

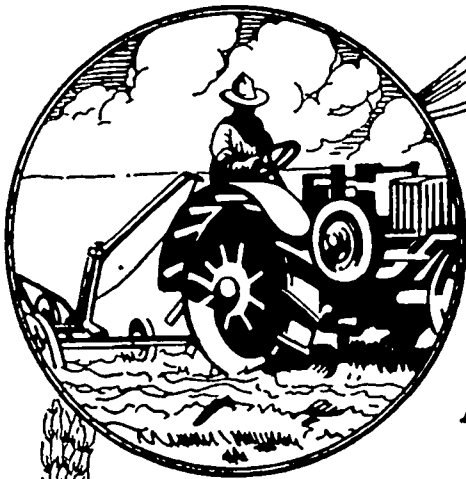
The Scoop Shovel



VOL. III.

WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY, 1927.

No. 2



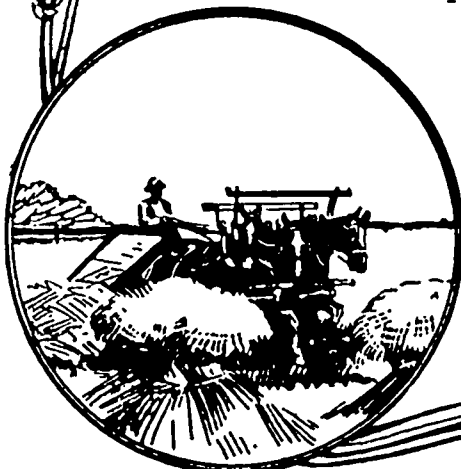
As It Was in the Beginning

(A letter from an Egyptian father to his son, B.C. 1400, telling him how much better it was to be a lawyer than a farmer.)

IT is told to me that thou hast cast aside learning, and givest thyself to dancing; thou turnest thy face to the work in the fields, and castest the divine words behind thee.

Behold, thou rememberest not the condition of the fellah (farmer) when the harvest is taken over. The worms carry off half the corn, and the hippopotamus devours the rest; mice abound in the fields, and locusts arrive; the cattle devour, the sparrows steal. How miserable is the lot of the fellah! What remains on the threshing-floor, robbers finish it up. The bronze. . . . are worn out, the horses die with threshing and plowing. Then the scribe (lawyer) moors at the bank, who is to take over the harvest for the government; the attendants bear staves, the negroes carry palm sticks. They say, "Give corn!" But there is none. They beat the fellah prostrate; they bind him and cast him into the canal, throwing him headlong. His wife is bound before him, his children are swung off; his neighbors let them go, and flee to look after their corn.

But the scribe is the leader of labor for all; he reckons to himself the produce in winter, and there is none that appoints him his tale of produce. Behold, now thou knowest!



B. C. Fruit Growers Plan to Control Market

Selling Agencies Combine to Prevent Dumping, Regulate Shipment and Fix Minimum Prices.

Some time ago Hon. E. D. Barrow, minister of agriculture in the government of British Columbia, publicly suggested a form of compulsory co-operation by which it was hoped to establish complete control of the marketing of fruit in British Columbia. It was understood that this was to take a form similar to that adopted in South Africa, namely, that where seventy-five per cent. of the growers of fruit were joined up by contract in a co-operative marketing organization, the other twenty-five per cent. of the growers would be compelled to market their produce through the co-operative, whether or not they became members of it.

That plan, however, seems to have been abandoned in British Columbia, for, at the recent convention of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, another plan was adopted by which it is hoped to secure one hundred per cent. control of the marketing of fruit. The convention planned for the appointment of a committee of direction, through which all fruit selling agencies, co-operative and otherwise, must direct the tonnage of commodities they will handle. The committee will do three things: It will decide the dates on which all varieties of fruits and vegetables will be allowed to go on the market. For instance, the early varieties of fruit will be sold before the later varieties come on the market. Marketing will follow the order of harvesting. It will apportion to each shipper the percentage of the crop handled by him that is to be kept off the domestic market, that is, the markets of British Columbia and the prairie provinces, and will also apportion to him the part of his crop that has to be exported, which includes the markets of Eastern Canada. It will fix minimum f.o.b. prices to which all shippers must adhere. This arrangement will be subject to marketing conditions, but it will relieve the co-operative or-

ganization of the burden imposed upon it in the past by shippers who dumped their produce in the early part of the season.

This committee of control will consist of three members, one to be named by the organized growers, one by the independent dealers and the third, who will be the chairman, by the government. The chairman will be the arbiter, when the other members of the board fail to agree, and so will be the most powerful member of the

board.

This plan has the approval of the provincial minister of agriculture and the deputy minister, both of whom were present when the plan was adopted by the convention. A bill will have to be passed by the provincial legislature, embodying the plan and giving legal authority to the committee of direction to act, but before the bill goes through the legislature, a public hearing on the bill will be held.

Will Investigate Damp and Tough Grain

Research work of the highest importance to all the wheat farmers of Western Canada in regard to the pressing problem of damp and tough grain is to be carried out at the three prairie universities and the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg, under the direction of the National Research Council of Canada.

About a year ago the National Research Council appointed an associate committee on grain research to look into various important problems connected with

January 29th, for the purpose of consulting with the board of grain commissioners and representatives of the Wheat Pool in regard to the pressing problems of damp and tough grain. Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council was present. The Wheat Pools were represented by Messrs. H. Marsh, Brooks Catton, A. F. Sproule and W. A. MacLeod.

The meeting discussed the basis for the spread in prices between straight grades and tough and damp grades and the possible effects on milling and baking quality of the methods of drying now employed. These two questions were considered of urgent importance on account of the very large amount of damp and tough grain coming on the market this year. Due to the great uncertainty on these two points, it was decided to undertake at once an investigation of the whole matter. The members of the grain board and the representatives for carrying out this investigation in existing drying plants would be made available, and that the committee would have the hearty co-operation of both bodies.

In order to make the investigation as thoroughgoing as possible, the Universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will act in

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When answering letters from the Pool office with reference to payments, please give the following information:

Name appearing on your growers' certificate.

Growers' certificates numbers.

Shipping point.

the production and marketing of grain. At its organization meeting last year, this committee drew up a comprehensive programme of investigations, particularly with regard to wheat, involving factors affecting milling and baking quality, commercial grading, and certain disease problems.

A special meeting of this committee was held in Winnipeg on

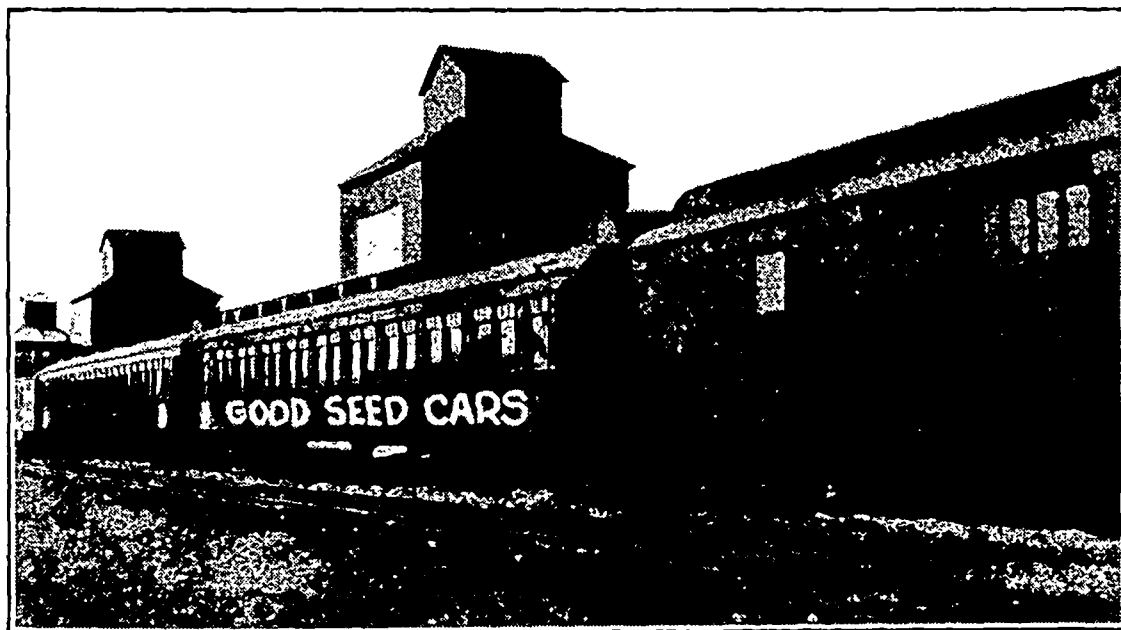
Use Good Seed: It Pays

A Few Observations by R. M. Mahoney, Pool Manager.

In view of the fact that we are nearing that time of the year when the question of better seed is one which is naturally under discussion, the editor has asked me to write something on seed grain.

I am going to cite a case with which I actually came in contact a year ago. A man came into my office; he said he had one hundred acres of land ready for wheat, part summerfallow and part fall plowing, but his seed

mixed, which had to be sold as mixed grain at a very low price. His cost for putting in one-hundred acres was greater than it would have been for putting in fifty acres; his harvest, twine and threshing bills were double what they would have been had he sown only fifty acres; his freight bill was double what it would have been, and his net returns per bushel were only about half what he could have secured for a good grade of clean Durum.



Trains like this will operate throughout Manitoba on C.N.R. and C.P.R. for five weeks, commencing on February 14th.

was not up to the mark. He had Durum wheat which contained some spring wheat and some barley; he had no cleaning machinery with which to make the proper separation; he had no money, and if he were to sell this wheat which he intended to sow he could only get mixed grain prices for it, and the money he would receive from the sale of it would only be sufficient to buy good seed for fifty acres. I urged him to dispose of this grain in spite of the apparent sacrifices; put in his fifty acres with good seed, giving the other fifty acres a rest and working it during the summer along with his other land, getting it ready for the following year, but he informed me he could not afford to let this other fifty acres lie idle.

What was the result? A harvest of Durum, spring and barley

That is only half the story. He is now facing the same problem this year as he faced last year; he has not any wheat fit for seed, as he still has a mixture of Durum, spring and barley; fifty acres of his land that would have been in good shape for crop this year is not ready, and the balance of his land that is ready for crop is going to be sown with the mixture again.

Mixtures Not Wanted

This man's net returns would have been better off fifty acres sown with good No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 Durum Wheat than they will be off this one-hundred acres of Durum, spring and barley mixed. Naturally he complained to us of the payment he secured for this mixture, but just so long as there are people who will sow good seed and who will, in sowing

good seed, reap good harvests, there will be a very slack demand for mixtures such as I have mentioned. This man's mixture has to be sold in competition with No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Durum, and the man who wants Durum Wheat, wants Durum Wheat; if he wants barley and spring wheat mixed with it, he will mix them himself. Furthermore, the buyer who is in business for a profit is apt to take advantage of shipments of this kind and buy them as low as he possibly can. There is no competition on the world's market for mixtures; the demand is for good, clean, true-to-type grain, whether it be Durum, spring, barley, oats or whatever the grain may be. If I had inferior seed I would seriously consider disposing of it to the best advantage in a commercial way and buying back what good seed I could, cutting down my acreage if necessary but getting myself in shape for another year.

Cleaning Machinery

In Pool elevators which have been built, modern cleaning machinery has been installed. It is often possible to take what looks like inferior seed, put it through one of these new modern cleaners and get a good seed sample back. Of course, it is often necessary to give the grain a good stiff cleaning to get it in shape for sowing.

It is my personal opinion that a central cleaning plant such as a new Pool elevator affords is more economical than for each individual to have his own cleaning facilities. In the first place, the average individual cannot afford such cleaning machinery as is placed in the new Pool elevators, and we urge all members farming near new Pool elevators to make use of the cleaning facilities. The charge for cleaning is placed as low as is consistent with the cost of handling.

Those members who are not near a new Pool elevator with cleaning machinery, we urge to use fanning mills or whatever cleaning machinery is available, in order to get their seed in the best possible shape, and urge again disposing of really inferior seed and replacing it with as many bushels as is possible of real good seed.

Rebels and Reformers

No. 4. Francis Place, Organizer of the Fight for Reform, Freedom to Speak and Freedom to Combine.

By J. T. Hull.

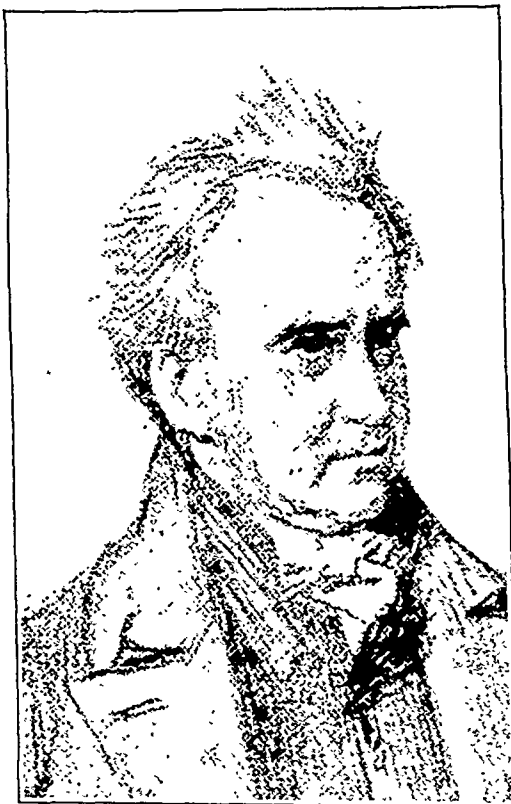
"Nine and ninety tailors ought to weigh a pound; if they are lighter they are out of health," says an old German proverb, the English equivalent of which is "nine tailors make but one man." Whatever the reason for this disparagement of the tailor, nobody can believe it after reading of the life and work of Francis Place, the tailor of Charing Cross, one of the most indefatigable of the early workers in the cause of British democracy, and the right of the workers to combine to better their condition.

Place was born in London, on November 3, 1771, in a "sponging house" or private debtors prison, a place in which creditors put their unfortunate debtors until they paid up or died. This institutional example of eighteenth century civilization was kept by his father, Simon Place, a bailiff, and a typical example of the kind of person that was needed to manage such places. He was rough, careless and brutal, and his dominant method in the rearing of his children was to kick them every time they got near him, or if they tried to avoid him, to command them to come forward to give him the pleasure of knocking them down. The daily life of young Place was that of a slum urchin, witnessing every kind of crime and debauchery.

Education and Organization

He had the usual meagre schooling of the period and displayed a remarkable thirst for knowledge, his brightness leading his father to propose for him the career of a lawyer. The boy didn't want to be a lawyer, so in brutal wrath his father apprenticed him to a drunken breeches maker. He married when he was nineteen, and when the joint earnings of himself and wife were \$4.25 a week. His early married life was

passed in terrible suffering from unemployment and poverty, but amid it all he found time, as he tells us, to acquire a knowledge of decimals, equations, square, cube and biquadrate roots, geometry, history, geography, philosophy—in fact he made the whole



FRANCIS PLACE,
Organizer for Democracy.

field of knowledge his hunting ground. Education, he maintained, was the most necessary thing for the masses of the people; they must be educated to use wisely and well political or any power. As a young man he came rapidly to the front in the great popular movements of the time. His capacity as an organizer and deviser of plans of action was recognized immediately, and he played a prominent part in the efforts of the men of his trade to improve their working conditions, and it was mainly through his labors that the combination laws were amended.

Democratic ideas were in the air in the early part of the 19th

century. The United States and France had become republics; the factory owner was arising alongside the landed proprietor and the industrial plutocracy was competing hard with the landed aristocracy for political power. The working classes, however, were prevented from organizing for education and action by the odious combination and conspiracy laws, while Edmund Burke was trying to show that complete national ruin would follow any liberty given the masses to freely participate in political discussion or to organize for political action. Barred from open organization the people tried the method of surreptitious communication, but even the London Correspondence Society, with the mild platform of universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and payment of members, was crushed out by government persecution. It was high treason to advocate "the rights of man," but it was quite proper and in line with the highest code of political ethics for candidates for election to the House of Commons to bribe what "free and independent" electors there were with bread and beer and boodle. In the great fight for freedom to organize and to speak and write Place was in the front rank all the time.

The Reform Movement

He was one of the great movers behind the agitation for the Reform Bill. He organized meetings, drafted petitions, drew up posters and placards, communicated with ministers and told them that if the Reform Bill was not passed "the country will inevitably be plunged in the horrors of a violent revolution." The government, backed by the Crown, stood firm for things as they were, and when some of the middle-class reformers weakened and proposed a compromise to

shut out the working classes, Place replied furiously that "we, the dastardly, talking, swaggering dogs, will sneak away with our tails between our legs." At this time Place had built up a prosperous tailoring business and his place was among the middle-class, but in his political philosophy it was human beings, not classes, that counted.

There is a popular notion that the English people are much too sensible to go to the extreme of a revolution. Historically it isn't true. The English people are fairly patient; they will stand for so much but beyond it something has to give way. The Reform Bill is a case in point. The bill was thrown out by the committee of the House of Lords on May 7, 1832, and immediately the country was in action. Men were put in gaol for speaking in favor of the bill; but the people began to drill and everywhere preparations were made for revolution. Cobbett, the tribune of the men on the land, urged the farmers to refuse to pay their rents. Cards appeared in the windows of reformers, "No taxes paid here." The people began to lay in provisions as the workers talked loudly of a general strike.

"Go for Gold"

Place, however, devised a far better scheme than a revolution or a general strike to bring the government down to earth. He did not believe in force and revolutions and he understood the economic system better than most of his associates. The Duke of Wellington was the prime minister who opposed all reform, so one morning Londoners awoke to find huge posters staring them in the face at every strategic point. These posters contained seven words: — "TO STOP THE DUKE, GO FOR GOLD." That was all, but the people understood, and immediately a run on the banks commenced. In a week the Bank of England paid out \$25,000,000. "It soon became very questionable," says John Francis in his History of the Bank of England, "whether the run for gold would not drain every bank in the Kingdom, and the writing on the wall spoke to those having authority with a power far exceeding the most brilliant oratory."

This peaceful exercise of economic power was successful where threats of revolution failed, but unfortunately the economic power was that of the middle-class, and it was the middle-class that the Reform Bill enfranchised. The great mass of the people were miserably betrayed and their enfranchisement did not come until thirty-five years later.

A Ferocious Sentence

Out of this betrayal two movements arose: (1) The effort to enroll all the workers in one national organization—the Grand National Trades Union; (2) Chartism. The first was something like the Knights of Labor organized in the United States in 1869, and, which at one time was said to have a million members, farmer and labor. The English organization lived only a few months, the repressive measures of the government proving only too successful. One tragic incident in connection with it must be mentioned. Six agricultural laborers of Dorchester tried to organize a local; they were prosecuted and given the savage sentence of seven years transportation. There was a tremendous outcry in the country against this brutal sentence, and the working men of London staged a large and impressive demonstration. The government maintained that the law had been "most properly applied" and refused to remit the sentence. The workers formed a committee in London to work for remission of the sentence and ultimately the same government brought the men back and they were placed on small farms by means of a subscription raised by the committee.

Chartism

Chartism was born on February 28, 1837, when a committee issued the celebrated Charter demanding: Universal suffrage; equal electoral districts; vote by ballot; annual parliaments; abolition of the property qualification for members of parliament; payment of members. Men fought and died for the Charter. The Chartists believed it meant the ushering in of a golden age of universal happiness, while the government was just as much convinced that it meant the crack of doom. Today with five of the

six points of the Charter in force it is easy for one to look back and wonder what all the fuss, the rioting and the repression were about.

Place assisted in drawing up the Charter, although the main work was done by William Lovett. Place had not much hope of securing the reforms demanded, but he believed that the agitation for the Charter would create a strong democratic movement and lead to the political education of the people. He gave freely of his time and advice to the movement and was particularly active in seeking to get mitigations of the severe sentences passed on Chartist agitators.

