

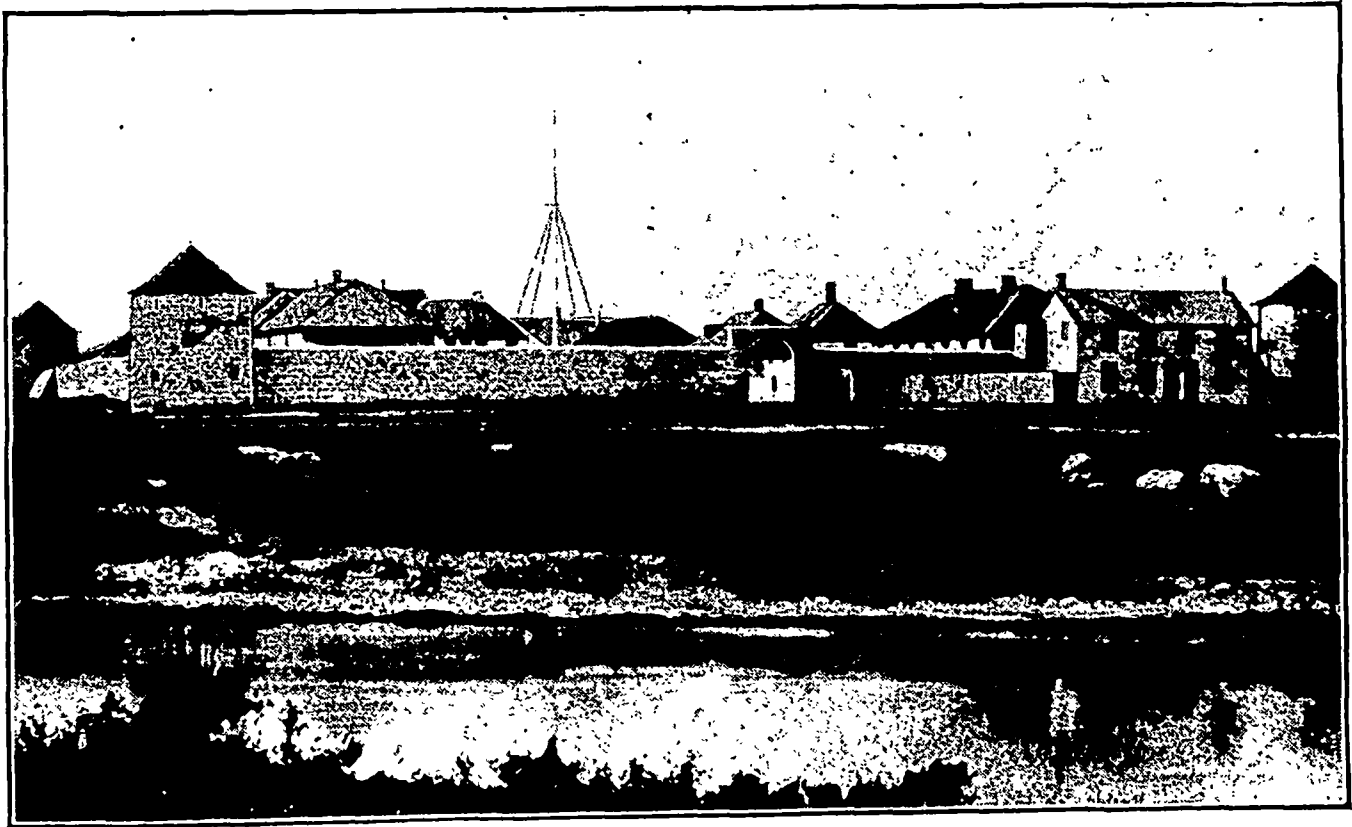
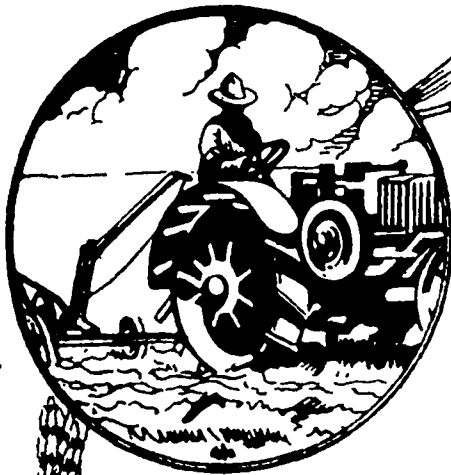
The Scoop & Shovel



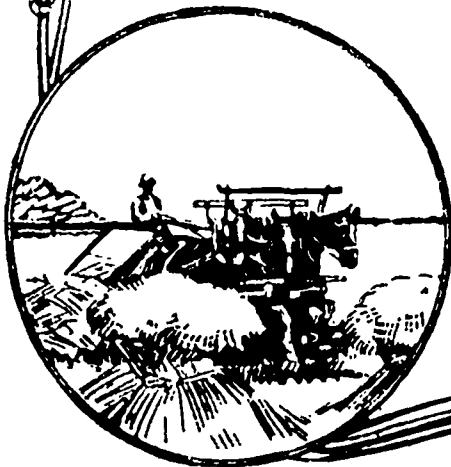
VOL. III.

WINNIPEG, MAN., JUNE, 1927.

No. 6



Winnipeg in 1870, When Manitoba was Born



Along the Road from Confederation

Some Jubilee Jottings by Pioneers Who Helped to Make Manitoba

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN MANITOBA

G. T. Sutherland, Clandeboye, Man.

It cannot but make us think very earnestly when we review the rapid strides that have been



made in our province and Dominion in the past half-century. This is the Jubilee year of Confederation and we may well doubt whether Canada's standing in

the world today could have been achieved without the bond of union that the Fathers of Confederation gave to her. It was not long after that the Dominion was bound from coast to coast with the Transcontinental railroad, making possible the enormous development of trade that has taken place.

Looking back over the years since I was born in Kildonan in 1862 the change is altogether startling. In the early 70's we used the Red River plow, then the wooden harrow. In harvesting the grain, first came the sickle, the cradle, then the reaper which was drawn by a team driven by one man while another forked off the grain to be bound into sheaves by hand. Then came the self-raking reaper, and when the self-binder was introduced it was regarded as a wonder and a blessing. The seed grain was prepared with a solution of lime and water, then vitrol came in for the prevention of smut.

The wheat was ground by wind mills; then the water mill was brought into use and now the most modern type is common.

It is difficult to believe, on looking over the achievements in the way of telephones, radios, motor cars and recent aeroplane successes, that a man could again live

65 years and witness an equal number of wonders.

I have been asked to say something of social life during all these years. It seems to me there was more true sociability than there is now, because in those days there was a lot of work done for nothing between neighbors, and it was a far more common thing then to help out anyone in difficulty by co-operative effort in a social way. That's where co-operation got its start in Manitoba.

Our chief celebrations were Christmas, New Year, and the Queen's birthday. On the first two there was a great deal of visiting all over the settlement, and it was nothing to drive a round trip of 30 miles to attend a dance. Farmers were proud of their horses in those days and bred good drivers. If a well-known fiddler was known to be engaged for the dance he was as much a drawing card as the best orchestras are today.

Horse racing and cricket were our great summer pastimes. I joined St. Andrew's Cricket club in the 80's and was a member for years. I have played for the Winnipeg team in the old days.

STRIKING CONTRASTS

By John Grover, of Birnie.

In a communication which is unfortunately too long for us to print in full, the difference between 1870 and today is vividly



brought out by Mr. John Grover, of Birnie, who was 20 years of age at that time and left Liverpool for Canada on April 14. The crossing took 13½ days in a sail- and - steam vessel of 5,000 tons as compared with the modern passage of about seven days, and vessels

more than six or seven times that size.

Today, also, Canada makes for herself much of the rail-metals and pig-iron which then formed part of the freight. The railway engines then were, of course, all wood burners, and treadmill buck-saws, worked by horses, were to be seen at intervals along the line. The modern locomotives are fired by coal or oil, and on short hauls we have electrical power.

The difference in the work of farm hands is very marked indeed. In those days Mr. Grover got \$120 a year and board, working 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., at the enormous variety of jobs presented by a bush farm under the methods then employed for a mixed agriculture. He makes special mention of the excellent effect of an ox-team on the voice and temperament. Nowadays, he says, many a farm-raised boy cannot make a straw band to tie a sheaf.

Mr. Grover came to Winnipeg in 1878 when it had about 2,000 people and vast quantities of mud. He compares the city of that day with its modern prototype, also the method and charges for freighting goods to outlying districts. In those days it was done largely by half-breeds in Red River carts at one cent per pound per mile. Nowadays wheat is carried 500 miles by railroad at about one-eighth of a cent per pound.

The vast contrast in prices for produce received then and now, also the use made today of by-products that were useless then, is too well-known to need much comment, striking as it is. The old process, also, of filing on a homestead for \$10 cash, and buying a pre-emption at \$1 per acre with three years to pay, presents a distinct contrast to the land values at present varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre, the community conveniences that are almost universal, and the method of government supervision in settling immigrants who have their passages assisted.

In conclusion Mr. Grover says: "We had our share of ups and downs, but had a very good time in spite of neighbors being scarce and money scarcer. We were always busy helping one another, making our own amusements, starting Sunday school, and in 1887 got a day school started. We were glad to see a Mr. McLeod, aged about 60 years and a Presbyterian missionary, who went around the country in about 1882. He did a circuit of about 60 miles once a week, all on foot. One Saturday he was caught out in a blizzard, so he backed into a snowdrift and made himself comfortable till the storm quit, fulfilling his preaching appointments next day.

"After having had the pleasure of cleaning up about 300 acres of bush land, building a comfortable home, raising a family of eight, besides two foster children, it is amusing to be told by that great efficiency expert, Mr. Henry Ford, that a farmer wastes most of his time and that he can do as much in twenty days as the average farmer does in a year. He forgets that there are other and better things than money, and that there are plenty willing to go through life overcoming Nature's obstacles for the joy of it, and who can turn a hand to any job instead of becoming simply parts of a machine."

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

Sheriff R. H. Home, Portage.

In view of the approaching jubilee commemorating the founding of the confederation of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, one is inclined to be reminiscent of the past, particularly as it affects the province of Manitoba and the possibilities of the future. The stormy scenes enacted after the birth of this province as the result of the Riel Rebellion resulted in the organization of a military force in the eastern provinces to restore order and later organization of the Mounted



Police force brought to the province of Manitoba a body of virile men, who might be termed the fore-runners of the pioneers. Reports of the possibilities in the western country resulted in a trek from the older provinces westward. These incidents, followed by the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the construction gangs, was also another source of supply, many becoming settlers.

The early seventies can prob-

ably be termed the years that the real pioneering work was done, but the actual immigration period may properly be described as in the early eighties. In looking back over this period one cannot help but admire the spirit of optimism and courage of the people who came to the province during those years. The men and women who blazed the trails in those days did so mainly with oxen, and forded rivers and

(Continued on Page 31.)



THRESHING IN THE EARLY DAYS IN MANITOBA.

The Woman's Part in Pioneering

HOME SEEKING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Mrs. J. Munday.

It is now 51 years since we came to Manitoba. It is a greatly different province in 1927 than it was in 1876. Railroad for Western Canada was then in the United States, at Fisher's Landing, Minnesota, from there the trip to Winnipeg was by boat via Red Lake and the Red River. We stopped off at Grand Forks some hours—a real frontier town then very wild and rough, typically "movie Western." Prohibition was not even being talked about. The boat was quite crowded. We lived on deck, sleeping under tarpaulin shelters and preparing our own meals from provisions carried with us.



Reaching Winnipeg we stayed a few days in the emigrant sheds which were crowded with settlers, mostly, like ourselves, from Ontario. We found quite a number of other settlers ready to start when we did, and it was quite a fair sized caravan which left Winnipeg and headed west on the Portage trail—now busy Portage Avenue—for the virgin lands further west. Our companions dropped off one by one, some at High Bluff, some at Portage la Prairie, till we were left alone on the last part of our long journey to Cladstone. Among those who left Winnipeg with us I remember a family of Greaves who stopped at High Bluff, and Roxburys who went on to Portage.

The road was a primitive prairie trail. Father often had to unload the wagon to cross sloughs, even then at times having difficulty. To him it must have been hard work, but to we seven children the fair September days were a delight; we walked along having

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How Confederation Came to Canada

By J. T. HULL

In 1756 England and France began what is known in history as the Seven Years War. On this side of the Atlantic, what is now the United States and Canada, was divided between the English and French and, of course, when the parent countries were at war, the colonists followed suit. They had done it before, so from 1756 to 1763, the men who had come over here to found new homes, dissipated their energies in fighting each other, and, with the aid of regular soldiers and blood-thirsty Indians, did their best in the forest and on the plain, at Ticonderoga and on the Plains of Abraham to prove their allegiance to old-world imperialism. Not all, it must be said, for the complaint of the rival monarchies was that the colonists refused to fight. Anyway when peace came in 1763, the peace treaty declared that "His most Christian Majesty (of France) renounces all pretensions which he has heretofore formed or might have formed to Nova Scotia or Acadia, in all its parts," and "cedes and guarantees to his Britannic Majesty in full right, Canada, with all its dependencies," etc. And so Canada set out under British rule.

Fifty years previously, Nova Scotia had been ceded by the French, and the oldest legislative body in the British Dominion was established in that province in 1758, and in 1874, New Brunswick was separated from Nova Scotia and given a legislature. Prince Edward Island secured a legislature in 1773. The main body of Canadian history, however, centres in Quebec and civil government in this territory was tremendously influenced by the great influx of English-speaking people on and after the outbreak of the American Revolution, or from 1776 onward.

Quebec was governed practically from London. The governor supported by a nominated legislative council, had almost autocratic power. The settlers from the south, although they were strong for the British connection, were

as resolute as the people from whom they had parted to have their own governing institutions, and in 1791 the Constitutional Act, creating the political divisions of Upper and Lower Canada, conceded the demand for representative government. Each political division was given an upper and a lower house, the former nominated, the latter elected on a franchise that was at least better than they had in England. It is worth noting that among the



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
First Premier of Canada.

first legislation of Upper Canada was a law forbidding slavery, a law that was made necessary by the law of England which expressly permitted immigrants from America to import their "negroes, household furniture, utensils," etc., free of duty.

The political situation under this arrangement was that measures passed by the representative house in either Upper or Lower Canada, could be vetoed by: (1) the nominated upper house; (2) the governor-general; (3) the government at Westminster. None of the provinces were permitted to impose customs duties other than for purely fiscal purposes and all of them had such fiscal duties.

The central idea in the Canada of a century ago was to cast the political and social life of the people in the British mould. Hence it was considered desirable to have an hereditary aristocracy, an established church and a voting middle class. Around this idea was formed the family compact through which the United Empire Loyalists expressed their ardently patriotic conviction that Canada had to be kept English even though it ceased to be British. So when the British government showed a tendency to be more reforming in Canada than it was at home, it was discovered, and notably by Lord Durham, that if Canada was to be kept English it was imperative to create political institutions that would enable the growing English majority to rule. Moreover there was a growing sense of independence in the colonies. They wanted adequately representative government and responsible government; they wanted popular control of taxation and government expenditures; they wanted complete religious freedom and no state church; and they also wanted governor generals who would be content to look grand and keep their fingers out of the political pie. There were other causes of discontent but these were the principal ones and popular feeling eventually relieved itself in comic opera rebellions in both Quebec and Ontario.

The outcome was the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 with a legislative council nominated for life, and a representative assembly composed of an equal number of members from each province. It was thus hoped by "the vigorous rule of an English majority" to bring the French to reason, solve all the problems of the colony and firmly cement the bonds of Empire."

Responsible government did not come so easily despite Lord Durham's recommendations in his famous report on the causes of discontent in Canada. The first governor-general after the Union,

Lord Sydenham, displeased the monarchy and the British Tories by accepting the principle and practice of full self-government, and his policy was continued by his successor, Sir Charles Bagot, to the great disgust and anger of that fine old crusted Tory, the Duke of Wellington, while Queen Victoria expressed the opinion that Bagot lacked the stern qualities which were necessary to restrain what Peel described as "the fierce democracy of Canada." Bagot was censured by the Peel government, so he asked to be recalled, and Sir Charles T. Metcalfe was appointed his successor.

