association at Moose Jaw, has had a month's earlier start than in previous years to work on the registered wheat. The quality is reported to be just as good as last year.

"Two inspectors have been engaged during the last month on a seed crop survey. With the ex-

ception of oats the seed supply is quite adequate but in the case of oats, unless care is exercised to prevent movement of surpluses east, the seed supply will be short. The districts where the oat crop was a failure, or a short crop, are primarily wheat producing areas, and it is difficult to estimate their re-Farmers in these disquirements. tricts should place their orders early in order to facilitate the distribution. The surpluses reported to date are principally in the north country and along the line from Lloyminster and Marshall to North Battleford, Humboldt and Wadena in Saskatchewan, and Russell, Solsgirth and Newdale in Manitoba. Surplus of feed and seed oats are also available in southeastern

Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba. In these areas prevalence of wild oats will reduce these mainly to commercial grades with the odd car of number two and three seed."

LEVEL THE GRAIN

A Pool member who is now working in the yards sampling cars, reported that not 20% of the cars he samples have the wheat levelled off. The wheat is generally loaded high at one end and shallow at

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Approximately fifty per cent. of the farmers' business associations are engaged in co-operative buying. Of the 10,800 associations listed with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 5,386 report having bought farm supplies for their members. These associations serve over one million members and their total business transactions for 1925 amounted to more than \$800,000,000.

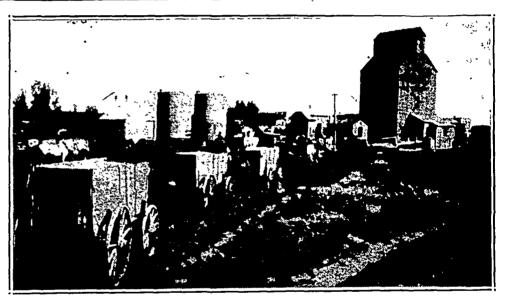
Of the 5,386 associations reporting co-operative purchases 62 per cent. bought feeds, 47 per cent. fuel, 30 per cent. contain-

the other, or high at each end and shallow in the middle, or piled up in the middle; consequently, it makes it more difficult to take a proper sample of the cars and to detect leaks. When you have finished loading your car always level off the grain; it is to your own advantage.

READ THIS CAREFULLY

Here is something that means money to a lot of Pool members. Read it very attentively. Final payments on all Pool grain have been sent out to all members who have sent in their growers' certificates. Do you get that—"who have sent in their growers' certificates." Now, a number have not sent in the growers' certificates and consequently their cheques have not been sent out. They are lying here in the office and we cannot send them out until we get the growers' certificates.

If you delivered wheat previous to March 10th, 1926, you have three payment cheques due. If your delivery of wheat was made after March 10, you have two payment cheques due you. If you delivered coarse grains previous to March 10th, you have two payment cheques due you. If your coarse



A Line-Up at Waskada Pool Elevator

grains were delivered after March 10th, you have your final payment cheque due.

If your original growers' certificates have been lost, advise this office and we will forward you a bond of indemnity, and when this is completed your cheque will be mailed to you.

When making inquiries with reference to deliveries of grain to the Pool, or payments, please be sure to mention your shipping point at all times.

Dig up those growers' certificates. Send them in and get your money.

> ers, 20 per cent. seeds; 19 per cent. fertilizers, 15 per cent. building materials, 13 per cent. fencing, 11 per cent, implements and machinery, 7 per cent. hardware, 5 per cent. spraying materials, 5 per cent. general merchandise, and 30 per cent. miscellaneous commodities.

SHOVEL THE SCOOP Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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Managing Editor-J. T. Hull

"CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST"

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,

NOVEMBER, 1926

A LETTER FROM OUR PRESIDENT

R.M.S. Niagara, October 10th, 1926. Dear Editor Scoop Shovel:-

We are nearing the last lap of this twenty-four day voyage, and I thought possibly our Pool members, whom I think of now as the folks back home, might like to hear a little about this long trip which is a totally new experience for me.

Leaving Vancouver at noon on September 22nd, we steamed almost due west until the 30th, when we arrived at Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands.

This is an up-to-date American city of about 100,000 people, including about fourteen different races and racial crosses. It has a fine harbor and being considered the key to the Pacific, is an important military post. The United States have about 13,000 men in one fort, which is built in the crater of an extinct We hired a volcano. car and had a drive around the island which

is just one big garden of flowers, the beauty of which I am unable to properly describe. It is the home of many American millionaires and has fine roads and lovely beaches for bathing.

Ladies

After an eight hour stay we sailed again until the 8th, when we arrived at Suva, in the Fiji Islands. These belong to Great Britain, but are very inferior in every way to the Hawaiian. The natives here are very lazy and labor has to be imported from India. Sugar is their chief product.

Tomorrow we arrive at Auckland, where we stay two days before sailing again on the fourteen hundred miles to Sydney. We have had a very pleasant voyage, the weather has been good. It was very hot for a few days before and after crossing the equator, but not as hot as our Manitoba weather last July.

Sports were organized on board and everyone kept busy most of the time. Nearly all the passengers aboard the Niagara are from Australia and New Zealand, and are great boosters for their countries. If Australia is half as fine a place as they say it is, I wonder any one can ever leave it, even for a few months.

However, they are all very friendly people, and I have learned a lot about conditions there from several retired farmers, some of whom have their families with them and are returning from a trip

through Europe. One of them told me their trip was costing them about \$20,000 by the time they would arrive back in Australia. Apparently most Australian farmers are big operators; none of those I have talked to operate less than 2,500 acres. I judge the most successful seem to keep sheep along with their wheat farming. They all am use fertilizer on their wheat land. Ι of hopeful about the success our not too efforts to get them to form a pool along the lines of our organization. They all give us

The Manitoba Wheat Pool will give a prize of \$5.00 for the best letter, not exceeding 500 words, on the subiect:and Gents. "WHY EVERY FARMER SHOULD SUPPORT CO-OPERATIVE

MARKETING," The winning letter will be published in the December Scoop Shovel.

benefiting credit for them to the extent of 25c per bushel in the sale of their wheat since we formed the Canadian Wheat Pool, but seem to think they cannot organize one themselves because of the way their Government Pools were during and managed after the war.

All the Australian business men I have talked to on board seem to think the idea of linking up the big wheat

producing countries in the sale of their wheat is quite feasible and in accordance with modern business methods.

At Suva we obtained some Australian papers, and I learned that Mr. H. W. Wood and Mr. Geo. Robertson are already sounding the call to arms throughout some of Australia's best wheat areas.

Remember me to all the Pool staff, and any enquiring members to whom you can say I will be jolly glad to get home again and help build up our organization to still greater success.

COLIN H. BURNELL.

THE POOL LIBRARY

The library of the Educational Department of the Manitoba Wheat Pool will be opened for Pool borrowers about the end of this month. It was the original intention to have the shipping secretaries act as local agents, so to speak, for the library, so as to have one man look after the books in a given district. We have, however, decided to deal directly with the borrower, and to ship the book to him and place squarely upon his or her shoulders the duty of handling the book carefully and returning as promptly as possible.

It must be remembered this library is the property of the Pool members, and it exists to satisfy their desires for serious reading. There is no fiction in the library; it contains only educational books. The experience of those in charge of rural libraries is, that of serious subjects, that in greatest demand is sociology. We have a good representation of works on sociology, although, of course, far from as complete a collection as could be made. On co-operation we have about every book that we can find published in the English language. We have also a good selection of books on economics, history, science, general literature, and rural life. In a word, we have tried to make the library one of usefulness to people whose life is on the land.

This is the day of the little book, the book that gets into a small compass the things best worth knowing about any subject. Accordingly we have a full selection of such popular series as The Home University Library, and The Peoples' Books. The little books will be specially marked on the library catalogue.

This catalogue will be ready for distribution about the end of this month. We will send one to every Pool member who makes a request for it. When asking for the catalogue and to have your name entered as a borrower, please give your Pool number, because only Pool members may borrow books from this library.

We have very few duplicates of books because we must find out the tastes of our members, and borrowers will, therefore, be patient if a certain book they want is not available at the moment. We will stock duplicates when we learn what titles are most in demand.

This library belongs to the Pool members. It is part of the educational work for which they provided. Use it, for knowledge is power.

WRITE A LETTER

Last winter the Manitoba Pool conducted an essay competition divided into three classes: (1), Sudents in Manitoba Agricultural College; (2), Manitoba School Teachers; (3), Manitoba High School Students.

The Pool annual meeting agreed that the work of creating a general interest in co-operation through studies of a literary character should be continued. After careful consideration of the matter based on the experience of last winter, it has been dediced to adopt the following method this winter.

The essay competition will be limited to students in Manitoba Agricultural College. There will be two classes: (1), first and second year students; (2), third, fourth and fifth year students. This division has been made after consultation with the members of the college faculty for the purpose of introducing some degree of equality among the contestants. Junior students last year felt they had no chance against the senior students, and, consequently, did not enter the contest. We hope this (Turn to Page 17)



OVER THE ROUGH



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

HOSPITAL VISITATIONS

Since our notice appeared in the September issue of the Scoop Shovel, several Pool members or members of their families have been in the hospital. They have been visited regularly; in fact; so far some fifteen visits have been made. We have just received word of two more who have come in for an operation.

WINTER PROGRAM

Letters have been sent out to both the Farmers' Union and the U.F.M. suggesting that we hold joint meetings with them in various parts of the province. We feel that wherever possible the Pool should co-operate with each of these two bodies. They are all farmers' organizations, supported by farmers' money; therefore, in the interests of economy, wherever possible, meetings should be held jointly. Furthermore, if, as happened last winter, a Pool meeting is arranged at a certain place for one night, and a day or two after a U.F.M. or Farmers' Union meeting is called, the farmer feels somewhat sore at having to attend two meetings close together, drive in often a distance of many miles, when one meeting might have served the two purposes. He would criticize us not only for wasting his money but for asking him to put in twice the effort and time, and would say that there was bad management on our part, and in each of these criticism he would be right.

The U.F.M. is holding a number of meetings the last week in November and the first two weeks in December. About sixty of these will be joint Pool and U.F.M. meetings. Our fieldmen are advertising them as such, and will speak at them for the Wheat Pool. There will also be, of course, speakers from the U.F.M. organization.

We received a reply from the secretary of the Farmers' Union stating that they will be very glad to co-operate with us, and wherever possible, similar arrangements will be made.

We hope to hold altogether this winter, at least 250 meetings, and if possible, would like to have all these cleared up by the end of January. Last winter we held 350 meetings and had a total attendance of 28,000. It was a remarkable achievement, and speaks a great deal for the co-operation we received from the people in the country. This is essential for success. It is through the medium of meetings that members and other farmers can get information as to the Pool and its activities, and moreover, where questions are welcomed. If we have the same attendance this winter that we had last winter, we will have every reason to be gratified. The meetings will be advertised by posters, by phone, and through local newspapers. Make them generally known among your neighbors, and when the fieldman comes around to ask your assistance, give him whatever help you can. Wherever possible, entertainment will be arranged, by way of a social program, musical entertainment, supper or dance. The whole purpose behind these meetings is to give information, to develop interest and secure the confidence of the members. Every business or organization is built up on that one word "confidence"; with that we can do anything, and the Pool is on a solid foundation.

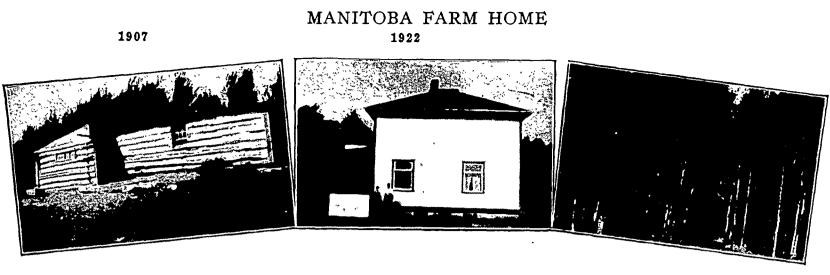
From the beginning of February to seeding we hope to hold Pool Elevator meetings at those points where there is a demand for Pool elevators. A number of inquiries have already come into the office from people at points where Pool elevators are wanted. A Pool elevator policy is being prepared to meet the need of those people in the small acreage districts, and this we hope to have ready by the beginning of the year. In the meantime attend the Wheat Pool meetings; contribute to their success by your attendance.

FIELDMEN'S COURSE

All the fieldmen came in this week for a short course. They were addressed by Mr. McIntyre, of the Central Selling Agency, Mr. Mahoney and others. Each of them came prepared to discuss topics all of which are related to their work. It is here that they discuss questions and problems which they meet in their daily round, and answers and suggestions prove not only helpful but are a guide to them in their meetings. Some of the subjects dealt with were, "Your Pool Talk at Meetings," "The Possibilities of the Co-operative Movement," "The Co-operative Ideal"—all of which show the line of thought and study and bring out many questions.