The Chartist movement lasted over ten years, petering out in failure and popular discouragement in 1849, and five years later, after helping Cobden to get the Corn Laws repealed, Place died, his death attracting almost as little attention as his birth. The veteran reformer, Joseph Hume, who shouldered in the House of Commons most of what Place shouldered out of it, spoke of him as "the most disinterested reformer he ever knew, valuable in council, fertile in resource, performing great labors; but he never thought of himself. Honors and advantages he might often have commanded but he preferred assiduous and private services which he rendered of his own zeal, and defrayed out of his own wealth." He left a mass of writing in manuscript which has proved of great value in reconstructing the events of his day and in detailing the people's side of the story of the beginnings of British democracy.

A DAIRY MERGER

Announcement has been made of the amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries and the Caulder Creameries, Ltd., also of Saskatchewan. It is hoped by his amalgamation to reduce considerably the cost of marketing dairy produce. The new company will retain all the co-operative features of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. Once again recourse has been had to co-operation in order to overcome the defects of free and glorious competition.

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager

MOISTURE TESTERS

The Grandview Elevator Association asked us to reprint in "The Scoop Shovel" a letter which was sent them with reference to moisture testers, as the impression apparently gained ground in the Grandview district that moisture testers were never used until the Pool started operating elevators.

Whether elevator operators in the Province of Manitoba did or did not use moisture testers previous to the Pool's commencing operation of country elevators is unknown to me. That, however, is not the point at issue. The inspection department have used moisture testers to determine the moisture content of grain as long as I can remember. If country elevators did not use them prior to the Pool's starting business, then the moisture content of grain was determined by the elevator agent's guessing whether it was dry, tough or damp.

Now, whether or not the elevator operators in Manitoba were good guessers, I do not know, but I do know this: the only reason we put moisture testers in our Pool elevators in Manitoba was so that it could be properly determined whether or not grain was dry, tough or damp. After all, the individual wants what he is entitled to—not more and not less—and we felt that he would rather have a moisture test made with the same sort of machine as is used by the inspection department than to have the moisture content of his grain guessed at.

If any local board prefers that we abolish the moisture testers in our country elevators, I for one will see that they are abolished, and I will see that instructions are sent to the agents to take no chances. I personally think that taking a moisture test, thus letting every individual secure what he is entitled to, is the correct procedure, but if the other system of guessing would be, in the opinion of the members, more efficient and more fair, we could go back to that system.

EXCHANGE ON CHEQUES

A certain amount of discussion comes up each year with reference to exchange on cheques, which the growers have to pay.

Briefly, let me state that all expense in connection with the handling of Manitoba Pool grain must be borne by the shippers in proportion to the quantity of grain they ship, and whether you pay this exchange when you cash your cheque or pay it at the end of the year as an office expense is of absolutely no consequence. The advantage, however, in handling it the way we do and having each grower pay his own exchange is this: it saves us

about \$3,000 a year office expense, as it would keep two or three clerks busy all year round keeping track of exchange if cheques were made payable at par and the exchange then charged up to this office by the banks.

While it might appear to be more convenient to you to have these cheques payable at par, we are endeavoring to operate economically as well as efficiently, and the way we are handling this exchange now is the most economical way of handling it. Let me repeat: the grower must pay the expense anyway, so why not let us have the expense as low as it is possible to have it?

INITIAL PRICES

Some comment has reached the office with reference to prices paid for car lots of Pool grain by Pool elevators as against prices paid by non-Pool elevators, there being quite a discrepancy. This is accounted for in the fact that the non-Pool elevator, in handling a car of 1 Northern wheat, shows on the growers' certificates an initial advance of \$1.00, which is, of course, gross Fort William, from which your expenses have been deducted on the account sales accompanying your settlement before the net price has been arrived at; while in Pool elevators, the price being the same per bushel for carlots as less than carlots, the net price appears on the growers' certificates, even on carlot settlements through Pool elevators made up in Winnipeg office. It is not the amount of money that shows on your growers' certificates that matters; it is the actual net amount you receive from your cheque.

POOL EMPLOYS NO AGENTS

Mr. Gibson, one of our fieldmen, has brought to our attention the matter of a local man at a Manitoba point soliciting shipments for the Manitoba Pool, claiming that he is an agent for the Pool and asking Pool members to let him bill out their grain.

Let me state once and for all: the Manitoba Pool employs no agents at any country shipping points, except their elevator agents at elevator points. Consequently, any individual who is soliciting platform shipments for the Manitoba Pool from any point, unless it be a Pool elevator agent at a Pool elevator point, has no authority to solicit this business, and is in reality soliciting it for some grain commission firm who is employing him. If you do business with such an individual it will result in your grain being shipped to some terminal other than the Pool terminals. It will also result in your having to pay a service charge, while in ship-

ping your grain out direct to the Pool on the bill of lading forms furnished by this office you save your service charge and create an earning in the Pool terminals, which is reflected back as a profit to the Manitoba Pool which is yours.

WHAT "CK" MEANS

Various enquiries have reached the office as to the meaning of the notation "CK" above a column on the requisition forms sent out for the return of growers' certificates.

This form was for office use only, and there was a space provided so the employees in the office could use it in checking the growers' Certificates against the requisition forms. By having this special column it was possible for the checking to be more accurately done. The enquiries undoubtedly came in because many growers were wondering what information they were supposed to place in this column, while in reality they were supposed to leave it blank.

IN CONNECTION WITH DEDUCTIONS

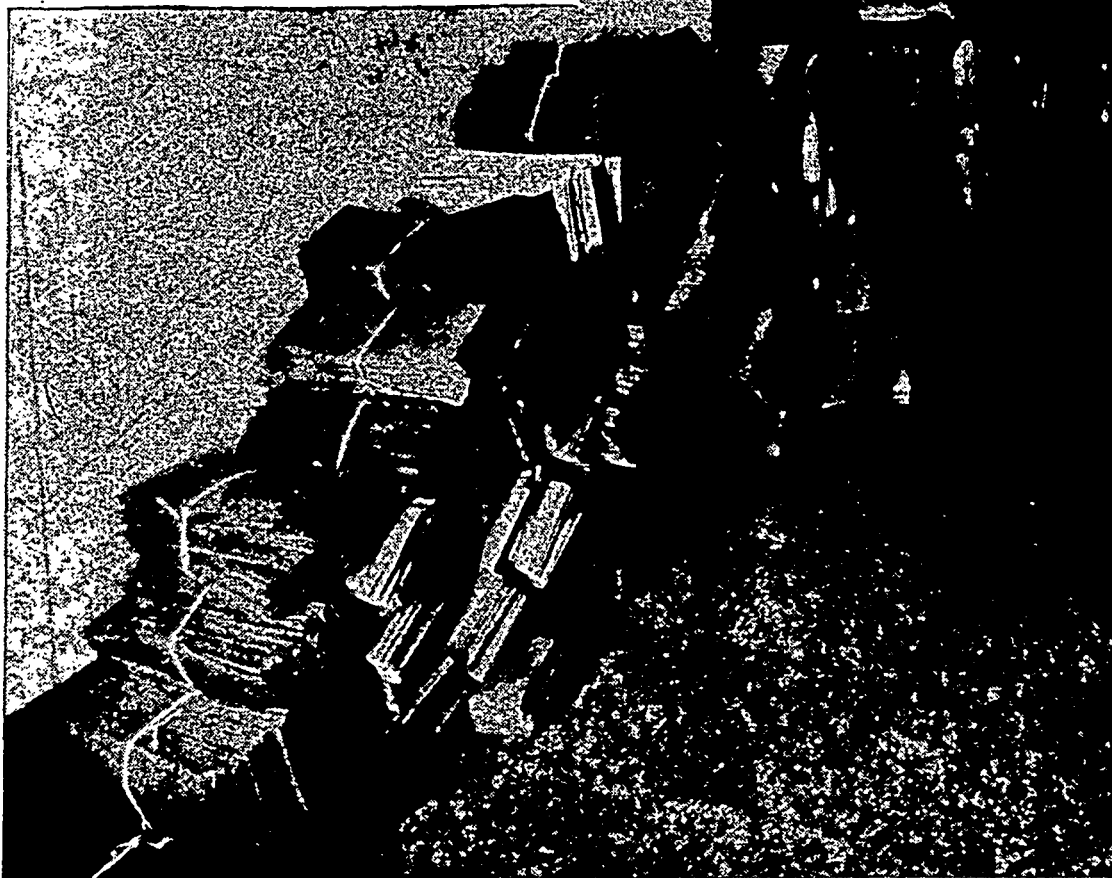
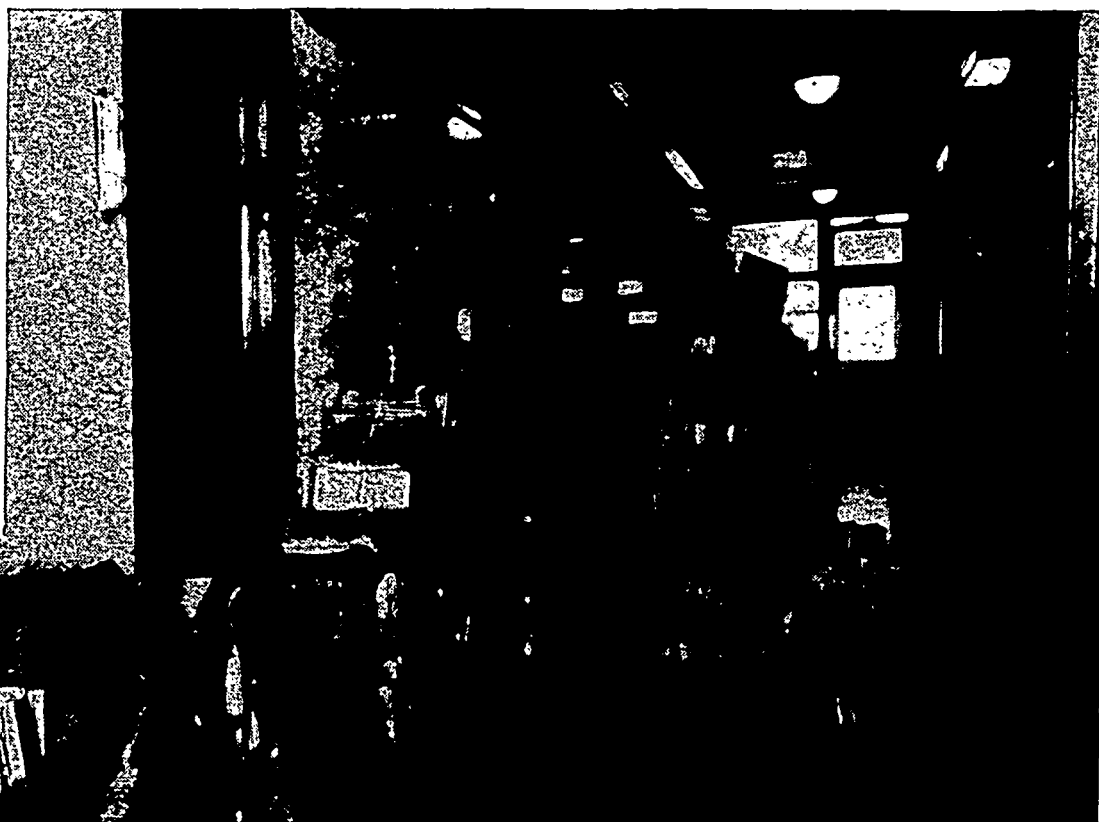
Occasionally enquiries reach this office as to when the elevator and commercial reserve deductions taken under the grower's contract will be repaid. We think this has been fairly well dealt with previously, but the answer is that the first deductions will be repaid with interest as soon as sufficient money has been deducted from the grain delivered during the various years to take care of elevator demands and leave a surplus.

The next question that we are occasionally asked is: If the Pool is paying interest on these deductions why is it not sent out? There

are two reasons why it is not sent out. One is that in many cases the yearly interest on the individual deductions would amount to so little that the extra work and expense of making it up and sending out cheques, added to the exchange that would be charged on the cheques, would make it not worth while. This idea, of course, is not applicable to the man with big shipments, whose interest might amount to \$10, \$15 or \$20 a year, but that man in Manitoba is decidedly the exception.

The next reason why interest is not sent out yearly is because if we did so it would deplete the fund of just that much money, thus postponing the day when repayments of the original deductions with interest could be made.

My own idea is that the full elevator and commercial reserve deductions should be taken each year from all grain, whether we need them or not, and if there is a surplus over and above needs it should be used to retire the earliest deductions. In this way the elevator and commercial reserve accounts continue to be the contribution of active Pool members.



POOL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Advice has come to us that certain criticisms have been offered by opponents of the Pool because the Manitoba Pool have not printed their financial statement.

It should not be necessary to say this, but so that there may be no misunderstanding; the financial statement of the Manitoba Wheat Pool appeared in the December issue of "The Scoop Shovel."

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

Official Organ of MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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“CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST”

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FEBRUARY, 1927

GRAIN POOL IN ONTARIO

At the invitation of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, I addressed fifteen meetings in Ontario, in the Counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton and Huron, beginning at Chatham on January 27th and finishing at Seaforth on February 4th. At all these meetings I was accompanied by H. A. Gilroy, President of the U. F. O. Co-operative. W. A. Amos, President of the U. F. O.; J. J. Morrison, secretary; Hon. E. C. Drury and others connected with the farmers movement in Ontario took part in these meetings. If the enthusiasm shown by farmers who

attended these meetings is any indication of how the grain growers of Ontario feel towards co-operative marketing, the organization of a Grain Pool in that province is assured.



H. A. GILROY,
 President U. F. O. Co-operative, and
 a strong Pooler.

O. Co-operative Company, to complete arrangements for handling Pool grain. In the afternoon at Chatham we had over four hundred people present, and, when towards the close of the meeting a farmer asked those who were going to sign the Pool contract to stand, almost every farmer in the room stood up. We had a similar experience at several other meetings.

The fifteen meetings had an average attendance of over two hundred farmers. At several points we had visits from western farmers who were spending a few months with relatives or friends in the old home province, and in every case they were Pool boosters. At one place we had an Alberta storekeeper who had some land in the Pool. He stated

that he believed the Pool was good for the businessman as well as for the farmer.

The acreage of grain per farmer in Ontario is not usually large, but owing to the fact that the country is so closely settled some of the points we visited shipped over a hundred cars of wheat during this last season.

The Ontario contract is a close copy of our own, the main difference being the organization of the Pool by localities instead of as a province. The contract covers wheat, oats and barley, and the farmer may sign for any one or all of these three grains. The canvass will be carried on by the farmers themselves under county captains. I found the Ontario farmers familiar with the working of the Pools in the West, owing to the fact that many of their relatives, resident on the prairies, are Pool members.

Before the next crop begins to move the Canadian Pool family will have grown by the addition of a lusty baby sister from Ontario.

C. H. BURNELL.

THINK THIS OVER

We frequently get letters from Pool members urging us to answer the criticism of the Pool circulated by the Grain Trade, and we also get letters telling us to forget the very existence of the Trade. One section of our members wants us to wade in and wipe the floor up with our opponents while the other section tells us to restrain ourselves and think about the celebrated picture of the snapping fox terrier and the calm, dignified mastiff, entitled, "Dignity and Impudence." Personally, we prefer the latter attitude and principally because farmers in Manitoba know enough about the Grain Trade to estimate the criticisms at about their right value.

There are many farmers in Manitoba who have not to tax their memories very much to remember the days when the price received at an elevator depended upon what distance the farmer hauled his grain; the further he had hauled it, the less the price. There is no need to go over the fight that the farmers put up to establish their first grain marketing organization. You know what happened. The organized Grain Trade said, "You shall not have an honest-to-goodness co-operative grain marketing organization," and the Grain Trade won. Only with the coming of the Pool did the farmers succeed in getting for themselves a genuine co-operative marketing organization. The attitude of the organized Grain Trade towards the farmers

of Western Canada during the last quarter of a century may be summed up in a sentence: "Thou shalt not seek to better thy condition by co-operation for that would mean the ruin of us." That may be said to be the eleventh commandment formulated by the organized Grain Trade. Write it down, Mr. Farmer, and paste it in your hat for future reference, and the more you think of it the less attention you will give to anti-Pool propaganda.

GETTING SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

We have received a pressing invitation from a firm in the United States to subscribe \$10 a month to their economic service and get in addition their special plan—"How to make \$500 to \$1,000 a week (a week, mind you!) extra without speculation." We are told that in 1926 their clients made from 80 per cent. to 350 per cent. profit. Further it appears that "the secret of success is to buy at 6 o'clock and sell at 12 o'clock."

Easy isn't it? but not nearly such easy money as that which goes to those peddling this so-called service. If profits of from 80 per cent. to 350 per cent. can be made by the simple process of buying and selling, who, in the name of justice, pays the difference?

Well, here is the answer from another speculator's sweet cajolery: "No man ever made a fortune or

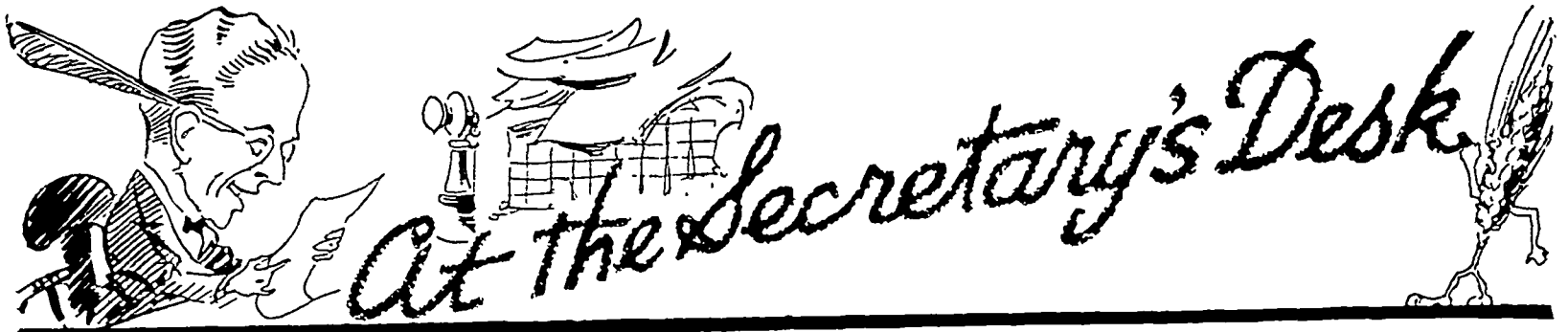
accumulated wealth by the sweat of his brow. While money may be accumulated by systematic saving, it can be multiplied only by investment and successful speculation. Most of the world's wealth has been created by speculation."

Rubbish! The world's wealth is made by labor in the fullest application of the term. Speculation has never added the value of a nickle to the world's wealth, although it has often added to price. When a man buys something at 6 o'clock and sells at a higher price at 12 o'clock, he is certainly making money for himself, but he is not adding a particle to the world's wealth. He is simply robbing somebody. When the wheat speculator buys at \$1 a bushel and by manipulation forces the price up to \$1.10, he makes money all right, but his contribution to the world's wealth is zero or less. The actual wealth was created by the producer of the grain and it was produced for somebody to eat. The most beneficent use of the wheat is made when it contributes to the joint welfare of those who produce it and those who use it, and anything impairing this joint benefit is vicious, anti-social and immoral.

Anyway, what we'd like to know is, why, if fortunes are so easily made these people who are so anxious to tell us how to do it don't get busy making a few billions for themselves instead of wasting their precious time with typewriters and mimeographing machines? Surely they prefer making a billion to ten dollars?



THE LAST OF THE WILD WEST SHOWS



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

NEW CONTRACTS

New wheat and coarse grain contract forms covering crop years 1927—1931, will be issued and available for signature in March next.