Metcalfe had no use for democracy or responsible government. These things were, in his opinion, "incompatible with the existence of a British colony." He refused to accept the advice of his ministers and, when he wanted a majority in the assembly to support his reactionary policy, he went out into the constituencies and campaigned for it with all the ardor of a party candidate. He won, too, but his death in 1845 cut

short his triumph, to the great distress of the colonial office.

"Upon the continuance and consistent application of the system which Lord Metcalfe has laid down and acted upon, will depend, in the Queen's estimation, the future welfare of the province and the maintenance of proper relations with the mother country." So wrote the Prince Consort in 1846, and to carry out this idea the Crown and the colonial office agreed upon the appointment of Lord Elgin in 1847.

It was a happy choice—for Canada. Lord Elgin pursued exactly an opposite policy to that of Metcalfe and stepped into a stew of trouble with the reactionaries and ultra-patriots in Canada in doing it. But he settled definitely the question of self-government for Canada, and when the ultra-patriots appealed to the British parliament to disallow legislation passed by the legislature of Canada and signed by the governor-general, their appeal was rejected by a majority of 141.

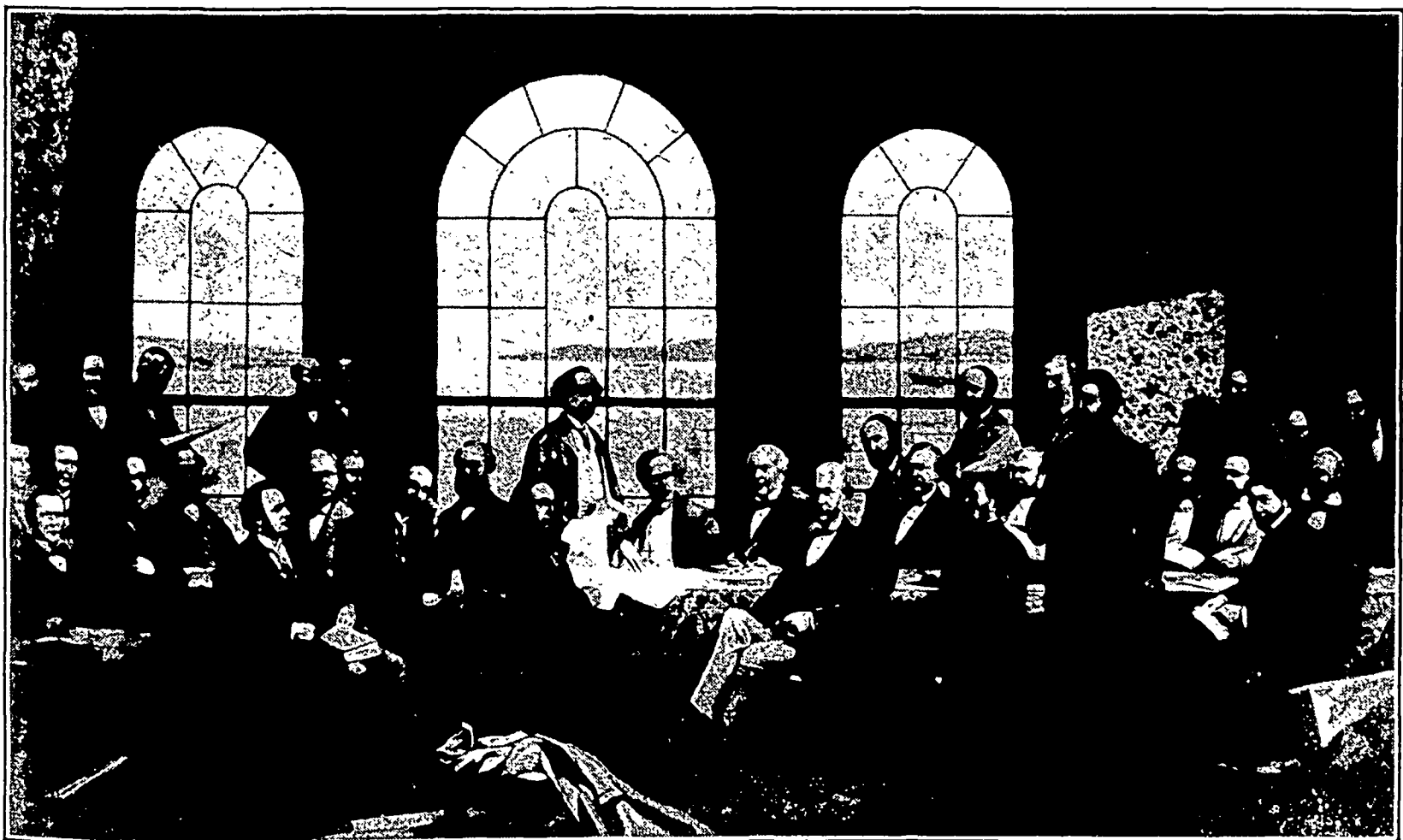
When Great Britain in 1846

adopted free trade, the colonies lost the preferences they had enjoyed in the British market. In effect they were told to look out for themselves. The result was grave business distress in Canada in the midst of which there began an agitation for annexation to the United States. Lord Elgin saw the necessity of promoting trade between the Canadian provinces and the United States, and he negotiated a treaty of reciprocity which remained in force from 1855 to 1866, when it was denounced by the United States. While the treaty was in force the Canadian provinces enjoyed a period of great prosperity.

The Union of Upper and Lower Canada did not work well. As far back as 1783, Colonel Moore, a government engineer, had reported that the territory covered by the Maritime Provinces and Upper and Lower Canada should be united under one government. Fifty years later a resolution was adopted in the British parliament embodying the same idea as that

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THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION



The Quebec Conference, October, 1864

E. Palmer	F. B. T Carter		R. B. Dickey	
A. Bernard (Sec.)	A. Shay	John A. Macdonald	P. Mitchell	W. H. Pope J. M. Johnson
W. A. Henry	E. B. Chandler	A. G. Archibald	J. H. Gray	A. A. Macdonald
C. Fisher	G. Coles	J. C. Chapais	A. T. Galt	J. Cockburn W. McDougall J. McGully
W. H. Steeves	J. H. Gray	A. Campbell	Hector L. Langevin	Oliver Mowat
Ed. Whalen	S. L. Tilley		Geo. Brown	Chas. Tupper
				Thos. D'Arcy McGe

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager

FACTS ABOUT POOL ELEVATORS

Adapted by the Editor from Mr. Mahoney's radio talk on June 13th.

The organized grain trade is getting itself worked up over the Manitoba Pool elevator policy. Through the columns of the "Grain Trade News" the farmers of Manitoba are being told that it is a "dangerous elevator policy"; that it is certain to create serious economic waste; that the private companies are prepared to sell their elevators to the Pool but the Pool will neither buy nor lease, and that there is no justification for the building of elevators costing from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Now let us face facts. We might begin by expressing surprise at the expressed eagerness of the elevator companies to sell their elevators, and at their disappointment that the Pool will not relieve them of their property. We might ask: "Why the hurry" to get rid of their elevators?—especially in view of the fact that they are continually telling the farmers of Manitoba that the Pool system certainly cannot live.

Last year we operated thirty elevators, seven of which were under lease and five purchased, so it is not correct to say that the Pool is refusing to lease or purchase. We have in every instance, before constructing an elevator at any point, offered to purchase at the point, and many times at prices which were in excess of the actual value of the property to the Pool.

Before a Pool elevator is acquired or constructed at any point, a meeting of shareholders is held. The matter of country elevator facilities is fully discussed, and it is determined at this meeting what sort of an elevator will be acquired. If there is an elevator at the point which suits the people, an effort is made to lease or purchase it from the owners. If there is an elevator at the point which is so old that it is practically out-of-date, an effort is made to purchase it so it can be torn down and a modern, up-to-date elevator put in its place. If we cannot make any of these arrangements on reasonable terms, then it is decided to build a new, modern, up-to-date elevator so the shareholders of the Pool at that point may have the advantage of the most efficient handling facilities.

Exorbitant Prices Demanded

It is true that elevators have been offered for sale to the Manitoba Pool at points where we have acquired elevators. We have purchased a few, some of which we are operating, while the others have been torn down and the material used in the construction of a new elevator, but the prices we have been asked for elevators in a good many cases have been ridiculous. We have been offered elevators

at prices which I know for a fact were in excess of the cost of those elevators twenty or thirty years ago.

It is good business for elevator companies to depreciate their plants 5% per year, which means that at the end of twenty years the cost of the property is totally written off, unless of course there have been repairs which have been charged to capital account. Certain companies have offered us elevators which, I am satisfied, have been totally written off their books, and they have offered them to us at prices in excess of their original cost twenty or thirty years ago.

RESERVE CERTIFICATES

We have only issued Reserve Certificates for deductions taken on wheat, rye and flax, up to the present time. Those delivering oats and barley will receive their Reserve Certificates within the next two weeks.

Now let me make this plain: We are prepared to buy elevators at any points where it is decided to acquire a Pool elevator, provided the property is offered to us at a price which is reasonably near its actual value to us. We will not pay more than this. The companies have a perfect right, of course, to ask any price they like for their elevators, but we have an equal right to decide at what price we will buy, and I am just wondering what the elevator companies hope to gain by publicly accusing the Manitoba Pool of refusing to buy their elevators when they offer them to us. Do they think the public will sympathize with them in their inability to get rid of their property at two or three times its actual value? Possibly they hoped to force the Pool into the junk business!

Economy and Waste

Now with regard to cost. The criticism is made that the Manitoba Pool elevators are more expensive than the elevators of the Saskatchewan Pool. In the first place, Manitoba has much older elevators than has Saskatchewan, and on the whole the elevators in the latter province are of a much better kind than the elevators of Manitoba. Saskatchewan being a newer province, they do not need the cleaning machinery in their elevators that we find to be necessary in the province of Manitoba. We have in Manitoba a greater variety of grain and grades than they have in Saskatchewan, and this of itself makes it necessary to have a different elevator policy in Manitoba than in the younger provinces to the west. One thing more must be remembered, and that is that it is the Pool members at the given point who decide what sort of an ele-

vator they want and what they are prepared to pay for it. The elevator which they build they are building for themselves, and it is sheer impertinence on the part of the elevator companies, and the "Grain Trade News," their spokesman, to interfere in what is exclusively the concern of the farmers at these various points.

The talk about economic waste is a joke. If ever there has been economic waste in the grain business of Western Canada it has been in the construction of country elevators under the stimulus of excited competition. At many points in the prairie provinces there are more elevators than ever were necessary to handle the possible business at these points. These elevators were not built with any idea of economy; they were built as feeders for terminals and to enable their owners to get hold of street grain at the lowest possible price.

The Cause of the Squeal

Now here is a little more information which will probably add to the discomfort of the "Grain Trade News" and its friends. In the first year of operation of Manitoba Pool elevators the carrying charges and terminal earnings were sufficient to take care of the cost of operation and the 10% amortization payment.

Last year there were six hundred and forty elevators operating in the province of Manitoba. Of these, thirty were operated by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and these thirty Pool elevators handled half as much Pool grain as was handled by the other six hundred and ten elevators, that is: The thirty Pool elevators handled one-third of the Pool grain of the province passing through elevators. That fact may help to explain the concern of the elevator companies over the Manitoba Pool elevator policy. They have good reason to be concerned, and to get more concerned as more Pool elevators are being acquired. If thirty Pool elevators can handle one-third of the Pool grain going through country elevators in this province, sixty elevators might prob-

ably handle two-thirds, and one hundred elevators might conceivably handle pretty nearly all of the Pool grain in Manitoba, and remember: Pool grain going through Pool elevators and Pool terminals does not make any money for the private grain trade, which is the support of the "Grain Trade News." Keep that last little fact constantly in your mind and you will never be at a loss for an explanation of all the attacks that are being made upon the Wheat Pool.

MEMBERS! PLEASE NOTE

The Manitoba Wheat Pool and Manitoba Pool Elevators Limited, will close their year on July 15th. Any grain not delivered by this date will go into next year's business—both Pool and local elevator.

Before making final payment on this year's crop, all grain must be forwarded to the head of the lakes and be in a saleable position. Thus, the earlier grain is delivered the quicker we can clean up our last year's business.

Remember, July 15th is the end of the 1926-27 Pool.

R. M. MAHONEY.

LOST OR DESTROYED CHEQUES

A number of growers have written to this office stating they had never received the letter with their payment cheques enclosed. We have taken a number of these cases up with the postal authorities, and they have advised us that the grower admits receiving his mail, but through an error on his part, has lost or destroyed his cheque. In writing to this office with reference to your payments, do not hesitate to advise us if your cheque has been mislaid or destroyed, as it will save considerable correspondence.



This fine collection of silverware (empty) represents the thorough-going way the boys of the Wheat Pool have of doing things. They earned these trophies in getting relief from the pressure of handling a volume of grain that makes the private trade sick every time they think of it. These trophies were won in baseball, curling, bowling and hockey during the past year. The Pool boys won the championship of the Grain Exchange Soft Ball League, the championship trophy of the Grain and Milling Bowling League, and the championship trophy of the Grain Exchange Curling Bonspiel. The Pool staff plays as energetically as it works.

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

JUNE, 1927

CONFEDERATION AND CO-OPERATION

On July 1, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canadians will celebrate the 60th anniversary of Confederation. It is fitting that we should rejoice in the unity of the Canadian people which Confederation brought about, and we should be looking constantly toward deriving from that unity all the benefits that are possible for the people as a whole. In this issue of *The Scoop Shovel* we have told briefly how Confederation came and we have given some personal stories of the early days in Manitoba and how they compare with present conditions. The old-timers in this country, the men and women, who built for themselves homes out of the wilderness, set an example of faith, courage and neighborliness that should serve as a beacon light to their successors whose lot is cast in more comfortable circumstances.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the history of Canada centres around the practice of co-operation. Without co-operation the lot of the pioneer would have been unbearable; without co-operation among the people confederation itself would have been impossible. In the list, therefore, of the lessons of Confederation is that of co-operation, and we can truthfully say that every form of co-operation in the country is a carrying out of the fundamental principles of our national constitution.

Co-operation in voluntary group associations came to Canada before confederation, the first consumers co-operative society being established in Nova Scotia in 1861. This was the work of men who knew of the co-operative movement in England and of the Rochdale plan. The farmers organizations which came into Canada from the United States in the years immediately following confederation, included in their programs co-operation as a means of improving the economic condition of agriculture. Out of these organizations there developed all kinds of co-operative associations, both for the purchasing of requirements for the farm and the farm home and for the marketing of farm produce. Most of these associations have seen their greatest development since the beginning of this century. In the eastern provinces organizations were formed for the marketing of fruits and vegetables, dairy produce, live stock and eggs and poultry. In Quebec, at the beginning of this century, the first co-operative credit society on this continent was established by Alphonse Desjardins. The organization he founded started with a capitalization of \$26, and today is loaning to the people on

reasonable terms approximately \$750,000 a year. There are now over 100 co-operative banks in Quebec doing a yearly business of between ten and twelve million dollars.

Co-operation in the West

In the west co-operation has been uppermost in the minds of the farmers since they started to organize about the beginning of this century and naturally the first experiments of size were in the marketing of grain. In the early days, however, efforts were made to introduce the practice of co-operation in dairying, and co-operative creameries figure amongst the earliest of the co-operative enterprises of the farmers in Western Canada. Our Wheat Pools are thus the direct outcome of many years of co-operative teaching and co-operative practice, but the Pool method represents a different application of co-operative principles. The pooling system is a method of operating the business at cost, whereas the Rochdale system is one whereby the business is conducted in the ordinary way and the surplus earnings returned to patrons in the form of a patronage dividend. The difference is simply one of method: the result in each system is the same. The business is owned by the members and all that it makes goes to the members. Farmers today may market through co-operatives practically all they produce on the farm. In every province of the Dominion farmers' co-operatives are engaged in bringing the producer and the consumer closer together, cutting down cost of marketing, eliminating middlemen and returning to the farmer all that his produce will bring in the market.