THOUSAND DOLLAR GRAIN EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Several horse race meets were held in Winnipeg this summer. On two different occasions the generosity of the Grain Exchange was advertised as in the above head line. Two thousand dollars to horse races! We know out of what and whom the grain firms make their money. What have they ever given back to the country? Mail order houses, railroad companies, banks and newspapers have contributed in many ways, prizes or awards to promote better agriculture. Agricultural societies and boys' and girls' clubs have been the recipients of their awards. Churches and rural organizations



The old and the new farm home of F. W. Ransom, Mountainside.

have received their contributions. Many boys and girls in the province have been brought into the city by these institutions and taken a round of sight-seeing and had a week's holiday to encourage their endeavors in some agricultural activity. Pig feeding, calf feeding, stock raising and grain growing among both the farmers and the young folks of this province and of Western Canada have received their encouragement. Do you recall any instance of the Grain Exchange ever having given anything to encourage better agriculture or promote a better rural life?

SEEDS

Competition means making as much as possible out of the other man; consequently, a few get rich and many get poor. The remedy is organization, elimination of profit—co-operation.

Among animals of the same species there is no competition for the means of existence; man is the only exception.

"Those species which abandon sociability are doomed to decay, whilst those animals which know best how to combine have the greatest chances of survival and of further evolution." ("Mutual Aid" —Kropotkin.)

Out of 44,000 books loaned by Saskatchewan Open Bookshelf directly to people in the country only six were lost. A large proportion of these books dealt with the subject of sociology.

The University of Manitoba broadcasts over CKY a scientific lecture every Saturday night at 8 p.m., and a literary lecture every Monday night.

The "Grant Morden" recently took out a load of 502,000 bushels of wheat from Ft. William; this is the largest cargo that ever left this port.

The various mortgage companies have the following investment in Prairie Canada: Alberta, \$92,-850,000; Manitoba, \$135,400,000; Saskatchewan, \$137,200,000.--Western Producer.

On every dollar earned gross, it takes 25c to meet total tax obligations—federal, provincial and municipal.

The Pool elevator at Croll took in on October 6th, 21 loads.

The Pool Elevator at Arden took in on October 7th, 82 loads.

Up to October 21st the Glenboro Pool elevator had taken in 176,000 bushels. Are the members satisfied? Go and ask them! The Grandview Elevator Association, with a charge of 2 1/3 cents, paid a sum equal practically to 1/3 the total capital outlay. After paying this sum they still had a surplus of over \$8,000 or 1/5 additional of the capital outlay held in reserve. If only actual cost had been computed to cover payment, etc., the deduction to individual members would have been less than $\frac{3}{4}c$.

Quite a difference between the so-called average price quoted by the Grain Exchange and what the farmer sold at.

For the first time, the grain trade is interested in the price the farmer got.

For the period August 1st to November 12th this year 37,244 cars of wheat have been marked "no grade." During the same period 1925 only about 12,000 cars were so graded. No. 1 Northern 18,-506 cars, while the number at this time a year ago was 34,533. Of the total receipts of 200,092,372 bushels of wheat accounted up to November 12th, 56% has graded "contract"; that is, No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, and No. 4 wheat, which is now a deliverable grade.

The total membership in the Manitoba Wheat Pool to date, (Nov. 15th), is 18,891; total contracts, both wheat and coarse grain, 30,117. This is an increase of seventy-five in the last two weeks. Of this number 5,610 represent contracts signed up for five years—1926-1930 inclusive. Besides this there are 10,059 coarse grain contracts (for five years) signed in 1925, which means that the Coarse Grain Pool is already assured of continuance to the year 1929 to the extent of 10,059 signed contracts, and the wheat Pool on forms signed by new members to 1930 to the extent of 2,646.

For the years 1909 to 1913 Russia's average export of wheat was 179 million bushels; in 1917 it had dropped to eight million bushels, but during 1925-26 it had jumped to about fifty million.

Russia is rapidly modernizing her agricultural methods. In 1921 the number of tractors in the country was 500; 1923, 1,200; 1925, 10,000; 1926, 29,200.

Last year Russia placed the largest single order for Fordson tractors—between twelve and thirteen thousand. As many plows go in as tractors. The tractor, with plow and all accessories, sells there for about \$700. The co-operatives distribute 60% of all the tractors, the balance are distributed by the government.



W. A. Landreth - Lauder D. W. Storey - Hartney A. W. Badger - Carman W. S. Patterson, Boissevain Geo. Gordon - Oak Lake W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake C. B. McLean, Grandview W. S. Smith - Neepawa Head Office: Hartney, Manitoba Dr. H. N. Thompson, Virden

FINISHING MARKET POULTRY

(A. C. McCulloch, Dominion Livestock Branch)

Within the next six weeks millions of pounds of poultry will be marketed in Western Canada. The condition in which that poultry appears before the buyer will determine not only the price the producer gets for it but also the demand there will be for western shipments next year, and the year after. That latter clause is one on which you may think long and seriously, Mr. Reader, for Western Canada is now a heavy exporter of market poultry, her reputation for the same has been remarkably enhanced within the last five years, and she cannot afford to now risk her reputation on an inferior product.

Market poultry should be graded largely on quality and finish. Quality will include the amount and character of the lean meat upon the bird, and also the relative proportion of fat and muscular tissue. Many people think they can half starve a turkey all summer, feed it heavily a couple of weeks before killing and make it grade Special. It can't be done. Last year in grading the shipment of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association at one point, a lady apologetically referred to the poor condition of her birds and laid the blame on the association for setting their shipping date so early she couldn't have her birds ready. Her birds were so thin they would have made the proverbial Job's turkey look fat and luscious. She couldn't have made Specials out of her's had she kept them till Easter. It is impossible to put any quantity of lean meat or muscle on a skinny bird by a short fattening process. All you can do is to deposit fat globules in the lean meat already there, soften it up, and make it "eat easier." Please do not forget that next year-it's too late for 1926.

Now for the birds we have at present. They should be crate fed at least three weeks, if possible, previous to killing. This refers to chickens. Crates can be made of narrow slats about two inches apart on front top and back and one inch apart on the bottom. There should be a solid partition every two feet. Each such compartment will hold four or five average size birds. Crates should be about 21 inches high and 18 inches from front to back for good size cockerels. If crates cannot be made feeding should be done in a fairly dark but well ventilated and dry pen. For those not more or less expert at feeding perhaps pen feeding is to be preferred. Birds will eat better and fatten better if the pen is quite cold, but it must be dry and ventilated and free from drafts.

For Western Canada a mixture of finely ground oats, cornmeal, and wheat middlings, makes a good ration. If corn cannot be obtained or is too expensive, partially replace it with low grade flour or finely ground barley. It is always safer to mix two or three feeds than to give one only. Our difficulty is to get them ground finely enough. Mix the grain ration with approximately twice its own weight of buttermilk or skim milk, or make it the consistency of gruel or thin porridge so it will pour nicely. Feed twice daily as near twelve hours apart as possible. Feed lightly for three or four days after confinement and gradually increase the amount. No whole grain need be fed. No water is necessary if the mash is mixed with milk as directed. Feed liberally after three or four days but watch the birds carefully lest they go off their feed and quit eating. Always remove promptly any uneaten food. If left before them to "piece on" they will lose their appetite and lose weight instead of gaining. Keeping the bird's appetite keen is a feeder's art.

Fattening Turkeys

Turkeys require entirely different treatment to chickens. They cannot safely be confined to crates for fattening. Neither can they be pen fattened, in the usual sense of the term. If confined to the ordinary hen house or box stall they will not only fret and worry and lose their appetite, but they are very likely to contract roup. After snow comes they can be handled easiest by feeding liberally around the buildings to discourage the ranging habit. Nothing more than an ordinary shed, free of drafts, is required for protection. The same mash as fed to chickens may be given to turkeys, but it should not be nearly as sloppy. If this mash is given liberally at noon and a good feed of whole grain night and morning, the birds should be in prime condition. Feeding should commence at once or should actually be well underway for the earlier shipments.

DRESSED POULTRY MARKETING

Preparation for dressed poultry marketing should be engaging the time of our local associations. We cannot stress too much the importance of having local committees complete the canvass of their districts, re number of birds to be marketed. Head office must have this information. Locals who neglect to attend to this matter may expect to have difficulty in giving efficient service on shipping day, as it is impossible to supply the necessary supplies if head office has not the information at least 15 days previous to shipping date.

Detailed instructions are going forward to our secretaries, giving full information on how to prepare for and conduct co-operative shipping. A supervisor will accompany the grader this year to assist locals and see that packing, etc., is done in efficient manner, so that our product will arrive on consuming markets in the best possible condition.

SHIPPING ITINERARY DRESSED POULTRY MARKETING---1926

Northern Manitoba

ndKenvilleRoblin	Angusville
	.
ord "Swan RiverGrand View	Vista
thMinitonasGilbert Plains	Elphinstone
thPine RiverDauphin	Erickson
thEthelbertLaurier	Clan William .
thFork RiverKelwood	Neepawa
thSiftonGlenella	Binscarth
	thMinitonasGilbert Plains thPine RiverDauphin thEthelbertLaurier thFork RiverKelwood thSiftonGlenella thMagnetSt. RosePlumas

POOL AVERAGE PRICE WAS GOOD

(Continued from Page 3.)

secure an average of \$1.44 because there was hardly a bushel of non-Pool wheat available after the end of May, and, in their average price they are taking advantage of the high price in June, July and August, when they did not own any wheat. However, this is not brought out to make comparisons with the Grain Exchange but merely for the purpose of showing that the price we secured was the level we determined that Canadian wheat should be sold at.

Personally, I think if a thorinvestigation could be ough made of the actual sales on non-Pool wheat through the exchange that you would find the average price was not over \$1.40. I am, of course, willing to admit that / numerous farmers, not members of the Pool, were successful in selling the wheat at peak prices much in excess of our final payment, but I am sure for every one who got over \$1.45, ten got much less. This is borne out by the fact that over 100,000,000 bushels of non-Pool wheat was delivered to the country elevators before November 30th and up to that time the average price was under \$1.35.

Northern Manitoba-Continued

Dec.	11th	Basswood Birtle	•
Dec.	13th Kelloe		•
Dec.	14th	Gladstone Strathclair	

Central Manitoba

3rd	McAuley Lenore Bradwardine Wapella
4th	ElkhornMiniota Moosomin
6th	VirdenCrandall
7th	Oak LakeHamiota
8th	Oak River
9th	Rapid City
10th	BrandonCarberry Eriksdale
11th	Austin
13th	MacGregor
14th	
	4th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

Southern Manitoba

Dcc.	4th	LyletonReston
Dec.	6th	WaskadaPipestone
Dec.	7th	DeloraineSouris Elgin
Dec.	8th	"BoissevainGlenboro
Dec.	9th	Killarney Cypress RiverSomersetMelita
Dec.	10th	Cartwright HollandMiami Napinka
Dec.	11th	Pilot Mound Elm Creek Stephenfleld Medora
Dec.	13th	Manitou
Dec.	14th	Morden Carman Hartney

SASKATCHEWAN POOL ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 2)

the extension of its own elevator system. These excess earnings will be credited to the accounts of the Pool members who make use of the Pool's handling facilities.

There was also considerable discussion on a proposal to move the headquarters of the Pool from Regina to Saskatoon. On a vote the meeting decided in favor of Regina.

POOLS IN S. AFRICA

Last year a maize pool was organized in Rhodesia, South Africa, by the Matabeleland Farmers' Co-operative, through which maize was marketed to the value of about \$58,000. This is a small company, but the manager reports that it is making satisfactory headway. An effort is now being made to organize the dairy farmers of Rhodesia into one co-operative organization.

The only check against the excesses of competition is co-operation.—Ernest Jones.

Under co-operation, the temptation to dishonest practises is withdrawn.—Earl of Derby.



THE EGG WOMAN From a painting in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam.

WILL STUDY POOLS

The National Grange, the oldest national organization of farmers in the United States, at its 60th annual convention, held at Portland, Maine, November 18, adopted a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee to study the Canadian Wheat Pool with a view to organizing a genuine pool in the United States, if practicable. Co-operative commodity marketing on a nationwide scale was advocated.



STAY WITH THE COW

Chas. Tully, Reaburn.

In the last article for the Scoop Shovel, we gave some figures as to the stocks of butter held at Montreal, which are a good indication of the stocks held in Canada. We find, according to the report for the month of October, that these stocks have decreased by approximately 28,000 boxes, with a good consumptive demand for high class butter. In reviewing the whole situation we should conclude there is no very great danger in the present condition insofar as prices are concerned, as we feel confident that we have seen the lowest point for this season.



The make for the province during the month of October has been very disappointing, showing a decrease of about 26%, as compared with the same period last season. This, no doubt, has been brought about by the very unfavorable weather conditions,

which made the roads nearly impassable, also made for extremely uncomfortable conditions for the cattle. This, together with the low prices obtaining, produced a hardship on the producers of cream. The whole may not be as bad as at first sight would appear, as these conditions made for more favorable conditions for market recovery, so we would advise the cream producers that the wise procedure is to stay with the cow, as she has proved herself to be the greatest factor in the permanent structure of scientific agriculture.