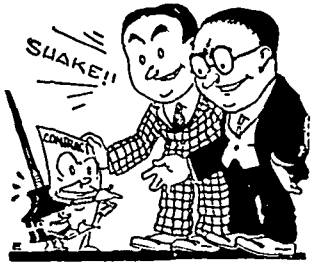
The new contract is printed on a yellow colored paper—following the plan of having each yearly contract issue printed on a different colored paper.

After receiving the new forms, do not send in any old form contracts—that is, those printed on blue or white paper—but use the new yellow color for both wheat and coarse grain contracts.

CO-OPERATION IS NEIGHBORLINESS

What I cannot understand is why people often say, "Farmers cannot get together, they don't understand co-operation." Since the country was first settled they have given increasing evidence of their knowledge of organization year by year.

What does it imply? It means knowing what you want—how to go after it; sacrificing time, giving effort and often money, plenty of patience and lots of grit—joining with neighbors and all without any prospect or thought of personal gain or reward. "Co-operation" is



Introducing

another term for "being neighborly." There is not any class of people who understand this and put it into practice more than does the farmer, nor is there anywhere, a greater example of effective rural organization than that of the farmers in Western Canada. After years of patient effort and experience they have evolved the great Canadian Wheat Pool—the greatest achievement of its kind in the world. It has meant an enormous amount of work, practically all of which was and is voluntary. But co-operation means taking an active part—partnership; that is to say, it is continued effort; year by year their help is required. Co-operation means making democracy function. How well the farmer knows this!

Increasing Interest

To start the Wheat Pool in 1924, and the Coarse Grain Pool in 1925, hundreds of farmers accepted the responsibility of canvassing their neighbors, each one taking a certain territory; similarly for Pool elevator associations. Each year this work is carried on. Last year 170 members sent in an average each of nine crop reports. Ninety-two chairmen, ninety-two secretaries of locals and 450 secretaries of shipping committees assist in issu-

ing permits, giving information, and advising other members, calling and advertising meetings. Particularly would I call attention to the meetings held this winter: Meetings held, 275; attendance, 12,775; average per meeting, 46. Last year, counting just the fieldmen's meetings, of which there were 250, about 11,000 attended. When you consider the weather in each case (last winter the cars were used all the time and it was never very cold; this winter all travelling has to be done by train, or team and sleigh, or "shank's pony," and several times the cold was extreme), it shows the interest increasing and prospects good for the future.

Gaining Confidence

The purpose of these meetings is to give information to the members about the operation of the organization they own and control. This, and being open and frank, stimulates interest and gains what is most important—confidence, for the success and permanency of every institution, whether political, religious, or business, is based on that one sure foundation. They were all arranged by the fieldmen in schoolhouses and villages at points of convenient access, so that every member had the opportunity of attending and hearing something of his own Pool. It was due to the co-operation of the officers and members with the fieldmen that these meetings were such a success. The attendance speaks more than any words as to the attitude toward, and morale of the members in, the Pool, particularly when one remembers the circumstances. Going to a country meeting in the winter in Manitoba does not mean exactly a joy ride over paved roads in a comfortable closed-in sedan car. It means that after working all day out in the cold, instead of spending the evening in comfort by the warm fireside (or, if you are a bachelor, by the stove with your feet on the damper and a good book), you take your lantern, go down to the stable, hook up the team on the sleigh and then out into the cold night often with the thermometer registering many degrees below zero; drive some miles to the schoolhouse or hall, unhook your horses and put them in the stable. The meeting will not be over until at least, 11 p.m.: Then you repeat the process: Hook up, drive home, face the cold, put in the horses, unharness, feed and bed them.

The Spirit of the West

During that cold week in January when the thermometer was from twenty-five below to forty-five degrees below zero, there were 57 meetings held with a total attendance of 2,295; and don't forget, those people drove anywhere from two to

six miles to be present. J. W. Smith, of Rapid City, who was to be chairman, drove eight and a half miles with a neighbor to attend a meeting at Rivers, and the thermometer registered forty-five degrees below zero. There were 45 in attendance. Jas. Shearer, of Elm Creek, drove from home to a meeting at Salem, a distance of 15 miles when the thermometer was 40 below. At Ingleside, Wednesday, January 26th, there were twenty-five present, blizzard blowing. Fieldman Watt reports four meetings held January 18th to January 21st, at which there was a total attendance of 66. The weather during the whole of that week was between 40 and 50 below zero. S. M. Gibson reports five meetings held January 17th to January 22nd, at which there was a total attendance of 158. These were also held in 40 below zero weather. M. J. McPhail writes, "Considering the cold weather my meetings were very well attended during the past week, and at each point there were a good many very strong Pool men."

What makes them face discomforts and turn out like this merely to hear some one talk on the Wheat Pool? It is their loyalty, their devotion to a cause. It is the spirit of the west.

SEEDS

The membership in the Manitoba Wheat Pool at December 31st, 1925, was 16,087, with a total of 24,329 contracts.

The membership at December 31st, 1926, was 19,035, with contracts totalling 30,344.

In December there were 532 visitors to the Pool Office, and in January, 431. They come from all over the province—Ukrainians, Mennonites and French.

Grain handling, Manitoba:

1924-25, wheat, 8,444,000 bushels.

1925-26 wheat, 12,472,786 bushels (increase of 48%).

1926-27, wheat, over 14,500,000 bushels (increase of 20% over amount at this time last year).

1925-26, coarse grain 13,728,729 bushels.

Grain handled through C. S. A.:

Wheat, 1923-24, 34,000,000 bushels.

Wheat, 1924-25, 87,000,000 bushels.

Wheat, 1925-26, 187,000,000 bushels.

Coarse grain, 1925-26, 25,000,000 bushels.

Manitoba put through over half the coarse grain.

Terminal handling:

In, 27,777,433 bushels.

Out, 27,814,725 bushels.

Overage 37,302—a little over 1-10 of 1%.

At a meeting held by Fieldman Gibson at Fisher Branch, on Friday, February 9th, a new local was formed of the same name. Edward Bedard is chairman and Adam Malenchak is secretary. This makes 93 Wheat Pool Locals. Ten new contracts were signed up at the meeting.

At the opening meeting of the campaign to establish a Wheat Pool for Ontario, which was held at Chatham, Ont., January 26th, over four hundred farmers were in attendance and a number were

unable to get into the hall. Ninety per cent. of those attending the meeting signified their intention of signing a contract with the Ontario Pool.

Only 600 farmers made returns taxable for provincial income tax. They paid less than 1.2 of the total.

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company shares costing originally \$7.50 are said to be worth now \$120.

Total 'phones, Winnipeg, 43,589.

Total 'phones, country, 12,852.

There are 167,000 merchants in Canada handling four billion dollars' worth of goods a year.

The teaching of co-operation is a part of the curriculum in the training schools of the Province of Madras, India, and lessons in co-operation have been included in certain of the readers used in the elementary and secondary schools. Co-operative societies are working in 8 colleges, 36 secondary schools, and 7 training schools.

Fieldman S. M. Gibson reports: "Meeting at Cypress River, January 7th, 250 present. Very fine programme. Old-time dance—hall was packed, several people did not come in because seating room all taken up."

We have a number of copies of the report made by Mr. Jackman on wheat growing and rural economic conditions in the Argentine republic. If any member who is interested will write in to the office we will be glad to send him a copy of the same.

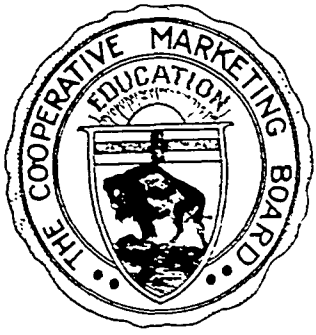
It is officially announced that the Alberta Wheat Pool will build or acquire a minimum of 100 country grain elevators this year at a cost of approximately \$1,250,000. At present the Alberta Pool has 42 country elevators in operation, and before next harvest the total will be at least 142.

One accomplishment to the credit of the Alberta Wheat Pool is the opening up of a new grain port on the Pacific—Prince Rupert. Over three million bushels of Alberta Pool wheat have gone through that western port from the 1926 crop. The first bushel of wheat to leave Prince Rupert was Pool wheat, and in fact all the wheat that has gone through that port has been Pool wheat.

It costs Australian wheat producers 7c a bushel for the sacks in which their wheat is handled. The Australian wheat crop is sown in May and harvest starts in October and runs to the end of December.

The Dairymen's League of the State of New York, comprising 70,000 members and owning a million cows, has an annual turnover of one hundred million dollars. A Pool that arose out of a strike of the dairy farmers—for the story of which, read "The Trouble Maker," by Eastman.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited, is the buying organization for 1,400 co-operative societies in Great Britain.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Members of the Board:—
 Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman. R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
 F. W. Ransom W. A. Landreth G. W. Tovell. H. C. Grant. Geo. Brown.
 Secretary: P. H. Ferguson
 Office: 135 Parliament Buildings. Telephone: 840 394.

CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING

We promised last month to discuss in this issue of the "Scoop Shovel" the results of our investigations in connection with the marketing of livestock. Of course our readers are aware that space does not permit us to reproduce the report itself; we must limit our discussion to a review of the situation as we have found it in Manitoba; and a brief comment on each of the different forms of organization which came within the scope of our study. In the March number, it is our purpose to outline in some detail the plan of organization recommended and subsequently adopted by The Co-operative Marketing Board.

Summary of Local Conditions

It was somewhat surprising to find that there is a very small number of organized livestock marketing associations in the province, and a comparatively small percentage of the farmers are taking advantage of co-operative shipments in districts where such services are offered. Some indication of the existing conditions is revealed in replies to questionnaires that were sent out to some six hundred livestock shippers and U. F. M. locals. In a group of fifty answers from shippers who were thought to be working on a more or less co-operative basis, only six claimed organized status, seven were U. F. M. shippers, while twenty-seven were commission shippers, self-appointed, or under the direction of the firms to whom the stock was consigned. Out of fifty U. F. M. locals that answered our enquiries, twenty-three stated that no co-operative shipments were made, while the remainder gave their replies in percentages, varying from "very little" to ninety per cent. Ten correspondents said that ninety per cent. of the stock is sold to buyers, six thought it would be one hundred per cent., and five placed it at forty per cent.

The figures given here are, of course, only relative. For instance, there are more than six associations in the province. But as near as we have been able to determine, there are no more than twenty, including five incorporated societies that were organized last summer. What does seem certain, is that the bulk of the livestock shipped under the joint ownership plan is consigned by commission shippers, over whom the local people exercise little or no control. A large number of these men are drovers or buyers, who, by force of circumstances, have found it desirable to meet the competition of co-operative associations by accepting stock for sale on consignment, rather than to purchase it outright. It is this fact that is probably responsible for co-operative shipping, built up and at one time strongly entrenched around U. F. M. locals,

having shifted into private channels within recent years; and although practically one-half of the stock received at St. Boniface is sold on a co-operative basis, the business at country points is virtually in the hands of private shippers.

Reflecting on the conditions here described, it is evident that one of the most important of our farm products is marketed in rather a haphazard manner. When we consider the extensive character of co-operative development among the states to the south; when we see our sister province, Alberta, with twenty-seven incorporated societies, operating through their own central selling agency; Saskatchewan with forty-two associations in the process of formation, representing an aggregate membership of twenty-four hundred farmers, and British Columbia formulating plans for organized livestock marketing; it suggests to us here in Manitoba that it is time to cast our attention in the same direction.

Types of Organization

Farmers organizations have always played an important part in the development of livestock marketing, both in this country and in the United States. We find, accordingly, that many of the societies now existing are both sponsored and controlled by farmer fraternities, the manager being appointed either by the directors, or by the members themselves. We believe this is undesirable, for although the members of such a society may have common interests, their responsibilities are not the same. Obviously the people who contribute the business to the association are most concerned in making it succeed, and it is they alone who should direct its affairs.

Throughout the middle western states the single unit shipping society is the most prevalent type of organization. This is likewise the case in eastern Canada, and is true of the western provinces, to some extent, although recently there is a tendency to organize on a somewhat larger scale. The movement in Alberta is in the direction of full sized district units, with sufficient stock to justify the employment of a manager the year round. For example, the writer visited one association in that province which takes its stock from twenty-one different shipping points. In the State of Ohio, the county plan is being followed. This is similar to the scheme adopted in Alberta, except that it makes use of existing boundaries. Such a plan is subject to disqualification in this country, because our municipalities do not form natural territorial divisions.

Although the single unit society has found it possible to remove many evils connected with livestock marketing, it is handicapped because of

its size, for there is seldom enough stock around one shipping point to make it a full time business.

A co-operative marketing sessions will be held on Thursday evening, March 3rd.

Deloraine—District Builders' Conference on March 7th to 11th.

Co-operative marketing will be discussed on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, March 7th.

Pilot Mound—School of Co-operation on March 10th and 11th.

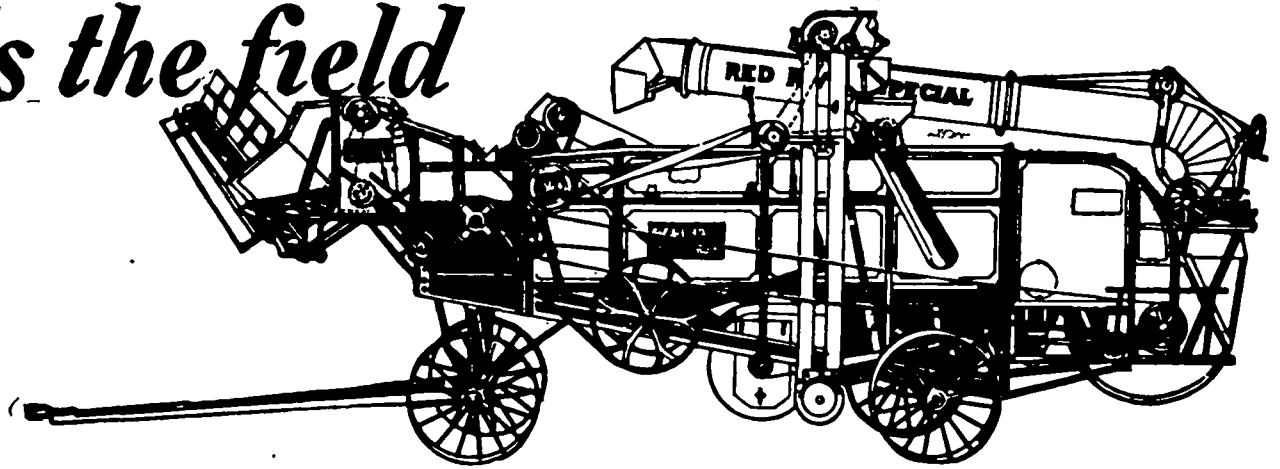
DATES FOR SHORT COURSES

Short course at the Agricultural College—February 14th to 25th.

Beautiful Plains—District Builders' Conference at Neepawa.

—it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL

Again — Red River Special leads the field



Armco Ingot Iron For All Sheet Metal Parts



THE Red River Special Line

Threshers
22x36
28x46
30x52
32x58
36x60

Tractors
Lanson Built
16-32
20-40

N & S
25-50

Red River Special Combine
15' cut
20' cut
Prairie Type

Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

In 1925, Red River Special Threshers were built with roller bearings at every main bearing point.

In 1926, Alemite-Zerk Lubrication was added.

Now for 1927 comes another great improvement.

Nichols & Shepard Company is building all sheet metal parts in the Red River Special Line with Armco Ingot Iron—the great rust resisting metal.

The Hyatt Roller Bearings eliminate the expense and trouble of reabbtting, give the machine an even steady motion, and cut the power required for threshing and the fuel cost to the bone.

Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes of the bright threshing days that other machines throw away on "Oiling up."

Armco Ingot Iron will save dollars in the longer life of the machine and in freedom from troublesome rust. Armco Ingot Iron makes the long lasting Red River Special Line still more long lasting.

This 3rd great improvement makes the sides, deck and all other sheet metal parts—as safe from rust as all steel construction

made the machines safe from fire and rot.

With these three great improvements are the famous 4 Threshermen, the greatest combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw. They save dollars for the farmer in clean, merchantable grain, sent to the wagon box, not to the straw pile.

The Speed and Straw Governors control the N & S Hart Special Feeder, so that it feeds the Big Cylinder steadily, evenly, under all conditions of the straw. It is also a tilting feeder, making the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

Get the Facts!

However you thresh, we have two new books that will interest every farmer. "The Book of Successful Threshing," deals with the methods of threshing, the farm owned machine, the farmer company, the co-operative ring, custom threshing, etc. The other book—"Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines," will give you the complete



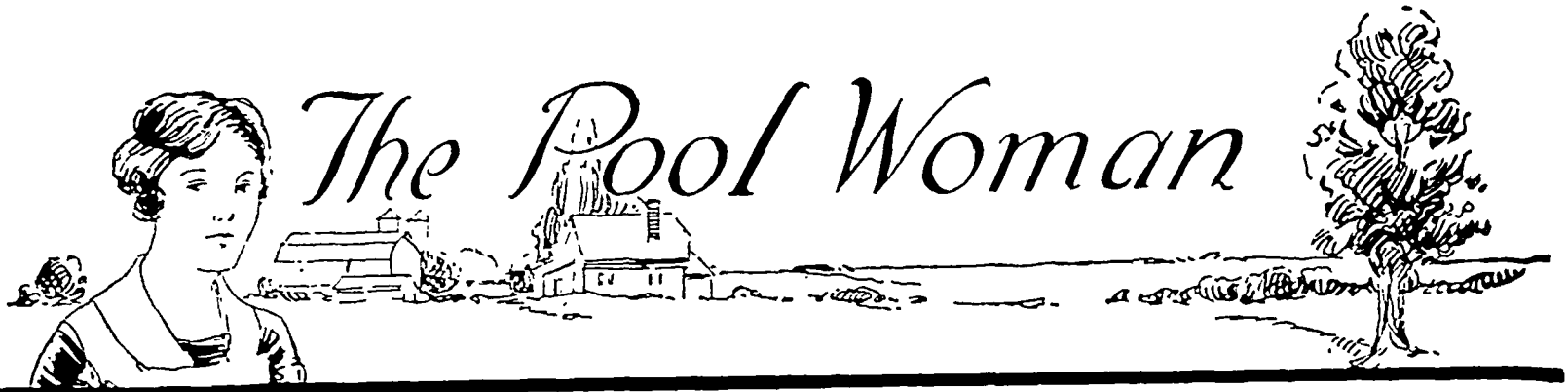
details you need in selecting the machinery to use. Both are free to farmers. Just send in the coupon.

Nichols & Shepard Company,
307 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the books on threshing.

Name.....
City.....
R.F.D..... State.....
My tractor is a _____ size _____ make.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD
In Continuous Business Since 1848

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



CO-OPERATION'S CHALLENGE TO THE HOME

(By Hon. Irene Parlby, M.L.A.)

In that thought-provoking book of Warbasse's "Co-operative Democracy," he states "that co-operation is as much the concern of all women, as it is of all men. Recognizing the family especially, it begins with that existing organization in which the man and woman are nearer to equality, and in which the interest of the children is supreme." I wonder how many of our people have given any thought to this angle of the co-operative movement? To judge from the speeches and discussions which we hear—very few.

Men, occupied with the economic struggle for existence, endeavouring to adjust their unsatisfactory



HON. IRENE PARLBY,

Minister without portfolio in the Alberta Government.

condition through the co-operative marketing of their products, are apt to focus their attention almost entirely on the question of dollars and cents. Their chief concern is to achieve an effective, economical, business-like distribution of those commodities they produce, by which means they will reduce to its lowest common denominator, the cost of that distribution, stabilise

the prices they receive, and as a consequence return the margin of profit—which has been leaking away in other directions—into their own pockets. That is an entirely worth-while pursuit—but it is not the whole story of co-operation, and if a larger vision is not realized, one senses a future danger to the movement.