The Great Ideals

The co-operative movement in Canadian agriculture is one of the most notable of the economic changes that have taken place since confederation, and by following the principles of confederation we have the local organizations linking up into national organizations. Some day we will see the great agricultural co-operatives of this country united from coast to coast, and yet each provincial organization remain a self-governing unit. This is an idea which should animate every farmer. It is worth a far greater effort than we have yet put forward. Confederation itself points the way for the farmers of Canada, and it should be our great ambition to achieve economic unity amongst the farmers through the federation of provincial co-operative organizations which themselves would be composed of local units through which the individual would exercise control and direction. And then there is the still larger view, the

co-operation of our national associations with similar associations in other countries, all looking toward the same end, the raising of agriculture to a dignified economic position in the industry and commerce of the world.

POOLING IN AUSTRALIA

The Grain Trade News is giving a remarkable amount of attention at the present time to the Pool movement in Australia, and it is endeavoring to create the impression in the minds of our farmers that the Australian farmers will have nothing to do with the Pool system in the marketing of their wheat. The truth of the matter is that the Pool idea is gaining ground in Australia, but there has to be overcome among the Australian farmers a considerable aversion to pooling on account of the terrible mess that the government made with the compulsory Pools, during the war period. There are other circumstances connected with the character of farming in Australia, but, as we say, the Pool idea is gaining ground, so much so in fact that there has been formed in Australia a body called "The Australian Wheat Merchants' Association," for the express purpose of fighting the Pool movement, and this body has started a very vigorous campaign against the Pools. This Grain Merchant's Association is flooding Australia from one end of the country to the other with propaganda against the pooling system, and it is stated in Australian farm papers that nearly every Australian farmer is on the mailing list of this Grain Merchant's Association, and

they are receiving directly this anti-pool propaganda.

This Australian Grain Merchant's Association is not very particular about what it says either, and it has spread over Australia a mass of misrepresentations regarding the Canadian Pools. Where has it got this stuff? Well, a lot of it has gone to Australia from Winnipeg. The anti-pool movement in Australia is simply part of the anti-pool movement in Western Canada, and the grain interests in both countries seem to be working hand in hand, for the protection of their profits.

In a future issue of The Scoop Shovel we will tell the truth about the Pool movement in Australia, but in the meantime our members should remember that neither in Canada nor in Australia is there any intention on the part of the private grain interests to allow the farmers to establish, without molestation, their own grain marketing system. Economic freedom for the farmers is only going to be secured by real hard fighting against well entrenched predatory interests.

THE ONTARIO POOL

Here's something else for the opponents of the farmers' co-operate movement to worry about. A telegram to President Burnell from the United Farmers' Co-operative of Ontario, under date June 16, says:—

"Pool membership six thousand and sixty-five, and still going strong."

That's a good way for our eastern neighbors to celebrate the Jubilee of Confederation.



THE LESSON OF CONFEDERATION



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

THE SIGN-UP CAMPAIGN

In the last issue of the Scoop Shovel I spoke of the canvasser's meetings. With the help of the local secretaries 87 were arranged, and six were cancelled owing to impassable roads. These meetings were all finished by the 15th. Those who took them report that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the canvassers have been seen or visited or 'phoned. This personal contact is a new feature in the drive, and I believe will make a lot of difference, strengthening the sentiment of unity and bringing better results. Considering the very backward weather and late seeding the farmers were naturally feeling rather blue, and frankly, I was not expecting there would be any interest shown in the drive. I thought that under the circumstances they would not want to talk Pool. We got written reports of every one of the meetings, and the tone in all of them was much the same. They were attended by canvassers and officers. They got there some way; if they could not use a car they hooked up the team or came on horse back; one man I know rode nine miles—others walked. Hardships and obstacles seemed to make no difference.

Canvassers

At the time of writing, June 16th, there are 630 canvassers appointed, and with the exception of 44 all of whom we expect to accept, every one has accepted the responsibility of covering a township or part of a township, and stated he would start on or about the 15th.

What impresses me more than anything else is that the canvassers and members who are taking part are accepting the drive as a matter of course. It is all in Pool work. The Pool is an accepted fact; it is part of the farming business. Even the most prejudiced could not help but realize the absurdity of statements that the Pool is nearing the end. More now than ever before, one can see that the Pool is here to stay. I would not say that the canvassers are bubbling over with enthusiasm, or that there is any intention of making a spectacular drive; there is simply a determination that the Pool is to be carried on and that they are going to take on their share of the work. It is impressed on me more than any other experience I have had, that the Pool is firmly established. In 1924 it was an experiment—a new thing to be tried out; now it is past any experimental stage. The Pool has proved a success right from the beginning, and is based on principles that cannot be refuted. They have been put into practice, tried out, and in no respect found wanting—

handling the grain at cost, returning the balance of the proceeds to the producer; cutting out the profit system and bringing people together for a common cause in a way that has not been achieved by any other organization in Western Canada.

Anti-Pool Propaganda

I would like to make one reference to grain trade propaganda, which is now more general than it has ever been before. What is it seeking to do? It is seeking to destroy the confidence of farmers and Pool members in the organization that has done more than any other to build up a better rural life in Western Canada. The whole aim of their propaganda is destruction; it is not building anything. The organized grain interests never were, and are not now interested in the welfare of the farmer. All statements on their part that they are concerned as to the price the farmer gets for his grain are mere sham and hypocrisy. They are alarmed that their profits are being taken away, that their business is going; they are thinking only of themselves. The grain trade propaganda seeks to maintain a ruinous competition, to destroy confidence and undermine our rural citizenship. Wrong must ultimately fail. The right will ever triumph. Our farmers went out again on the 15th of June a silent army whose only equipment is that endowment of nature, the appeal to reason, inspired by a common love of humanity which is the mainspring of all human endeavor and the foundation of our civilization.

The Drive

On the first day of the drive, we got all kinds of phone calls and letters from our captains and canvassers asking for additional supplies or making inquiries about the work. A letter from the Alberta Pool on the morning of the 16th says: "We are literally steeped in work in Calgary. We are receiving a steady stream of contracts each day."

M. H. Harkness, Melbourne, writes: "I am mailing you two letters, one containing 8 contracts and the other 7. I may say these men, with one exception, signed as quickly as I stated my business."

The Pool Elevator Associations have been responsible for a large number of renewals already this year, besides a number of new members. Twenty-two associations have their charters granted, and four others have applied. Organization work is being carried on at 15 other points. Twelve have their permanent agreements signed and work all completed. These make a fair basis on which to estimate an average of the total for the twenty-six associations already assured. On that basis, twenty-

six associations will bring in 270 new members on 560 wheat and coarse grain contracts, and 1,350 members who have renewed for another five years on 2,700 contracts, or a total of 1,630 members on 3,260 contracts.

HOSPITAL VISITATIONS

To date, the total number of visits paid to Pool patients at the hospitals in this city is 326. If you know of any Pool member, or a member's wife or child who is in the hospital here, let us know. Address your letter to Mrs. Ransom, care of this office. Mrs. Ransom has received a number of letters from those who have been visited, expressing appreciation of the same and of the flowers that were sent by the Pool.

NOTICE TO CANVASSERS

Do not send in the duplicate copy of the contract marked "This copy to be kept by the grower." Tear it off where perforated. It is for the grower's own use and reference.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

In the last issue of The Scoop Shovel there appeared a cartoon showing the Manitoba farmers as a train travelling along a railroad track to better living. Each of the ties is marked "contract," and the title of the cartoon is "Blest be the tie that binds." It is taken from the first line of the well-known hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," and this hymn is of special interest to me because it was written by my great-great-great-grandfather, Dr. John Fawcett, about 1772. The hymn itself is so well known and the above phrase is so much used by co-operators, that readers of the Scoop Shovel may like to know how it came to be written.

Dr. Fawcett was born at Lidget Green in Yorkshire, close to the spot where now stands the branch store of the Great Horton Co-operative Society. On July 31st, 1765, he was ordained pastor of the church at Wainsgate, and for 50 years he was successively pastor there and at Hebden Bridge. His son relates that "among the inhabitants, general ignorance and vice prevailed in a deplorable degree; there was little appearance of religion; their tempers, dispositions, and habits partook much of the wildness of the country." In 1772 he went to London, and during a stay there of nine weeks, preached fifty-eight times. He was pressed to take Dr. Gill's place there, and after some hesitation, decided to do so. His farewell sermon had been preached to a crowded congregation which extended into the graveyard, his household goods had been packed, and he was on the point of leaving, when the sorrow of the people, and his own feelings so moved him, that he resolved to stay. The wagons were joyfully unpacked by his people, and the incident was pathetically commemorated by the beautiful hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," which he composed on that occasion.

SEEDS

The Grain Trade points out that \$85,000,000 has been invested in elevator facilities in Canada.

Western Canadian farmers have quite a stake in the country too—about \$2,750,000,000. By the way who has paid for the elevators?

* * *

Out of a total of 1,385,708 bushels of wheat shipped to China and Japan during the month of April, the Wheat Pool shipped 1,071,697 bushels.

* * *

Dr. J. F. Booth, marketing economist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, spent a few days here in the early part of June. Dr. Booth is compiling data covering the whole of the co-operative movement in Canada, and it will shortly be issued in pamphlet form by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Thirty Pool elevators in 1926-27 not only eliminated street spread but have a cash surplus equal to 25% on the investment.

* * *

"On our handling in the 1925-26 crop of some 190,000,000 bushels of wheat from the months of September, 1925, to August 31, 1926, we did not sell over 20,000,000 bushels in any one month of the year. We did not adopt any definite policy as to the quantity to be sold in any month, our selling being governed entirely by demand, prices obtainable and general world conditions."—D. L. Smith, Pool sales manager at Kansas City Conference.

* * *

There is a lot of wheat in the world. In Europe alone—the continent to which most of us look for a market for our exportable surplus—in 1925 they produced almost two thousand million bushels of wheat. In North American in the same year we produced almost 1,100,000,000 bushels. Altogether during the last five years there has been produced throughout the world an average of 3,500,000,000 bushels annually.

* * *

In a report to the government of Saskatchewan, on wheat marketing prepared by James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, in 1921, we find that during the crop years 1917-19, 1918-19 and 1919-20, approximately 76 per cent. of all the Canadian crop was marketed during the months of September, October and November. The net result of this system of marketing of course meant depressed price during the heavy delivery months.

* * *

In the Pool you may not get the highest price, but you will never get the lowest.

* * *

The consumers' co-operatives in Russia numbers 5,400,000 members, operating 34,000 stores in 1923-24, while by 1926 their membership rose to 11,850,000, operating 60,700 shops with a turnover of \$3,500,000,000. The farm producers co-operatives had in 1926, 6,500,000 members with a turnover of \$1,000,000,000.

* * *

From January, 1924, when the Pool was first organized to the end of the coming month, we will have held about two thousand meetings. That shows, at least, that an honest endeavor has been made to keep the members informed as to the operation of their Pool, and to give every opportunity to them for open discussion.



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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Geo. Brown.

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CONFEDERATION

The sixtieth anniversary of Confederation, which is being celebrated this year, affords a suitable opportunity to measure our progress and find guidance for the future. It is interesting to observe the social changes that have taken place in these three score years; to study the economic tendencies, and to take note of the rapid extension of organized business within the last few decades.

Confederation laid the foundation for national unity. It opened up opportunities for trade, gave birth to industry and formed the basis for agricultural expansion. The plan was conceived by those inspired with a vision of far distant possibilities—a northern kingdom, stretching from east to west, united under one government. Still this vision might not have been realized were it not for the courage, the faith, and above all, the tolerance of those willing to bury personal prejudices for the furtherance of a scheme designed for the good of all. This is surely a co-operative ideal; and it seems to me that men like John Macdonald and George Brown, who figured in this political drama, had the true spirit of co-operation at heart. For the same qualities, the same obedience to principle, are the main factors of success in our co-operative enterprises of today.

Sixty Year's Progress

But sixty years ago very little was known about co-operation. As a matter of fact, there was no particular need of it. Agriculture was practically in the self-sufficing stage. It was the age of spinning wheels, homespuns and cradling bees—still familiarly spoken of as the "good old days." Manitoba was soon to become a province, but her agricultural wealth was principally concealed in the unbroken sod. In rural Ontario the inhabitants produced most of their own necessities. Their wants were few and easily supplied. The little they had to sell could be disposed of without much trouble, but at prices which were none too remunerative. What they required could be gotten for less than a quarter of the prices we are now accustomed to pay. There was no marketing problem, because farmers were not wholly dependent upon cash revenues. Rural communities still retained a normal population. The conflict between agriculture and industry was not extensively felt until new inventions took the field and transportation facilities placed our cities in closer contact with consuming markets.

Comparing these conditions with what we see today one wonders how we have travelled so far in so short a time. The growth and development of large centres of population have placed farming on a commercial basis. The farmer can no longer supply his own needs or dispose of his products single-

handed. Direct sale is out of the question when the ultimate purchaser is hundreds or even thousands of miles away. Consequently he must either accept the services of a number of so-called "middlemen" or set up his own marketing machinery to do the same work. The farmer living in 1867 could afford to be something of an individualist. Forced into a position of dependence through changes in the economic system, the present day farmer cannot do so. What was formerly a production problem has now become a marketing problem, although it is only within recent years that we have come to realize it.

Industry and labor met the changed conditions by organizing their selling power. With competitive influences at work further organization became necessary. Combinations, trusts and monopolies arose which reduced the farmers' bargaining power and have threatened our social existence. It was Denmark that first discovered what could be done by a producing nation. Necessity gave birth to co-operation soon after the Franco-Prussian war, when Canada was straining every effort to build a trans-continental railway and fulfil her confederation pledges. How Denmark succeeded under co-operation is not the purpose of this article. The story has been told many times. But it is a very significant fact to observe that in half a century co-operation has solved the problem for agriculture in every civilized nation of the world. Of course there have been mistakes—yes, hundreds of them; but these mistakes showed all the more clearly where to go. It is only in the last twenty years that we have made any progress with co-operation in Canada, and we are even now just beginning to grasp the basic principles. Before this time we had been too busy producing to pay much attention to co-operative marketing. Now that we have achieved a few things worth while, the time has come when we might turn our attention to other fields of organized enterprise.

Future Possibilities

Although the future is always difficult to foresee, there seems to be a very distinct indication that co-operation will play a greater part in the next sixty years than it has in the past. The trend of development is in the direction of closer unity; and with the forces of democracy holding true to form it is reasonable to expect capitalistic tendencies to be less pronounced and for producers and workers to receive a more equitable portion of the national income.

In Manitoba farmers are taking a keener interest in co-operative organization than ever before, showing that our future progress is likely to be of a more balanced character. We can all do our part in

building up these institutions along safe and permanent lines. It is not a matter which can be left to a few individuals. What is required is "team play," each assuming the same responsibilities; all ready to do a share of missionary work—to propagate the movement and defend the cause.

THE LIVESTOCK POOL

Roy McPhail, president of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, has been appointed managing director of the association, and is taking charge of field organization work. An office has been opened at 818 Pacific avenue, Brandon, where Mr. McPhail will have his headquarters. Copies of the contract,

incorporation papers and general information may be obtained from either the Brandon office or the secretary's office at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

The policy of the central association is to give local committees whatever help they may require in laying out the districts and organizing canvassing campaigns. District associations are urged to begin their canvass for contracts at points adjacent to the heaviest stock producing areas. They may begin operating just as soon as there is sufficient stock under contract to make shipments from any one loading point. Existing local societies and U.F.M. shipping clubs are being invited to take part in the campaign.

POOL MEMBER MAKES BRILLIANT WIN

It is a pleasure to report the achievement of a Manitoba farmer and Pool member in the recent examinations of the University of Manitoba. J. F. Blanchard, graduating from the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been awarded the Sir James Aikins gold medal as the best "all-round" man graduating in agriculture this year. He has also been awarded the Harris Abattoir (Western) fellowship in agricultural chemistry.

Mr. Blanchard is the son of Dr. R. J. Blanchard, of Winnipeg, and was born in Manitoba. He completed his education at Cambridge University, England, where he got his M.A. and incidentally represented his alma mater athletically on the hockey team at Murren. (Note—English ice hockey has to be played in Switzerland.) During the war he was a field artilleryman, being discharged with the rank of captain.

In 1921 he broke his M.A.C. course to manage a farm at Grosse Isle, moving to another at Dugald in 1925. He resumed his course at M.A.C. the same year. Both Dr. Blanchard, who is a farm-owner, and his son are convinced Poolers.