NEW BRANCH AT BRANDON

The early part of the season has been very satisfactory, so far at least as your own plant is concerned, as we show an increase over last season of 26% up to the 30th of November. This is very encouraging, so that with the hope of serving a larger portion of the province to better advantage the directors of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies have decided to open up a branch at Brandon and expect to be able to open up at this point about the first of the New Year, and they sincerely hope that the same loyal support will be extended to them at this point that has been given to the parent organization at Winnipeg, always keeping in mind that

volume assists in reducing cost of manufacture and in so doing the producers receive greater rewards for their labor. This is the great secret of successful marketing of any kind. It is surely time for the producers to take a greater interest in the successful marketing of their own produce. Let us look forward to making 1927 our banner year.

G. Fjeldsted, Gimli

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING

Minnesota is frequently referred to as the premier co-operative state in the Union. There is some justification for this, especially when it comes to dairying. Somewhere in the neighborhood of one million cows—nearly all high grade—pour their milk through co-operative institutions. The state Dairy and Food Commissioner reports that 79 per cent. of the creameries of Minnesota are co-operative, that 68 per cent. of the factory-made butter is made in Co-operative creameries and that 77 per cent. of the cheese factories are co-operative. These co-operative dairies serve over 110,000 farmers.

It is not perhaps generally known that the first co-operative marketing organizations on this con-Even tinent were in connection with dairying. then the idea was not native to this side of the Atlantic. A few hundred years ago the Swiss discovered the value of co-operation in both the making and the marketing of cheese. The idea was brought into the United States by European emigrants and efforts were made in the direction of co-operative dairying as far back as the first decade of the nineteenth century. Co-operation in the dairy busi-ness has, therefore, a history on this continent extending over a century. Other countries, such as Denmark took the idea about forty years ago from the United States and now co-operative dairying is a familiar thing in nearly all agricultural countries.

This very fact of universality makes it all the more necessary that the farmers in Manitoba should support the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies. With dairying countries organizing for the sale of dairy produce, it is going to be hard for the unorganized farmers to get a living price for their product because of inability to get into the market. Get into the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, give it the volume which will make it a factor in the market, and you will get the best returns for your product that the world will give.

The Question Box

To know That which before us lies in daily life Is the prime Wisdom.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—How are tough grades of wheat handled by the Pool and if processed by drying or otherwise handling, who is credited with the value created by the processing if a profit is made thereby?

A.—Tough grades of wheat are handled by the Pool in whatever manner is most profitable. For instance, if it is more profitable to dry tough grain, paying 3 cents per bushel for drying, losing shrinkage and selling as dried grain, that is done. If on the other hand tough grain can be sold to better advantage as tough grain, taking into account the cost of drying and loss in shrinkage, it is sold as tough.

Any profit made on drying Pool grain in Pool terminals is a Pool terminal profit and as a consequence goes back to the Wheat Pool membership.—R. M. M.

Q.—When a grower signs both contracts, are two share certificates issued?

A.—No. When a grower signs a Wheat Pool contract or a Coarse Grain Pool contract or both, he can only purchase one \$1 share of capital stock in Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited. Only one share certificate is issued in any case.— F. W. R.

Q.---Will the Pool advance money on equity accrued on account of deductions?

A.—No. The money deducted on account of elevator reserve and commercial reserve is earning interest, and the money is needed to finance elevators and to provide against any contingencies that may arise.—F. W. R.

Q.—If a member gives his son crop of a certain field, is he obliged to market same through Pool?

A.—The father should see that the son ships his grain to the Pool. If the son leases land from his father, then he can do as he wishes with regard to his grain from such land. It should here be pointed out, however, that if the father is marketing grain in his son's name for the purpose of evading his obligations under the contract, then Clause 17 of the same makes the father liable to an action for damages.—F. W. R.

Q.—Will Manitoba deduction certificate cease to be of value if member moves to Saskatchewan?

A.—No. The deduction certificate states on it a sum of money which is owing by the Pool to the member; regardless of where the member may reside, this money is payable at some time, either to him or his heirs.—F. W. R.

Q.—Can a Pool member have his contract transferred from one shipping point to another?

A.—The Pool contract follows the signer and applies to grain grown anywhere in the province of Manitoba. A member may ship from any point he chooses, unless he is a member of a Pool elevator association, in which case he must ship through the association's elevator. A member cannot transfer from one elevator association to another, but if he moves from the district and away from the area covered by the elevator association he may sign up with a Pool elevator association in the district to which he moves.—T.E.P.

Q.—Can a man have his contract transferred from the Saskatchewan Pool to the Manitoba Pool?

A.—No. The contract of each Pool is good only for the particular provincial pool. A Pool farmer moving into Manitoba from Saskatchewan or Alberta should sign up with the Manitoba Pool and vice versa.— F.W.R.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

The U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, Co-operative Marketing Branch, reports that 21 farmers' co-operative purchasing associations bought farm supplies of the value of \$41,100,000 during 1925. Three associations made purchases of over \$5,000,-000 each, and eight associations reported purchases between one and five millions each, while ten associations purchased less than ten millions each. These associations were located in nineteen different states of the Union.

THE PRICE OF MILK

Figure out the difference between the high and the low grade milk price on the quantity you sell, say during a month, also a year.

Now, compare that amount with the cost of a good clipping machine. The Stewart Machine is \$16.00 (Western Canada \$16.50) and, as proved in actual use, will last a lifetime. It will do a better job and is much easier and quicker to use than scissors or hand clippers.

Long hair, on the flanks, udders and underlines of cows, is the principal source of bacteria in milk. Remove it regularly and especially during the stabling period and much less bacteria will get into the milk pail. Manure, scurf, loose hairs, etc., cannot cling to short hair.

Set a time to clip your cows and do it regularly. Also take every other precaution you can to make sure of the "High Grade" price for your milk. Your milk checks will be bigger. You can get a Stewart Clipping

You can get a Stewart Clipping Machine from your dealer or from the factory, freight prepaid. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. Catalog free on request.

Vita Gland Tablets are Guaranteed to Make Hens Lay Within 3 Days.

Hens have glands just as human beings have, and they also require vitamines. Because they directly stimulate the organs involved in egg production, the new, Vita-Gland tablets, crushed into hens' drinking water turn winter loafers into busy layers within three days. Science has discovered how to control egg production by using essential vitamines and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamines, etc., lay 300 eggs as against the 60 of the average hen. Try This Liberal Offer EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks, without fuss or

Try This Liberal Offer EGGS, EGGS, EGGS and fine healthy chicks, prosperous flocks, without fuss or bother, or drugs, or expensive feeds, can be had. Just drop these VITA-GLAND tablets into drinking water. So simple to double your profits. Summer production at winter prices. So confident are the Vita-Gland Laboratories, manufacturers of the original and genuine VITA-GLAND tablets that you will be amazed at results, that they offer to send a box for your own use. This is how: Send no money, just name. They will mail you two big boxes, each regular \$1.25, a generous supply. When they arrive pay the postman only \$1.25 and a few cents postage, collected on delivery. When your neighbor sees the wonderful increase of eggs in your nests sell him one box and thus your box has cost you nothing. We guarantee you satisfaction or money back without question. So write today and get dozens of extra eggs this simple easy way. Write Vita-Gland Laboratories, 1001 Bohan Building, Toronto, Ont.

DEMONSTRATE your loyalty to the Scoop Shovel and the Pool. When answering advertisements say: "I saw your ad in the Scoop Shovel," and you will help us to help the Pool.

--Milton.



This page conducted by UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

BOYS AND GIRLS MAKE FINE RECORD

On November 3rd some seventy-five members of the Boys' and Girls' Swine clubs of Manitoba, visited the stock yards and had the theory and methods of the Cattle Pool thoroughly explained to them. They were guests of United Grain Growers during one day of their week in Winnipeg, at the Agricultural College, which they had earned as the result of their efforts in their local clubs, and the



visit to the stock yards was part of the day's program. These swine clubs have accomplished a great deal in showing the possibility of bacon hog production. Twelve carloads of their hogs consigned to market, showed 73.3 per cent. of selects, while four carloads

scored from 88 to 100 per cent. selects. The Decker club broke all records with a carload of sixty hogs, every one of which passed the graders as a select bacon. On quality and finish Decker scored 97 per cent.; Grandview, 96½ per cent.; Kenton, 94¼ per cent., and Roland, 92½.

The work of these swine clubs has been improving year by year, and it is likely it is having a good deal of effect in the increase that is taking place in the percentage of select bacon hogs marketed. But the boys and girls are still far ahead of their elders, for the average production of bacon hogs has been running only about ten per cent. of the total marketing.

THE HOG MARKET

Hog prices have been dropping fairly rapidly in recent weeks. This movement was forecast some months ago on this page, when hog producers were urged to get all hogs possible ready for the early markets, before the heavy movement of hogs should commence. During recent months hogs were on a scarcity basis in Western Canada, and prices remained above the export level. With increasing supplies quotations on western markets are again getting into line with world conditions. Unfortunately, British bacon markets just now are on a comparatively low level, but Canadian bacon is selling closer than usual to Danish, latest quotations being 98 to 102 shillings for Canadian baled, as against 101 to 106 shillings for Danish.

Producers of lard hogs in the United States are worried over the enormous cotton crop that is being produced this year. There will be a large surplus of cotton seed oil to be made into lard substitutes, and as a result the lard markets are weak.

BUYING STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

This is the time of year when stocker and feeder cattle can be purchased at comparatively low levels. It is not necessary to visit the market in order to make a satisfactory purchase. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada rely on United Livestock Growers to send them a satisfactory load of cattle sorted up under the Pool system from the thousands that pass through the hands of the Pool. Write in and say what you would like to purchase, and the office will advise you what can be done.

For farmers who desire to visit the market the Dominion government feeder purchase policy is still in effect, and reasonable expenses of travel to the stock yards will be paid by the government. United Livestock Growers will give all necessary assistance in obtaining these refunds.

A GOOD SHORT STORY

The message of co-operative livestock marketing is an old one, and a short one, but it still needs to be repeated on every possible occasion. You get more money for livestock by consigning them to the central livestock markets than by selling them to buyers in the country. Therefore it pays to combine your livestock with your neighbors in order to make up co-operative loads for shipment.

To be sure of being able to ship co-operatively when you want to, it is necessary to have a shipping association organized, and the more carefully it is organized and the better it is supported, the better results will be.

The contract system helps many local associations to improve their service, and it is being adopted by more associations all the time.

THE COAL STRIKE OVER

The British coal strike, which now seems to be practically over, has been one of the big factors depressing cattle markets for some months. Resumption of work should have a tendency to improve British demand for beef and beef cattle. For one thing the miners at work will need more food than they have been getting along with during the period of idleness. Householders should again have gas and coal enough for cooking purposes. But it will take a long time for the heavy economic losses of the strike to be made up, and for the purchasing power of Great Britain to assume normal proportions again.

So far this year Canada has sent 23,000 fewer cattle to Great Britain than during the same time last year—70,000 as against 93,000.

WRITE A LETTER

(Continued from Page 9.)

winter to have a large number of essays from the juniors. The junior class will write on "The History of Co-operation," and the senior class on, "The Theory and Practice of Co-operative Marketing." There will be separate prizes for each class.

Instead of an essay contest for Manitoba teachers and High School students, it has been decided to offer a prize of \$5.00 every month, for the best letter from anybody, on a subject connected with co-operation. The subject will be given on this page of the Scoop Shovel each month, and the winning letter will be published in the Scoop Shovel of the following month. This is a free-for-all in learning of and writing about co-operation, and the more entries there are for it each month, the happier we will be.

The subject for this month's letter is given in the centre of page 9. It needs no special preparation. Write from your personal experience, or your observation of the benefits of co-operation. If you do not care to write yourself, get your children interested by helping them to write. We hope teachers throughout the province will encourage their pupils to write. Letters written by pupils in schools should state the age and grade of the writer, and these will be taken into consideration in the judging of the letters.

S. AUSTRALIAN POOL

The 38th annual report of the directors of the The South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union, Limited, presented to the shareholders on September 30, contained the following with regard to the South Australian Wheat Pool:—

"The Co-operative Wheat Pool of South Australia received a fair proportion of the wheat crop, which was, and is being, handled under new arrangements, under which the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Great Britain (banking department) provide the necessary finance. The trustees of the Pool, therefore, did not find it necessary to call upon the state government to carry out

its undertaking to guarantee the money required, but are nevertheless sensible of their obligation to the government for their proffered assistance. Satisfactory results accrued to those who pooled their wheat, and a vigorous campaign has now been initiated having for its object a much increased quantity of wheat for the next Pool. Local, sub-divisional and divisional committees are being organized, and the number of trustees of the Co-operative Wheat Pool is being increased, with a view of giving growers direct representation on the board of trustees. Shareholders are asked to give their wholehearted support to this movement for the extension of orderly marketing of their wheat."

In my opinion, co-operative marketing has come to stay. Through it the farmer will bring about a more orderly distribution of his products; a better system for financing his operations, and a higher return for the use of his capital and for his labor.— Dr. C. A. Lory, Pres. Colorado State Agricultural College.