No large aggregation of human beings can be held together when times of stress and difficulty come—as they are likely to come at some time or other in any co-operative movement—if the tie that binds them is merely one of dollars and cents. There may be a time when, temporarily, the dollars and cents are slow in coming in. There may be occasions when the fellow on the inside can no longer proudly boast, that he is getting more than the fellow on the outside. There may be perfectly

excellent, and justifiable reasons, why he is not, but if he has no high vision of what co-operation really means, in his disappointment, he is likely to fall by the wayside. For that reason the leaders in the movement should be showing our members that co-operation is something bigger, deeper, more enduring, than the mere fact of getting a few more cents for our wheat, or hogs or butterfat as the case may be.

Co-operation is nothing less, nothing more, than mutual aid, a law used by nature since the beginning of time. To the home has been entrusted the task of developing its spirit, through the fostering of those qualities of love, unselfishness, honor, and loyalty, which are its peculiar essence, and by which mankind has climbed upwards from the level of the beast.

While co-operation is, as Governor Frank Lowden puts it "the farmer's only way out," it is very important that we should never allow ourselves to get into the habit of regarding the co-operative movement as exclusively economic. If we do, it will never attain the perfection of its development, will not indeed perhaps survive for any very great period of time. Fundamentally it is something greater than an economic movement. Applied to life as a whole it makes for intelligent living.

On its economic side, it means the bringing of greater comforts to the farm home, a higher standard of living long overdue to rural life. By freeing the farm home from economic stress, it will tend to raise cultural, intellectual, and moral standards in rural life. It means that the farm boy and girl will at least be given an opportunity to understand the purpose, and beauty of country life, and the rush—it can no longer be called a drift—of rural youth to the cities will be stayed. The co-operative movement will provide the young people of the farms with that opportunity, that incentive, that sense of romance and adventure, that challenge to prepare for service in a great cause which up to the present time has been lacking, and in the response to this challenge the city's call will pass unheeded.

Co-operation wins its battle, just so quickly as the spiritual forces are built up. If those engaged in it are filled with selfish desires for personal gain, or personal aggrandisement, they will ultimately destroy the movement. This is the greatest danger we have to guard against. Individual selfishness has to be replaced by the spirit of service, and the challenge to the home is to build up this spirit—the spirit on which the home itself is founded and carried on.

Yes, co-operation is very much the concern of all women, and recognizes as its greatest ally that institution we call the home.

In the Library

*Some Books are to be Tasted, Others to be Swallowed,
and Some Few to be Chewed and Digested.*

(By The Editor)

—Bacon

The excerpt on our front cover this month depicting the trials of the farmer in ancient Egypt was suggested by a Pool member, Mr. Heesaker, of Million, and is taken from Sinclair's anthology, "The Cry for Justice," where it is given without reference to source.

Did you ever see Millet's picture "The Man with the Hoe," or read Markham's poem upon the picture? The opening lines are:

Bowed by the weight of centuries
he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the
ground.
The emptiness of ages in his face
And on his back the burden of the
world.

There you have the fate of the cultivator of the soil from the dawn of history to yesterday. The first working class was composed of the producers of food and that class has been the helot of civilization. There is no time in the known history of man when the actual cultivators of the soil were not an exploited class.

That seems a bold statement to make, but it is the historical truth. In the life story of Francis Place in this issue of The Scoop Shovel I have made reference to the case of the Dorchester laborers in 1834. Let me tell this story in more detail. These men, George Loveless, James Loveless, James Hammett, Thomas Stanfield, John Stanfield and James Brine, of the village of Tolpuddle, attempted to organize to prevent their wages being reduced from \$1.75 a week to \$1.50. The rules of their order said: "The object of this society can never be promoted by any act or acts of violence, but on the contrary, all such proceedings must tend to injure and destroy the society itself. This order, therefore, will not countenance any violation of the laws."

Despite this, the men were prosecuted under an old statute which was practically dead, but

which was resuscitated for the occasion, and given the savage sentence of seven years transportation. After years of agitation they were brought back and through public generosity placed on small farms. George Loveless later emigrated to Canada. On May 27, 1912, Arthur Henderson, M.P., unveiled in the village of Tolpuddle, a marble slab, to the memory of these men "who in 1834 so nobly suffered transportation in the cause of liberty, justice, and righteousness, and as a stimulus to our own and future generations." There is also inscribed on the slab the words of George Loveless in his speech at the trial: "We have injured no man's reputation, character, person or property; we were uniting together to preserve ourselves and our wives and our children from utter degradation and starvation."

"God is our guide! no swords we
draw,
We kindle not war's battle fires;
By reason, union, justice, law,
We claim the birthright of our
sires.

We raise the watchword liberty,
We will, we will, we will be free."

So wrote James Loveless on a scrap of paper which he threw among the crowd as he and his companions were being led away to serve the ferocious sentence which was upheld by the government and the landed aristocracy of the day.

In one respect James Loveless was wrong; the sires of the cultivators of the soil never possessed the rights he thought they did. Between the time of the ancient Egyptian farmer and 1834 there had rolled over three thousand years, and every year of that time witnessed oppression and misery as the lot of the workers on the land. Seven centuries before the Christian Era, Solon, in order to give justice to the workers on the land, had to cancel all their debts and forbid creditors taking their debtors into

personal bondage. Seven centuries later Spartacus was leading the greatest workers revolt in ancient times, but without success. A thousand years after Spartacus, a worker on the land in Saxon England, after describing the work he has to do, wails: "Hard work it is! hard, hard work, because I am not free."

The gaining of that freedom was to be for his class the work of many centuries, and the cause of many "green" revolutions. Look at the risings of the peasants in the Netherlands in the 13th and 14th centuries; the terrible Jacquerie in France in 1358; the Peasants Revolt in England in 1381, spurred on by John Ball's denunciation of the idle rich; the peasant revolt in Germany in the 16th century, in Switzerland in the 17th and in Russia in the 18th—violent protests all of them by men bearing on their backs the burden of the world.

Most students know something of the efforts of industrial workers to better their condition; few have given attention to similar efforts on the part of the actual workers on the land. Every member of the Wheat Pool ought to do some reading along that line because the Wheat Pool is just another step along the road of agrarian reform. Here are some books on the subject you can get from the Pool library:—

A History of Agriculture (in part) by N. S. B. Gras.

A History of the English Agricultural Laborer, by Dr. W. Hasbach and one with the same title giving the history from 1870 to 1920, by F. E. Green.

The Village Laborer, by J. L. and Barbara Hammond (from 1760 to 1832).

Village Trade Unions in Two Centuries, by E. Selley.

Organization among farmers on this continent is dealt with in the following:—

Agricultural Organization in the United States, by Edward Wiest. This covers all kinds of agricultural organizations.

The Granger Movement (Patrons of Husbandry), 1870 to 1880, by S. J. Buck.

A History of the Farmers' Movements in Canada, by L. A. Wood. Others will be found in the catalogue of the library.



Co-Operative Dairies

This page conducted by the MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES, LTD., WINNIPEG

President: Wm. Grotike, Stonewall
Secretary: Gordon W. Tovell, Winnipeg

Vice-President: N. Breton, Letellier
Manager: Alex. McKay, Winnipeg

Directors

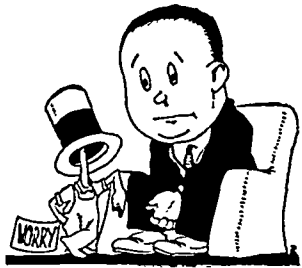
W. R. Wood, Winnipeg
Chas. Tully, Reaburn.

W. A. Black, Beausejour.

G. Hildebrandt, Whitemouth
G. Fjeldsted, Gimli

The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies have just completed another successful year, their make of butter reaching a total of 1,306,179 pounds. When you consider that the year in which the producers took over this plant the total make was only 300,000 lbs., you will see that the five years have shown a steady progress, with a grand increase of over 1,000,000 pounds, thus, more than keeping pace with the natural development of the province as a whole. This, however, does not tell the whole

story. We have made a substantial saving to the shippers of the province when you note that each and every year we have been able to pay a price for cream equal to any other creamery in the province, lay by a safe reserve and pay a bonus to the shippers of



Pool and Chase Him.

cream, who patronized us, which in the five years amounted to \$35,595.35, and pay interest on stock, which is practically all held by shippers of cream, to the total of \$17,421.37. This is cash which would otherwise have gone into other channels.

These figures go to show what can be done when the producers support a properly organized co-operative plan, and this is just a small beginning, as the Co-operative this year only handled about eight per cent. of the total butter made in the province. Where have the profits of the other ninety-two per cent. gone? Not into the pockets of the producers. In a great many cases the profits made were not in proportion to the profits made by the Co-operative, so that our returns indicate clearly what is possible where volume is maintained. This points out clearly the mistake of duplication of effort. There are fifty-five creameries doing business in this province, some of which are placed at points where they are a real liability on the industry, so producers should be very careful in establishing any more in this province until such time as the volume of cream is materially increased. If the producers of cream could only support plants which are well situated and in good condition to give efficient service they would be dollars in pocket and make a much better impression on the foreign market in competition with other countries which are operating on a sen-

sible basis, or in other words under the control of the producers.

Co-op. is Different

Let us for a moment look at the fundamental difference between a privately owned or a joint stock company, in comparison with the co-operative plan. In the private venture the main object is private profit, which is quite correct, but this profit is only distributed amongst a very small group and does not benefit the community as a whole. On the other hand the co-operative system involves an entirely different principle. The stockholders are the producers in great number, who are working hard to produce a good article so as to get the most out of their efforts. This can only be done where co-operative lines are followed, though where there is gain there is also responsibility, but as this is also divided it gives a greater interest to the many. In other words, when a producer is disposing of his goods to a private company he is apt to look upon the corporation as his ultimate market, when in truth his responsibility does not cease until it reaches the consumer. On the other hand under the co-operative the producer is vitally interested in getting his produce to the consumer in the most perfect condition possible, as the greater satisfaction he can give the consumer the greater will be his returns.

By forging another link in the chain between the producer and the consumer it draws them closer together in the great bond of fellowship promoted by the co-operative system of trading. To strengthen this whole chain we must all work together with the one aim in view, that is the betterment of farm life. When that is good all other walks of life are doing well. This can only be accomplished by united effort on the part of the individual, as society is made up of individuals and the same responsibility rests on each and every one. Let us carry out the thought of one of our shippers at our annual meeting, and that is for every shipper to try and do his part by inducing at least one more to join the ranks of the co-operative. If this were done we might reasonably hope to double our present make and incidentally add more to the returns of the shippers.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself into one.—Froude.

The Reasons I Would Give for Including the History and Philosophy of Co-operation in the Training Course of Our School Teachers

PRIZE WINNING LETTER by W. S. GABLE, Swan River

There are four main reasons I would give for including a knowledge of the history and philosophy of the co-operative movement in the training course of our school teachers. Briefly these are:—

1. A general knowledge of this movement would have a healthy moral influence upon the teacher, and indirectly, upon the children taught.

2. Any teacher's or child's education would be incomplete without a familiarity with the greatest social and economic movement of the present day.

3. To assure and hasten the future development of the co-operative movement which has latent in it great possibilities for the advancement of civilization, the history and principles of the movement should be included in the teacher's training course in order that these principles may be effectively taught in our schools.

4. In proportion that co-operative principles are made to replace the competitive system in the commercial activities of all countries, just to that extent will the era of world peace be brought nearer.

In enlarging upon each of these, I wish to point out that the aim of the co-operative movement is to correct some of the evils that grew up with the industrial revolution in England of a hundred years ago. Some of the rules in the business and industry of those days were the rules of the jungle, as "unrestricted competition," "laissez-faire," and "the survival of the fittest." The motto of the co-operative movement on the other hand is "each for all, and all for each"—the very essence of Christianity if you like. The stories of the struggles of the Rochdale pioneers and of the heroic efforts of other pioneers of the movement to apply humanitarian and Christian principles to

The subject for next month's \$5 prize letter is:—

What would you say to the farmer who declines to sign up on the new Wheat Pool contract?

All letters must be in by March 10. Write on one side of the paper only and preferably in ink. Don't make your letter too long.

every day business and industrial life would make very healthful reading for young teachers.

The co-operative movement is today spreading rapidly in practically every civilized country of the world. In England about 20,000,000 people, or nearly half the total population, are interested in consumers' co-operatives. In Canada probably 75% of the farmers, or one-third of the total population, are interested in some phase of co-operative marketing. And so in many countries of Europe, as Denmark, Russia, and Germany, co-operators are numbered by the million. Indeed the co-operative movement promises to work as great a revolution in

this century as the introduction of machinery did in the last. Surely then every teacher should be made familiar with so great a movement as this going on before their very eyes.

It has been said that the purpose of education is to prepare children to become good citizens. In this preparation should not account be taken of the kind of world the child will enter when it leaves school. If the world in which the child will have to earn his living is to be a co-operative world in place of a jungle world, then surely it would be the part of wisdom to have the child prepared in school to take a good citizen's place in a new world order. An industrial and commercial world organized, as all co-operatives are, to render service instead of to make profits, is a change so revolutionary and so fundamental to the well-being of both the individual and society as a whole that every child should be made familiar with this change as early in life as possible. And the place to begin is in the training of our teachers.

It is now generally acknowledged that modern wars are economic wars caused by production and distribution being organized on a competitive basis. As long

(Continued on Page 31.)

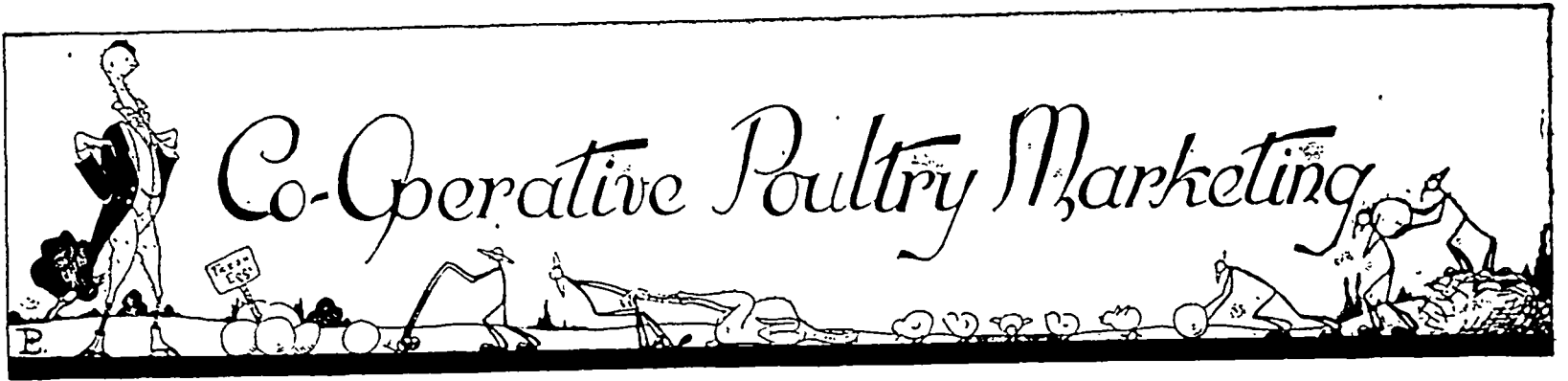
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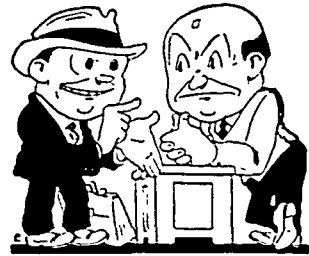
ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at Brandon, March 2nd at 10 a.m., in Prince Edward hotel.

It is important that every local have a delegate at this meeting. Most of our locals have reported

the names of their delegates, some have not done so. We trust we will receive reports by the 25th. A banquet will be tendered the delegates at the Prince Edward hotel at 6.30 p.m.

The annual meeting of your association is a business session. Please come



Note This

prepared to put your problems before the meeting and to discuss all questions of interest to the association.

PRODUCE DEALERS CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Canadian Produce Dealers' Association, was held in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, January 24 and 25. Members from every province in the Dominion were in attendance. The co-operative associations were represented by Mr. Lightwiser, from Prince Edward Island; H. B. Clemes, Ontario; H. Malin, Alberta; Mrs. Holmes and Mr. R. Brighty, Saskatchewan, and W. A. Landreth and D. W. Storey, Manitoba.

The addresses presented by President A. W. Bayman, H. S. Johnson, R. B. Hunter and P. W. Lagan were carefully prepared and displayed thorough knowledge of the subjects of their addresses. Many practical suggestions were outlined which might further the interests of the association and improve the quality of our produce. Each speaker enlarged on the desirability of all members presenting their problems openly and candidly to the convention. There appeared an earnest desire to have every member meet on common ground. We regret that this appeal did not receive the co-operation it deserved. There appeared to be a small faction who held caucuses outside the convention hall and whose sessions were not open to other than a chosen few.

The discussion which was of special interest to

poultry producers came up under the report on egg regulations. We were prepared to listen to a very intelligent address on egg regulations, but were disappointed to find that the speaker appeared to feel that he had received very discourteous treatment from both the association and the federal department of agriculture.

We were glad to note that the general opinion was entirely in favor of the Dominion egg regulations, and that the association not only endorse them but make a special effort to maintain them, and that no eggs be offered for sale which are not up to standard. Dominion egg regulations are directly responsible for Canada having the largest egg consumption per capita of any country in the world.

Mr. H. B. Clemes, general manager of the United Farmers Co-op. Limited, of Ontario, was elected president for 1927. To meet Mr. Clemes is a pleasure. You are at once impressed with his apparent ability and you feel that the Canadian Produce Dealers' association will be ably directed again this year.

DOMINION CONFERENCE RE DRESSED POULTRY STANDARDS

Following the Canadian Produce Dealers' association convention we attended a conference called by the federal department of agriculture to discuss the advisability of establishing government grades or standards for dressed poultry.

Packing companies, produce firms of all kinds, government departments, producers organizations, in fact all parties interested in the marketing of dressed poultry, were invited. The meeting was held in Royal Alexandra hotel, January 26th. Mr. Henderson, of the brokerage firm of Henderson-Stuart, was unanimously chosen as chairman.

Mr. Henderson explained the purpose of the meeting, and advised us that Mr. H. S. Arkell, Dominion live stock commissioner, and Mr. W. A. Brown, chief, poultry division, livestock branch, were present to place all the information of their departments at the disposal of the meeting.

As a basis to work on we took the standards as recommended by the Canadian Produce Dealers' association, but had not gone far when the definition of grades came up for discussion. Up to this period we were rather impressed with the apparent sincer-

ity of the meeting. Since that time we would not care to express an opinion; we leave it to you to judge.

Poultry Grades

Moved, seconded and passed that this meeting adopt the following specifications as to grade:—

Special:—Birds in this class are select specimens both as to conformation, quality and flesh. No pin feathers, bruises, breaks or tears in skin or flesh, or evidence of food in crop are allowable. They are choicest specimens.

Standard or No. 1:—Birds in this class may show some pin feathers other than on the breast. Must be well fattened and fleshed, no deformities in conformation of any kind are allowable. No evidence of discoloration from rubbing in plucking. Abrasions in the skin are not to exceed half inch in length and there shall be no more than two abrasions on each specimen. Abrasion includes any rubbing of surface skin no matter how small.

Grade B. or No. 2:—Birds must be well fleshed. No deformities are allowable, except slightly crooked breast bone. The birds must be cleanly picked and may show tears in skin not to exceed 1½ inches in total length and not more than five small abrasions.

Grade C. or No. 3:—Poorly fleshed birds. Birds well fleshed but badly torn, bruised or poorly dressed.

Grade D. or Cull:—All other birds fit for food.

The meeting passed a resolution that these grades and specifications apply to all export shipments out of Canada, and to inter-provincial shipments in car lots.