Mr. Blanchard's specialization in agricultural chemistry at Cambridge will be of great value in his research on the soft-pork problem under the auspices of the Harris Abattoir. He will make investigation into the cause of softness in pork which is affecting the British demand for the American product.

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A WOMAN'S INTEREST

Not so very long ago July the 1st meant nothing more to the women of Canada than a holiday. True it was the anniversary of Confederation but then Confederation to them was only an event in the history of a country in which they had not the rights of citizenship. Today Confederation means more to Canadian women; it means an event in the significance of which they can take more than a casual interest, because as citizens they are charged with the duty of helping directly to bring out of Confederation a nation in which the ideals of right and justice will be reflected in its institutions.

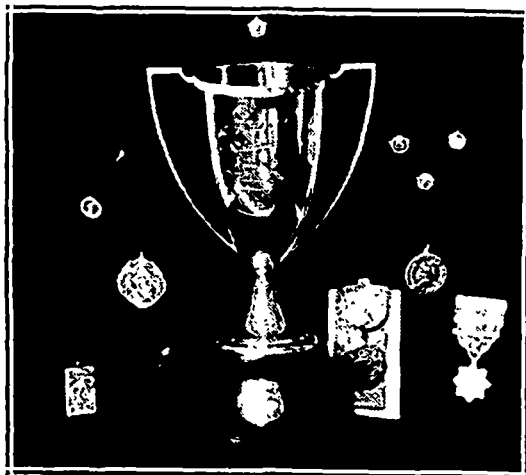
Among human institutions none are more important than those voluntary associations formed for the purpose of promoting a common interest and developing the well-being of the people. Here in Western Canada, the women on our farms have done notable work in the direction of improving life on the farm. They have given a great deal of attention to rural education; they blazed a trail for the provision of much needed medical and health service and in all matters pertaining to rural life, they have played an actively important part, and they have done these things through organizations of their own.

The Wheat Pool is a voluntary association of farmers and its purpose, that of marketing the grain of its members in such manner that the grower receives the full market value of his grain, is as important to the farm woman as the farm man. What the farm produces is essentially an interest of the farm home, and it means everything to that home whether what it produces provides adequately for the home or not. It is difficult, it is practically impossible, for anyone to take seriously the duties of citizenship when poverty rules in the home, and it would be no exaggeration to say that even the duties of the home become unbearable when the poverty becomes next door to destitution.

Here then is another interest for the farm woman, the promotion of the Wheat Pool, and not alone the Wheat Pool but every other form of co-operative marketing in the province. There are now co-operative marketing agencies for all the major products of the farm—the Wheat and Coarse

Grain Pool with its policy of Pool elevators for Pool grain; the Egg and Poultry Pool; the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies which takes your cream at the market price, manufactures it into butter and returns its surplus earnings to its patrons as a patronage dividend; the Cattle Pool which gets its patrons the best price the market affords. All of these represent betterment for the farm home because they are the farmers' own organizations, controlled by the farmers and working for the farmers and the farmers alone.

Farm women of Manitoba, won't you throw the full weight of your influence on the side of these institutions? Read the experiences of the pioneer farm women of Manitoba in this issue of the Scoop Shovel. Think of the slow march to better living conditions which they describe and remember how much has been accomplished by organization for self-help. There is much yet to be done, but it will be done all the sooner if the farms of Manitoba are linked firmly together for the support and development of co-operation. In this great work the farm women of Manitoba can give an effective and permanent assistance.



These are prizes won by Miss Ann Kreutzer, Pres. Burnell's stenographer, for speed in typewriting. In work or in play the Pool staff is a top-notch.

CO-OPS. FOR WOMEN ONLY

Women in Mohammedan countries where custom forbids them to work with men are being reached by the co-operative movement through societies for women only, according to Mrs. Butuzova, a member of the International Co-operative Women's Guild Committee, who has been organizing for the co-operative movement in Central Asia. Co-operation has been pushed vigorously even in these farthest reaches of the Soviet Union, but the traditions and customs of the native populations have often presented particular difficulties. First fruits of this special policy to meet a special need have been the formation of a woman's co-operative society in Tashkent, Kirghistan, which already has a membership of 500. In connection with the society the first social and educational club for the women of the district has been formed.

The Woman's Part in Pioneering

(From Page 3.)

no trouble keeping up to the ox team till we were tired, and then rode, often jumping off to gather the wild flowers which grew along the way. On the whole long trip from Winnipeg to Gladstone we camped out every night but one, sleeping beneath the wagon or in the open.

The one night we spent indoors was on Sunday, for father would not travel on that day. This one we spent at the home of a solitary settler, our visit happily, for us, coinciding with that of the missionary, we making up a large part of the congregation.

Busy days followed our arrival on our homestead five miles northwest of Gladstone. All our buildings had to be erected. All were made of prairie sod—sod house, sod stables, etc. Not only was the house walled and roofed with sod, but the fireplace and chimney were of sod also. All our cooking was done over this open fireplace.

I well remember our excitement when we got our first stove—a cracked and battered relic purchased from a neighboring pioneer who was moving still nearer the frontier. Stoves were few and far between then; this one was cracked; it smoked; it gave little heat, and cooking on it was something of a problem, but we were this far satisfied, that at least we had a stove!

Gladstone at that time consisted of a store and hotel, blacksmith shop, and church. Wet springs were not unknown, either. Once, when I rode from Gladstone to Westbourne with the mail carrier, we had to put our feet on top of a box to keep them dry, for in places the water came above the floor of the buck-board. I was his only passenger, because he had room for only one.

Some years after I remember seeing Lord Strathcona's (plain Donald Smith at that time), herd of tame buffaloes on the prairie near his Silver Heights home. The wild ones had all disappeared from these districts before then. I have eaten pemmican often enough, but cannot remember liking it particularly well.

Manitoba has grown since those

days, but she would do well to remember and honor the courageous spirit of the early farmer settlers such as my father—men who laid the first foundations of Western Canada's present wonderful agricultural industry.

IT WAS A LIFE WORTH LIVING

Mrs. E. M. A. George

Looking backward over sixty-two years of life I can very truly feel that it has been a great privilege to have lived in such a period and to have seen the great changes that have taken place in this big Canadian West.



I think the very first remembrance I have is of a trip taken to Burnside in the summer of 1871. I drove there with my father and mother. Main street, Winnipeg, was but a trail and what is now Portage Avenue was then called Portage Road. There were only three or four general stores beside the Hudson Bay store and a few scattered houses. As we were returning from our trip on this side of Portage la Prairie we met Walter Lynch with the first herd of

(Turn to Page 26.)

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THE CO-OPERATIVE SERVICE

Through special arrangements with the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, we are enabled to send a copy of The Scoop Shovel to all our shippers, so that if you are overlooked kindly write this office and the paper will be sent to you.

We hope that you will read the Scoop Shovel carefully. We are sure it will prove interesting to you, as it carries in its columns a lot of news of very great interest to all co-operators. It has made wonderful strides, starting as it did in a very small way, and is the only paper in Canada devoted entirely to agricultural co-operation and to exposition of those co-operative principles which are today taking a very important



Your Scoop Shovel Is On the Way.

place in the minds of the people.

By thorough co-operation on the part of the producers, co-operation through the whole of the process from producer to consumer, there is improvement in quality of the product, economy in putting it on the market, an appeal to purchaser, taste in preparation for sale, and a price that ensures a square deal to both producer and consumer.

Grading and Churning

Just a word about our service. During the summer months we operate both night and day, with the exception of Sunday. We take one day in seven as a rest day, and all our employees have that rest day, but with this one exception we meet every train as it arrives and take your cream at once to the plant, where it is weighed, sampled and tested. It is at once pasteurized and churned after being graded by a special man appointed by and supervised by the provincial government, so that everything is done that is possible to protect our shippers and preserve the quality of the product.

The lower grades are all churned by themselves, and sold for what we can get for them. At no time are the higher and lower grades mixed, as this would be criminal on our part, after spending money to grade. We often receive letters from shippers complaining about the grade in which their cream has been placed, and stating that if we do not pay for a higher grade they will discontinue shipping.

They are putting the blame on the wrong party. We have nothing to do with the grading, but we can say this: the producer has supreme control with regard to the quality of his cream, as when "bossie" delivers it to them it is usually perfect as far as milk goes. If the good old cow is properly treated and fed she will deliver the goods in as good condition as it is possible to get it, so that it is up to the person that handles it for the first twenty-four hours, what grade it will be placed in, when it reaches the manufacturing plant. Don't you think it worth while to try to maintain the original quality and get all you possibly can out of the product? We, as well as every other creamery in the province, are offering you, as a producer, the choice of four distinct markets for your cream. First comes table cream; usually the spread between table and special cream is two cents; this is the best market that is offered and is somewhat exacting, but it gives the best price. The next is special, the spread of which is determined by law. The law says that the creameryman shall pay two cents more for special than he does for No. 1, which is the next highest grade. The spread between No. 1 and No. 2 is also fixed and is three cents. The next grade, No. 2, constitutes the fourth distinct market. Surely it is worth while to exert every effort to try to obtain the highest grade, particularly when there is a spread of seven cents between the highest and the lowest. Looked at from the financial point of view, if a producer is able to produce No. 2 cream and live, surely if he gets the highest grade, the seven cents per pound must show a nice profit over cost of production and enable him to live a great deal better. Let us all aim for the highest, you in cream production, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies in butter production; that is true co-operation.

ALBERTA DAIRY POOL PAPER

The management of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers' association have started a monthly paper called the "Cow Bell."

It is said to have a circulation of 27,000 at present, and has so far appeared in the form of a 16-page paper.

The first copy was published in March and the appearance of the paper promises well for this pioneer co-operative dairy journal.

The Biggest Thing in Sixty Years

Pool Directors See in Development of Pools Greatest Economic Event Since Confederation

In this year of Canada's Diamond Jubilee one cannot help but glance back over the years and take notice of the great changes that have taken place in this prairie land of our own in Western Canada.



PRES. C. H. BURNELL.

As a native son of Manitoba, I can remember how as a boy, some 30 years ago, at Birtle, I used to play with the grain buyer's son in the wheat in the bins of the old flat warehouse and watch the loading of the little old 650 bushel cars. The grain buyer would wheel his hand dump cart up to one of the four bins in the warehouse and there shovel the wheat into the cart which was then wheeled into the railway car and dumped. The farmers all drew their grain to the warehouse in two bushel sacks. Now we hardly ever see a grain sack.

Many of the farmers are using 150 bushel grain tanks. We have elevators with automatic dumps; railway cars up to 2,400 bushel capacity; terminal elevators with machinery to dump one of these cars and unload it in five minutes. It is no wonder the farmer has de-

manded a system of marketing in keeping with these other developments and improvements. Today he no longer needs to ask, "what will you give me for this wheat," but has his own salesman in the world's market to say, "we will sell at a certain price."

The farmer is becoming too good a business man and too proud a citizen to ask others to complete his work for him. He grows the grain; he has decided to finish the job and market it himself through the Pool.

C. H. BURNELL.

Of Canada's achievements in the last sixty years, and they are many and great enough to make any equal number of people justly proud, I think the one of most importance and greatest possibilities for the future of its people was the formation of the Pools. None of us realize how great an influence they will yet be able to exert on the commerce of our country and of the world, or the advance it will make in the trade of the world when the farmers are enough united to be able to prevent the selling of their pro-

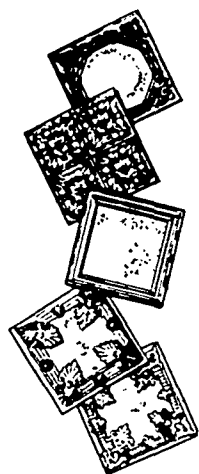
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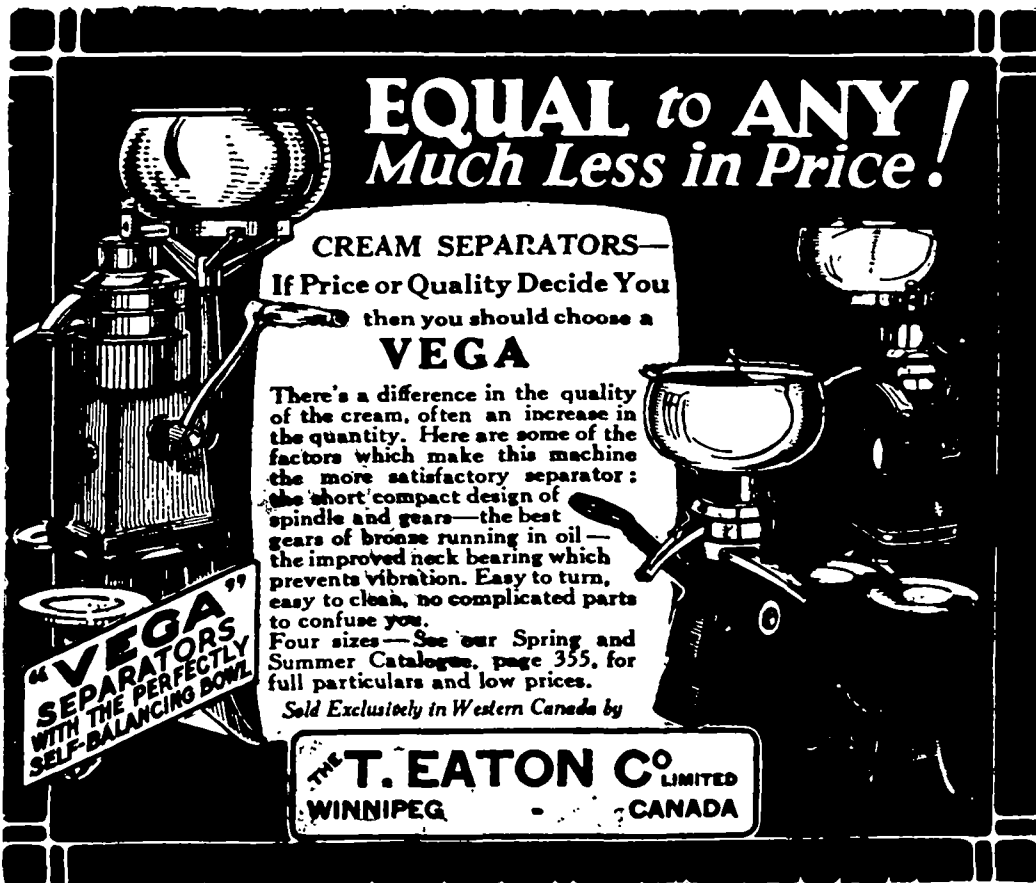
then you should choose a

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There's a difference in the quality of the cream, often an increase in the quantity. Here are some of the factors which make this machine the more satisfactory separator: the short compact design of spindle and gears—the best gears of bronze running in oil—the improved neck bearing which prevents vibration. Easy to turn, easy to clean, no complicated parts to confuse you.

Four sizes—See our Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 355, for full particulars and low prices.

Sold Exclusively in Western Canada by



"VEGA" SEPARATORS WITH THE PERFECTLY SELF-BALANCING BOWL

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA



MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

W. A. Landreth, President and Superintendent A. W. Badger, Vice-Pres. D. W. Storey, Sec-Treas. & Sales Manager

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 Head Office: Hartney, Manitoba. Dr. H. N. Thompson, Virden

FINAL PAYMENT FOR FIRST EGG POOL PERIOD ENDING MAY 28, 1927

The first pool period of egg marketing is now completed. It included March 28 to May 28, just two months, and the final Pool payment on eggs sold during that period have been sent out to all shippers on the following basis: Extras, 26c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 21c; cracks, 19c. These prices are one cent higher on extras and firsts, and four cents higher on cracks than was paid for the corresponding period a year ago.



And if That Doesn't Suit
 You, I'm Stumped.

A volume equal to 56 cars has been handled during this period, the approximate value being \$192,000. Most of the eggs were sold on the eastern market.

More than 75 per cent. of the eggs handled graded extras and firsts, and the total shrinkage amounted to two-fifths of one per cent.

Satisfactory Showing

Do these grades appeal to the average shipper, comparing them with those of not so long ago when 60 per cent. of our eggs were undergrades? And what about the price? What do you think the local market situation would have been had 56 additional cars been dumped thereon? Do we realize that the Egg Pool is having considerable effect in stabilizing prices?