LETTING ELECTRICITY DO IT

For the first time in Manitoba threshing was done a few weeks ago on a farm near Winnipeg by electricity supplied by the provincial hydro. Some day—SOME day—every bit of the hard work on the farm will be done by electric power supplied by a publicly owned utility. In a city as fortunate —or as progressive—as Winnipeg, the mechanical work of the home in washing, laundering, cleaning, sewing, cooking, etc., can be done by electricity, and thanks to that great public venture associated with the name of Sir Adam Beck, many farm women in Ontario enjoy the relief from drudgery that electric power can give.

But then comes Dr. E. Slosson, of Science Service, to protest against "incandescent lights in the pig pen—electric fans in the cattle sheds—ultra violet rays for hogs and hay!" And what, he asks, will be the effect of electricity on the farm upon the farmer and his wife? Won't the former lie in bed longer than he should, and the latter lose the beautifully rounded arms she got by operating the separator and the churn, and the rosy complexion she acquired over the cook stove? "Will those, whose hardest labor has been to press a button or jerk a switch acquire those sterling qualities which have made us what we are?"

Somebody's always taking the joy out of life! Who are the "us" and the "we" referred to by the learned scientist? If he means the farmers and their wives, my guess is they are willing to take a chance on what electricity will do to their "sterling qualities" just as Dr. Slosson and his city friends are willing to do. There's a certain amount of work which will always have to be done by human hands and there will always be enough of it on the farm.

A U.S. CO-OP. WOMEN'S GUILD

This month the Pool Woman attended the fifth co-operative congress of the Co-operative League of America, held in Minneapolis. This congress is held once every two years and affords an excellent opportunity of studying the progress of co-operation in the United States. There were quite a number of women present, including Mrs. Warbasse, the wife of Dr. James Warbasse, president of the Co-operative League of the United States, and who may be known to some of our members as the author of "Co-operative Democracy," and Miss Mary Arnold about whose successful venture in co-operative enterprise, the co-operative restaurant, in New York, we told in the August issue of The Scoop Shovel. Miss Arnold was elected treasurer of the league. Many interesting subjects were discussed, such as, co-operative banking, insurance and buying, and, most important to the Wheat Pool delegates, the relationship which should exist between the consumer forms of co-operation and the cooperative marketing movement.

The meetings were held in the auditorium of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery association, one of the finest examples of co-operation in the United States. This association grew out of a dispute between the milk distributing organizations of Minneapolis and their employees over the right of creamery workers to become members of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union.

Affiliated with the Franklin Co-operative Creamery is the Women's Co-operative Guild of Minneapolis, which was organized five years ago and appears to be the only organization of its kind in North America. The object of the Guild is to interest women in the co-operative movement and for this reason membership is open to all women whether members of the Franklin Creamery or not. The Guild is a member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Women's International Co-operative Alliance. Apart from educational work among its members, the Guild is very active in relief work among the poor and needy, the money for this work being raised through bazaars, teas, etc. The whole purpose of the Guild is perhaps best summed up in one of its by-laws, "to spread light, knowledge and happiness where there is darkness, ignorance and sorrow."

Another noteworthy feature of this co-operative creamery is a nutritional clinic for children of stockholders and employees of the creamery. This clinic was established in March, 1925, and up to June, 1926, 2,144 children have attended. The clinic also endeavors to spread knowledge of right living among its patrons and members through a series of health talks by the physician in charge of the clinic, and through the free distribution of health literature published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

At a purblic luncheon given by the National Council of Women, Dean Inge, remarked that, if we are to extend the franchise to women between twenty-one and thirty, we must not forget the children who, even at the early age of four, could be taught to mark a ballot paper. Are we expected to find this funny?—Time and Tide, London.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES OVER THREE HUNDRED PER CENT.

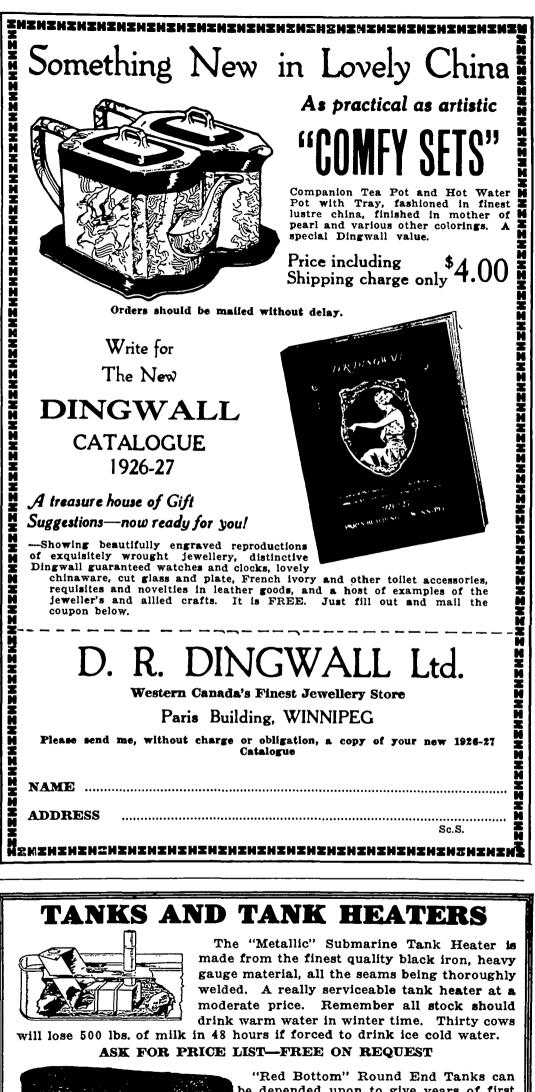
Big membership increases for co-operatives occurred in all parts of the United States during the ten years from 1915 to 1925.

Viewed from a percentage standpoint the largest increases were in the southern states from Virginia to Texas. These increases were 656 per cent. in the South Atlantic group of states, 706 per cent. in the west, south central group, and 719 in the east, south central group. The smallest percentage increase was in the Pacific group consisting of California, Oregon and Washington. This gain was 112 per cent. The gains for the other groups of states were as follows: Mountain states, 114 per cent.; Middle Atlantic group, 150 per cent.; West, North central, 234 per cent; New England, 257 per cent.; and East, North central, 437 per cent. Taking the United States as a whole, the gain for the ten-year period was 314 per cent.

Viewed from the standpoint of of numerical gains the picture is quite different. The largest increase in membership occurred in the West, North central states and the smallest numerical gain in the Mountain states. The increases in membership in the several geographic divisions for the ten years were as follows: West, North central group, 596,-000; East, North central, 468,-000; East, South central, 259,-000; South Atlantic, 243,000; West, South central, 219,000; Middle Atlantic, 96,000; Pacific, 74,000; New England, 54,000; Mountain states, 40,000. The total increase in membership for the ten-year period was 2,049,-000.

The above estimates are based on reports from 4,683 associations in 1915, and 9,463 associations in December of 1925.

A bashful young man was courting a girl, but he was so backward in his love-making that she began to grow impatient. Finally, one night, while they were taking a walk he summoned up courage to put his arm about her. "Do you think I'm making progress?" he hesitantly asked. "Well, at least you're holding your own," was the reply.—Fishing Gazette.





"Red Bottom" Round End Tanks can be depended upon to give years of first class service because they are made right from quality materials. Make sure to ask for a "Red Bottom" Tank when in the market. It is your guide to satisfaction.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS, LIMITED (Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited) WINNIPEG, MAN. Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Port Arthur, Vancouver.



Introducing The Grain Growers' Guide RD FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST 190 Prizes Value \$7130.00

HOW MANY CATTLE ON THIS RANGE?



FIRST PRIZE-Essex Six Cylinder Coach, \$1.190 f.o.b Winnipeg.

Send for Extra Charts

In case you make a mistako SEND NOW for free extra charts. They will help you win one of the Grand Awards.

How to Enter

1. Everyone living in Manitoba. Saskatchewan and Alberta can take part in the contest except:

 (a) Employees, their immediate fami-lies and anyone connected with The Grain Growers' Guide.

(b) Residents in towns or cities with a population of over 2,500, not owners of farm land.

(e) Prize winners in the 1924-25 and 1925-26 contest who won more than \$100.

2. Additional puzzle charts, on a good grade of paper, may be obtained by writing to the Contest Department, The Grain Growers' Guide. They will

Non The

be mailed free of charge. 3. Every figure in this picture is complete, and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. If any contestant is in doubt, however, about a figure the Contest Department will be glad to give a ruling on it, Put a circle around the figure and send the marked chart with your letter.

4. When you have solved the puzzle, put your answer on the coupon and remittance blank. Fill it out carefully and send not less than \$1.00 as an entrance fee to the contest, and also a three-year subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide. \$2.00 entitles you to seven-year subscription; \$3.00 to an eleven-year subscription. Renewal subscriptions count the same as new and will be extended from the day the present subscription expires. subscription for more than \$3.00 will not be accepted. Every dollar sent in must represent your own subscription or one collected from a person living in the prairie provinces.

5. Be sure the full amount of the subscription is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants, because of the large prize list, are not entitled

of the large prize list, are not entitled to any premiums, nor can agents or posimisters deduct a commission. G. The contest will close in January, but send in your solution as soon as possible, as there are special prizes for early solution senders. For full details me "Special Prizes."

in cash on a one dollar subscription. but note that the value of the first six prizes increases if you send in more money (see Prize List). Aim to win the maximum value of the Grand Prize. Either new or renewal subscriptions collected from friends or neighbors are accepted and the amount will be applied to your answer. At the amazingly low cost of \$1.00 for

three years, you can easily persuade a friend or neighbor to subscribe to our journal. New readers may enter the contest providing they comply with the - rules.

You can submit as many answers as you like, providing each answer is accompanied by a \$1.00 subscription, but if one of your answers is correct the money sent in with your other answers will not increase the total value of the prize. 9. Readers who give their subscription to

some other contestant and later on want to send in an answer themselves may do so. providing they write on the coupon the name of the person they paid their subscription to, also the amount paid. No further payment is necessary.

10. Contestants should remit by postal note,

In addition to the five cars illus-

trated on this page, there are two other cars, a Star Touring and an Over-land "Whippet" Touring Car, for you to choose from. These two cars are listed below as the alternative second prize.

Obey that Impulse

\$7130.00 in Prizes

FIRST PRIZE-Total value \$2,400. \$1,650 Studebaker Six Cylinder Duplex Phaeton, plus \$750 cash extra at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$5.00, and \$100 cash extra for every dollar sent in from \$6.00 to \$10. Not more than \$10 in subscriptions can be applied on one answer. A contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to qualify for this prize.

FIRST PRIZE-(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1.440.

Choice of an Essex or Pontiac Coach. plus \$200 cash extra. at tho rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$4.00. If a contestant sends in more than \$4.00 he qualifies for the Studebaker car.

SECOND PRIZE-Total value \$1,370. Choice of Chevrolet Sedan or Overland "Whippet" Coach, plus \$300 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$10. To qualify, a contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions

SECOND PRIZE-(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1.055.

Choice of Star or "Whippet" Touring Cars and \$120 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$4.00. If a contestant sends in more than \$4.00 and wins the second prize, he quali-

\$500 cash, plus \$20 cash extra, at the rate of \$20 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

Sont in up to \$10. FOURTH PRIZE-Tetal value \$450. \$300 cash. plus fifteen times amount sent in up to \$10. FILTER FRIZE-Tetal value \$200.

times the

\$100 cush, plus five tim amount sent in up to \$10. SEVENTH PRIZE-Total value \$100.

\$80 cash, plus two times the amount sent in up to \$10. EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH PRIZES

Third Prize 5.00

Fourth Prize 3.00

Six Prizes each 2.00

\$150.00

30 "Special Prizes"

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COUCE OF

36

TO OBTAIN THE ANSWER HOW Add together the figures in the picture thus: 6 + 2 + 9 + 7 = 24. The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the problem. Every figure is complete and the drawing is entirely free from tricks and illusions. There are no figures hidden in the background. The figures range from 2 to 9, each standing alone, thus, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Note that there are no ones (1), nor ciphers (0) in the chart. The tops of the nines are closed and the bottoms are straight. The sixes have a curved top and the bottom is not closed. By looking at any figure carefully you can easily tell what it is. However, to pick out all the figures and add them

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tractive figure puzzle that has ever been produced. It is fascinating and will give you many a thrill. Even were no prizes offered it would be worth while trying to solve it. In the event that no one obtains the exact answer the prizes will be awarded for the nearest correct solutions.

874 2000 26 7 3 2 3 3 8 3 4 2 9 3 9 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2 0 5 2

It must be clearly enderstood that there are no figures is any part of the picture, except these which form the horse and pictur and the shadow underneath. There is no trick in this puzzle. Every figure can be elearly seen. There are no figures hidden amongst the clouds, hills or sattle.

10



\$50.00 \$50.00 \$50.00 The winning of a special prizes does not

5.00

3.00

2.00

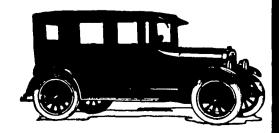
interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes. As the correct answer will not be announced until after the contest closes, special prizes will be awarded at the same time as all other prizes.

similar set of 30 Special Prizes will be awarded for the first correct or nearest correct solutions received during the month of

The Correct Answer

Premier Bracken and Mr. Crerar each erased one or more figures from the puzzle picture. Neither of them knew what figures the other erased nor does any member of The Guide's tr staff possess this information. Each official made

a note of the figures he erased and placed this information in a sesled envelope in his own safety deposit vault, where it will remain until after the contest closes. Until these figures were erased the artist and Contest Department knew the correct After the contest closes Premier Bracken and total. Mr. Crerar will make known the numbers they erased. These will be subtracted from the original correct answer, giving the present correct answer. In other words, the correct answer to the problem is the sum total of all the figures in the picture printed herewith.