Ridiculous Specifications

If you will carefully analyze these specifications you will come to the decision that, provided the government accepted the findings of this meeting as final (we feel confident they will not), not 1% of the birds packed by this association would grade special, as we have never seen a bird without a pin feather and there is bound to be slight surface skin abrasions in dressing which do not injure the appearance or quality of the bird in any way;

That not 10% of the birds packed by this association would grade standard or No. 1, as specification only allows for two abrasions of any kind;

That 90% of our pack would be graded B or No. 2, as it could not comply with specifications of Special or No. 1;

That as we handle only carload shipments, we would be the only organization in Manitoba to come under these grades and specifications for inter-provincial trade. Other produce firms could evade the regulation by shipping mixed cars made up of a small percentage of other products.

The management of your association is in favor of government standard grades for dressed poultry, but we are disappointed and at a loss to know why such ridiculous specifications of grade were railroaded through this meeting, by organizations we had reason to believe were working in the best interests of the producers.

We propose to establish our own standards of grade and specification at our annual meeting at Brandon, March 2nd. Come prepared to thoroughly discuss this matter.

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New Hoof Trimmer and Dehorner



EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE. No sales experience needed; easy and quick sales assure you a steady income. Sold on 10 days Money Back Guarantee. Price \$7.50 (cash or C.O.D.), postage extra. Man. 35c; Sask. & Ont., 45c; Alta. & Que., 57c; B.C., 69c; C.O.D. fee 15c extra. Write for free complete information.

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Head Office: WAWANESA, Manitoba

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December, 1926

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds, Dominion Government Valuation	\$ 687,010.36	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	\$ 144,371.87
First Mortgage on Real Estate	31,729.03	Policy Fees	74.26
Real Estate, Office Furniture, less 10% depreciation	23,032.00	Losses Unadjusted	10,084.63
Premiums in Agents' Hands	5,624.87	SURPLUS for Policyholders' Protection	2,116,349.27
Interest Accrued	15,591.34		
Unexpired Reinsurance Premiums	46,875.76		
Accounts Receivable	1,973.40		
Premium Notes Unassessed	1,328,494.87		
Assessments Unpaid	69,339.77		
Cash	61,208.63		
	\$2,270,880.03		\$2,270,880.03

C. D. CORBOULD, Chartered Accountant.

Bonds deposited with Manitoba Government\$143,130.00
Saskatchewan Government 215,985.20
Alberta Government 67,322.74
British Columbia Government 27,418.92

Insurance in Force \$125,749,692

\$453,856.86

C. M. VANSTONE, Managing-Director.

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This page conducted by UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

CHANGES IN LAW NEEDED

A conference called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is now in session at Regina to consider what changes in the law and regulations relating to livestock trading are necessary for the protection of co-operative livestock marketing. This

is the direct outcome of the dispute last May between United Livestock Growers and the Calgary Livestock Exchange. At the conference there are present representatives of various farmers' and livestock organizations of Western Canada, of the Livestock Ex-

changes and of the federal and provincial governments.

The case which United Livestock Growers has already presented to the Dominion government for changes in the act and regulations will probably provide the chief material for discussion. During the past few weeks it has been distributed in printed form to the organizations most concerned.

Objection is taken to the principle on which the present act is based, that of setting up the Livestock Exchanges as bodies through which the making and enforcing of trading regulations is carried on. Membership in the exchanges, states the memorandum, should be voluntary and not compulsory, while the regulations affecting trading should be made either by parliament or by a commission responsible to the government. It cannot be expected, the memorandum points out, that a body of private traders should be able satisfactorily to make and enforce regulations and carry out duties that really belong to the government.

The law and the regulations at present make no provision for co-operative marketing. When amended, they should provide against any interference with the right of producers to have their livestock marketed for them through a co-operative organization in the way that they desire.

The government have already expressed the intention to secure such changes in the law as are necessary for the protection of co-operative livestock marketing, and it is considered likely that the outcome of the conference will be the introduction of amendments to the Livestock and Livestock Products Act at the present session of parliament.

LARGE VOLUME OF BUSINESS

The business handled on the several markets of Western Canada by United Livestock Growers during the month of January is evidence of the confidence which farmers of the West have in this organization. At St. Boniface 235 cars were consigned to this company. There are thirteen other firms operating there, among which the balance of 1,066 cars were distributed, an average of 82 cars each. This organization, therefore, received nearly three times the average number of cars consigned to other firms.

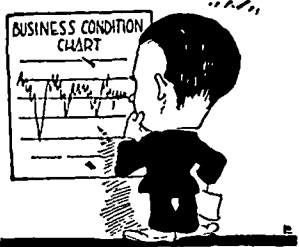
The U. L. G. volume of business, of course, depends to a large extent upon the success of the co-operative shipping organizations in the country. When, as sometimes happens, the U. L. G. volume falls off for a month or two, it does not mean any loss of confidence in the company, but rather that country buyers are making a greater effort than usual to secure cattle, because the markets look favorable to making a profit, and are diverting to other channels stock that ordinarily would be shipped co-operatively and marketed through United Livestock Growers.

At Moose Jaw, United Livestock Growers handled 70 out of 179 cars, or 39 per cent. of the total. At Edmonton, handlings were 206 out of 375 cars or 55 per cent. of the total business.

FEEDERS FOR THE SOUTH

United Livestock Growers continue to receive an encouraging lot of orders from points in the United States for car loads of feeder steers sorted up under the Cattle Pool plan. The only difficulty with these orders is finding a sufficient number of high quality cattle to supply on them. Over fifty carloads have been sent south during the past few weeks and a check up of the orders shows that in practically every case the buyers want the best available feeder steers, breedy, dehorned, and in good condition. It is in fact much easier to sell the best at a comparatively good price, than to dispose of second and third grade cattle at lower prices.

The Pool could handle many more of these cattle than it is receiving, and it is still found necessary to purchase a certain number of cattle on the yards to fill orders. It is not difficult to figure out that it would be better for all concerned (except the intermediate traders), if these cattle had been consigned direct to United Livestock Growers in the first place, instead of being sold locally in the country as has been the case with most of them.



That Jerky Line

Pooling in Australia

It has been announced in Australia that the federal government will bring in a bill at the next session providing for the pooling of mother-of-pearl production in Australia and the regulation of its sale. This, says the Gippsland and Northern Co-operator of Melbourne, Australia, is a striking sign of the times and an emphatic endorsement of the co-operative pool movement among so many of the primary industries of the world today.

This paper goes on to say:—

“Investigations would, probably, show that the present wave of feeling among West Australian wheat growers in favor of pooling is a factor in inducing West Australian pearl fishers to pool their shell.

“If the federal government enacts legislation to regulate pearl shell sales it will be merely following in the footsteps of the British government which controls the export and sale of crude rubber from British territories.

“During the rubber market collapse in 1920 crude rubber dropped from 2/2½d. a pound to 8d. a pound less. Ruin stared the planters of Malaya in the face.

“The planters themselves would do nothing effective, so the government was compelled in 1922 to pass the Stevenson Act to control sales and export. Such a huge and potentially profitable industry—today it represents an investment of £140,000,000—could not be allowed to go under.

“Well, the government acted, and saved the rubber industry.

“Here was a remarkable case: British plantations in Ceylon and Malaya, together with the Dutch plantations in the East Indies, produced 95 per cent. of the world’s supply, yet the planters were so blind to their own interests that they would not co-operate to check “dumping” and their own ruin.

“Wheat farmers in Canada have a different tale to tell. Their staple product was wheat, and they also had met exploitation and

loss through unregulated marketing. Then they adopted the co-operative pool method. It was extraordinarily successful. In three years their outlook was changed. They now face the future with confidence for their co-operative pool organizations have raised wheat farming from a gamble to an assured business.”

SPORT ITEM

If you bowl you’ll be interested in this. Miss A. Clark, one of the employees of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, in the games of the Wheat Pool League, recently made scores of 228, 261 and 316, for the brilliant total of 805. This is said to be the highest five-pin score recorded by a lady in Winnipeg, and, for all we know to the contrary, in any other city, town or village. , But then isn’t it to be expected that the Wheat Pool will make high scores!

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A small quantity of Chickadee mixed with any standard poultry mash, makes a big difference to the general health and producing capacity of your flock. It adds the essential vitamins that stimulate to increased activity, all the vital functions of the birds—improves appetite, aids digestion, tones up the bowels, purifies blood, invigorates organs of reproduction. Chickadee makes your hens lay more eggs—makes your breeding pens produce a higher percentage of fertile eggs that hatch into strong, healthy, fast-growing chicks. A 1¼ lb. can of Chickadee is all you need for 150 lbs. of mash.

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1½ lb. Cans,	delivered to any point in Canada, east of Fort Frances, Kenora and Minaki.....	.70
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I enclose \$..... for which please send me, all delivery charges prepaid cans **CHICKADEE YEAST FOOD.**

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Address.....

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Co-operatives in Australia

Labor Report No. 15, of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Melbourne, Australia, dated July, 1925, presents the latest available statistics regarding the co-operative societies of that country. Information was collected from registered societies by means of questionnaires and returns from only actual co-operatives were included in the compilation of statistics. The co-

operatives were grouped in two classes, producers and consumers, the former including "those engaged in the manufacture and marketing of primary products and trade requirements," and the latter including "those engaged in retailing general household requirements."

Statistics for the producers' societies, arranged by states, are as follows:—

State	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Sales
New South Wales	52	39,050	£14,966,287
Victoria	55	50,860	11,277,168
Queensland	26	21,844	2,663,539
South Australia	20	19,027	3,941,454
Western Australia	17	1,748	280,558
Tasmania	10	4,760	156,434
Total	180	137,289	£33,285,440

The consumers' co-operatives numbered 118 with a total membership of 86,116. The distribution by states was as follows: New South Wales, 29 societies with 34,380 members; Victoria, 27 societies, 9,654 members;

Queensland, 7 societies, 3,161 members; South Australia, 11 societies, 32,317 members; Western Australia, 40 societies, 5,858 members; Tasmania, 4 societies, 746 members. Total sales for 1924 were £5,757,145.

THE BRITISH CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Aiding the development of co-operation throughout the world is one of the primary objects of the huge British Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank, which has an annual turnover of nearly \$13,000,000,000. The bank does not exist for the purpose of making profits for shareholders, according to its manager, T. G. Davis, but to help the development of the co-operative movement, and to give opportunity for the investment of trade union and other funds in co-operative enterprise. Following are some of the instances which Mr. Davis gives of assistance rendered by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank to co-operative enterprise outside of Great Britain.

For some years past the Co-operative Society Bank has rendered financial assistance to co-operative dairies in New Zealand, and in the last year has financed the export of 60,396 cwts. of butter and 79,803 cwts. of cheese. Assistance has also been given to the Westralian Co-operative Wheat Pool for financing

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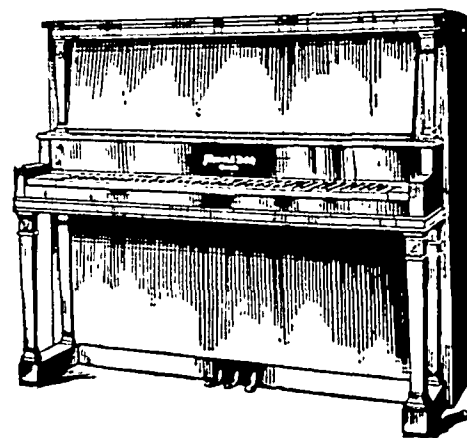
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wheat shipments. The South Australian Wheat Pool as well as the Westralian Farmers' Pool were financed during the 1925-26 season. Six million bushels were passed through the latter and five and one-half million through the former since 1924. The Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank has also assisted the Russian co-operatives by effecting credit facilities for the marketing of their products and the export of British co-operative manufacturers. Its total advances, helping the producers in other lands, have amounted to about \$44,400,000.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank has now nearly 21,000 current accounts and 25,000 deposit accounts. It is able to carry on its billion of dollars of business with only three branches, by taking advantage of one thousand co-operative societies which act as its agents. These with their own branches make a total of 2,500.

QUEENSLAND PRODUCERS PLAN TO REORGANIZE

Efforts are being made in Queensland, Australia, to aid the farming industries by welding into one organization the Queensland Producers' Association, the Commodity Boards and the Mixed Farming Boards. A bill providing for the consolidation of existing groups has been prepared and submitted to the various groups for comment and approval. Under the provisions of the bill the producers will be organized entirely on a commodity basis and representatives from the various groups will be selected to form a Council of Agriculture to cooperate with the agricultural department and other bodies to look after the interests of the producers.

Commodity boards may be formed on practically the same basis as at present, that is, a group of fifty growers of a commodity may petition the governor-in-council to have a board declared for that particular industry. The existing system of local producers' associations will remain.

A new provision of the bill is for the appointment of a director of marketing who will be, ex-officio, a member of all commodity boards which undertake marketing functions.



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A machine that plows and sows at the same time, skim plows and is excellent for making summerfallow, with its six plow bottoms.

It saves time and labor, produces more bushels per acre and cleaner crops, that withstand winds and drought better.


Ask for full description and testimonials, and learn that it has been tried out in Canada and how it produces more dollars, so as to pay for itself more than once in one season. Put your next crop in with this seeder-Plow. Price only \$150 cash f.o.b. Winnipeg. Agents wanted.

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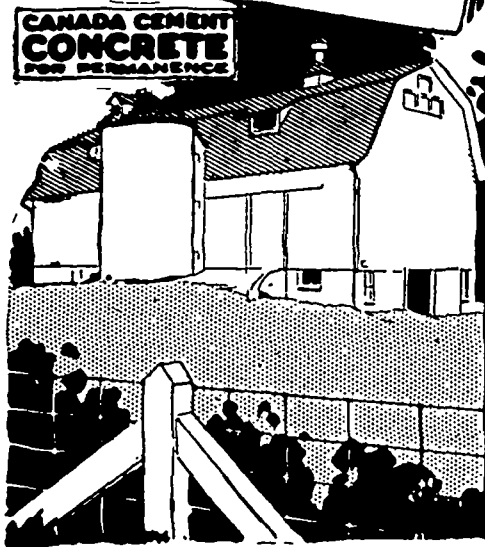
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902 Canada Cement Company Bldg.
Montreal

Send me your Free book—

(Name)

(Address)



Co-operation at Home and Abroad

BOARD OF TRADE WILL HELP POOL

A special committee of the Regina Board of Trade will co-operate one hundred per cent. with the Wheat Pool in the coming sign-up campaign, especially for the securing of contracts in the city of Regina from business men and mortgage trust loan and insurance companies who have wheat lands throughout Saskatchewan. This is the best kind of proof that the business men of Saskatchewan realize the value of the Pool to the province.

GOVERNMENT STANDS BEHIND POOLS

In a speech at a banquet given in his honor on January 31, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan, made the following reference to the Wheat Pool:—

"The government looks upon the Wheat Pool as one of the greatest agencies for good that this province has had. It is one of those organizations which thrives on opposition from its natural opponents. If it ever meets with failure the disruption will come from within, and will not be because of economic weakness as in the method of marketing, but because of differences developed within the ranks of contract signers over matters external to the Pool and more particularly those matters upon which human sentiment runs deep."

"The one thing which has stabilized the agricultural interests in Saskatchewan has been the Wheat Pool which has made us do for ourselves what others have done for us before. The farmers of the whole world have been accustomed to marketing the crop which they grow in one year over the months of the succeeding year, and have not found it necessary to secure credit at the banks as we have done in Saskatchewan. Owing to our long distances from the markets of the world and the conditions under which we were compelled to market our crop over three months of the year, but under the Wheat Pool system we get a percentage of our money

in the fall, a further payment in March and another in July, and by that method we are financing on the crop we grew last year. The institution of government should stand behind the Pool to see that it gets a proper trial until it is established as the proper method of marketing in Western Canada."

FARMERS CO-OPERATE IN HOLLAND

More than a quarter million Dutch farmers belong to some co-operative organization, according to a recent consular report from Amsterdam. This number includes about 130,000 dairy farmers. At the beginning of 1926, there were 243 co-operative butter factories in the Netherlands, compared with 17 private factories; 59 co-operative cheese factories and 4 non-co-operative; 147 co-operative butter and cheese factories, and 45 private factories.

One hundred and fifty-six thousand farmers grouped in 1,590 societies make intensive purchases of fertilizers and farm sup-

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

Hens have glands just as human beings have, and they also require vitamins. 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 vitamins and gland extract that works directly on the OVARIAN or EGG producing gland of the hen. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins, 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 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.

plies. There are also seven co-operative sugar beet factories and 20 co-operative potato growers' associations, each handling a large volume of business.

NEARLY ALL DANISH DAIRIES CO-OPERATIVE

Only 260 of Denmark's 1,660 registered dairies are in the hands of individual owners, all the rest being co-operative dairies, according to the Danish paper Tidende. 1,600 of the dairies produce butter for export, and more than one-third of the butter export trade is conducted by co-operative butter export associations established in various parts of the country. The British Co-operative Wholesale Society has establishments in Denmark for the purpose of exporting Danish agricultural products to Britain.

PUZZLE
\$9,800.00
GIVEN FREE

The above amount has been given away by us in **CASH PRIZES.** \$500.00 more will be given away as follows,—

1st prize \$100.	5th prize \$40.
2nd " \$ 75.	6th " \$30.
3rd " \$ 60.	7th " \$25.
4th " \$ 50.	8th " \$20.
5 prizes of \$ 10. each in cash	
10 prizes of \$ 5. each in cash	



BE WISE, DO IT NOW!

Solve this puzzle and win a CASH PRIZE. There are 8 faces in the picture besides the owls. Can you find them? If so mark each one with an X, cut out the picture, and write on a separate piece of paper these words, "I have found all the faces and marked them" and mail same to us with your name and address. In case of ties, handwriting and neatness will be considered factors. If correct we will advise you by return mail of a simple condition to fulfill. Don't send any money. You can be a prize winner without spending one cent of your money. Send in your reply direct to.

GOOD HOPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
275 CRAIG STREET WEST.
MONTREAL, CANADA

CO-OP. COMPETES TWENTY YEARS BUSINESS

Mutual Orange Distributors' record was broken during the past season by the marketing of 6,767 cars (basis of 400 boxes) of citrus fruit for its California and Arizona member-units. In reporting the fact the management points out that the next best season was that of 1923-24 when 6,702 cars were handled. Of the total shipments the past season, 30,531 boxes went to England.

The Mutual Orange Distributors is a non-profit marketing agency serving thirty-six groups of citrus growers, who are organized with local packing houses. Recently it assisted in the organization of two new packing house groups in San Diego and Santa Barbara counties, California. It has been operating since 1906. During the past few years attention has been given to the searching out of markets for citrus fruit in Europe and the Orient.

POOLS DOING GOOD WORK

In a message to the Manitoba Wheat Pool, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, ex-minister of agriculture writes:

"Through the good work accomplished by our departments of agriculture, federal and provincial, agricultural methods in Canada will now compare very favorably with those followed in any other country.

"The great problem confronting agriculture today, and this is emphasized in a country of great distances and sparse population, is the profitable distribution of our products. Co-operation in selling gives the greatest promise of a solution to this question, and in this regard the work of the co-operative wheat pool is a practical demonstration of what can be accomplished by well organized effort in this direction."

WASHINGTON EGG ASSOCIATION

One thousand and eighty-five car loads of eggs were shipped from the six stations of the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, Seattle, during 1926. From four of the stations poultry was shipped also, a total of 27 cars being forwarded.

An 8 per cent. dividend on common and preferred stock, amounting to \$61,915, has just been paid

ORDER NOW!

Canada's Greatest and Most Sensational Closing-Out Sale

is rapidly drawing to a close. The final wind-up of the **BRITISH ARMY STORES** great quitting business sale is now in full action with spectacular and amazing values. Order from your Catalogue now **TODAY**. Winter and Spring merchandise of all descriptions now being sold at prices that almost stagger belief.