To convince ourselves of the effect of the Egg Pool we have only to glance back at conditions and prices which existed before your own association handled eggs; and ask ourselves the question: has the price of eggs ever been so high or the market as steady as it has been since 1924, when co-operative marketing was instituted? Shippers outside the Pool are benefiting very materially by co-operative marketing, and why should they hesitate to support the Pool?

Our success has not been due to the lack of competition. This has been present to such an extent that some of our competitors were ready to take losses and buy on a guaranteed basis, which is contrary to the egg regulations. We do not buy on a guaranteed basis but on a co-operative basis, as we must depend on the egg department of our busi-

ness to stand on its own feet. We cannot afford to take losses.

Gain by Economy

Our aim is to operate at the lowest possible cost, sell on the best possible market, and pay our shippers the basic value of their product. Your association is still advancing 22 cents per dozen on eggs, and hope to maintain this advance so long as the market is reasonably firm.

We would like to draw the attention of our members to the large merger which is now practically effected in the east. It consists of four or five large packing houses which will combine under a \$10,000,000 charter. Does this not mean co-operation among the packing houses, and the increased necessity of co-operation among producers and merchants? We, who produce and handle eggs and poultry, may well take warning and affiliate, so that we may have at least a little to say in the marketing of our product.

From the egg-producing standpoint we have been fortunate up to now in having very little hot weather, but we may expect it any time from now on. We wish, therefore, to emphasize the importance of the "swat the rooster" campaign, because real results will follow when the weather becomes warm. Keep it up; get the rooster out of the flock if you have not already done so; gather your eggs often and market as quickly as possible. Then you may look for results.

Appreciation

At the time of writing we are just in receipt of a letter from a prominent merchant in Manitoba telling us what he thinks of the final payment on eggs. With his permission we print the letter, which speaks for itself.

Reston, June 13, 1927.

The Manitoba Egg Pool, Hartney, Manitoba.
 Dear Sir:—

We are just in receipt of your cheque and statement for first Pool period, and just wish to say how well pleased we are with the results. It is considerably better than we expected. We are well satisfied with the grading, when we note that over 72 per cent. graded extras and firsts, and our shrinkage was only 12 dozen on 139 cases, or approximately a quarter of one percent.

Yours very truly,
 THE G. S. MUNRO CO., LTD., Reston, Manitoba.

(From Page 17.)

ducts below the cost of production to as great an extent as other industries do. We are learning



W. G. A. GOURLAY.

from experience and all industries are beginning to feel the benefits.

It will take time to break down old prejudices and trade super-

stitutions, but some of them are crumbling already and they will all go through time.

The best New Year's resolution for Canadian farmers on this, the birthday of our country, is to forsake all shortsighted individualism and stand shoulder to shoulder with their fellow farmers in one united effort for the improvement of our homes and through them our country.

W. G. A. GOURLAY.

Sixty years ago the passing of the British North America Act marked the beginning of true Canadian development. By that act protection from without was assured; progress and prosperity within became possible. It was an act of union, typifying in the highest degree the faith which the Fathers of Confederation held towards co-operative effort amongst interests which even in that day were wholly sectional in their outlook.

Sixty years ago the Canadian Northwest was practically unknown. It produced little or no

wheat. Today it leads the world in wheat exports. That is an enviable position. As a result of this remarkable development the Dominion has become a source of marked interest to the world in general and to wheat-consuming nations in particular. And now with the advent of the "Pool method of marketing" there has been added to this "consumer's interest" the wonder and admiration of producers everywhere at the way in which western farmers have courageously built up their co-operative marketing scheme.

(Turn to Page 21.)

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for **POULTRY**

Keeps all poultry healthy
INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

Ask your Poultry Supply Dealer
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
E.W.GILLET CO.LTD.
TORONTO CANADA.

MAKES HENS LAY MAKES POULTRY PAY.

"Quality-Service"

The "RED BOTTOM" Line of
Tanks and Troughs
FOR
Drinking--Cooling--Storage
Also **MAX** CORRUGATED
TANKS

Ask your dealer or write to
Western Steel Products Ltd.
Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Regina Saskatoon Calgary
Edmonton Vancouver

Thos. J. Murray, K.C. Ralph Maybank
Clifford Dick Edwin Cass

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass
Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS,
WINNIPEG.

B-H

Ten Years From Now

You'll be glad you did your painting in 1927 with

B-H 70-30 "English" Paint

—for it will be just as good as ever—a fine, hard, weather-resisting coating that will still be good for many more years of wear. And economical?—well, it will pay you to consult the B-H dealer nearest you. The low cost will surprise you.

BRANDRAM HENDERSON LIMITED

Makers of White Lead, Paint, Varnish, Lacquer.

WESTERN BRANCHES AT:

Winnipeg	Moose Jaw	Medicine Hat
Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver

BETTER TO PAINT THAN REPAIR



This page conducted by UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

THE CATTLE SITUATION

A puzzling weakness in the cattle market set in towards the middle of the month, and in spite of short runs of cattle buyers showed little interest in good cattle. In fact choice steers at times had to be held for days in the yards before a real bid could be obtained on them. Under these conditions values dropped to a level of about \$9 per cwt. for choice butcher steers, with an occasional odd one making slightly more, and the majority of good cattle selling within a range of from \$8 to \$8.75.

Producers, noting the high levels prevailing at Chicago, where best steers have been bringing \$13 to \$14, may have wondered why some of our fat cattle are not sent to that market. The fact is that cattle which bring such prices are better finished than any produced for this market, and any of ours sent south would have to compete with a commoner kind, at lower prices.

Total sales of cattle on all Canadian markets to June 9th dropped from 348,883 last year to 277,932 this year, and cattle billed through at different yards from 106,481 to 43,097. During the same period marketing of calves increased from 138,531 to 143,942. The process of liquidating cattle which has been going on for some years appears to be continuing. Reports from the country indicate that the total number of beef cattle has been considerably reduced. Conditions point, therefore, to a continuance of comparatively strong cattle prices as compared with a year ago. A drop, of course, from present levels is to be expected as soon as grass cattle take the place of grain fed cattle. Throughout the country there is a plentiful supply of grass, which, because of plentiful rains, is quite soft. Early grass cattle shipped cannot be expected to hold their appearance of finish, and some shippers of such cattle may experience disappointment.

It does not appear now that the run of cattle this fall will be nearly as large as in former years, and it is reasonable to hope for prices at that time that will be strong as compared with last year.

Export to Great Britain is quite out of the question at the present time, when price levels in Canada and that country are compared, and there is no indication as yet of when the trade will be revived. Our good stocker and feeder cattle are still in demand in the United States.

THE HOG MARKET

The hog market declined lately to a level of \$8.50 for thick smooths and \$9 for select bacon hogs. This was due to declines in the United States, as the market there has been one of the chief factors

lately governing hog prices in Canada. Hog prices at Chicago have dropped to a general average level of \$8.75, and a top price of \$9.15. Hog marketings have been showing a rapid increase on United States markets over figures for the same time last year, and the general report is that there is a big hog run in prospect for the early autumn months. While hog prices have been going down the price of corn has been going up, having passed the dollar level, against the general level of 75 cents a bushel recently prevailing. Corn and hog prices are now about on a level, and any further increase in corn, or decline in hog prices will bring about conditions tending again to lower hog production. During the past two years the condition has been the other way, and hog prices have been much above the usual corn-hog ratio.

If expected hog marketings in the United States materialize, an end will be put to the export of hogs from Canada to that country, and the British bacon market will once again become a governing factor in our prices.

POOLING CATTLE

With light runs of cattle now prevailing and to be expected for some time, it is not every day that pooling of cattle can be carried on to advantage. United livestock growers, therefore, will pool cattle received, or sell them outright on a commission basis, in accordance with the best judgment of the company as to the method that will bring the most satisfactory return to the producer. When instructions are received from shippers for direct commission sale, cattle, of course, will be so handled. Shippers, however, are urged to forward cattle without giving definite instructions in this respect, so when there is any advantage in pooling, they may get the benefit of it.

GENERAL NEWS

Mr. J. Bajus, the shipper for the Elkhorn Contract Association, was on the market the other day, and reported that the annual meeting of the association will be held early in July. This is the first annual meeting as the association was only organized one year ago. It commenced operations with 105 contract signers, and up to date 14 more have come in as members, while four have withdrawn under the provision in the contract permitting withdrawal on 60 days notice. The association has had a successful year having handled 16 loads of livestock in ten months of actual operation at an average cost of about 55c per 100 lbs. from Elkhorn to Winnipeg, a distance of 198 miles.

(From Page 19.)

Many factors have contributed to this rapid progress in production. The railroads, improved machinery, and Marquis wheat are notable in this respect. But even these, vital and necessary as they have been, seem to pale in significance when compared to what the Wheat Pool will ultimately mean to the west. Still in its infancy, groping its way so to speak, and following hard upon the heels of a great depression, the Pool has revived the hopes and the morale of thousands of western farmers. Already it bids fair to make our west a land of happy and contented homes, prospering because its people are co-operating.

While as yet the measure of the Pool's success is largely gauged by the extent of the financial returns to its members, in the years to come when as a result of its continued operation, grain production will be placed on a financially stable basis, men and women will come to realize that co-operative marketing is something more than a matter of mere dollars and cents. The true fruits

of co-operation—better living, toleration, and good-will — will then be manifest. Viewed in this light the development of the Pool will be one of the greatest—perhaps the greatest—factor in our social and economic progress.

Coincidentally the re-sign up for another five year contract period falls in the year of our Jubilee. What more fitting than that the farmers of the west in celebrating this historical event should sign the contract, assume their share of the responsibility entailed, and place themselves in a position to participate honestly and justly in all the benefits and advantages which Pool marketing makes possible.

P. F. BREDT.

On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation it is natural that we look back over the historical, political and economic conditions of our province. The economic side of life is getting more consideration now than the political. It may be that we have reached the stage as regards politics where "Hope deferred maketh

the heart sick."

For many years after Confederation very hard work was the lot of those in Western Canada



S. GELLIE,

and the opening up of the country was their main concern. When

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF MANITOBA

Brandon - July 4th to 8th

Offers a complete Classification for

LIVE STOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS,
and something of interest to every member of the family

Send for Prize List and make your entries early

HEAR THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL BAND
From beneath the Southern Cross

N. W. KERR, President

J. E. RETTIE, Secretary-Manager

crops increased, marketing troubles were felt. The result was the formation of the Grain Growers' association and later the farmer's elevator companies along with farm publications, each adding their quota of economic education and self-reliance. After the experience of the Wheat Board the Wheat Pool was formed, which is truly co-operative, democratic in organization and essentially economic. The Pool brings producer and consumers together by the elimination of superfluous middlemen, and it concentrates control in the hands of the actual producers.

After three years experience a new hope has arisen in the west, recognized and welcomed by all but the grain trade, whose huge profits are now being returned to the producers to be expended by them in turn for better living conditions and thereby increasing the business of the whole country.

The Pool has infinite possibilities: it might even make the combines respectable, which would be a modern miracle.

S. GELLIE.

Looking at this matter of Confederation from a farmer's point of view there are a number of



C. S. STEVENSON,

things which suggest themselves, although the work of a man on the

**OGILVIE
OATS**
MAKE
STURDY CHILDREN

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



What the Red Cross is Doing for the Good of Canada

For the Veteran—

Befriends 3,500 soldiers still in the hospital . . . relieves sickness and need in their families . . . cares for the soldier settler . . . provides sheltered employment for the disabled in three Veterans' Workshops.

For the Children—

Through Junior Red Cross, has aided 5,000 crippled children and has pledged over 137,000 school children to practice health habits and to serve others.

For the Pioneer—

Brings nursing service to those in frontier districts through 39 Outpost Hospitals and Nursing Stations.

For the New Canadian—

Welcomes and gives needed attention to immigrant mothers and children at three Seaport Nurseries.

For Mothers and Daughters—

In Home Nursing Classes, has taught principles of nursing, diet and home hygiene to over 12,000 women and girls.

For the Disaster Victim—

Is organized to afford prompt relief to sufferers from fire, flood and epidemic.

Nation-Wide Appeal

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

SUBSCRIBE GENEROUSLY

Manitoba Appeal June 1st to June 30th.

Provincial Headquarters: 187 KENNEDY ST., WPG.

land does not make for a very deep study of history.

There is no doubt that a united country can stand up for itself commercially and otherwise much better than a country divided against itself, and therefore Canada must owe much of her swift progress as a nation to the event which took place 50 years ago.

Most of us know very little of the actual details of how it came about, but we are doing our best so that our children may know more by building up our own confederation, the Wheat Pool. Confederation was probably the biggest thing in Canada's history, and I believe the Wheat Pool is the biggest thing in farming history. If there is one lesson we can learn from Confederation it is that we can do great things with a united front. Let us see that we do nothing to weaken it.

C. S. STEVENSON.

Forty-five years of farming in Manitoba, thirty-six of which I have spent in active farmers' organization work, has brought me many and varied experiences, and in this year of Canada's Diamond



Dominion ROYAL CORD Tires

WHAT a nuisance it is, when, right in the middle of a day's work, or, miles away from a garage on a lonely country road, a tire goes flat on your motor car or your truck.

Farmers cannot afford to lose time, for time with them means money, and perhaps days and weeks of effort may be jeopardized by an unfortunate delay of this kind.

Dominion Royal Cord Tires are

made of the finest material by skilful workmen and they last long and are dependable. They are, therefore, not only the most economical for you to buy, but, in addition, you will save time and temper.

Mr. Farmer, we know what we are talking about and we are positive that you will be pleased if, this year, you will equip all your cars and trucks with Dominion Royal Cord Tires.

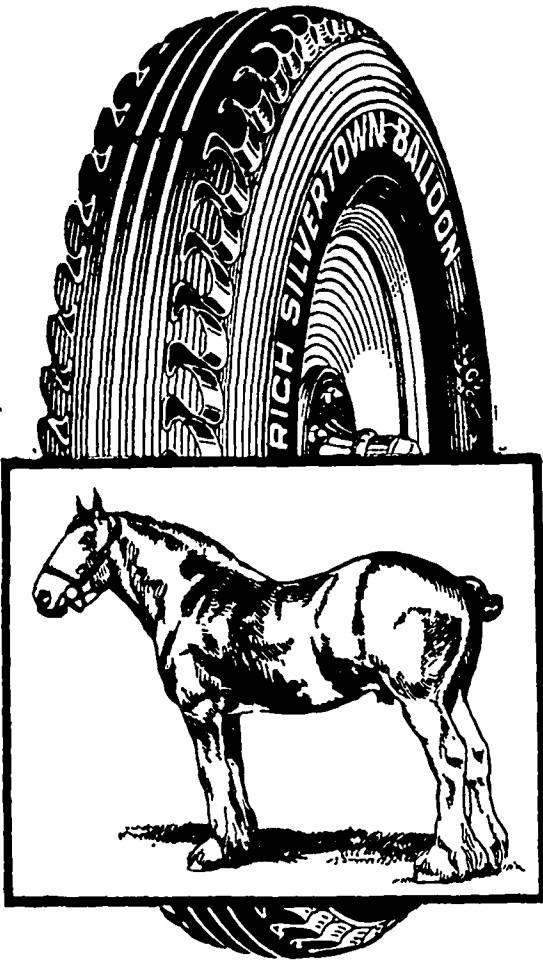


R. F. CHAPMAN,

Jubilee of Confederation, as we look back with pride to the statesmen who, with courage and foresight, created a united Canada, so, with equal pride can we farmers look back over the long, long trail of organized effort to give to agriculture its rightful place in the



**DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY
LIMITED**



All the Virtues of a Thoroughbred

STURDY strength and almost unlimited endurance . . . the birthright of every Silvertown.

Over 56 years of solid achievement in the mighty rubber industry enables Goodrich to build extra money-saving mileage and dependable performance into every tire. Truly—"Silvertowns pay their way" in reducing the cost of running your car.

Now made in Canada—they cost no more than any other tire. Your nearest Goodrich dealer sells Silvertowns to meet every purse.

Goodrich
Silvertown
CORD TIRES
"THEY PAY THEIR WAY"

CANADIAN GOODRICH CO., LTD.,
KITCHENER, CANADA.

economic structure of our country. No longer are we farmers looked upon as hay-seeds, moss-backs and hicks or a pair of old pants, a shirt and a slouch hat on his own spot, any old spot, or no spot in particular.