SECOND PRIZE-Chevrolet Five-Passenger Sedan, \$1,070 f.o.b. Winnipeg.

this car from among nineteen Studebaker models. It

combines airiness with closed car protection. New roller side enclosures at a touch of the hand provide closed car comfort in thirty seconds. Some of its features are automatic spark control, steering gear lock, genuine leather upholstering, improved emergency brake and safety light con-trol, combination stop and tail light, improved tire carrier, oil drain valve, oll filter and waterproof ignition.

Use this Coupon When Sending in Your Answer THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. My answer to the problem is cattle on the range, and if this is the winning answer,

send the prize to me to the following address:

JAME		PROV	
	w or renewal subscriptions as follows:	New or	Amount
Jame	Address		 \$
lame			\$
Jame	Address		 \$ <i></i>
Jame) }) \$
Conte ouzzle,	stants who have previously sent in an answer or remittance to this please fill in these blanks. Answer sent in	SUBSCRIPTIC \$1.00 for thre \$2.00 for seve \$3.00 for elev	ÓN RATES c years. en years
	TANT-Answer all questions carefully.		
	Address correspondence to: The Contest Department, care of The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, M		Ł

NOTE-If your subscription was sent in by another contestant you must put his or her name and address below:-NAME

postal or express money order. These should be made payable to The Grain Growers' Guide

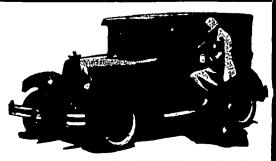
11. Only one person in any household can win a regular prize. No solution can be changed after it is once registered.

12. In case of a tie for any prize, a second puzzle will be presented, which will be as practicable and as solvable as the first. Only those tied for a prize will be permitted to solve puzzle No. 2. Should two or more persons be tied for a prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied, will be reserved for them before any prizes will be awarded for less correct solutions.

13. The Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide reserves the right to alter the rules and regulations for the protection of contestants or The Guide; to refund subscriptions and disqualify any competitors whom they consider undesirable, and to finally decide all questions which may arise. Competitors are assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past.

Keep This Page

By saving this announcement, you may easily win the \$2,400.00 Grand Award. Special prizes are offered for the first nearest correct solution sent in but, if you are too busy to solve the puzzle today, keep this page until you can work at it. Your chance of winning a prize is just as good if you don't send your answer in until the contest closes on January 31.



SECOND GRAND AWARD -Overland Coach. Retails at \$1,040 f.o.b. "Whippet" Winnipeg.

FARMERS LEAD IN JAPANESE CO-OPERATION

22 (380)

Co-operation in Japan begins with the present century. In 1900 there were only 21 co-operative societies in the country, but every year has shown a rapid increase, and in 1925 there were as many as 14,517, according to the Japanese Bureau of Agriculture. Membership figures for 1924, the latest available, are as high as 3,315,283. The greatest development of co-operation is found among small farmers and tenants, however, and the consumers' co-operative movement is still very weak, especially among the workers. Of the total membership given above, as many as 74.5 per cent. are engaged in agriculture.

In co-operative banking Japan is one of the most progressive of nations. Her co-operative societies maintain credit unions or banks with deposits from members of \$250,000,000, with which they finance their small farm or industrial undertakings. The government itself contributed one-half of the \$30,000,000 capital of a central co-operative bank which was formed a few years ago, the co-operative societies holding the rest of the shares. No private individual is allowed to own stock in this central institution .

NENENENENENENENENENENENEN

A schoolboy's essay: "A goat is about as big as a sheep if the sheep is big enough. A female goat is called a buttress, a little goat is called a goatee. Goats are very useful for eating up things. A goat will eat up more things than any animal that ain't a goat. My father had a goat once. My father had a goat once. My father is an awful good man. Everything he says is so, even if it ain't so. That is all I know about the goats."

Thos. J. Murrey, K.C. Relph Maybank Olifford Diek MUITAY, Maybank & Dick Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG.

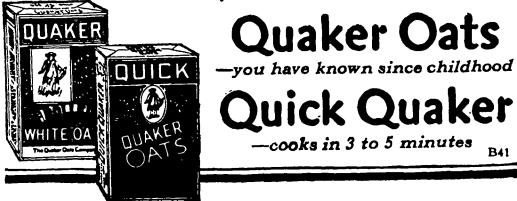
Gives You Strength for Busy Days

Ever feel tired and hungry, hours before the dinner bell? Often this is just fatigue, brought on by a poorly balanced breakfast. To keep fit for active work you must have well-balanced food that supplies energy and "stands by" you.

That is why Quaker Oats is so widely urged by health authorities. It contains more protein than any other cereal—is rich in carbohydrates and, with milk, supplies the essential vitamines.

Eat Quaker Oats and milk every morning. It will give you strength for busy days.

Quick Quaker packages marked "Chinaware" each contain a piece of delicate imported chinaware in blue and gold. The cartons marked "Aluminumware" contain useful articles of aluminum for the kitchen.



Ship Your Raw Furs To George Soudack Fur Co. Limited

We are open to buy large quantities of Muskrats, Wolves, Weasels, Skunks, Minks, Badgers and Rabbit Skins.

Write for information and price lists.

TAKE NOTICE

Our Canadian Rabbit Skins, which were practically worthless before, is now becoming an article of commercial value, due to new process of tanning and dyeing. We will pay from 8c to 10c FOR GOOD SKINS (damaged skins at value). Small parcels ship by parcel postage, large shipments by express.

Reference: Royal Bank of Canada, Winnipeg

GEORGE SOUDACK FUR CO. Limited

237 McDermot, Corner Arthur,

PHONE: 88 715 - - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

XHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHXHX

What Our Members Are Saying

"Your letter of 24th inst., enclosing cheque for \$16.26 in payment of shortage on car of oats is received.

"Please accept my. thanks for same. I appreciate your services in this matter very much."

Neil McEwen, Alexander, Man.

"I received my cheque with much surprise. Some elevator man told me that the Pool just paid 58c first payment for Tf. 3 wheat, and got 84c. I am very much pleased. Hoping this letter will bring more Pool members."

Yours truly,

Jacob J. Friessen,

Togo, Sask.

"I wish to thank you for the book which you sent me to read. (Warbasse's 'Co-operative Democracy.') I am studying it very thoroughly and find it to be of very great help."

V. Poloway, Fieldman.

"I have been obliged to quit farming, so I will have no wheat to ship this year. But as soon as I farm again every bushel of grain I raise will be sold through the Pool."

F. A. Zell, Kenville.

"Here attached you will find contract signed by Mr. A. L. Toutant. The co-operative movement seems to make wonderful progress, and I sincerly hope to be able to sign up a few others."

"Vive la co-operative!"

J. B. Vuignier,

Notre Dame de Lourdes.

"Through Mr. A. Van Oss, of Winnipeg, I received your check of \$138.92, final payment on my car of barley, C. 554271, and beg to inform you that I am very much pleased with the results obtained by the Pool."

Max Frensberg,

The Hague, Holland.

Now I must tell you I am well satisfied the way in which my grain was sold. I wish our Pool every success.

H. Lazenby, Reston

"Yesterday I received notice of payment in the Coarse Grain Pool. I was never more disappointed in all my life in anything I ever sold in the grain line. As near as I figure out I lost about \$90 at the least. What grain I sold for seed I got 40c per bushel. and I could have sold them all This famous Pool for that. never gets any more grain from me as long as I live. Don't send me that crazy paper called The Scoop Shovel any more, as it is so useless that it is no good to light the fire with."

> S. A. Speechly, Scandinavia P.O.

[NOTE—The Pool does not prevent a member selling his grain for seed. Mr. Speechly could have got a permit from the shipping secretary in his district to sell his grain as seed if he had asked for it.— Editor.]

"Enclosed find the missing growers' certificate No. 718. Your honest, straightforward dealing with the farmers' grain shows up in this case. I overlooked this and thought there was no more money coming to me, and most likely would never have noticed it, seeing that oats were low in price. I was satisfied and intended to express my satisfaction in your management of all the grain delivered to you. Please accept my appreciation now."

John Kennedy, Durban, Man.

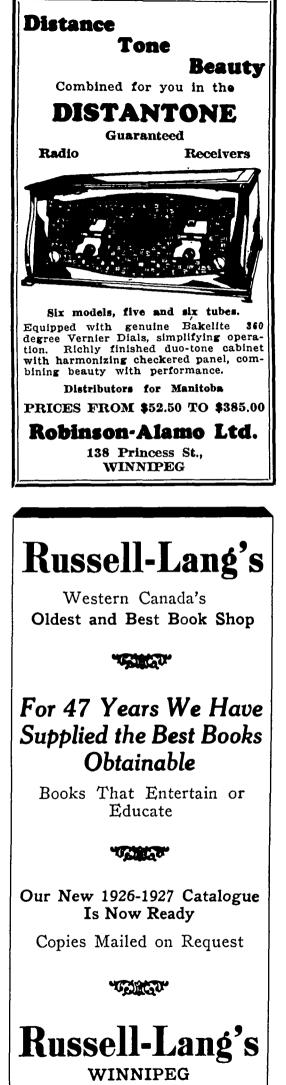
Wishing you every success and may the time soon come when every farmer will boost the Pool. J. H. Pearce, Kenville.

Thank God for the Pool; we get more.

E. C. Shinn, Bowsman River.

I cannot say how much I appreciate the Wheat Pool. I have no crop this year but I hope to have next year, and the Pool will sure get it. I think the Wheat Pool is the only thing for the farmers. If it had not been for the Pool the farmers would still be getting 60 cents for their wheat instead of \$1.45.

S. W. Young, Minitonas.



I may say I was very pleased with results last year.

John Hill, Haywood.

REBELS AND REFORMERS

(Continued from Page 5)

the city destined to give him the opportunities he desired to prove his worth in the world of business and in humanitarian endeavor. The serious youth, now in his eighteenth year, borrowed one hundred pounds from his bother, entered into partnership with a companion, started a small works and did remarkably well. Indeed so successful was he in his early business ventures that we find him, a few years after his arrival in Manchester, going to Scotland and purchasing for himself and his partners the New Lanark mills at a cost of sixty thousand pounds. Owen on this occasion not only persuaded Dale, the owner of the mill, to sell, but he succeeded also in marrying the \mathbf{mill} owner's daughter. New Lanark proved to be one of Owens' most prac-

> QuakerFlour is Guaranteed Always the Same

Always the Best

tical and successful experiments. When he first took over the mill he found two or three thousand employees, men and women and children, working in foul, insanitary, badly lit rooms from six in the morning until seven in the evening, Saturday included. Children were employed after they had reached the age of seven. Five hundred orphans, from various workhouses, were there under the despotic authority of the manager. The homes of the workers were foul. Their habits were crude and primitive. Their public houses were infamous. And yet the conditions at New Lanark, at their worst, were better than the prevailing conditions of the period. In less than fifteen years Owen had so transformed the place that it was known all over Europe. The future Tsar of Russia came to Queen Victoria's study it. father took the deepest interest

in it. All the economists of Eng. land blessed it. The filthy New Lanark of 1800 had become the healthiest, the most virtuous village of the civilized world.

A Reform Programme

That Robert Owen surpassed every prophet of his time in the range of his reform ideas is proven by the programme that he then had in mind. This programme he declared was not his ideal; he would reserve his full scheme until "the public mind will be sufficiently prepared to receive it." His reforms included: A uniform unsectarian system of schools with training colleges (which were then unknown) for teachers. "Children," "are Owen used to say, humanity." guests of the "We must lavish upon them the courtesv all and attention we give to the most hon-"We can make ored guest."

aker

This Guarantee Tag, sewn to every bag of Quaker Flour, is our pledge to you that the contents are of the finest quality.

For all-the-time goodness and always-the-same quality use only Quaker Flour. Our daily "home-baking" tests testify to its unvarying, good quality and texture.





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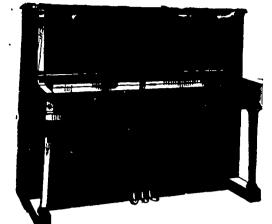
them what we will." His programme included also: The establishment of a department of state which shall collect and publish each quarter the condition of labor, unemployment, and wages in every district. Laws to restrict the hours of labor to ten, and forbid the employment of children. The creation of public works (making roads, etc.) which shall absorb all who are left unemployed by private enterprise. The drastic revision of the poor laws. Reform of the jails and administration of justice with the same thoroughness. A reduction of the number of licenses and an increase of duty on spirits. Legislation to suppress state lotteries and discourage gambling. Reformation of the Church-by abolishing tests, creeds, and dogmas. A united attempt to get rid of religious intolerance and war. Of these things he invites parliament, the Church and the people to unite. The result he says, will put us beyond all earlier civilizations. When asked what personal goal or aim or ideal of life he would recommend to men and women; he replies in familiar language of the Utilitarian school: "The happiness of self, clearly understood and uniformly practised; which can only be attained by conduct that must promote the happiness of the community." On November the 17th, 1858, Owen fell into his last sleep in his native village of Newton.