BRITISH ARMY STORES

Regina - Sask.

BRITISH ARMY STORES
2008 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.

Please send me copy of your Illustrated Sale Catalogue. C.

NAME

ADDRESS

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Eating too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

102

to the members. In addition to regular dividends on stock, the association has each year made a deferred payment on the eggs shipped by members, and an overcharge return on feed. These regular dividends, deferred credits on eggs and poultry, and savings on feed, have amounted to approximately \$1,500,000 in the seven years of operation.

POOLING OF WOOL GIVES SATISFACTION

Six years ago 3,369 farmers in Ontario pooled their wool and had it graded and sold by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Previous to this but scant attention was paid to the marketing of this product, the bulk of it being sold as junk along with rags and old bones. That the new system of selling was satisfactory is indicated by the steady growth of co-operative shippers. In 1920 there were less than 3,400, but by 1923 this figure had grown to 3,600, and to an even 4,000 in 1925, while in the year just closed 4,235 farmers sold

their wool co-operatively and on a graded basis.

Along with the increase in membership, was a growth in total volume of wool handled. The first season saw 620,600 pounds consigned to the Wool Growers, but this gradually increased to slightly over 636,000 pounds in 1923. From that time on, however, growth has been rapid with a total of over 775,000 pounds handled last year. The average amount of wool consigned per shipper furnishes an indication of the size of the Ontario flock. In 1926 this was reported as 183 pounds per shipper, which is practically the same as a year ago but a material advance over 1923 and 1924.

LIVE STOCK POOL HAS ATTAINED OBJECTIVE

The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool has reached its objective of 1,000 carloads of livestock to be marketed during the year, it was officially announced at a meeting of the directors recently, when arrangements for the election of 35 delegates were made.

The election of delegates will be held at the end of February. O. J. Godfrey, official auditor of the Livestock Pool, will act as returning officer. The successful 35 delegates will meet probably March 16, to elect the permanent board of seven directors, who will later elect a president and executive officers.

"Producers' agreements in the headquarters office now total 2,439, covering estimated marketings of 15,474 cattle, 32,949 hogs, and 2,390 sheep," says an official statement. "During the past month progress has been particularly rapid, producers' agreements covering more than 250 carloads, having reached the central office."

The provisional board of directors, who have been in charge of the campaign are as follows: W. D. Mackay, Delisle, president; Edward Evans, Moose Jaw, vice-president; W. F. Grant, Melfort; E. P. St. John, Kisby; Olaf Olafson, Mortlatch; David Ross, Strassbourg; E. H. Obbott, Maple Creek.

Farmers!

You Grow Pool Wheat---We Grind It

When Marketing Your Crop Insist on Getting

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best

Write or wire for Quotations on mixed cars

FLOUR AND FEED

ROLLED OATS, ETC.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY

WINNIPEG, MAN. LIMITED

Glencarnock Farms

You Have a Good Chance, But Don't Lose Because Your Calf Is Not FINISHED

This message is for the Boys and Girls, but feeders of Commercial Cattle can take advantage of this offer also, as per list below:—

Glencarnock Molassine Meal, 100 lbs.	\$4.50	Oil Cake-Meal, 100 lbs.	\$3.25
Glencarnock Stock Tonic, 30 lb. pail	3.75	Molasses, in barrels, 54 gallons	28.00
Glencarnock Calf Meal, 100 lbs	5.50	Molasses, in palls, 60 lbs.	3.50
Glencarnock Chick Feed, 100 lbs.	5.50	Swift's Digester Tankage, 100 lbs.	3.25
Glencarnock Growing Mash, 100 lbs.	5.50	Swift's Laymore Meat Scraps, 100 lbs. ...	6.50
Glencarnock Louse Killer, per tin50	Swift's Laymore Bone Meal, 100 lbs.	5.00

We have no agents, with the exception of T. Eaton Co., who handle our line of stock foods only. See their Spring Catalogue and communicate direct with them.

FIELD SEEDS

WE SPECIALIZE IN NORTHERN GROWN, EARLY MATURING FIELD SEEDS, AS LISTED BELOW, FOR IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION.

CORN:

North Western Dent, or Minnesota 13, per bushel	4.90
5 bushels or more at, per bushel	4.80
North Dakota White Flint, or Gehu Early Yellow Flint, per bushel	5.50
5 bushels or more at, per bushel	5.40
Bags extra, at, each, 25c.	

OATS:

Banner or Victory, 2-bushel lots, at, per bushel	\$1.00
12 bushels, or over at, per bushel95
Bags extra, at, each, 25c.	

WHEAT:

Pure quality, at, per bushel	\$2.00
10 bushels or more at, per bushel	1.90
Bags extra, at, each, 25c	

GARNET WHEAT:

This is the new Canadian wheat from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Ask for illustrated pamphlet.

Price, per bushel, up to 10 bushels	\$2.90
From 10 to 20 bushels	\$2.75
Over 20 bushels	\$2.65
Bags extra, at, each, 25c.	

MINDUM WHEAT:

This is the new variety of Durum, which is giving such good satisfaction.
1 to 10 bushels, per bushel

MARQUIS WHEAT:

Third generation. All our seeds have been tested and graded by the Government Seed Laboratory and are of a very high quality.
1 to 10 bushels, per bushel

Sweet Clover The best for ordinary purposes, such as plowing down for summerfallow, hay seed, etc. White Blossom, per 100 lbs. **\$11.00**

The undermentioned is a much finer hay crop, and matures earlier:

Yellow Blossom, per 100 lbs.	\$14.00
Arctic, a very hardy variety, per 100 lbs.	\$14.00
All bags are charged for at cost, 25c each.	

ALFALFA:

Our own selection, hardy Grimm Alfalfa. 10 lbs.	\$ 6.00
100 lbs.	55.00
Ask for booklet on Sweet Clover and Alfalfa.	
All sacks are 25c with the exception of Brome and Rye. These are 50c each.	

BROME GRASS:

The best grass for permanent pasture.
Per 100 lbs. \$12.00
Western Rye Grass, per 100 lbs. 10.00
Affords early pasture and first-class hay.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES:

Grown on our own farms under Government supervision. Three varieties, Irish Cobblers, Early Ohio and Bovee. Prices for orders booked now.
Per bushel

Owing to the unseasonable weather last fall, good seed is scarce and hard to procure, and prices will be higher later.



Representative Glencarnock Foundation Females at Prices Which Are Within Your Reach.

We also have a splendid lot of Young Bulls to offer at all times, priced very reasonably. Illustrated literature on our cattle, seed pamphlet and other interesting booklets are free for the asking. Send your order for seeds in to us today so that we can protect you, and in this way you will avoid disappointment and save yourself money.

James D. McGregor
Glencarnock Farms
BRANDON :: MANITOBA

CLIP THIS COUPON

Fill in your name and address, mail it in to us, and we will give you a credit of ten per cent. on your Stock Food Orders; ten per cent. on your Seed Orders, up to orders which amount to \$35.00 or less, and a straight cash credit of \$5.00 on all orders above this amount.

Name

Address

SOUTH AFRICAN FRUIT EXCHANGE REORGANIZED

The formal reorganization of fruit marketing in South Africa was completed on August 31, 1926, by the creation of the Fruit Exchange, Ltd., according to a U.S. consular report from Cape Town. A federal board was created to take charge of all overseas work, including representatives, propaganda, advertising and supervision, also arrangements with shipping companies, and other functions.

For the purpose of dealing with producers the Fruit Exchange of South Africa, Ltd., was divided into two special bodies known as the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, and the South African Co-operative Deciduous Exchange. These organizations will handle the work of their respective groups, including the purchase of fertilizers and machinery, and will aid the federal board in connection with local propaganda. For the present the central office of the Fruit Exchange

and the South African Deciduous Exchange is to be located at Cape Town, and the headquarters of the citrus group at Pretoria.

It is believed that with this reorganization the shipments can be handled more advantageously, more favorable rates can be secured, and the movement regulated to conform with the market demands of England and the continent.

CO-OPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS

Travelling scholarships for English co-operative and labor students are provided for in the will of the late Sir Arthur H. Dyke Acland, who bequeathed \$50,000 for the purpose. This fund is to be administered by four trustees—two to be appointed by the Central Co-operative Board and two by the executive of the Labor Party. It is to be used for the purpose of establishing scholarships for young men and women between the ages of twenty and

thirty "to visit any country or countries outside of the United Kingdom for the purpose of studying, investigating and reporting upon any developments deemed by the trustees to be of interest or importance to the Co-operative or Labor movement."

GREEK FARMERS ARE CO-OPERATING

Co-operation is rapidly transforming the hard-pressed lot of the Greek farmers and industrial workers. The movement did not gain any foothold in Greece until 1911, but it has grown so fast since then that by the beginning of 1925 there were 3,655 co-operative societies in the country. The greater number of these (2,801) are rural co-operatives, of which 2,064 are credit societies, and 519 purchase, marketing, and productive societies. Of the 854 urban co-operatives, 446 are productive societies, 243 building societies, and 105 consumers' co-operatives.

MASSEY-HARRIS

STIFF TOOTH CULTIVATOR UNEQUALLED FOR DESTROYING WEEDS

The Massey-Harris No. 15 has several features which appeal to the man who wants a Stiff-Tooth Cultivator that will kill the weeds and leave a well-tilled seed bed. The

Great Clearance for Trash

gives a wide zig-zag passage for weeds, stubble, straw, etc. and the arrangement of the frame allows the exceptional high lift for the teeth.

Provision is made for shallow or deep cultivation and the pressure levers are convenient and easy to operate. A board is provided for a foot rest which makes it more comfortable for the operator.

Keep the Weeds Down

with a Massey-Harris No. 15 Stiff-Tooth Cultivator. Recent additions to the sizes available enable you to get one suited to your needs.

New Sizes Available

Hand or Power Lift

9 Tooth, 6½ Ft.

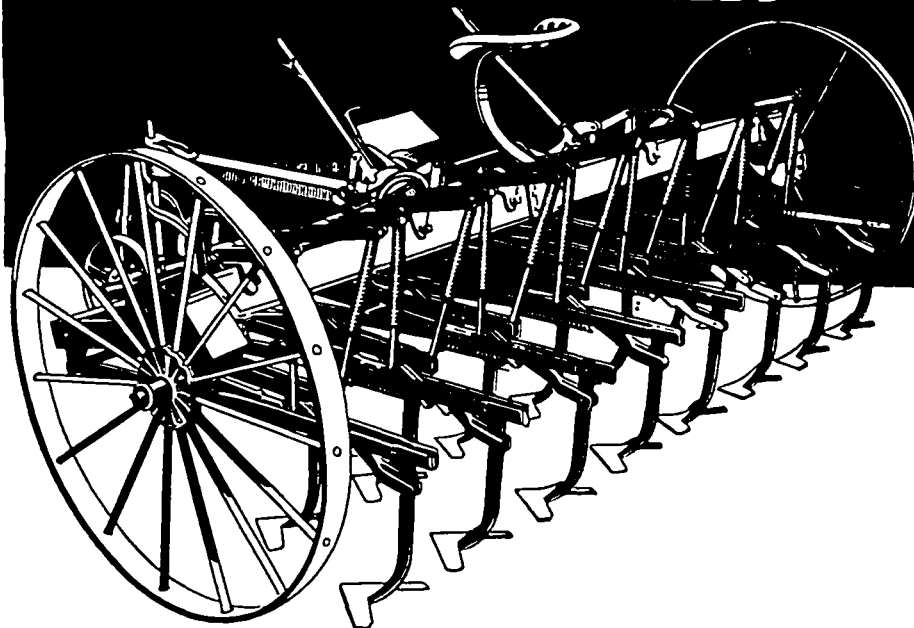
11 Tooth, 8 Ft.

13 Tooth, 9¼ Ft.

Power Lift Only

15 Tooth, 11 Ft.

Ask Your Massey-Harris Agent
for Full Particulars



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847-80 YEARS AGO

Winnipeg, Montreal, Moncton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon,
Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto.

Agencies Everywhere

The Nor'-West Farmers' 11th Annual Prize Distribution

Fascinating!
Entertaining!

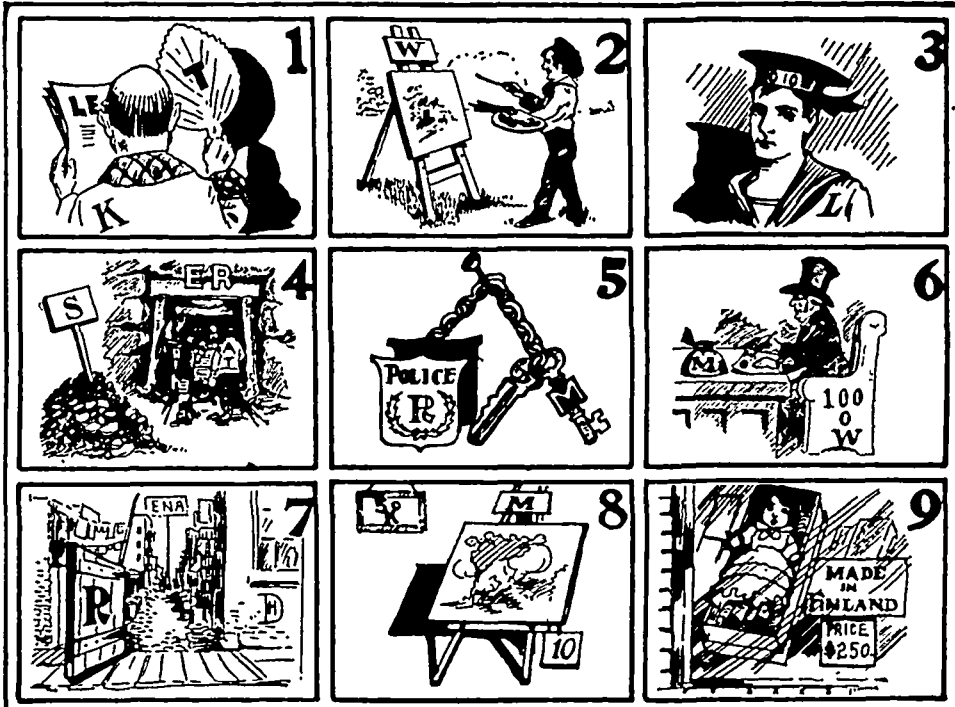
The Puzzling Menagerie

150 CASH PRIZES Total Value \$6,500

Educative!
Instructive!

How Many Names of Animals Can You Find in These Pictures?

THE 9 sketches collectively, represent a REBUS Zoological garden, wherein all of the animals are concealed in the form of words. The name of one animal at least can be found in each picture. Some pictures contain more. To win a prize all you have to do is to find in each of the 9 pictures as many names of animals as you can and write down all these names in word form. Then, transfer all the words to our OFFICIAL ANSWER FORM and forward your answer with one New or Renewal subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer. The person who has the largest number of correct words or names of animals wins the first prize — the second greatest number wins the second prize and so on. What you will like best about this fascinating Menagerie Puzzle is there will be only ONE SET OF PICTURES TO SOLVE, namely, the set illustrated in this paper. Write tonight for the simple rules governing this novel contest—the official answer form and a much enlarged copy of this group of 9 animal pictures. No NEED TO FORWARD YOUR SUBSCRIPTION UNTIL YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS MATERIAL AND ARE READY TO SEND IN YOUR ANSWER.



What is a Rebus Animal?

A REBUS animal is one that is represented by any sort of object, peculiar arrangement of letters, numerals, etc., the pronunciation or spelling of which is similar to that of its own name. For example in sketch 2, that artist's easel has the letter "W" on it, and that naturally makes it WEASEL!

There you have one name with which to start filling out your Answer Form. You may be sure, you will have to find the names of at least ten animals if you hope to figure among the prize winners.

Any creature, excepting a true fish, bird or insect, is to be considered as an animal.

Rebus solving is a fascinating pastime, and it should be a profitable one for you, as well.

It's a fair field and no favors, your chance is just as good as the next fellow's. Make up your mind to capture one of the big prizes.

SEND FOR RULES OF CONTEST, ETC., TODAY AND GET YOUR ANSWER IN EARLY!

Magnificent Prize List

\$6,500 in Cash WILL BE DIVIDED Among One Hundred and Fifty Contestants

Study the prize schedule below. The value of all prizes is either increased or decreased according to the term of the subscription you will forward with your answer to the pictures. But you can send your own or get your neighbors to subscribe.

Note in particular you are only required to send in One New Five-Year Subscription to compete for the \$2,500 Cash Award.

Nearest Correct Answer, if Accompanied by:—	1, 1-Year Sub. New or Renewal, \$1.		1, 3-Year Sub. New or Renewal, \$2		1, 5-Year Sub. \$3., Renewal	
	WINS		WINS		WINS	
First Prize	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00		
Second Prize	250.00	500.00	800.00	1,000.00		
Third Prize	125.00	250.00	350.00	500.00		
Fourth Prize	50.00	125.00	175.00	250.00		
Fifth Prize	25.00	50.00	85.00	125.00		
Sixth Prize	12.50	25.00	50.00	100.00		
Seventh Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00		
Eighth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00		
Ninth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00		
Tenth Prize	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00		
11th to 50th Prizes ...	5.00	7.50	15.00	25.00		
51st to 100th Prizes ..	2.00	3.50	5.00	12.50		
101st to 150th Prizes ..	.50	1.50	3.00	5.00		
Total 150 Awards	\$1,327.50	\$2,560.00	\$4,060.00	\$6,550.00		

IMPORTANT:—Our definition of a new subscriber, is a bona-fide farmer living between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean, not already a subscriber to The Nor'-West Farmer or a member of a farm family where this paper is already being received.



FREE—With each \$3 Subscription.

This book contains over One Hundred Rebus Picture Puzzles and is by the Famous Puzzle Artist who prepared "THE PUZZLING MENAGERIE," and our last fascinating "B" Picture Puzzle.

It should help you to win a Big Prize in the Menagerie Contest and will be Mailed Postage Paid with each New or Renewal \$3 subscription

For Contest Rules, etc., address Puzzle Editor

Grand Prize
\$2,500 in cash for correct or nearest correct answer to this Puzzle and one New 5-year Subscription.

The Nor'-West Farmer
The Pioneer Farm Journal of Western Canada
WINNIPEG, CANADA

Contest Open
—to all bona-fide farmers between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

A TOWER OF STRENGTH

1926

ASSURANCES IN
FORCE (net) - \$1,256,490,000
An Increase of \$235,393,000

New Assurances Paid
For - - - - 265,889,000
An Increase of \$72,412,000

Total Income - - 78,972,000
An Increase of \$9,825,000

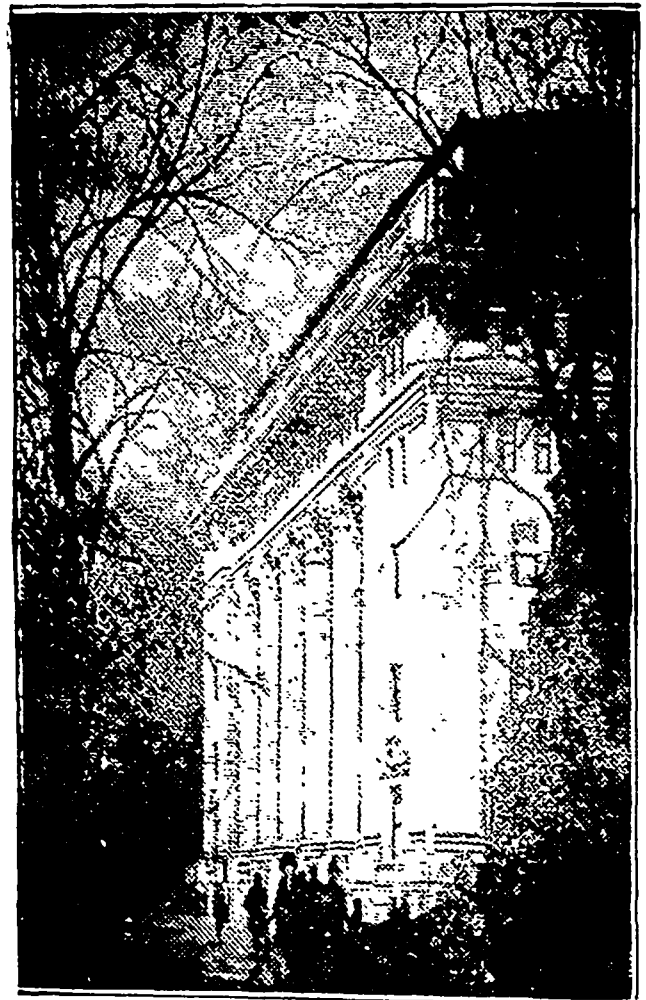
Payments to Policy-
holders and Bene-
ficiaries - - - 38,576,000

Total Payments Since
Organization - 257,816,000

Reserve for Unforeseen
Contingencies - 11,000,000

Surplus over all Lia-
bilities and Contin-
gency Reserve - 34,011,000
An Increase of \$5,371,000

ASSETS at December
31st, 1926 - - 345,251,000
An Increase of \$42,195,000



*Dividends to Policyholders
increased for
seventh successive year*

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Prize Winning Letter

(Continued from Page 17.)

as industry and trade are so organized the efforts of peace societies, churches, and the League of Nations to establish world peace will be largely nullified. But once all production and distribution are organized upon a co-operative basis, not only within nations but between nations, so that all producers' co-operatives and all consumers' co-operatives the world over will be found to be interdependent, the one upon the other, then we shall have made the world into a co-operative commonwealth of nations—"a consummation devoutly to be wished," when wars shall be no more.