Today it is realized by every business interest in the country that agriculture lies at the base of Canada's economic prosperity, and it is perhaps because of this that the efforts of the Canadian farmers to improve their condition through voluntary association has always been looked upon favorably by the mass of the Canadian urban people.

Confederation was brought about by co-operation and co-operation has been one of the outstanding purposes of every farmers' organization of the country. Through co-operation the farmers have striven to escape from the exploitations of the private profit system and to achieve for themselves economic freedom and independence, and this brings me to what I consider the greatest effort in the life of Western Canada since Confederation, namely formation of the Wheat Pool. This is the greatest institution the farmers have yet built, and the experience of the past three years has shown us that it is the most effective system of marketing from the standpoint of justice to the producer that has yet been devised. A great effort is being made at the present time to destroy our Pools. Thousands of dollars are being spent in anti-Pool propaganda, and it should not be necessary to tell our farmers that this war is being waged against their Pool only by men who see their profits from handling the farmers' grain rapidly dwindling as the Pools increase in membership, add to their volume and place in the hands of the farmers themselves the control of their produce.

We are having a re-sign-up campaign. Reports from all over the province show that the drive will be completely successful. The farmers of Manitoba have realized that for their own sake it is better to sign a five year contract with their neighbors and with other farmers than to submit to a lifetime of exploitation by middlemen and speculators.

R. F. CHAPMAN.

The Canadian Wheat Pool with its three units, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta stands out pre-eminently as the greatest single achievement of the farmer since Confederation. He organized to protect himself against outside speculation and to have his products handled at cost.

By the world at large the Canadian Wheat Pool is recognized for its size, for its bargaining power and for its educational opportunities; this in the main being measured by the number of contract signers and the volume of grain it is able to control.

To the individual farmer, however, it has made a further con-

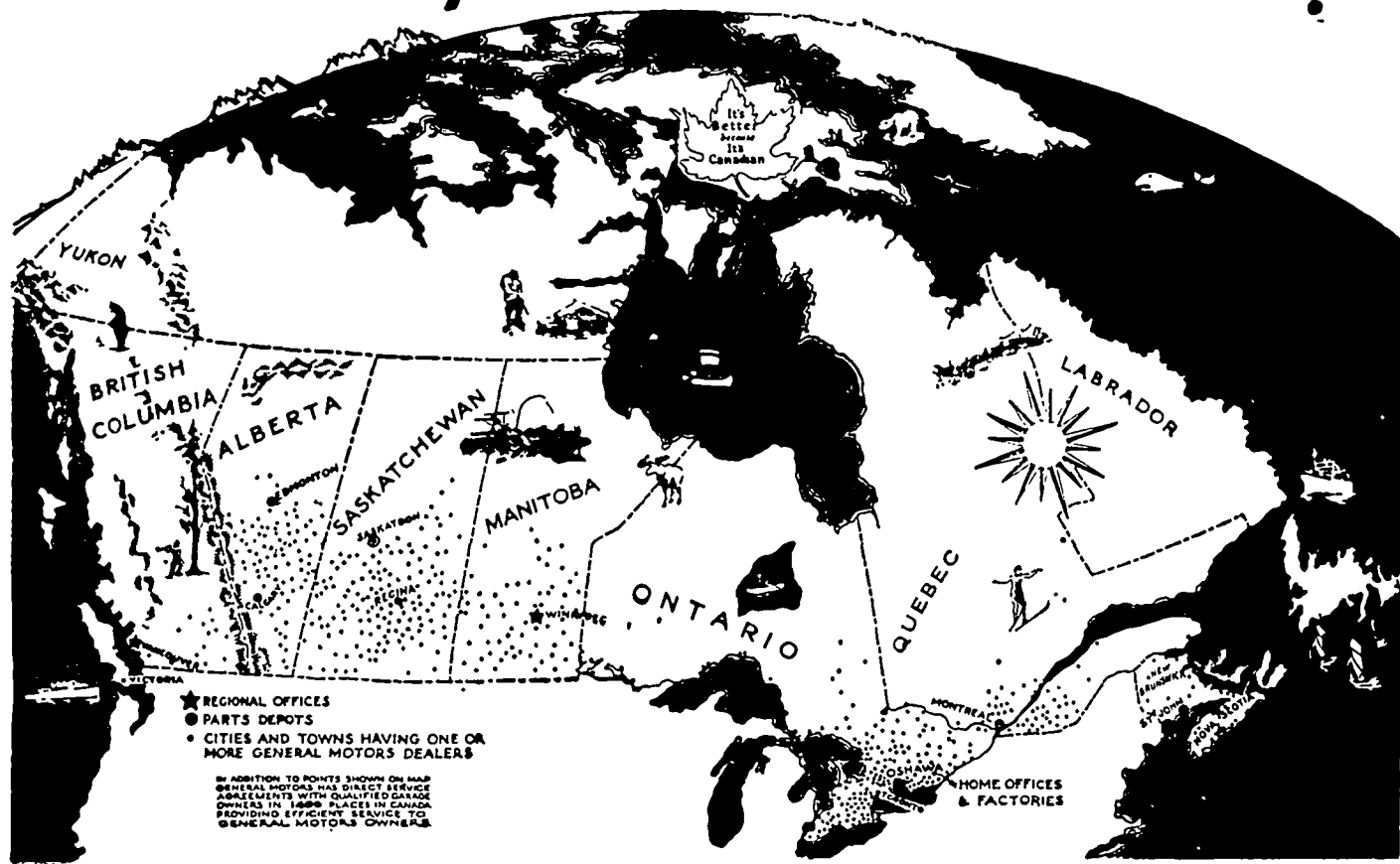


W. G. WEIR.

tribution which is of great significance in his economic life. The receipt of the proceeds of his crop over twelve months of the year instead of in a single payment has unconsciously caused the farmer to adjust himself to a new arrangement. He plans now to meet immediate obligations and no more. He realizes that under his new marketing scheme he has protected himself in a manner which will provide for his seasonal requirements, the result of which is rapidly placing him on a cash basis of doing business. This is a real economic benefit characteristic of our whole cooperative movement, not only to the farmer but to the country as well.

W. G. WEIR.

Service Everywhere and *everywhere* Good Service!



FROM Halifax to Vancouver, everywhere in the Dominion of Canada and throughout the United States . . . ready, competent service is at the command of owners of General Motors cars.

Every General Motors dealer in Canada is within 24 hours of a depot in the General Motors Parts Distribution chain, which has its links in Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Saint John and Oshawa.

Thus, in every community there is a General Motors dealer in close touch with a General Motors Parts Depot which offers the economy advantages of simplified inventory and conserved storage space due to

the interchangeability of 5,000 out of the 40,000 General Motors parts . . . and passes on to owners the savings of huge volume production, standardization and large quantity shipments that save so much in distribution costs.

And every owner of a General Motors car is secure not only in this assurance of intelligent, expert, economical service at home but also in the knowledge that General Motors service extends throughout the United States and, indeed, all over the world.

Drive where he may, tour where he will, General Motors has provided him with service everywhere . . . and everywhere good service.

CHEVROLET PONTIAC OLDSMOBILE OAKLAND
McLAUGHLIN-BUICK LA SALLE CADILLAC

GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA *Limited*

Home Office and Factories • Oshawa, Ontario.

IT WAS A LIFE WORTH LIVING

(From Page 15.)

pure bred shorthorns brought into the country. In that same year my father bought the first wagon to come into the Kildonan Settlement. It was a source of great interest to the neighbors who gathered to inspect it as something quite out of the common. One old Scotchman offered the opinion that it would make a fine bed for the men who went out hay-making as it would easily hold four if they were "spliced."

I also remember a reaper which my father used. A man walked

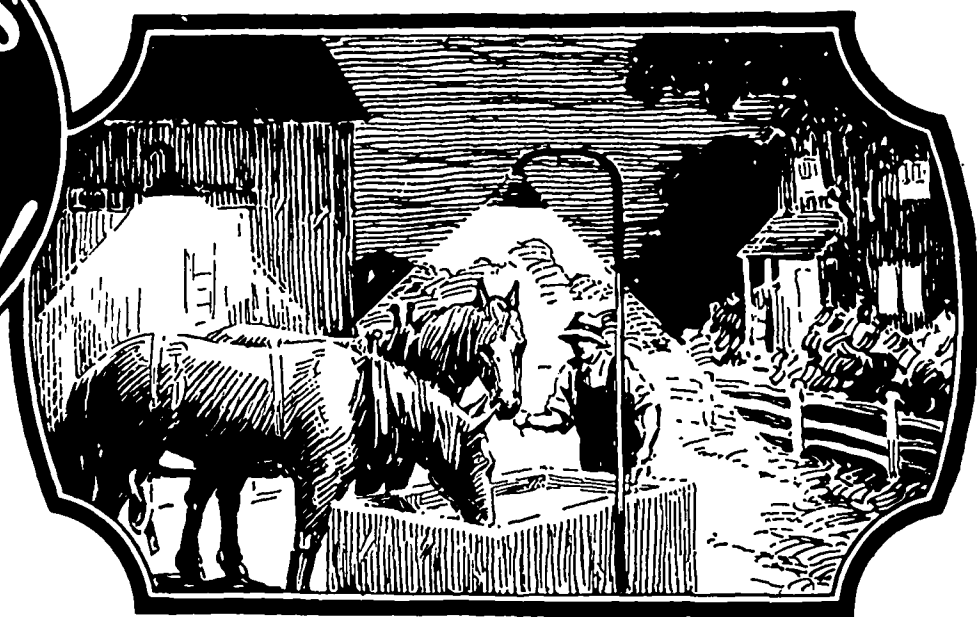
behind with a fork, and, as the grain fell on a platform behind the knives he would gather sufficient for a sheaf and continue round the field in this way, afterwards binding the sheaves. All threshing was done by the old tread mill machine. As a child I have stood and watched the horses always climbing upwards and looking so patient and weary. Hay-cutting was all done with the sythe and brought home to the settlement in the well-known Red River cart with its never to be forgotten squeak, which could easily be heard a mile away. The hay fields were mostly on the "outer two miles" and the little grain

fields on the inner two, as the river lots all extended out for four miles from the river and varied in width from two chains to sixteen. Rather different from the farms of today.

Conditions in the homes were also vastly different from today. My mother bought her first kerosene lamp in 1870. They were first brought in that year. Previous to that all our light was from candles which every family made for themselves. Bread was baked in clay ovens out-doors. Every settler had a few sheep and the wool of these went far to clothe the family. A weaver with his loom turned out great rolls

**INCREASES
FARM
VALUES**

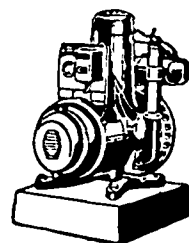
*Betters
Living
Conditions*



AT the low prices at which Delco-Light is now offered, the benefits of Delco-Light greatly outweigh the dollars and cents investment you make. Delco-Light electricity saves time and labor for every member of your family, thus increasing earning power. It greatly betters your living conditions. It increases the value of your farm.

Add yours to the quarter-million homes now enjoying the benefits and conveni-

ences of Delco-Light electricity. There's a type and size of Delco-Light for every need. Write at once for full particulars of this gilt-edged investment in convenience and farm operation. It may be purchased on easy terms.



Air-cooled motor.

Direct drive—saves power.

Approved by Fire Underwriters.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

Sales and Installation Branches in Every Province

232 SHERBROOK ST., WINNIPEG.

BRUCE ROBINSON ELECTRIC, LTD., Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton.

Dependable

DELCO-LIGHT

FARM ELECTRICITY

of blanketing, shirting and even a fine cloth which was used for men's suits. All stockings and socks were knitted at home and the hides of domestic animals were tanned and made into shoes, harness, and I know that moccasins were the general footwear for old and young. Boots (called English shoes), were not very much in evidence.

Labor saving devices were few in those early days. I think it was in 1877 that my mother bought a clothes wringer which was considered a very wonderful machine. Today when I step into a modern kitchen and see the up-to-date equipment, electric range, washing machine, iron, hot water heaters and all the little and great helps that electricity has brought to our assistance in the home I feel like rubbing my eyes and wondering if I have come into a new world. After all fifty years is a short time for these improvements and inventions to have come into use. It is surely a great advance from the days where everything was done by strength of arm.

Before closing this I would like to say a word for the schools of my young days. They were not up-to-date as the modern school is, but the six or seven subjects they taught were very thoroughly instilled into our young minds. This, with the few books (which were always of the best) in our homes, gave us a fair start in general knowledge even if we did live at the outposts of civilization.

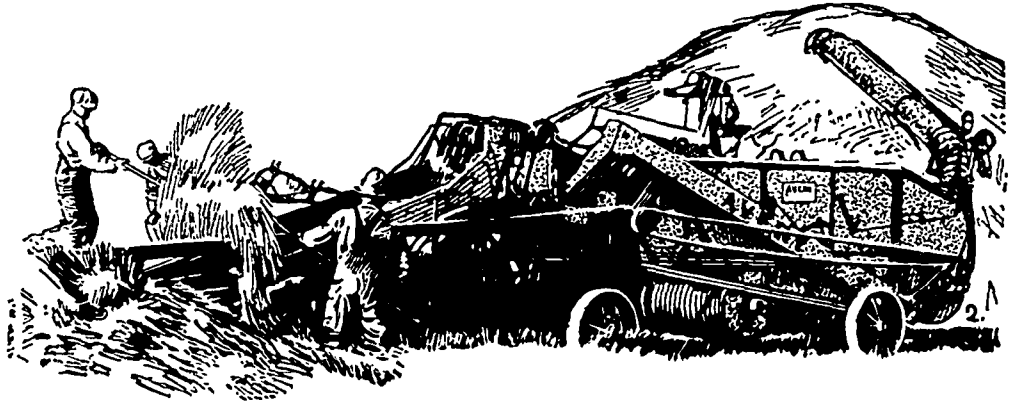
THE LESSONS TO BE LEARNED

Mrs. A. Tooth.

My Canadian life commenced in 1883, just after the big land boom of '82 collapsed, leaving desolation behind. Prices were inflated at that time and caused a veritable orgy of land speculation and general high prices, causing extravagant ideas and hopes. In the middle of the summer of '83, the bubble burst; the speculators decamped with their



THE NEW AVERY STEEL THRESHER



Long and Low, Simpler Construction, Every Hanger and Adjustment on Outside, Less Parts and More Roller Bearings, Spreading Comb Beater. Perfect Spaced Cylinder. Alemite Oiling System.

A Postcard will bring Illustrated Catalogue of the Last Word in Threshing Machinery

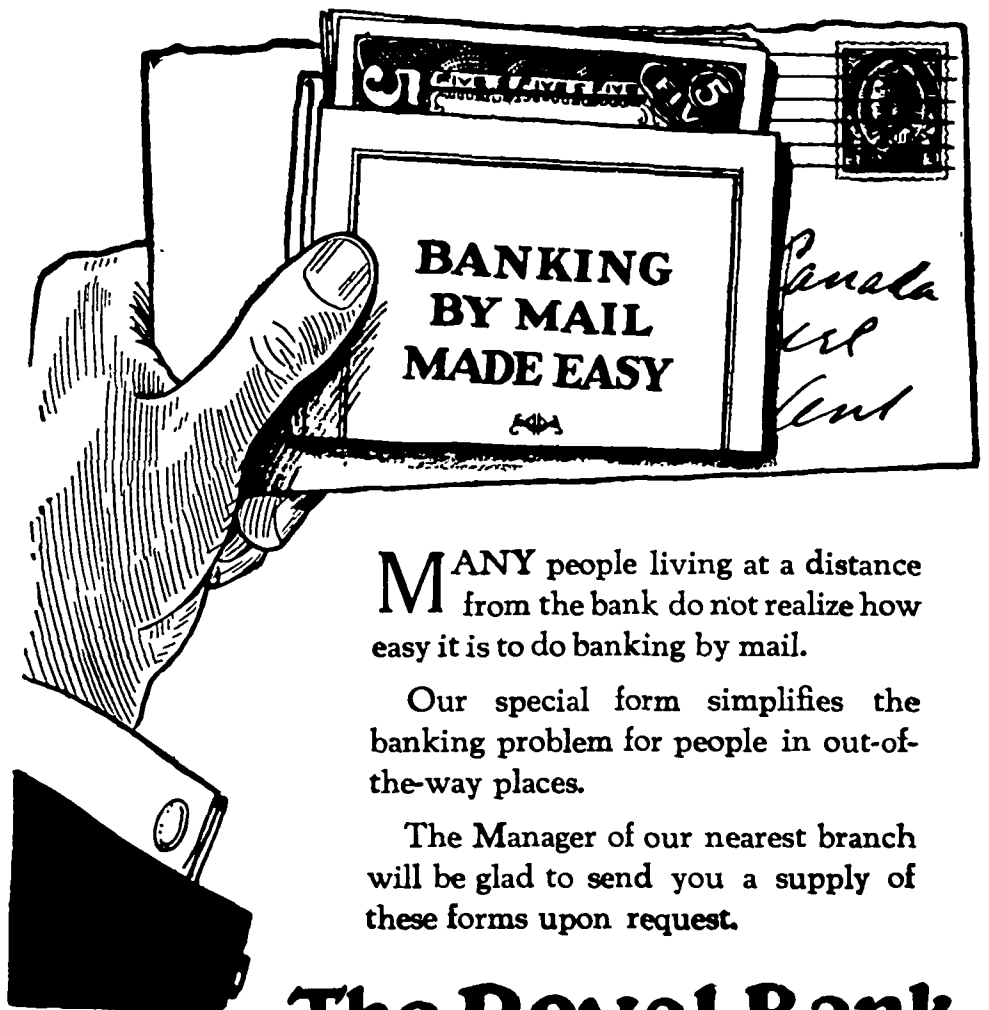
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MANY people living at a distance from the bank do not realize how easy it is to do banking by mail.