At the annual meeting of the membership of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' association, held at Grand Forks, N. Dakota, July 20, 1926, the by-laws of the organization were amended so as to permit the board of directors to cancel the contracts of members who fail to market any or all of their wheat through the organization and to expel them from membership.

After the honeymoon the newly-weds were visited by a friend of the bride, who asked how they were getting along.

"We are so happy that we laugh until we cry," replied the bride. My husband paints and I cook. Then we both guess what the things are meant to be."

Save Money on Your Piano By Eliminating The Commission Man



Write us or come to Brandon and select the piano for yourself. We buy in carload lots from the manufacturers and sell direct to the public, thus eliminating the commission man who is here today and gone tomorrow.

Our twenty-one years business reputation is your guarantee of a square deal.

Our prices cannot be beat in the West See our special at \$349. No other house offers a better selection of high-grade Pianos to choose from.

Steinway and Sons, Nordheimer, Gerhard-Heintzman, Williams, Lesage, Ennis, Krydner and Kennedy.

WRITE US. Mr. Kennedy will call on yon in person.

P. A. KENNEDY'S MUSIC STORE

Ine	House	ot	Superior	Quality	and	Better	Prices
	724-	73	0 ROSSE	R AVE.	, BR	ANDO	N.



I saw your ad in the Scoop Shovel. Say this when answering advertisements. It will help you, The Scoop Shovel and the Pool.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM LABOR EXCHANGE

Announcement has been made by the Farmer-Labor Exchange, Chicago, that the "Jim Hill" brand of apples, produced by the members of the Wenatchee District Co-operative Association, Wenatchee, Wash., will be marketed in Chicago under the union label. For several years the Exchange has been engaged in assisting the movement of farm products direct from groups of producers to members of labor The secreunions in Chicago. tary reports that the exchange has handled car lot consignments as follows: Forty car loads of watermelons from Texas, 16 car loads of vegetables from Texas, 12 cars of cabbage from Wisconsin, 8 cars of Irish potatoes from Oklahoma; 7 cars of honey from Idaho, 6 cars of cantaloupes from Arkansas, 3 cars of citrus fruit from Florida, 3 cars of butter from Kansas, and one car of sweet potatoes from Arkansas. In addition, many l. c. l. shipments from Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Texas and Minnesota have been received and placed with Chicago con-Among the commodisumers. ties handled in this way are: Green peas, green peppers, egg plant, string beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, eggs, poultry, veal, maple syrup, cane syrup, pecans and apples.

Besides farm products, 20 cars of union mined coal have been handled and numerous orders placed for supplies desired by members of Chicago unions.

INDIA'S PIONEER CO-OP--ERATIVE

A pioneer co-operative store in the Presidency of Madras, India, is the Triplicane Store, which is described in the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation. This store was established April 9, 1904, in a humble cowshed in Triplicane, Madras. The original membership was 14 and the share capital was 310 rupees. (The par value of the rupee is 32.4 cents.) When the store business it had opened for two employees, one of whom was a salesman and the other an accountant, each drawing a monthly salary of 8 rupees. The society now has 4,200 members, a paid up capital of 60,000 ru-

A Bank For The Farmers of Canada

Farmers can consult with this Bank with the knowledge that their problems will be understood and their banking requirements efficiently handled. We have made a special study of the financial needs of farmers, the difficulties they encounter, and their ways of doing business.

BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000.



pees, a reserve fund of 62,000 rupees, and a "common good fund" of 27,000 rupees. More than 120 persons are employed at the 21 places of business, and the volume of business is between \$200,000 and \$300,000 a year. A library of 500 volumes is

maintained and nearly every branch has a reading room for members.

As co-operative stores have been generally unsuccessful in India while the Triplicane store has been a success, a study was made to determine the factors which contributed to the success. The factors which were considered most important in the initial success were, knowledge, faith, leadership, and propaganda. The founders believed that the first essential was that the people should be informed.

For Sale—T. B. tested Guernsey bull, good butter record.— Ad in an Iowa paper.

BIG EGG SELLING CO-OP.

A branch office in Chicago is being opened by the Pacific Egg Producers' Co-operative, Inc., New York City, the sales agency for four Pacific Coast poultry associations. The four associations, three of which are in California and one in Washington, include in their membership more than 12,000 poultrymen with investments of \$75,000,000. from 25,000 to 45,000 cases of eggs are delivered by these organizations each week and the sales agency is in an advantageous position to serve the trade and fill orders on short notice with large or small quantities of Pacific Coast white eggs 52 weeks in the year.

I saw your ad in the Scoop Shovel. Say this when answering advertisements. It will help yon, The Scoop Shovel and the Pool.





14-barrel Tank, weight 450 lbs.\$39.00 Cater's Thresher Tanks are bound with 2x4 Oak on top. Other makers use pine or fir, which are not as good.

Cater's Lift Pump, Standard, No. 7272

Is especially adapted for deep wells from 25 to 250 feet. It has a 6, 8 and 10-inch stroke, for hand windmill or engine use, and is bushed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2-inch pipe. Price, 7-ft. complete with cylinder\$18.00

CATER'S GOODS ARE THE HIGHEST STANDARD

BRANDON

Write for Catalogue and Send Your Order to

CATER

MANITOBA



Cater's Wood Pumps Work So Easy.

TAKE NOTICE

All Cater's Wood Pumps are fitted with Iron Cylinders Porcelain Lined, which gives the cylinder a smooth glass-like finish inside.

28 (386)

"LEST WE FORGET"

We've a most peculiar member, Whose been in two years-December,

But he's awfully forgetful-Naturally.

He is now comparing prices— Says the Pool is full of vices— That he should have got more money, don't you see?

Why, once the price was greater When down at the elevator, And he could have all his money in his mit;

So now with grief he's shaken, And is out a trouble makin',

'Cause his memory is just useful to forget.

He forgets that there's a reason— He forgets about his treason— He forgets the many years he kept alive

The Exchange and all the dealers, With a flock of gaming heelers— While he didn't get a dollar forty-five.

He forgets while he is laggin', That non-members ride the wagon,

- Which the Pooling men are pulling up the hill:
- ing up the hill; That the "trade" is mighty handy

At a handing out the candy

That is there because the Poolers pay the bill.

This member should be working,

This is not a time for shirking,

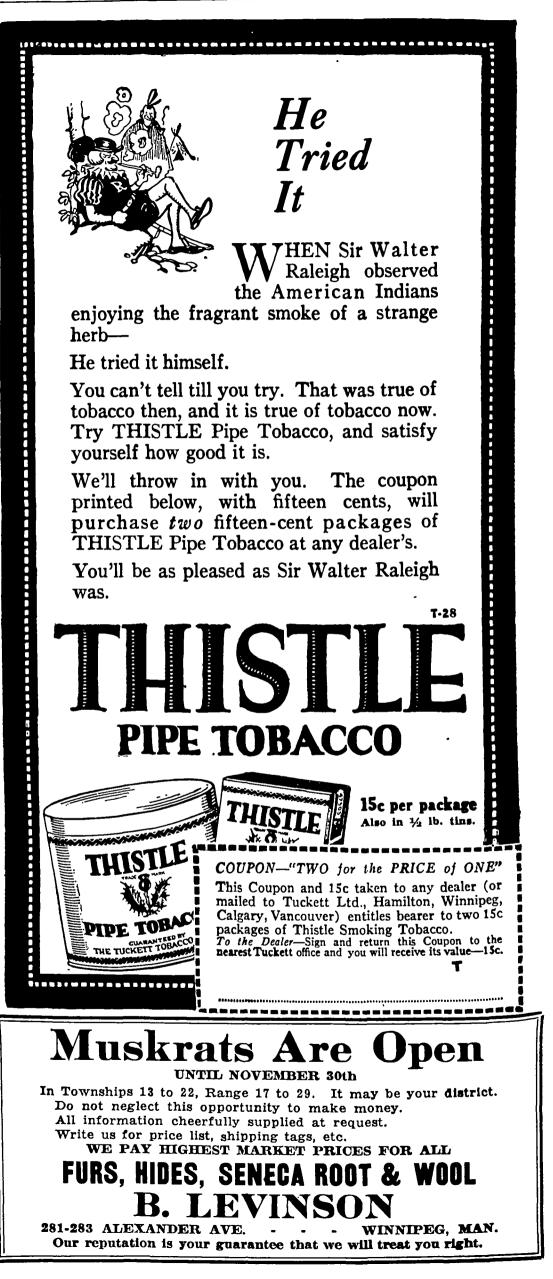
- This is not a time for anyone to cheat;
- We're just part way down the furrow;
- If we just get in and burrow

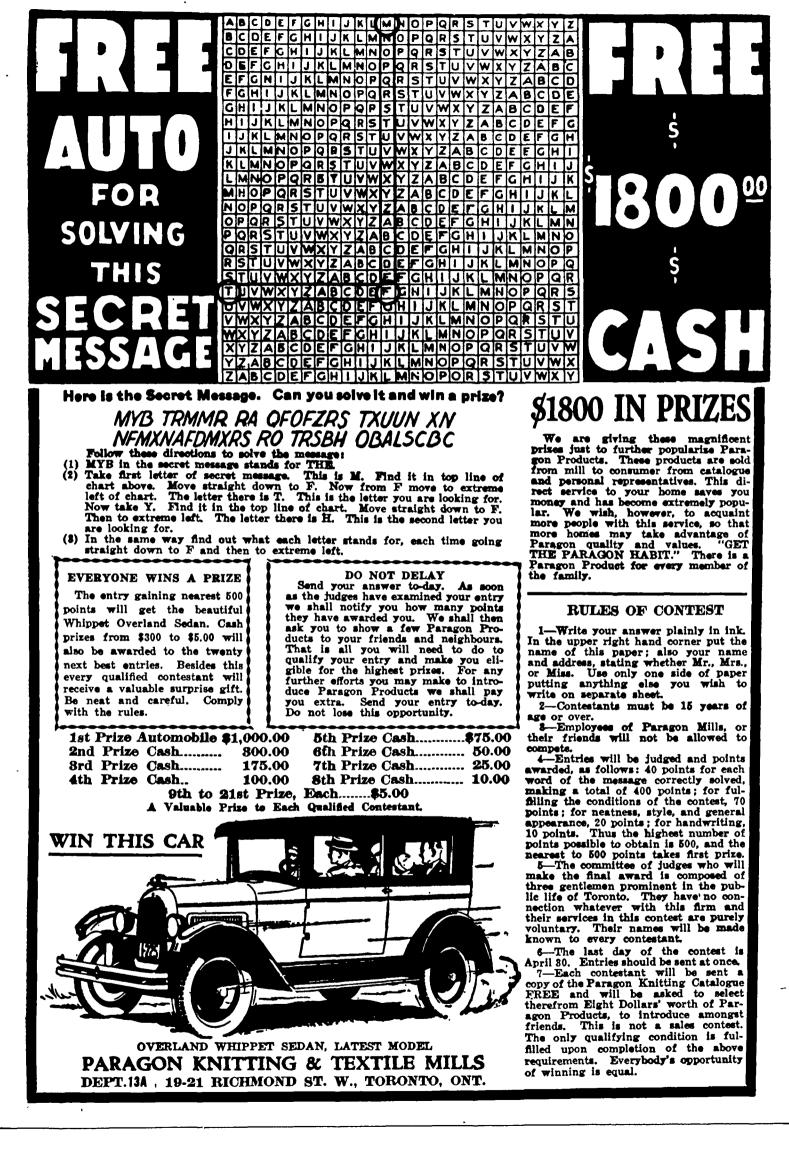
We will gain control of selling all our wheat.

-Barnyard Kindling.

CO-OPS IN RUSSIA

The consumers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union now have a membership of 11,000,000, according to a bulletin received by the U.S.S.R. trade delegation in Canada. The system embraces 26,457 societies which conduct 53,466 stores, as compared with about 42,000 stores a year ago. The turnover during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1926, is estimated at upwards of three billion dollars, as compared with \$2,008,000,000 during the fiscal year 1924-25.





POOL MEMBERS—If you have any article, piece of machinery, livestock, seed grain, breeding stock, pet stock, poultry, bees, nursery plants, farm lands for sale or rent, get a buyer through the Scoop Shovel classified page. Your ad will be read in more than 50 per cent. of Manitoba's farm homes.

Central Selling Agency for Southwest States

According to an interview given to "The Southwestern Miller," by Mr. John Vesecky, president of the organization, Southwest the Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association is now in full operation. This association is the central selling agency of the southwestern farmers' wheat pools, consisting of the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the Colorado Wheat Growers' Association, the Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Association, and the Nebraska Wheat Growers' Association. This central selling agency was formally organized in its present form on June 1st of this year, following a series of meetings which began in Wichita, Kansas, on April 12th.