This I believe, is no vain Utopian dream to be realized in the distant future. It can be accomplished, I firmly believe, within

the present generation, for great progress has already been made towards this ideal in nearly all the civilized countries of the world. And I maintain that nothing could furnish a better foundation for this co-operative commonwealth than the inclusion of the history and philosophy of the co-operative movement in the training course of our teachers, and the giving of this teaching a prominent place in the school curriculum.

active members of a working-class organization and have spent a reasonable period of study in an adult class, preferably a university Tutorial class, although students of other approved classes, including those organized by co-operative societies, are eligible. The value of the scholarships will depend upon the actual needs of the students and the available amount of the scholarship fund at the time of the award.

OXFORD SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CO-OP. STUDENTS

An invitation has been received by the central education committee of the British Co-operative Union for the nomination of candidates for scholarships at Oxford University. The scholarships, which are for a period of two years, are for adults. It is essential that the candidates should be

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When answering letters from the Pool Office with reference to payments, please give the following information:

Name appearing on your growers' certificate.

Growers' certificates numbers.

Shipping point.

\$1,500 in Rewards

FIND THE PERFECT BUTTERFLY AND WIN \$1,000.00

Do all these butterflies look alike? Look closely and you will see that each butterfly has different looking sides. Some have the right wing different from the left wing, in others the right tail is different from the left tail. One and only one has both sides looking alike. This is the one you are to find and should you find it, the \$1000.00 reward may be yours. It is really difficult, but with patience and care it can be accomplished.

MAIL YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY
It costs you only a 2c stamp and you may be the winner of one of the big cash rewards. Do not delay—Don't miss this opportunity to win \$1,000.00 in cash.

OUR OBJECT
Wherever the public have learned of the Paragon Method of selling from Mill to Consumer they have enthusiastically adopted it. To further this popularity we are giving these magnificent rewards. This is NOT a sales competition.

PARAGON KNITTING AND TEXTILE MILLS, LTD.
Dept. 13D 99-101 King Street West
TORONTO, ONT.

RULES

1. Write your answer plainly in ink, giving the number of the Perfect Butterfly. In the upper right-hand corner put name of this paper and your name and address. Use only one side of paper.
2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
3. No one connected with Paragon is permitted to enter.
4. Duplicate prizes will be awarded in case of ties.
5. The names of the judges and how they will award the prizes will be made known to each and every contestant.
6. Contest closes July 30, 1927. Entries should be forwarded at once. BE NEAT; handwriting and general appearance will be taken into consideration.

THE PRIZES	
1st	\$1,000
2nd	300
3rd	75
4th	25
5th to 9th	\$10 each
10th to 19th	\$5 each

EATON'S SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE NOW READY



WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

Our Big New Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready, and a copy will be mailed free on request to any address in Western Canada.

Wearing Apparel for young and old. House Furnishings to suit every taste and pocket book. Farm Implements. Auto Supplies, Hardware and many other lines are all listed in great variety at the usual EATON low prices.

Your name and address on a postcard will bring you a copy of yours.

WRITE TODAY

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

THE FARMERS' ANTHEM

Under its spreading hopeless debts

The farmer's homestead stands, Its lord a mournful man is he

As he ploughs his mortgaged lands,

For the laws that seize cream and cheese

Are strong as iron bands.

His face is thin, and long, and grim,

And burnt like Pharaoh's bricks;

His brow is wet with honest sweat,

His shins are blue with kicks;

His toes are bent and crumpled up

From kicking at the pricks.

Week in, week out, from morn til night,

He toils to keep food cheap;

He ploughs and harrows ere he plants

For some one else to reap;

And the only time he owns his soul

Is when he is asleep.

His children stay away from school

To hoe his noxious weeds,

Although they know they cannot learn

Sufficient for their needs,

They strive to slay the Bathurst burr

Before the rascal seeds.

He goes on Sunday to the wards With his little girls and boys.

And they rejoice to hear his voice,

And the language he employs, When a cranky heifer plants a kick

On a spot where it annoys.

Toiling and moiling and laboring,

Onward through life he goes;

He hopes to work for all he's worth

Till his creditors foreclose;

Then in six feet odd of earth

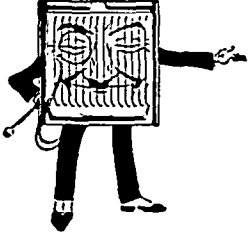
Enjoy a long repose.

—New Zealand Worker.

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.

Locked—on all sides

"I'm a real sticker," says George Two-by-Two. "Once I'm on I'm on for good!" And no wonder, for "George" shingles are securely locked along all four edges. Free to expand or contract, yet fit so snugly that no wind, rain or snow can enter the joints. Made from "Queen's Head" copper-bearing steel heavily galvanized to give a lifetime of wear.



The most economical and safest roof you can buy.

Send us a rough sketch of the job and we will promptly give you an estimate.

PEDLAR'S PERFECT PRODUCTS

We also manufacture Metal Ceilings in a wide variety of designs.

The Pedlar People Ltd., Head Office: OSHAWA

Branches: Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London; Winnipeg, Vancouver

MANITOBA'S MUTUAL

SHOWS ANOTHER YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS

The Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Forty-Third Annual Report

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Cash Assets\$ 358,702.80	Reserve for Cash
1926 Assessment Unpaid 33,387.20	Premiums\$ 15,000.00
Balance of Unassessed Premium	Losses Reported but Unadjusted 3,288.45
Notes 830,327.15	SURPLUS ASSETS
	OVER LIABILITIES 1,204,128.70
\$1,222,417.15	\$1,222,417.15

Insurance Written During 1926	\$22,152,382.00
Increase for the Year 1926	\$ 502,741.00
Total Amount Business in Force	\$64,655,416.00

Write the Secretary for the Annual Report

STRATTON WHITAKER, Secretary-Manager

E. H. MUIR, President M. G. TIDSBURY, Vice-President
A. H. THORPE, Treasurer

This Company has the distinction of giving the greatest amount of protection for the smallest premium charged by any Fire Insurance Company in Western Canada for a period of forty-three years.

Galvanized Corrugated

WELL CURBING

Better and Cheaper than Brick or Cement. Easily and Quickly Installed.

Western Steel Products, Ltd.

Amalgamated with Metallic Roofing Co. **WINNIPEG** Ltd.

Branches—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 16

L-B HAIR TONIC

The guaranteed hair grower—Money back if not satisfied. Get a bottle today. Take no substitute. Insist on L-B. TWO MONTHS' TREATMENT\$1.50
 L-B SHAMPOO POWDER40
 At Drug and Dept. Stores, or by mail from L-B Co., 263 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

What Our Members Are Saying

We note that you had the grade of the wheat raised from No. 4 Rejected Sprouted to No. 3 Rejected Sprouted, which gives us considerably more money for that car of grain. Wishing you every success and a greatly increased membership.

Askin Bros., Roy D. Askin, Macdonald.

After looking over the catalogue of the Pool library I am more pleased than ever that I belong to the Pool.

A. A. Pearson, Minitonas.

Please accept my thanks for the most satisfactory way in which you handled our very difficult mixed car this fall.

L. T. Sinclair, Austin.

Let me say I appreciate your alertness and attention to our business. We farmers have quite a number of problems and difficulties in shipping that one don't like to always be complaining, but an incident such as this brings home the fact that others are on the lookout to safeguard our interests which is very encouraging to say the least. Please accept my thanks.

S. H. Lye, Oakville, Man.

I am indeed indebted to the Pool in drawing my attention to the initial payment which should have been 44 cents per bushel instead of 39 cents. I may say I called on the agent at Justice re same, and am pleased to say he refunded me the difference, namely, \$15.20. Accept my thanks for the interest you have taken on my behalf.

William J. Syme, Douglas, Man.

Please accept thanks for cheque amounting to \$28.58, being rebate on freight on car of flax. I do not know if I would have got this rebate if it had not been for the Pool handling same as one letter from the Pool is worth a dozen from an individual to the railroad company.

Wm. McCorquodale,
Mountain Side, Man.

On Monday, Jan. 24th, the Clanwilliam Pool local had the pleasure of having Mr. Mahoney and District Director Bredt at their annual get-together meeting. To say the visit of these two gentlemen was appreciated, is putting a fact in a mild form.

Pool members should endeavor to get acquainted with the executive of the Pool. This inspires confidence, a thing very necessary in any enterprise.

There is an old saying, "Get ac-

quainted with your neighbor, you might like him." This, I like to apply to Pool members and their executive.

O. W. Strand, Erickson, Man.

Please accept my best thanks for all the trouble you went to in this matter and for your cheque for \$22 (rebate on freight), which was very acceptable.

Richard H. Baker, Hartney, Man.

(Continued on Page 36)

Better Way to Drill GRAIN

Now you can plow, drill your grain and pack your land—all in one operation

Wheat sown this way has two weeks start over ordinary methods—through quicker germination, retaining of moisture in the soil, and elimination of drifting

The Peoria Plow Drill fits any 2- or 3-bottom plow and adds but little draft. Labor saved and increased yields pay for this tool the first year.

PRICES: For 2- or 3-bottom plow, complete with plow hitch. Single Disc, \$99.50; Double Disc, \$108.50, Cash with order, f o b. Winnipeg

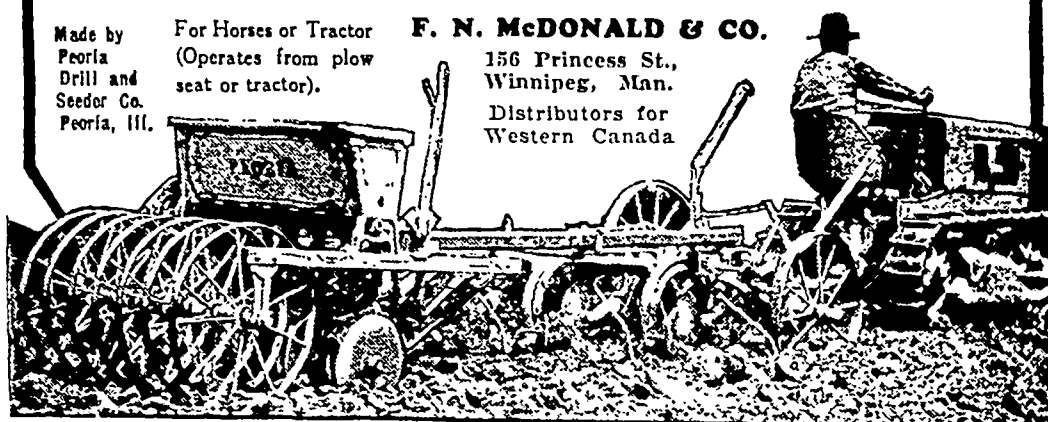
See Your Local Implement Dealer or Send us Your Order

Made by
Peoria
Drill and
Seeder Co.
Peoria, Ill.

For Horses or Tractor
(Operates from plow
seat or tractor).

F. N. McDONALD & CO.

156 Princess St.,
Winnipeg, Man.
Distributors for
Western Canada



Privacy



YOU are assured of privacy when your VALUABLES are placed in a SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX at one of our branches.

The rates are low. 43

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000

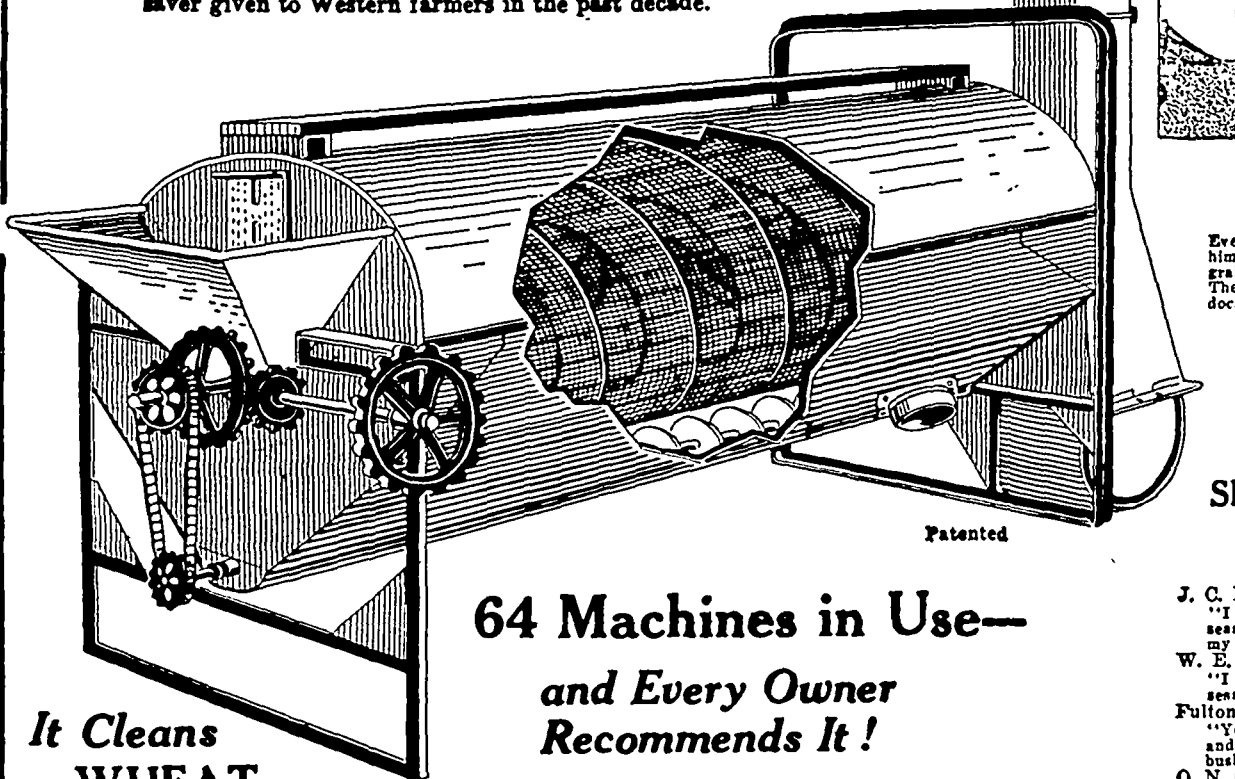
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

Here is the Machine that will
Save Millions of Dollars
 to the Farmers of Western Canada

The

WESTEEL
GRAIN CLEANER
 "It Cleans As You Thresh!"

It is the greatest invention since McCormick invented the binder
 —it will revolutionize the grain industry. It is the biggest money
 saver given to Western farmers in the past decade.



Patented

It Cleans
WHEAT -
OATS - BARLEY

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner cleans perfectly without taking out any good grain. Figuring the total wheat, oat and barley crop at six hundred million bushels, with an average dockage of 3 1/2 per cent., means that the Western farmers are paying freight and handling charges on more than enough bushels to fill all the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Just THINK of IT. When we say the farmers of the West can save millions, we mean just what we say. This Dockage Problem runs into more money than the Crow's Nest Freight Savings Show.

Mr. Journeyman
Thresherman:

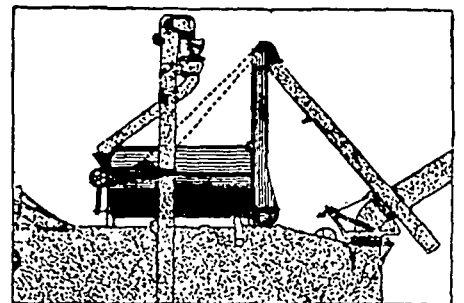
Any farmer is willing to pay a little extra to have his grain cleaned. This is your chance to make some extra money.

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Any Banker Will Loan
 Money on this Guarantee



**Stop Giving Your
 Money Away**

Every farmer knows what DOCKAGE costs him. Every farmer knows that the price of grain is based on No. 1 Quality Clean Grain. The grain buyer makes an estimate of the dockage and he usually plays safe. He also grades your grain and again he plays safe. He then figures the freight on the grain, plus dockage; then he makes a handling charge. When all these charges are taken off the farmer gets what is left. Then the grain buyer turns around and sells the farmer the dockage for feed—BUT—give the grain buyer his due—He would rather buy clean grain which is easily graded and handled than dirty grain.

**Ship Clean Grain--
 Raise the Grade--
 Feed the Dockage**

- J. C. Morton, Baynon, Alta., says: "I saved over three thousand dollars in one season's threshing by using your cleaner on my threshing machine."
- W. E. Hymas, Rosebud, Alta., says: "I paid for your machine five times this season."
- Fulton Farm Ltd., Langdon, Alta., say: "Your cleaner raised the grade of our wheat and made us from three to twenty cents per bushel."
- O. N. Gilbert, Calgary, Alta. bought one machine in 1925 and ordered two more in 1926. Ask us for a recommendation from every man who has a machine now. We have them ready for you. The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is giving satisfaction to every owner

64 Machines in Use--
and Every Owner
Recommends It!

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is no longer an experiment. The name of every owner is yours for the asking. The machine will easily pay for itself in one season. If your crop is dirty you could buy half a dozen machines with your savings.

We can build only a limited number of machines in 1927. If you want a "WESTEEL" Cleaner this year, you will have to order it early. With our guarantee you take no chances whatever—WHY DELAY!

Practically No Extra Cost
For Cleaning--

A few hours' work will put the machine on your separator. It cleans as fast as any separator can thresh. It is very simple in construction—nothing to go wrong or cause delay.

It is strongly built. It will outlast the separator. Owners say the extra power used is not noticeable.

FREE DEMONSTRATION

We will arrange a demonstration at any point in Western Canada from which we secure a reasonable number of enquiries. Go now and talk to your neighbors, send us a list of threshermen in your district who are interested in saving the thousands of dollars they pay each year in dockage and we will arrange a demonstration for you.

COUPON

Western Steel Products Limited,
 Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:

Please quote me price for a "WESTEEL" Cleaner for my threshing machine (Make) _____ (Size) _____

Type of hagger (high or low) _____; also send me full description and illustrations and recommendations from farmers who have used the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner.

Name _____

Address _____

What Our Members Are Saying

(Continued from Page 24)

I wish to thank you very much for the way you handled my car of wheat. I was well satisfied and wish you every success in all your undertakings.

Frank Leary, Miniota.

I want to thank the Pool for the good work they have done in the past. I know that you have secured me better returns than I could have got by the old way. I believe your future success is assured.