Our special form simplifies the banking problem for people in out-of-the-way places.

The Manager of our nearest branch will be glad to send you a supply of these forms upon request.

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gains, leaving behind them deflation and disappointment.

Then the struggle for existence commenced for many farm women, but they faced the problem patiently, with a fortitude that kept the home fires burning. At that time we were within easy reach of Winnipeg, and I, like an old-time neighbor, made good butter and soon had a connection that took

the side products at good prices: butter on the open market 8 to 15 cents per lb.; delivered regularly in good shape, 30 cents; eggs, 20 cents per dozen against 12 cents trade. We made lard and bacon, which also sold well. Chickens that dressed 2½ to 3 lbs. (at that time they were emptied), brought 25 cents each. Sometimes I think better prices and more liveable conditions are

somewhat deteriorating to the fibre of the present generations. Cream shipped and butter bought does not look right to me. I do not wish the young wives to work as the pioneer women worked, but there's a medium — it should be a happy one—manufacture for use and ship the residue. Bakers bread is neither as healthful nor as economical as home-made.

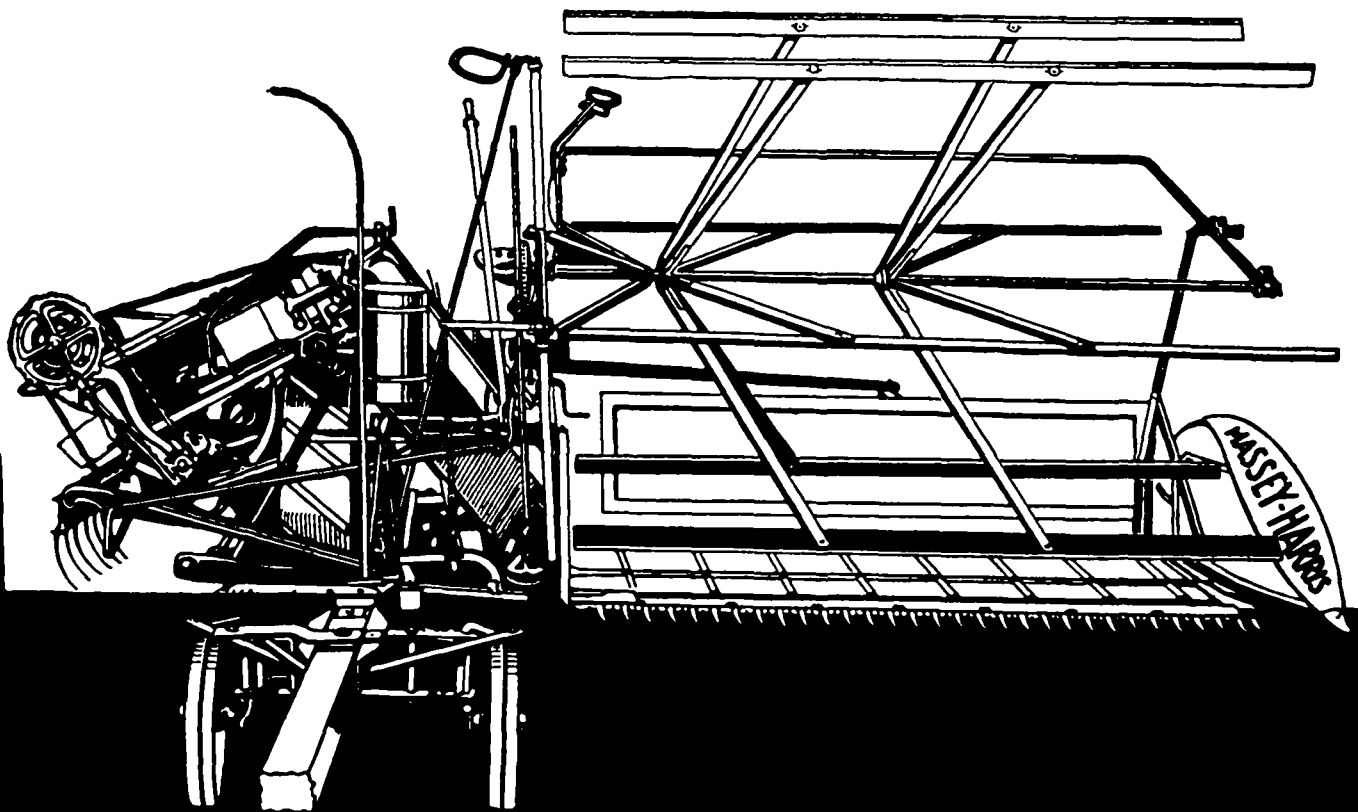
MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER

FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER FOR ITS RELIABILITY

Year after year the Massey-Harris Binder has proved so dependable in operation that it has come to be known as
"The Best Binder for All Conditions of Crops"

Uses Less Twine on Every Sheaf
 Costs Less for Up-Keep
 Lasts Longer Than Others
 Easier Operated and Controlled
 Light in Draft

ASK THE MASSEY-HARRIS LOCAL AGENT FOR FULL PARTICULARS



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TORONTO
SWIFT CURRENT

MONTREAL
YORKTOWN

ESTABLISHED 1847

MONCTON

CALGARY

80 YEARS AGO

BRANDON

EDMONTON

REGINA

WINNIPEG

SASKATOON
VANCOUVER

AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

In this spring of poor seeding conditions, many will be tried to the breaking point. To them I would say: Hold on, do the thing that comes to hand and do it well, and gradually a way will be opened. A little success, and a little remuneration with it, will be encouraging and although the way may be hard and the success slow, it will probably be more enduring when it does come. Settlers will not have the isolation we used to have—telephones are in all districts, and if all cannot have them, neighbors are sure to be willing to oblige. Doctors and hospitals and nurses are more general than they used to be. I cannot say neighbors are more helpful because they were always that to new comers, but I think there is more organized help and the new settlers will receive government supervision. That means they will not be exploited: so much of that happened during the last century. We are not perfect as a people, and it is well to face facts and take to heart the experiences burnt on the soul of many an immigrant, in the early days. I know the government supervisors are carefully selected and on the farms today many a lonely woman will be encouraged by the bright cheery visit of the supervisor and the man of the family helped on his road by the same means—by the experienced advice which is now brought to his door.

May the people now coming, people our land with sturdy men and women and bright energetic boys and girls, willing and able to pass on sturdy independence, and high ideals to the next generation. And as they succeed, living conditions will improve, educational facilities will increase, and we may be sure that with other improvements medical aid will be more easily obtained, doctors and nurses will be more numerous in the rural districts.

"I shall never marry," Reginald declared, "until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite."

"Well, Reggie," said Mabel, "there are a number of intelligent girls in this neighborhood."—*Epworth Herald.*

Let THE SCOOP SHOVEL have your next classified ad. Only 2 cents per word.

Every family needs a car

Within the General Motors line there is "a car for every purse and purpose."

And those who wish to buy General Motors cars out of income are offered a sound credit service at low cost. This is known as the GMAC Plan, operated by a member of the General Motors family and available through General Motors dealers only.

The GMAC Plan can be comfortably fitted to the individual circumstances of those with assured income; and the standard price of a General Motors car bought on the GMAC Plan is the cash delivered price, plus only the low GMAC financing charge.

Any General Motors dealer will gladly explain the GMAC Plan.

GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION

operating the GMAC Plan for the purchase of

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE
OAKLAND · McLAUGHLIN-BUICK · LA SALLE
CADILLAC · GENERAL MOTORS TRUCKS
FRIGIDAIRE—*The electric refrigerator*
DELCO-LIGHT—*Electric light and power plants*



Activities of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture

The success of any legitimate business depends, in part at least, upon how completely the services which it offers are understood and utilized by the public.

Departmental business is no exception to the rule. Manifestly a first requisite in successful administration is that the public shall understand what is being undertaken by the government. Citizens cannot take advantage of lines of departmental service of which they are not cognizant. For this reason the major activities of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture are listed below:

Agricultural Societies—Supervision of general lines of work. Financial assistance. Supplying judges and speakers.

Beekeeping—Licensing of beekeepers. Meeting of apiarists. Control of bee diseases. Advice to enquirers.

Brands for Cattle and Horses—Alloting and recording of brands for cattle and horses.

Cow Testing—Co-operation with farmers to determine, on the basis of performance, which are the profitable and which the unprofitable cows in the herd.

Cream Grading—Grading of all cream received at Manitoba creameries, so as to secure payment for cream on the basis of its real value.

Crow and Gopher Competitions—Competitions in the destruction of gophers and crows.

Dehorning—Promoting the dehorning of commercial cattle by pointing out the losses from bruising and goring, and by giving dehorning instructions.

Demonstration Poultry Flocks—Directing the upbuilding of high producing flocks.

Demonstration and Experimentation—Demonstration and experiments on farms at Killarney and Birtle of the best agricultural practices for these districts.

Displays of Manitoba Products at Exhibitions—During recent years the department has encouraged Manitoba livestock owners, butter makers, grain growers and gardeners to exhibit at the leading exhibitions of Canada. Their success has been remarkably satisfactory, and much desirable publicity has resulted therefrom.

Educative Displays at Fairs—Taking advantage of our public exhibitions to place before the public, in demonstration booths, the most advanced agricultural ideas.

Employment—Supplying workers for farmers and other types of employers. Effort is made to find the best worker for each job, and the most suitable job for each worker. A service which considers the interests of both employer and employee. This is carried on through the Employment Service of Canada, maintained co-operatively by the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Offices are situated in the following Manitoba cities and towns: Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin. Service free.

Farm Boys' Camp—Organizing and training groups of boys in the art of judging livestock. Supervising their camp at the Provincial Exhibition.

Field Crop Improvement—Introduction of registered seed, field crop competitions, summerfallow competitions, and plowing matches.

Game Conservation—Enforcement of the Act against the destruction of song and insectivorous birds; licensing of hunters and trappers; collection of royalties upon furs; fur farms.

Horticulture—Meetings addressed. Experimental work of special sorts. Inspection of nurseries for diseases, and licensing of nurseries.

Implement Dealers Act—Filing price lists of all sorts of farm machines and repairs therefor.

Inspection of Creameries and Cheese Factories—Checking up all the butter and cheese factories and milk receiving and skimming stations to see that the provisions of the Manitoba Dairy Act are enforced.

Miscellaneous—Rendering service on many miscellaneous matters relating to agriculture. Frequently of an emergency or special nature.

Publications—Publishing and distributing literature on many phases of Manitoba agriculture and home making. Lists of literature sent free to Manitoba residents on requests.

Purchase and Sales Act—Sale of pure-bred bulls, rams and boars and approved type sows on a half cash and half credit plan to approved applicants.

Poultry Culling—Culling of farmers' flocks to eliminate the non-layers.

Renting Bulls and Boars—Renting bulls and boars, upon a well defined plan to clubs and associations.

Scrub Sires—Campaigns for the elimination of scrub bulls, boars, rams and stallions, which have proved so great a deterrent to livestock improvement.

Short Courses and Meetings—Organizing and supplying speakers on various subjects.

Special Cars—Fitting up and operating special lecture and display cars on such matters as livestock improvements, forage crops, better seed, and other agricultural matters.

Stallion Enrollment—Inspection and enrollment of all stallions standing for public service.

Statistics—Compiling and publishing statistics in regard to every phase of agricultural production. Also issuing of progress reports during the growing season.

Swine Clubs—Organization and supervision of swine clubs among the boys and girls of Manitoba.

Tuberculosis Free Area—Encouraging the establishment of tuberculosis free areas in the province. Already 1,080 square miles so organized.

Weed Control—Supervision of municipalities in their administration of the Noxious Weeds Act. Weed Inspectors' conferences and other meetings and educational work on weed control.

Women's Institutes—General supervision. Speakers. Financial assistance.

Correspondence in relation to any of the above matters may be addressed to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ALBERT PREFONTAINE
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration

(From Page 3.)

streams after making their respective entries in land offices as settlement progressed.

To many the task of breaking up the prairie was an experiment. Owing to this inexperience, frozen crops often resulted. The few markets which they had in those days depended upon the distance from the railway. Shipping facilities were slow. In my early experience I sold oats as low as 15c a bushel, and frozen wheat 25c, dressed pork, 4c a pound, poultry 10c, and eggs at 8c a dozen. Note these prices compared to present day co-operative figures.

As settlement increased and the public demands became insistent, extension of railways followed from time to time until many of the difficulties of the marketing of grain disappeared. Comparing the conditions of today with those of forty-four years ago, one cannot but be impressed with the magnificent progress that the province of Manitoba has made in the interval. Through the instrumentality of our extensive railway systems, the organization of grain marketing that makes it possible for the farmer to load his grain from the machine, and with the aid of the radio watch the movements of the market and keep in immediate touch with the world, he is indeed fortunate compared to those who struggled in the early days. The advent of the long distance telephone, the extension of the railways, the good roads, hydro extension, radio and the automobile have contributed to make the lot of the farmer of the present day one to be desired.

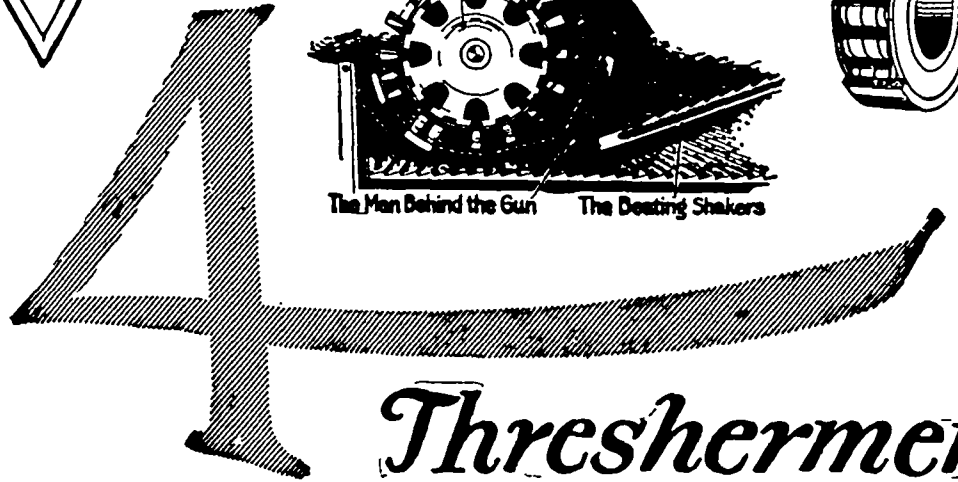
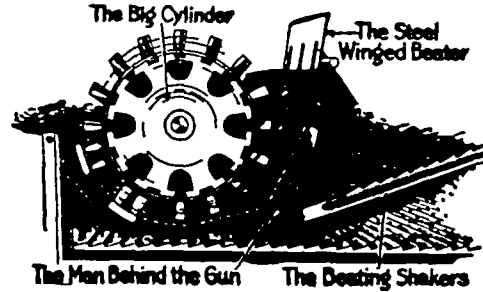
I might comment on the co-operative spirit that is coming over the farming community, in their desire to realize as much as possible out of their produce. The co-operative sale of livestock, poultry, eggs and grain, show that they are alive to their own interests. The orderly marketing of these products and the avoidance of market flooding and the consequent depression of price, has already in my experience proven the wisdom of the co-operative movement.