At the Wichita meeting Mr. C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, was one of the chief speakers and advised with the state farmers' associations on the formation of a central selling agency. The Southwest Association has a capital of \$200,000 which owned is by the four member state pools. The general sales offices of the central selling agency are located in Kansas City, and other offices are maintained at Wichita, Kansas; Denver, Colorado: Enid. Oklahoma; and Hastings, Nebraska. The Southwest association operates a new terminal elevator with a capacity of one million bushels in Kansas City. It also owns another terminal at Leavenworth, Kansas, with a capacity of 500,000 bushels. It leases storage space in a number of other terminal elevators as well as in many country elevators. It has arrangements with about one thousand other country elevators for the handling of Pool grain. The equipment of the association also includes a large protein testing laboratory at Leavenworth, where tests of all of of the wheat of members are made.

Every member of the four pools is on the same level with respect to returns for his wheat,

quality considered, each receiving the same average price for the grade of wheat delivered to the pool less freight and local handling charges. The initial payment is made on the basis of 60 per cent. of the current market price at the time the wheat is delivered. A special feature of the policy adopted to ensure orderly marketing is the payment of farm storage. The growers are paid 2c a bushel per month for holding back their wheat the first two months of the crop year; $1\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel for holding it the next two months, and 1c per bushel for the fifth month.

The combined membership of the four pools united under this central selling agency is given by Mr. Vesecky as 14,000, Kansas being the largest pool with 6,500 members.

According to a letter received by the publicity department of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers from Mr. Vesecky, the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' will handle approximately 15,000,000 bushels of wheat this season with prospects for increased membership in the near future, as the sign-up is reported to be coming in faster than formerly.



The Raw Fur Season is now open for trapping of all kinds of Furs. Don't be misled by people who quote high prices and then pay you one-quarter the price they say they will. Ship to a reliable Fur House which has given good service for 35 years. We quote what we pay, and pay what we quote.

Silver Foxes are our specialty. We handle all kinds of Raw Furs. Mink, Muskrats, Wolf, Weasel and Foxes are in good demand. Ship to us and get satisfaction.

Our New Price List Is Now Ready

NORTH WEST HIDE & FUR CO.

278 Rupert Street, WINNIPEG

Electric Light and Engine Power from One Plant at One Cost

This plant is a combination of the "Z" Engine with a sturdy, dependable generator and 16-cell 32 volt battery. Engine power is available at belt pulley while battery is being charged. Plant can be used for electricity alone or engine power alone at any time. Cost of operation is remarkably low.



A CO-OPERATIVE GARDEN OF EDEN

Success has crowned the efforts of the co-operative agricultural colony near Berlin known as "Eden." The little group of cooperators who founded it in 1898 were inspired by the way fruitgrowing in California had transformed barren soil into a veritable Eden. They thought that even though the climate of Brandenburg could not compare with that of California, they yet might be able to do something similar if they grew what was adapted to the sandy soil around Berlin. Years of hard work and patient experimentation followed, but by 1924 the number of members had risen to 461, with a capital of 95,200 gold marks (\$23,000) doing a flourishing business preserving fruit and selling it on the Berlin market.

This little German Garden of Eden now has more than 800 inhabitants. Its soil is far more productive than that of the privately-owned farms surrounding it, many of whose owners have lately been selling out to the cooperative colony. Eden is conducted on rigidly co-operative principles. Its founders were declared opponents of rent, and even of the private ownership of land. Consequently the colony itself took its land on a long term lease, dividing it up on long-term hereditary leases to the colonists, but retaining owner-ship of all land and houses in its own hands as a collective unit. All money necessary for equipment and construct tion is furnished by a co-operative credit union

Eden was founded by vegetarian co-operators, who abjure the use of meat, wine, alcohol and tobacco. Their use is formally forbidden in the colony. Despite these restrictions, the consumers' co-operative connected with the colony does up to 100,000 gold marks of business a year.—All-American Co-operative Commission.

Three hundred and fifty-two cars of live and dressed poultry were handled in 1925 by the Missouri Farmers' Association, Inc., through its New York City office. Sales amounted to nearly one and three-quarter million dollars.

ERLA Eliminates Competition Anyone who can wind a watch now commands the air with the new Erla(rfl) mo-nod-ic receiver.



Co-operative Poultry Marketing

Co-operative egg marketing is fairly general throughout all the provinces, and has achieved particular success in the Maritime Provinces. The Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, originally organized through the affiliation of 40 local co-operative units, or "egg circles," has operated successfully since 1914, well over 750,000 eggs being handled in 1923. The larger part of the business is with Montreal and other cities in Eastern Canada, but a considerable trade is carried on with the New England States. The association has a central candling and grading station, a poultry-killing station and a hatchery at Charlottetown.

The Prince Edward Island scheme has served as a model for organization in other provinces, but in Nova Scotia the "egg circle" system was found unsuited to local conditions, and the poultry department of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is a marketing agency for local associations. The New Brunswick Poultry Exchange was organized in 1924 for the same purpose.

In Quebec, the Federated Cooperative Pool handled 396,000 eggs in 1923, and co-operative societies for the sale of eggs are annually increasing in number. In Ontario, an egg and poultry department, or produce department as it is now called, was established by the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., in 1920, and this organization is being used by an increasing number of egg circles and individual shippers. Over 1,500,000 dozen eggs were handled for farmers by this company in 1924, nearly half of which

were handled on behalf of an egg pool.

Egg and Poultry Pools are in operation also in the 3 prairie provinces and meetings have already been held with the object of establishing the closest possible connections between these three Pools.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SOLD IN FORTY-SIX POOLS

A preliminary report by the management of the South Caro-Cotton Growers' Colina operative association, Colum-bia, S. C., indicates that the cost of marketing the 1925 short staple cotton handled by the association was \$6.25 a bale, made up of \$2.28 for storage and handling; \$1.72 for interest and insurance, and \$2.25 for selling. Over 92,000 bales were handled in 46 pools, the largest of which contained 8,658 bales and the smallest one bale. Selling prices ranged from about 8 cents to over 20 cents a pound.





BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT GROWERS ARE ORGANIZED

Some three thousand fruit growers of British Columbia are united in an organization known as the Associated Growers of British Columbia, Ltd., with headquarters at Vancouver. These growers produce about two-thirds of the tree fruits of the province. The organization was formed in 1920, following a disastrous season and serves as a selling agency for 32 affiliated local units which receive and pack the fruit and ship under instructions from the selling agency. The three-party contract used will expire in 1928.

Apples are the main product handled. These are shipped under the "O.K." brand, red, blue and white labels being used. In the 1925 season 3,032 cars of apples were shipped, of which 2,-286 cars were sold in Canada, 439 cars went to Great Britain, 116 cars to New Zealand, 69 to the United States, 66 to Scandinavia, and the remainder to South Africa, Germany, China and Belgium.[•] Large quantities of soft fruits and vegetables are also sold.

The 1926 apple crop is considerably larger than that of 1925, and already the association has shipped a much larger volume than in the entire season last year.

The association controls a brokerage company known as the Canadian Fruit Distributors, Ltd., which has offices at Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Regina and Winnipeg. This company handles fruit from other shippers also and renders a year round service to the wholesale fruit trade of Western Canada. A second subsidiary is the Growers' Packing House, Ltd.

A handling charge of 7c a box for apples has been decided upon, also an appropriation of 2 cents a box on apples and pears for advertising purposes, and 1 cent on other products.

OLDEST EGG CO-OP.

The Tulare Co-operative Poultry Association, Tulare, California, is the oldest of the co-operative egg marketing associations reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture. It was formed in 1913 by about 100 producers in the vicinity of Tulare. Its marketing activities were confined largely to the Los Angeles market. During its first year its total sales exceeded \$25,000. The second year they reached \$56,000, in 1924 \$376,-900, and in 1925 \$367,461.

WOOL CO-OP.

Wool growers of Iowa are planning to organize locally for the purpose of marketing their wool. The Iowa Fleece Wool Growers, the state association, and the Extension Service of the State College will assist the growers of each county to organize and pool their wool. Under the present plans the wool may be sold locally to the highest bidder, or shipped through the state association.



FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE **CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE OF AMERICA**

The Co-operative League of America, a federation of consumers' co-operative institutions covering the whole of the United States, held its fifth congress at Minneapolis, November 4, 5 and There were present 70 delegates representing consumers organizations from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and 38 fraternal delegates representing organizations associated with the cooperative movement. Dr. James P. Warbasse, president of the League, presided.

The agenda covered the general co-operative movement in the United States and relations with the International Co-operative Alliance; training for work in cooperative institutions and education in the principle and philosophy of co-operation; co-operative insurance, co-operative banking and co-operative credit.

For the first time the league had extended an invitation to cooperative marketing organizations to send fraternal delegates and Messrs. Ransom and Hull attended for the Manitoba Wheat Pool. A very interesting discussion took place on the question of the relation between consumers' co-operation and marketing co-operation, and the delegates showed a lively interest in the story of the Canadian Wheat Pools as told by the representatives from the Manitoba Wheat Pool. The discussion ended with the passing of a resolution declaring that the true principles of cooperation were applicable to both consumers' and co-operatives farmers' marketing co-operatives and urging consumer co-operators to give encouragement and active support to the co-operative marketing movement. A permanent committee was appointed to give effect to the terms of the resolution. The delegates to the congress were the guests of the Franklin Co-operative Creamery Association, one of the finest examples of successful co-operation in the United States.

Owing to the lack of space and the rush of editing this issue, several births and deaths will be postponed until next week.—An------ **-**--- **T**-

Unlimited Possibilities for Profit Making in this New Canadian Industry

Vitomen Cereal Limited Locates New Factory at Vancouver, B.C.

This New Industry will take advantage of the huge grain shipments through this port-for the operation of an Elevator, Grain, Cereal and Feed business, including an Entirely New Balanced Breakfast Food-an industry with an almost unlimited market and vast possibilities for profit making-Vancouver chosen as the logical base from which to distribute these products-the public is invited to co-operate and share in this great investment opportunity.

First Purely Canadian Breakfast Food

The manufacture of ready-to-serve breakfast foods has never before been attempted in British Columbia, nor in Eastern Canada, except by subsidiaries of the Great American companies, which have built up huge fortunes for their founders and shareholders. Such a concern as Vitomen Cereal Limited will become a substantial factor in Canada's industrial life. It draws its materials from the wheat fields and gardens of the prairies and British Columbia.

Huge Profits!

are being made by other similar companies, paying enormous dividends to their shareholders.

The profits made by the American breakfast food manufacturers are almost unbelievable! Huge fortunes have been amassed and are still being made, as the following figures demonstrate:

\$500 in Kellog Corn Flake Co., pays 100% daily

\$500 in Postum Cereal Co. has returned \$124,535

\$500 in Shredded Wheat Co. is worth \$50,000

\$500 in Cream of Wheat Co. is worth \$140,000

The following extract from "Saturday Night" of March 29, 1926, also makes interesting reading:-

"Shredded Wheat Company's Income":

The Shredded Wheat Company of Canada reported at its annual meeting in Niagara Falls on February 9th, a gross income for the year of Dividends amounting to \$1,000,000 will be divided \$1,827,974. amongst the shareholders. After the present quarter of the financial year is closed every shareholder will receive four shares for his one present share. The company wrote off \$500,000 for goodwill. Although the profits of the year were greater than last year, the dividends were lower because of the fact that the new factory was built and equipped out of the income.

INVESTIGATE FULLY!

Bankers-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Auditors-Hunter & Bozelle, Bank of Toronto Bldg. Solicitors-W. H. Patterson. Architect for Buildings-Bowman & Cullerne.

COUPON
TO Vitomen Cereal Limited, 706 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
I wish to have full information on Vitomen Cereal Limited, including estimate of consumption and prob- able profits.
Name
Address

Need of Co-operative Education

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Says Co-operation Should be Taught in Rural Schools

Expressing the view that he would like to see a course in cooperation in every rural school in the country, W. M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, speaking before the American Country Life Association, at Washington, said he would like to see every rural teacher and every officer of a rural life organization committed to co-operative principles.

"As we develop understanding of co-operation," said the speaker, "we are going to develop constantly stronger commodity cooperative organizations." And he continued, "These will have not only bargaining power; they will promote not only stabilization of the market for farm products, but they will weld the farmers of the nation into a cohesive group concerned with the upbuilding of a sound, permanent rural civilization, as well as with the immediate economic betterment of the farmer."

Co-operative Growth

Touching upon the extent to which American farmers have already recognized the need of organization in agriculture, Mr. Jardine pointed out that there are now in the United States more than 12,000 farmers' co-operative associations through which farmers are helping themselves through group effort. The number of farmers's co-operatives has increased from less than 6,000 in 1915 to approximately 12,500 in 1926. During this same decade Mr. Jardine showed, the volume of business done by farmers' cooperatives has grown from \$636,-838,000 to about \$2,400,000,000, and the number of farmers who are members of co-operative associations has increased from 651,000 to nearly 2,000,000.

The speaker also dealt briefly with the Co-operative Marketing Act recently passed by Congress which authorized the creation of a Division of Co-operative Marketing in the United States Department of Agriculture enabling the department to give close attention to research, educational, and service work for the farmers' co-operative associations. Business technique and marketing methods developed by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by co-operative associations marketing dairy products, live stock,

(Turn to Page 37.)