W. N. Farncombe, Bagot.

We are not on the farm any more. The hail destroyed me completely this summer, and I had no grain to send this year, but if it happens that we get some more grain to send I will surely send it to the Wheat Pool, because since I sent to the Wheat Pool I have saved money.

Jacob Adolph, Winnipeg, Man.

I beg to thank you for the way you handled my car of wheat. I appreciate very much your efforts in having the grade changed from 3 T.R. for sprouts to 3 Tough. This must be a very trying year for you, but I hope the time will soon come when the ranks of grain producers will be closed up and we will come into our own.

Herbert D. Armitage,
Miniota, Man.

I would just like to say that the Wheat Pool daily radio talks are having a good impression on listeners in here, and think it is one of the best advertising mediums you have. I always look forward to it and hope you will continue, and if possible, make it stronger.

D. Ruse, Bradwardine, Man.

While I am writing I want to congratulate you people and to thank you for the help I have received in marketing my little crop. I am absolutely satisfied with the Pool in every way. There is only one kick I have, and that's for those who are not in it.

H. J. Pillen, Manitou, Man.

We Do One Thing — But Do It Well

To bring the manufacture of articles such as International medicinal preparations to a high standard of efficiency; to build up a sound merchandising policy so that every customer is given 100% service and satisfaction, and above all to maintain quality products, is not an undertaking that can be achieved over night.

It takes years of study and hard work—it takes the knowledge and experience of specialists and above all it requires a properly financed, organized and equipped plant with unlimited supplies of raw materials to be able to do this.

International livestock medicinal preparations enjoy all these advantages. They are backed by 39 years of practical experience—the experience of Veterinarians, Chemists and Livestock experts, men who are specialists in their own field and who have devoted a life time of study to their work.

International livestock medicinal preparations are the only preparations manufactured by us. They have behind them a sound organization, an organization that is favorably known throughout the Dominion for its service and knowledge, and the high quality of the goods it manufactures.

3

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.

LIMITED

TORONTO : CANADA

N.B.—We have recently issued a most interesting and educational booklet on livestock. This booklet covers every phase of livestock care, management, treatment of disease, etc. A copy will be gladly mailed free of charge to any farmer or livestock owner writing in for one.

“THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR AND THE BEST STATEMENT EVER SUBMITTED”

1926 RESULTS

Assets	\$1,109,055.36
Premium and Interest Income	304,661.44
Policy Reserves	820,854.00
Insurance Issued	2,001,897.00
Insurance in Force	8,483,051.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business	\$ 280,026.94

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

(Payable in 1927) Example:

FIRST FIVE-YEAR DIVIDEND

Amount	Plan	Age at Entry	Premium	Dividend	
				Cash	or Bonus
\$5,085	Ord. L.	33	\$130.95	\$101.80	\$254.00

SECOND FIVE YEAR DIVIDEND

\$2,000	Ord. L.	32	\$ 50.10	\$ 65.48	\$150.00
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THIRD FIVE-YEAR DIVIDEND

\$10,000	Ord. L.	33	\$257.50	\$495.87	\$1,000.00
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The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

Head Office, Winnipeg, Man.

WM. SMITH, President.

HON. R. W. CRAIG, BRIG.-GEN. H. M. DYER, Vice-Presidents.
F. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer.

WILL INVESTIGATE DAMP AND TOUGH GRAIN

(Continued from Page 2.)

co-operation with the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg and with the other agencies concerned. Milling and baking test laboratories of the most modern type have already been installed at the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and the University of Manitoba is in process of installing the same equipment. Tests will be repeated in all these laboratories so that there may be no question of the complete reliability of the conclusions reached.

Dr. Tory pointed out to the meeting that the associate committee of the research council felt a very grave responsibility in undertaking an investigation involving questions of such importance to both the producer and the grain trade. He doubted if a research of such magnitude had ever heretofore been undertaken in Canada.

CO-OP. EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

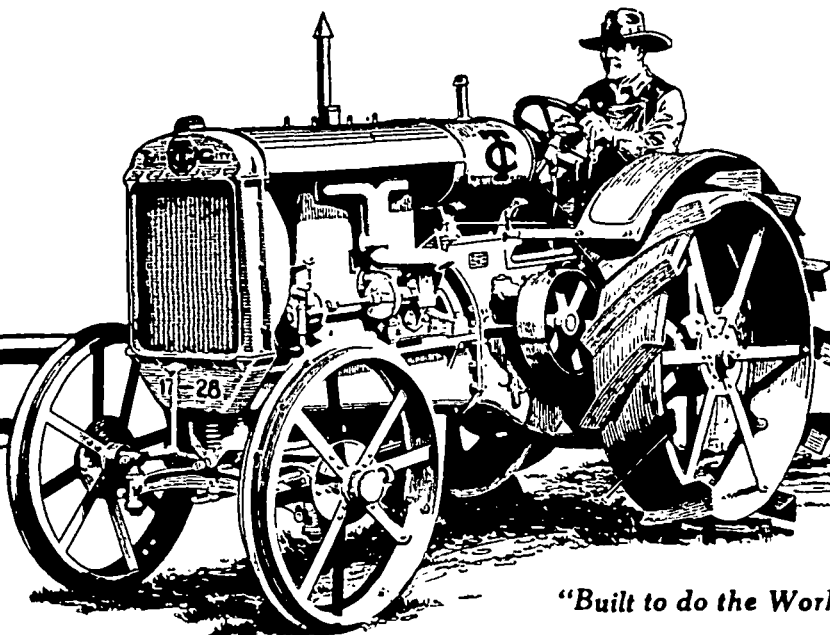
The council of Industrial Trading and Transport Congresses will inaugurate at the beginning of this scholastic year a special branch for the training of co-operative workers. One of the tasks of this branch will be to train a cadre of co-operative economists of medium qualifications to work in the capacity of organizers and instructors. The department will have two cycles: A general and a special one. In the first one subjects on co-operative economics will be taught, and in the second one special subjects relating to the various forms of co-operatives. The term in the first cycle will last five months, and in the second one from four to five months for every individual branch of co-operation. Students to be accepted for these courses must first have gone through a second grade school, a second grade party school, schools of the peasant youth, or courses of the Centrosoyus and the M.S.P.O. The co-operative organizations sending students for these courses will have to pay eight rubles per month for every student and the rest will be paid by the students. The rates will be fixed by the Moscow Soviet.—Bulletin of Centrosoyus.



Get a package from your dealer—serve it for breakfast—and notice how the kids call for more. A good food that **TASTES** good.

This Year --let a **Twin City!**
pull you through!

You can depend on its faithfulness at the draw bar or belt, from the first spring thaw to the last turn of the separator next fall. It will increase your profits this year, and for years to come.



"Built to do the Work!"

TWIN CITY TRACTORS & THRESHERS

Martin Bros., Hearne, Sask., write:—"We operate a Twin City 17-28 Tractor and 22-44 Thresher. In the first four seasons we saved enough on our threshing alone to pay for our T.C. outfit, and threshed our crop only—when the grain was fit—9/10 graded 1 Northern. We plowed 170 acres this year, double disced 320 acres of stubble last spring and fall. Any person farming ¼ section or more cannot afford to be without one of these outfits."

Mail the coupon now for Free Booklets.

Free Booklets—Mail the Coupon



Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, MAN.
Sub-Branches at all important points

(S-1 Coupon)
Minneapolis Steel & Mach. Co.,
Canada, Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
Send me your free booklet about Twin City Tractors and Threshers.
Size of farm
Name
Address

Classified Advertisements

Advertise Anything you wish to Buy, Sell or Exchange
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

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS, BRED to Prince Thomas 177335 Duchess of Gloster and Fairy Family, and also 1926 bull calves, \$40 up. W. J. Connel, Neepawa, Man. 1-2

SELLING — REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls from an accredited herd; 6 months old, \$40; 9 months, \$60, 14 months, \$100. J. A. Bond, Kenton, Man. 1-2

HOLSTEIN COWS—IN CALF TO, ALSO bull calves sired by, Augassiz Lina Champion, whose dam and grand-dam have combined yearly record over 2,400 lbs. butter, accredited herd. Alfred Averill, Crocus, Man. 1-2

"COSYNOOK YORKSHIRES"—GILTS, 200 to 250 lbs., sire, first prize Brandon and Regina, bred to farrow April-May to 2nd prize boar, Regina, \$40 and \$45 Papers for Satisfaction guaranteed. John R. Drever, Lipton, Sask. 1-2

SELLING AYRSHIRE BULLS—ONE 2-years and 2 calves, herd tested twice, no reactors. B. J. Stephens, Cardale, Man 2-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels from good layers, \$1.75 White Holland turkey hens, \$4. Alfred Averill, Crocus, Man. 2-2

FOR SALE—S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKER-els from imported bred-to-lay stock, \$1.75 each. Mrs. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 1-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from government tested heavy laying strains, \$3.50 each; 2 for \$6.00 D. Campbell, Boisvevain, Man. 2-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS & HATCH-ing Eggs. Cockerels from hens with records up to 280 eggs. Price \$3.50 Eggs: Pen No. 1 Pullets from hens with records up to 280 eggs, price \$3.50 Pens No. 2 and 3 Pullets from 220 egg stock, \$2 per setting. These pullets have been laying all winter and are mated to large cockerels from high record hens. Order early stating date you wish delivery made. Jas. W. Stevenson, Holland, Man. 2-3

SELLING SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn Cockerels, good laying strain, \$1.50 each. Malcolm McGregor, Carman, Man. 2-1

SELLING PURE BRED SINGLE COMB Black Minorca Cockerels. Choice stock. Mrs. C. Peters, Gilbert Plains, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE, PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND Red Cockerels, rose and single combs. Good dark birds. Price \$2 each W. J. Davis, Bagot, Man. 2-1

HARRY BEAUMONT, CORDOVA, MAN.—Breeder of Barred Rocks, the hen that lays the year round. Place your order for hatching eggs and baby chicks. Eggs, general mating at per 100, \$8. Special pedigreed matings \$4 and \$5 a setting Chicks 30c each. Provincial egg laying contest report Feb. 6th, shows highest hen that date with 96 eggs, and 14 with over 70 eggs, 240 hens competing Our R.O.P. records, same date, with 42 hens under test, show high hen 114 eggs, 11 over 70 eggs, and no special care. They lay because they can't help it. Under full government supervision and inspection. 2-1

Seed Grain

SELLING REGISTERED O. A. C. No. 21 Barley, certificate No. 56-2634, germination 97%, sacked, sealed, f.o.b. Roseisle or Miami, \$1.20 bus., sacks free. Also car lot of same barley, field inspected, machine run, 85c bus. f.o.b. Roseisle. Spring rye cleaned, sacked, \$1.20 bus. Marquis Wheat cleaned, sacked, \$1.75 bus. Arthur Lyons, Roseisle, Man. 2-1

SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS, 2nd GEN-eration, registered, \$1.50, 3rd gen. Regd., \$1.25, 4th gen, regd., \$1.10, 3rd generation field inspected grading No. 1 seed \$1. No. 1 seed, 90c No. 2 seed, 80c. Banner and Victory, sacks 25c 3 bushels. Special price carlots. Apply R. B. Dickenson, Secy-treas., The Solsgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association, Limited, Solsgirth, Man. 2-2

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, government tested germination 95%. Recleaned and scarified, 10c a pound. W. V. Russell, Grandview, Man 2-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, second generation, \$1.60 per bushel, fourth generation, \$1.40 Field inspected, Dominion Seed Branch germination test 99% Threshed in August before any rain, Carter Disc cleaned Also have small quantity Renfrew and University 222, \$2.25 per bushel Bags 20c extra. Steve Kolesar, Neepawa, Man 2-2

GARNET WHEAT, GOVERNMENT TEST-ed certificate No 56-3012, germination 96%, price \$2.50 Trebi barley certificate No 56-3013 germ 93%, price 90c Also a quantity of Durum wheat at \$1.50 Bags extra Schmall and Hammond, Lydiatt, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE — WHITE CROSS OATS (early) government test 96% germ, 75c bushel Also Marquis wheat, government germ test 99%, \$1.75 per bushel Henry Moorhouse, Deerwood, Man. Phone Somerset Exchange 7 ring 22 2-1

SELLING — WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, grade 1, germination 99%. Sample and price on request Supply limited. Fred Forsberg & Sons, Dauphin, Man 1-2

PARKER'S MARQUIS SELECTION—THIS selection is earlier and much more resistant to rust than common Marquis strains The following comparison is given in the first report of the Dominion Rust Laboratory. Winnipeg:

Yield bus. per acre	Weight per bus.
Marquis Ottawa 1519.6	51.8
Marquis M A C. 11416.1	50.8
Parker's Selection25.6	57

Government grade No. 1, Certificate No. 56-1639 and No. 56-1640. Price: Less than 50 bus., \$2.25 per bus.; 50 bus. or over, \$2.10 per bus., f.o.b. Gilbert Plains, sacks included J. L. Parker, Gilbert Plains, Man 2-1

CROWN FLAX, REGISTERED THIRD generation government grade extra No 1, excellent sample guaranteed free from mustard, \$3. per bushel bags included. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, Man 2-3

SELLING O. A. C. BARLEY, GOVERN-ment certificate 56-3223 No 1, germination 91%, grown on breaking from registered seed, free from wild oats, \$1 per bus., sacks included. Arthur Webber, Manitou, Man 2-1

FOR SALE—ONE CAR OF RUBY WHEAT suitable for seed, \$1.25 per bushel f.o.b. Swan River. Sample on request. D. M. Ross, Swan River, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE — MARQUIS SEED WHEAT grown on breaking Price \$1.50 per bushel. Also large incubator \$21. Nadrick Bros., Austin, Man 2-3

FOR SALE, SEED BARLEY, TOBI VARI-ety, extra heavy yielding, 70c per bushel, bags extra. Sample sent on request. Raymond Mitchell, Grandview, Man. 2-1

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, 8c PER LB., sacks included Sample on request. E. H. Snarr, Morris, Man 2-2

Farm Machinery

STEEL CASE SEPARATOR 36x58", IN good shape, for sale or trade for cattle, 3 furrow plough, or Ford truck. C. Vandusen, Medora, Man 2-1

QUITTING CUSTOM THRESHING—WILL sell or trade, one Case 25-75 horse steam engine and Red River Special separator, first class condition. Will trade for Fordson tractor, and Wood Bros. individual separator, in good condition. Arthur Forsberg, Dauphin, Man. 2-1

FOR SALE—3-14 INCH BOTTOM ENGINE Plow, Rock Island, heavy, in good condition. Joe Lahare, Mankak, Man. 2-1

Miscellaneous

IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL OR EX-change tractors, separators, farm machinery, lighting plants, buggies, cutters, etc., write me. I handle good quality goods only at bargain prices. Garnet Leflar, Dropmore, Man. 1-2

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MA-chine bearings and connecting rods rebabbitted. Manitoba Bearing Works, 150 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. t-f

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER, GOOD ranch for sale. Cash, price, particulars, D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn. 2-2

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 233 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man 11-5

You Never Can Tell TILL YOU TRY

Dear Sirs,—My last ad in The Scoop Shovel brought me so many sales I am going to try another. Will you kindly put this ad in The Scoop Shovel. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man.

As I had good results last spring selling clover seed will try it again. Please insert the following ad.

W. V. RUSSELL,
Grandview, Man.

Write your ad today. Mail it next time you are in town.

FREE! OUR 1927 CATALOGUE

Showing the biggest values in Harness, Collars, Saddles, Auto Accessories, Oils, Roofing Paper, Shirts, etc., ever offered. Send for one today!

COWELLS NEW METHOD HARNESS CO.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. LTD.

FOR SALE

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

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.

Pool Ripples



Attendant — "There's a man outside who wants to know if any of the patients have escaped lately."

Director of the Asylum—"Why does he ask?"

Attendant—"He says some one has run away with his wife."—
Outlaw.

Her Majesty has seen so many fine clothes worn in Europe that she would be delighted to see Americans in their native dress.—Royal Announcement in The New York World.

Hiram—"Well, sir, my shotgun let out a roar, and there lay a dead wolf ahead of us!"

Bored Boarder—"How long had it been dead?"—Wasp.

Bill: "What is the hardest thing you ever did?"

Will: "Make ten easy payments."

"I wish, Matilda, you would not talk when I am driving in traffic."

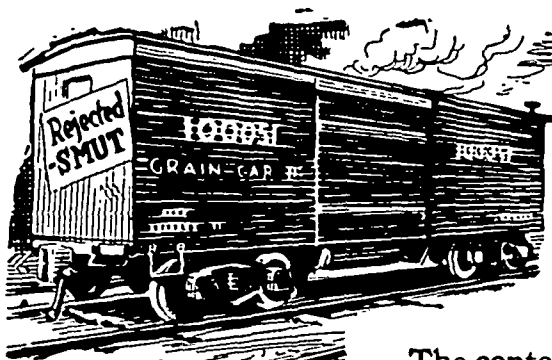
"We can discuss that as we go along, Adolphus." — London Gaiety.

"How's this?" asked the lawyer. "You've named six bankers in your will to be pallbearers. Of course, it's all right, but wouldn't you rather choose some friends with whom you are on better terms?"

"No, Judge, that's all right. Those fellows have carried me so long, they might as well finish the job."

"About the only reason," said Zeb Sawyer, "that some folks are farming seems to be just to spite their wives."

Some farmers have as many as two turn-overs a year. First they turn over their crops to the grain gamblers; then they turn over their farms to the bankers.



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The contents of this tin mixed with 40 Imperial gallons of water will treat 40 to 50 bushels of seed wheat against the dangers of Smut.

Growers of prize grains would not think of sowing seed before treating it with Formaldehyde. They know it is the only sure way of destroying Smut.

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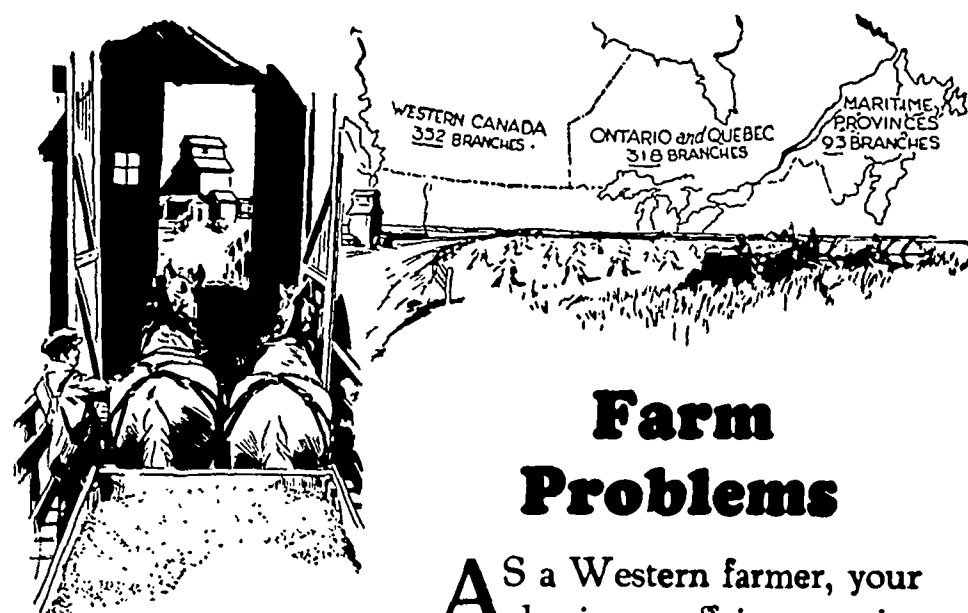
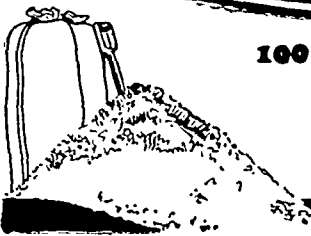
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