NEW LAMP BURNS 54 % AIR BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise —no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, J. P. Johnson, 138 Portage Ave. East, Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money, make \$250 to \$500 per month.

A Wonderful Opportunity to Buy HOLT, RENFREW FURS For Christmas AT JANUARY SAVINGS

To give everyone an opportunity to buy Furs in time for Christmas, instead of waiting for the big price reductions of our January Sale, we are putting our lowered prices into force one month earlier this year. This means a really worth-while saving for you, and, we confidently believe, a greatly increased volume of business for us.

Buy Your Fur Coat NOW!

Beginning December 1st, we are offering a wonderful assortment of Furs of every description for Men, Women and Children at —

20% to 35% Off Regular Prices and in some cases even more.

For example:

For example:
ELECTRIC SEAL COATS—Self Trimmed
Reg. \$115 \$89.50 Reg. \$135 for \$110
ELECTRIC SEAL COATS—Alaska Sable Trimmed.
Reg. \$165 \$125 Reg. \$210 \$165 for
MUSKRAT COATS—Self Trimmed
Reg. \$210 \$165 Reg. \$250 for \$195
PERSIAN LAMB COATS—Alaska Sable Trimmed.
Reg. \$250 \$195 Reg. \$375 for \$295
HUDSON SEAL COATS—Self or Alaska Sable Trimmed.
Reg. \$375 for



Can be arranged under our BUDGET BUYING PLAN, if you do not wish to make an all cash payment. Terms furnished on request. Write today stating your requirements. Selection of furs sent for approval in your own home in ample time for selection before Christmas. We pay express charges both ways. Your satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO. LTD. Known for Fine Furs and Fair Dealing Since 1837 WINNIPEG, MAN. grain, wool, fruit, vegetables, cotton and other products, will be analyzed and set forth to guide co-operatives along safe business lines.

Type of Personnel

Sensing the future need of agriculture as being not for an increased proportion of farmers to the rest of the population, but for farmers with greater ability to apply the results of research in the natural sciences, of invention, and of economics and sociological analysis to agriculture and rural life, Mr. Jardine indicated that this personnel would naturally have to be obtained from the ranks of the youth now growing up. If we are to develop the best type of personnel, we do not want to urge boys and girls to remain on the farm merely be-cause they were born there. The boy or girl, said the speaker, who has the qualifications and the desire for urban life should be encouraged to make his career in the city. The boy or girl who, on the other hand, has the qualifications and the desire for rural life should have every stimulus to make his career in the country.

Declaring himself to be by no means a believer exclusively in the economic side of life, Mr. Jardine nevertheless felt convinced that at the present time, so far as agriculture is concerned, stress needs to be laid on the economic problems that exist and the opportunities that these offer to young men and women who want to do something genuinely constructive.

It was his belief, therefore, that as a necessary fundamental to rural improvement and as an essential to retain the right type of young people on the farms, the inter-related problems of production and marketing need primary consideration. While emphasis is already laid on individual efficiency in farming, the speaker felt that we need to show the-necessity of quality as well as quantity in production, of the standardization of types and varieties, and of the adaption of agricultural production to the probable market demands.

IOWA FARMERS LEARN CO-OPERATION

Co-operation plays a large part in the lives of Iowa farmers, to judge from a recent report of

A Safe and Convenient Saving Service

No matter in what part of Manitoba you live, the services of the Province of Manitoba Savings Office are available to you. The wealth of the province is the guarantee of safety of every dollar deposited here. Withdrawals may be made at any time. The ease, safety and convenience of mail saving in your own savings institution is explained in the folder "Saving by Mail" which will be sent you on request.

Province of Manitoba Savings Office

WINNIPEG

"Conducted to Foster the Thrift and Welfare of the People."



the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, showing more than 1,400 local co-operatives in active operation in that state. The 631 co-operative livestock shipping associations listed by the latest annual survey of the state represent approximately 120,000 members and will do more than \$100,-000,000 worth of business in 1926.

Iowa farmers also own about 265 co-operative creameries, with a total membership of over 63,-000, and a total volume of business this year which will undoubtedly exceed \$33,000,000. Farmers' co-operative elevators number 511, with about 70,000 members.

The Farm Bureau Federation finds evidence of great improvement in co-operative business practices in the last ten years. "There is a growing interest in co-operative associations on the part of members and non-member farmers alike," says the report. "Farmers are rapidly coming to the opinion that they must market their products in a businesslike way."



38 (397)



"Your husband, madam, is suffering from voluntary inertia."

"Poor dear Robert! And I accused him all along of being lazy."—Ridgeway Mercury.

A group of farmers were crowded round the post office window to get their mail, when one of them stalked up and shouted:

"Any mail for Mike Howe?"

The postmaster, a stranger in the community, glared at him over the rims of his spectacles and shouted back:

"No, not for your cow nor anybody else's cow."

"So Edward got his B.A., and his M.A.?"

"Yes," said Edward's father, "but he still gets his living from P.A."

A butcher, walking down the street, passed a dairy and read this sign: "Milk from Contented Cows."

He was impressed with the idea and decided to adapt it to his line of business. The following morning this sign appeared in his window: "Sausages from Hogs That Died Happy."

Elizabeth was told to practise for half an hour after lunch. She went off to do so, but her father could hear no sounds of pianoplaying. After a while, he called out:

"Why aren't you practising, Elizabeth?"

And she answered, "Oh, but I am, daddy!"

"Then why don't I hear you?" "I'm practising the rests!"— Music and Youth.

When a city child was roaming about in the country he came upon a dozen or so empty condensed milk cans. Greatly excited, he yelled to his companions:

"Hey, fellers, come here quick! I've found a cow's nest."—Country Gentleman.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

This section is especially provided for Pool members. Advertise here anything you wish to buy, sell, or exchange. The rate is 2c per word for each insertion. Minimum charge for single advertisement, 30c. Cash must accompany order.

In counting the words include name and address. Each group of figures and initials counts as a word. All new advertisements or changes should reach us not later than the 14th of each 'month.

Livestock

For Sale—Government Registered Silver Black Foxes. Proven breeders, and 1926 foxes at reasonable prices. Apply Fred Brackston, Imperial, Sask. 11-1

Registered Leicester Ram, \$30. — S.C. WhiteLeghorn Cockerels, \$1.50. Large Toulouse Geese, \$3; Ganders, \$3.50. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toms, \$5.00; Pullets, \$4.00 till Dec. 1st. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 11-2

"Cosy Nook Yorkshire" Boars Serviceable, sire. first prize Brandon and Regina. \$35.00 each, papers included, satisfaction guaranteed. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 11-1

For Sale—Pure bred Rhode Island Red Cockerels for breeding. Thomas D. Stonehouse, Brookdale, Man. 11-1

Fence Posts

Fence Posts—Tamarac, cedar and willow; slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company ,Prince Albert, Sask. 10-4

Miscellaneous

Selling-Good Manitoba honey. Six ten pound pails, \$9.00. W. V. Russell, Grandview. Man. 11-3

Cash BuyersWant Farms.Ownerswrite J. Hargrave, 233Portage Ave., Win-
nipeg. Man.11-5

Selling—New Simplex Auto Knitter, 2 lbs. yarn, full instructions, \$45; new Ladies' Side Saddle, \$10; good used Duplex six inch Crusher, \$10 M. S. Anderson, Box 52, Lenore, Man 11-2

Pure Manitoba Honey—\$8.75 per six 10-lb. pails. Malson St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 10-4

Auto, Tractor and General Machine bearings and connecting rods rebabbitted. Manitoba Bearing Works, 150 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. t-f

Snare Wolves—Easy as rabbits with my "surkech" invisible, selflock; swivel snares. 3 for \$1; 25, \$7.50; 50, \$13. Dollar book, "How to Snare Wolves," free with dozen or more. Bill Hoffman, Trapper, Harrowby, Man. 10-3

APARTMENT BLOCK FOR SALE

First Class Apartment Block, yielding approximately 10% on investment. Owner will sell on easy terms. Splendid opportunity for right man, with monev to invest, who is handy and can look after the block himself, saving on the carrying charges such as caretaking, repairs and fuel. Price of block \$75,000, subject to low rate 6% mortgage. Apply

The Standard Trusts Co. 346 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Farm Machinery

AUTO WRECKING CO., LTD., FORT ST. Used and new auto parts and accessories for any make of car ever built. Complete stock of parts for Ford and Chevrolet cars in brand new stock. New or used axle shafts, gears, bearings, tires, tubes, tops, bodies, magnetos, engines, transmissions, radiators, wheels, springs, rims, etc., etc. Also used parts for Titan, Case, Neilson and Waterloo Boy Tractors. Largest wrecking house in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. on your purchase. Orders given prompt attention.

AUTO WRECKING CO., LTD. 263 TO 273 FORT ST., WINNIPEG.

Used and New Auto Parts for every make of car.

Engines, Magnetos, Gears, Generators, Radiators Wheels, Tractor Repairs, Used Belting.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO. 783 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

CYLINDER GRINDING

A true crank shaft, reground cylinders filled with new pistons and rings make an old engine new. Modern equipment, long experience, low price.

THORNTON MACHINE CO. 62 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.



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

FOR SALE Farm Lands in Birtle, Solsgirth and Foxwarren Districts. PRATT & LAUMAN, Birtle, Man.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

460 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

AUDITORS TO THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL



Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills Ltd., Toronto Over Twenty Thousand Agencies

MEMBER CONTRACTS TO SELL ALL GRAIN HE OWNS TO POOL

(Continued from Page 4.)

the association, all of the wheat and the warehouse or storage receipts covering it produced or acquired by or for him in the province of Alberta, except registered seed wheat, during the years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927."

This makes the contract a personal covenant, binding upon the individual who signed it to market through the Pool all wheat over which he has the selling right, regardless of whether the land on which the wheat is grown is mentioned in his Pool contract or otherwise.—The U.F.A.

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Forty elevators owned by the Alberta Pool Elevators, Ltd., are now in operation. A number of these, which have been constructed for the Pool, have been completed and brought into operation since the beginning of November.

Well over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat have been handled since the season opened, by the total of just over 30 Pool elevators which have been in operation since that time. Considering the lateness of the season in several important crop districts, this makes a very creditable showing. Some of the elevators have handled in excess of 100,000 bushels, and in exceptional cases more than 150,-000 has been handled.

The manager of the Pool elevators, C. M. Hall, states that the Pool members are patronizing their own elevators apparently to the fullest extent possible, and that only lack of larger facilities has prevented a much greater handling.

POOL MAKES NEW PORT

On October 21, a new grain port was added to Canada's maritime facilities, when at the rate of 50,000 bushels an hour the Dominion government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert began loading a Japanese ship with Alberta wheat to go to Europe via the Panama Canal.

This government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert has been leased by the Alberta Wheat Pool, and all the wheat passing through it and shipped through

The Vulcan Iron Works WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

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

Prompt and Efficient Service



the port of Prince Rupert will be Pool wheat. Another Japanese ship is being prepared for the grain trade in the dock and building plant, also owned by the Dominion government at this Pacific port.

N.S. FRUIT CO-OPS.

About 65 per cent. of the apples raised in the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, are handled by co-operative fruit companies; the oldest of these is the Berwick Fruit Co., which was formed in

1907. Companies were later established at the chief shipping points, and in 1911, 22 companies amalgamated to form the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia. A uniform pack is thus obtained, which is necessary for export apples. All apples packed by the companies are examined by their own inspectors, as well as by the inspectors furnished by the The Fruit Branch at Ottawa. United Fruit Co. also maintains a large evaporator which utilizes the apples which are unfit for export trade.

Your engine will give longer and better service when lubricated with the right grade of Marvelube Motor Oil.



For your automobile, truck and tractor a home supply of Marvelube, the new Imperial Motor Oil that successfully combats carbon, is an economical convenience.

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USES

IMPERIAL PREMIER GASOLINE IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL IMPERIAL ROYALITE COAL OIL IMPERIAL MARVELUBE MOTOR OILS IMPERIAL POLARINE TRANSMISSION LUBRICANTS IMPERIAL POLARINE CUP GREASE IMPERIAL CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL IMPERIAL GAS ENGINE OIL IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS IMPERIAL CASTOR MACHINE OILS IMPERIAL ATLANTIC RED OIL IMPERIAL THRESHER HARD OIL IMPERIAL CREAM SEPARATOR OIL IMPERIAL EUREKA HARNESS OIL IMPERIAL MICA AXLE GREASE

Bright, Clear Light, Steady Heat, Dependable Power

THE very sparkle of Imperial Royallte Coal Oil as it pours, tells you the story of its crystal-pure quality.

In lamps, its bright, clear light makes reading and work around the house more pleasant. It gives steady, dependable heat in cook stoves and ruddy warmth in heaters. It is ideal for use in lanterns and incubators.

For your stationary engine and oil-burning tractor, it is a clean-burning fuel that puts added power into every stroke.

The quality of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil is standard. Today, as always, it is a willing hired man for you on a dozen and one different jobs about the farm.

Next time you are in town take home a drum of Imperial Royalite Coal Oil. It will save you from running short some time when you need it badly.