Viewing the past and present day conditions the people of Manitoba have much to be thankful for. Rural conditions have improved to an extraordinary degree. Towns

and cities have grown in proportion and with the development in mining and pulp in prospect this province is capable of holding a premier position in the Dominion which we hold so dear.

DO you want to buy, sell or exchange? Send your message to 25,000 prospects through THE SCOOP SHOVEL.

~it SAVES the FARMER'S THRESH BILL



Threshermen All in the 1927 Red River Special Line



The Red River Special Line
Threshers
 22x36
 28x48
 30x52
 32x56
 36x60
Tractors
 Luson Built
 16-32
 20-40
 N & S
 25-50
Red River Special Combine
 15' cut
 20' cut
Prairie Type Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

The Red River Special Line is built to save your grain and to last.

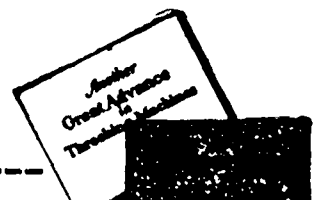
An adjustable N & S Hart Special Feeder, under control of the straw and speed governors, feeds the grain just right under all conditions to the Big Cylinder.

The famous 4 Threshermen, the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Beating Shakers and the Steel Winged Beater, will get the grain from the straw, even when the straw is rank and tough.

Hyatt Roller Bearings at every main bearing point, cut down the power needed to thresh, reducing the fuel bill. Alemite-Zerk Lubrication saves many minutes otherwise lost for oiling up. Nichols & Shepard first gave these improvements to the threshing world.

Armco Ingot Iron, used for the first time in a thresher in the Red River Special Line, will protect your investment from rust.

It makes the long lasting Red River Special Line still more long lasting.



Send for these books—

Our new books "The Book of Successful Threshing" and "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" will tell you not only the advantages of these great features, but also tells in detail the many methods of threshing that farmers have found successful. They will aid you in saving your grain. We will gladly send them free.

Send to nearest Branch Office 307
 Send me the books on threshing.
 Name _____
 City _____
 R. F. D. _____ State _____
 My tractor is a _____ size _____ make _____
 Branch Houses with stock of machinery and repairs at WINNIPEG, Manitoba, REGINA, Saskatchewan, and CALGARY, Alberta.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

Branch houses with stock of machinery and repairs at Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Scoop Shovel.

How Confederation Came to Canada

(From Page 4.)

of Colonel Moore. From that time onward the idea was frequently put forward, and, when in 1864 the Maritime Provinces agreed to a conference to consider proposals for a legislative union, the legislature of Upper and Lower Canada asked permission to send representatives to get discussed the plan of a full Canadian union. There had been proposals in the legislature of the United Provinces to purchase the territory in the west, controlled by the Hudson Bay Company, but the French were opposed, as indeed they were opposed and naturally, to any scheme which looked like giving the English-speaking element a ruling power over the French.

The antagonism between French and English was probably the main driving force toward confederation in the United Provinces. In the Maritimes the driving force was mainly economic; the provinces desired to get together to save cost of government, but there were other considerations, and one common to all the provinces was a fear of being swamped by the peaceful penetration of immigrants from the United States. International relations were not going smoothly; the Civil War had led to a lot of bad feeling. But for the United Provinces the compelling motive was political. The parties were about equal and things reached the stage where neither could move. "Whoever may lay claim to the parentage of Confederation," wrote Goldwin Smith, "its real parent was Dead-lock."

Meanwhile at the other side of the country another colony had been growing up. The rule of the Hudson Bay Company at the coast ended in 1859, and British Columbia was created a crown colony, in fact, for a short time there were two, Vancouver Island, with Victoria as the capital, and the mainland with New Westminster as capital. When Confederation became the talk "down east," British Columbia pricked up her ears and began thinking of a bargain whereby her isolation might be ended.



"PULLEY-GRIP IS WONDERFUL"

"I have used a Goodyear Klingtite Belt for four seasons' threshing. In appearance it is a new belt yet, showing practically no wear. Its pulley-grip is wonderful, even in adverse weather conditions. I noticed this in particular when we were threshing with the thermometer standing at 12 below zero."—E. L. Collins, Corinne, Sask.

You will get your threshing done a whole lot easier, faster and at lower cost with a Goodyear Klingtite Belt. This belt is scientifically designed and built for farm power duty. It holds the pulleys in a powerful, slipless grip. It runs loosely, favoring the engine bearings and making the most of fuel. It is weather-proof, trouble-proof. Eliminates re-setting because it does not shrink and is subject to only the minimum of stretch. Requires no dressing; needs no breaking-in.

Goodyear Belts are made in endless type for engine drives and in cut lengths

for lighter drives. They are sold by Goodyear Farm Service Stations.

Goodyear means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
BELTS



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

A BETTER SEPARATOR FOR LESS MONEY

That's what you'll find in the

VIKING
CREAM SEPARATOR
Easiest Terms

Guaranteed for 10 years.
1927 Model just out
Trade in your old Separator. Write for particulars.

CUSHMAN FARM
EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

The first conference on Confederation was held at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864, and arising out of it was the deciding conference held at Quebec from October 10th to October 28th, 1864. The latter conference was held behind closed doors, and representatives were present from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Upper and Lower Canada. The Conference adopted resolutions providing the basis for a federal union, and when the delegations went home Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island promptly bolted, Nova Scotia hesitated, while the Canadas grasped it like a drowning man clutching a straw.

The British Parliament grasped Confederation as firmly as did the legislature of the United Provinces and the British North America Act, creating the Dominion of Canada, went through, first, the House of Lords and then the House of Commons, practic-

*Market It Yourself and
Get All It Brings..*

ally as drafted by the statesmen of the Canadian provinces.

Sir John A. Macdonald had suggested the title "Kingdom of Canada," but the colonial office was fearful of wounding the delicate susceptibilities of the people of the United States. Indeed, the Confederation of British North America aroused some resentment across the border. The legislature of the State of Maine sent a formal protest to Washington against what they declared to be a movement to establish monarchical principles of government on the North American continent. At Washington in both houses an effort was made to get congress to interfere and prevent the destruction of republican principals and objects. Congress did not interfere.

The British North America Act, the constitution of the Dominion of Canada, came into effect on July 1, 1867. The provinces thus united were: Quebec (Lower Canada), Ontario (Upper Canada), Nova Scotia and

For the man who "Rolls his own"



Buckingham
FINE CUT Packages 15¢ and 20¢
½ lb Tins 80¢




Keeping the Family contented

USE the telephone for pleasure. It enables the whole family to keep in touch with friends and neighbours—to take part in the social activities.

The telephone gives a feeling of security and companionship; it adds to the happiness and contentment of your home.

Keeping in touch with outside affairs is only one of the many ways you will use your phone.

Let us show you how economically the installation may be made. Write our nearest branch.

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL
HALIFAX

QUEBEC
OTTAWA

TORONTO
HAMILTON

LONDON
WINDSOR

WINNIPEG
REGINA

CALGARY
VANCOUVER

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

YORKSHIRE SOWS, DUE TO FARROW May and June, at \$30. J. A. Nadrick, Austin, Man. 5-2

SELLING, TWO HOLSTEIN BULLS, TWO and seven months old. From heavy producing cows. T.B. tested. W. H. Steven, Grandview, Man 5-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD bull, 19 months old. From an accredited herd. Price \$125. J. A. Bond, Kenton, Man. 6-2

FOR SALE—THREE SHORTHORN BULLS, 13 to 15 months old, also a few females. Sired by the very best of bulls. Accredited herd F. Oxby, Somerset, Man 6-2

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY fine dairy-bred bulls, 18 months old, ready for service. Dams very heavy producers, and sires by world's greatest Holstein bull, out of world's record cow. Prices low. Would sell car load females. Our herd, 100 head, recently passed clean test under accredited herd system. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que. 6-3

Farm Machinery

FOR SALE—24-in. HIGH STEEL BEAM scrub breaker, good condition. Wm. Gould, Portage la Prairie, Man 5-1

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings and connecting rods reblotted. Manitoba Bearing Works, 150 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg. t-1

Miscellaneous

K-L-E-E-R-E-X—KILLS ECZEMA, PSORIASIS, erythema, itch, salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, boils, poison ivy, etc. Works like magic, 50c, \$1 and \$1.75. Liberal sample 10c. Mrs. F. McGregor, 296 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man. Phone 56 858. 3-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES, quarter section pasture land, two miles from Makinak. Five dollars per acre; clear title. C. B. Connell, Box 123, Neepawa, Man. 5-2

COW POKES—SIMPLE, STRONG, HUMANE. Keep your cattle from getting through fences and destroying crops. Price \$1.00 each, or \$2.50 per quarter dozen. Parcel post prepaid. Heifer or cow size. Attachment for muley cows 25c each. Canadian Corrugating Co., Box 236, Winnipeg, Man. 6-4

CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR satisfactory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg 6-3

WILL PAY CASH FOR FEW SHARES OF stock in United Grain Growers' Grain Company. Box 321, Regina, Sask. 6-2

YOU ARE READING THIS—25,000 OTHER farmers in Manitoba will read it. Suppose it was your ad or anybody else's. If what it advertised was wanted it would be sold. (An add this size costs 60c.)

FOR SALE

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

Fresh Fruit

50 lb. **BOX RHUBARB,** \$2.60; 5 **BOXES,** \$8.75; gooseberries, \$2.75, strawberries, \$3.75 delivered to you. Ready now. Standard packages. Price list raspberries, Loganberries, cherries, other fruits. Discount to co-operatives. Fraser Farms, Mission, B.C. 6-1

STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25 50 lb. **BOX;** RHUBARB, \$1.00, raspberries, loganberries, cherries, Currants ready soon. Price list free. Highland Farm Mission, B.C. 6-1

BRANDON AUTO PARTS AND ACCESSORIES CO

110-9th St., BRANDON

NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY MAKE OF CAR, GEARS, BEARINGS, WHEELS, PISTON PINS AND RINGS, ANGLE SHAFTS, SPRINGS, RADIATORS, BATTERIES, TIRES, TUBES, ETC., ETC.

WE BUY USED CARS FOR WRECKING AND SELL USED PARTS.

ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

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.

The New Sensation!



BALTIC Ball-Bearing Cream Separator

Write for free booklet describing many new improvements.

Baltic factory manufacturing Cream Separators for over 40 years. Fully guaranteed.

ROBINSON-ALAMO LIMITED

Distributors

140 PRINCESS ST. :: WINNIPEG

New Brunswick. In 1868, the imperial government provided for the purchase of the territory governed by the Hudson Bay Company; in 1870 the territory was taken over by the government of Canada, and the province of Manitoba was created in the midst of the first Riel rebellion.

In 1871, British Columbia "signed up," having succeeded in negotiating excellent terms, including the assumption of her debt by the Dominion and the promise of a railroad across the country, Prince Edward Island coming in in 1873 with the similar promise of a railroad to be built at the expense of the Dominion. In 1905, the Provinces of Saskat-

*Join the Pool and Keep
 the Wolf From the Door
 and a Fox Around Your
 Wife's Neck.*

chewan and Alberta, were carved out of the Northwest Territories, but Newfoundland has steadfastly refused all overtures to "make it unanimous."

Such, in great brevity, is the story of Confederation; what it has meant is too big a story to be gone into here. Canada is a federal state, and it was the first in the world to be formed under pressure from within and not from without, or in purely peaceful circumstances.

It has been claimed that federalism is yet a political experiment. That may be so, but it is also true that it is proving to be the most fruitful political experiment humanity has tried, not only for itself but in the creation of suggestions for the organized activity of groups, whether social, vocational, economic or political.

ENJOYABLE AND NOURISHING SUMMER MEALS
 EASILY PREPARED WITH

EXCELSIOR

**MACARONI
 SPAGHETTI**

**EGG
 NOODLES**

**VERMICELLI
 ALPHABETS**

The highest quality macaroni products on the market. Ask your grocer, and insist on the Excelsior brand.

EXCELSIOR FOOD PRODUCTS - WINNIPEG

WHY THE HURRY!

North West Grain Dealers' Association, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—I have received one or two pamphlets from you in argument against the Wheat Pool, I feel, therefore, I should acknowledge, with thanks, the very evident trouble you are taking and the great interest you are showing in the welfare of we poor farmers.

I have been farming in Manitoba for over forty-two years and do not recall any such solicitude on your part before. "Why the Hurry" now?

Keep on, my dear sirs, broadcasting and disseminating your antagonism against the Pool: it was on this account the writer joined the Pool.

"Why the Hurry?" Because we farmers have been exploited long enough by you and the like of you, who give neither useful service nor produce, nor anything for the benefit of those who give both.

Might I suggest in the interest of economy you delete my name from your mailing list and save postage.

Yours truly in the interests of co-operation,

W. T. BEILBY,
Clan William.

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

470 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG



AUDITORS TO THE
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

SAMSON



WEEDER

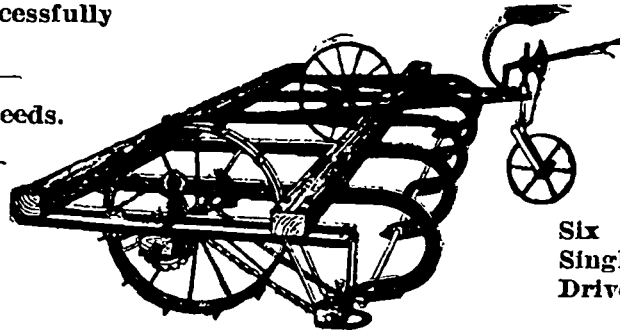
Our "Samson" will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand, and will weed twenty to forty acres per day, depending upon the size of the implement.

A WEEDER, CULTIVATOR AND PACKER

Operates Successfully in all Soils.

Pulls all the weeds.

Increases your yield of grain.



Conserves Moisture

Stops Soil Drifting.

Six sizes, Both Single and Double Drives.

Our "SAMSON" is a three-season implement—Spring, Summer and Fall—and can profitably be used every month of the crop year. The results are wonderful.

See Our Local Agent or Write Us Direct

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER LIMITED

506 ALBERTA CORNER :: :: :: CALGARY, ALTA.

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

Established 1874

ELECTRIC STEEL CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS
MINE CAR WHEELS

GRAY IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, WASHERS, ETC.

BOILERS AND STEEL PLATE WORK
STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

IRON AND STEEL FORGINGS

FIRE HYDRANTS

STRUCTURAL STEEL

FROGS AND SWITCHES

ELEVATOR MACHINERY

VULCAN GLOBE DUMPS

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK

MACHINING OF ALL KINDS

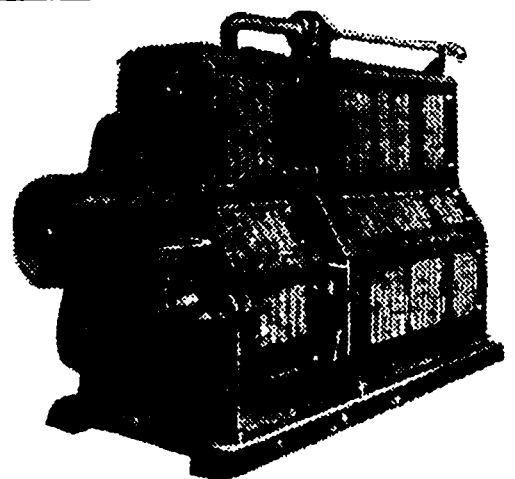
Prompt and Efficient Service

THE MIDGET MARVEL FLOUR MILL

The mill that is creating a revolution in the Flour Milling Industry—putting the milling of wheat back into the small towns. This mill makes the finest grade of flour from local grown wheat. A self-contained, complete roller mill, made in two sizes—25 and 50 barrels per day capacity.

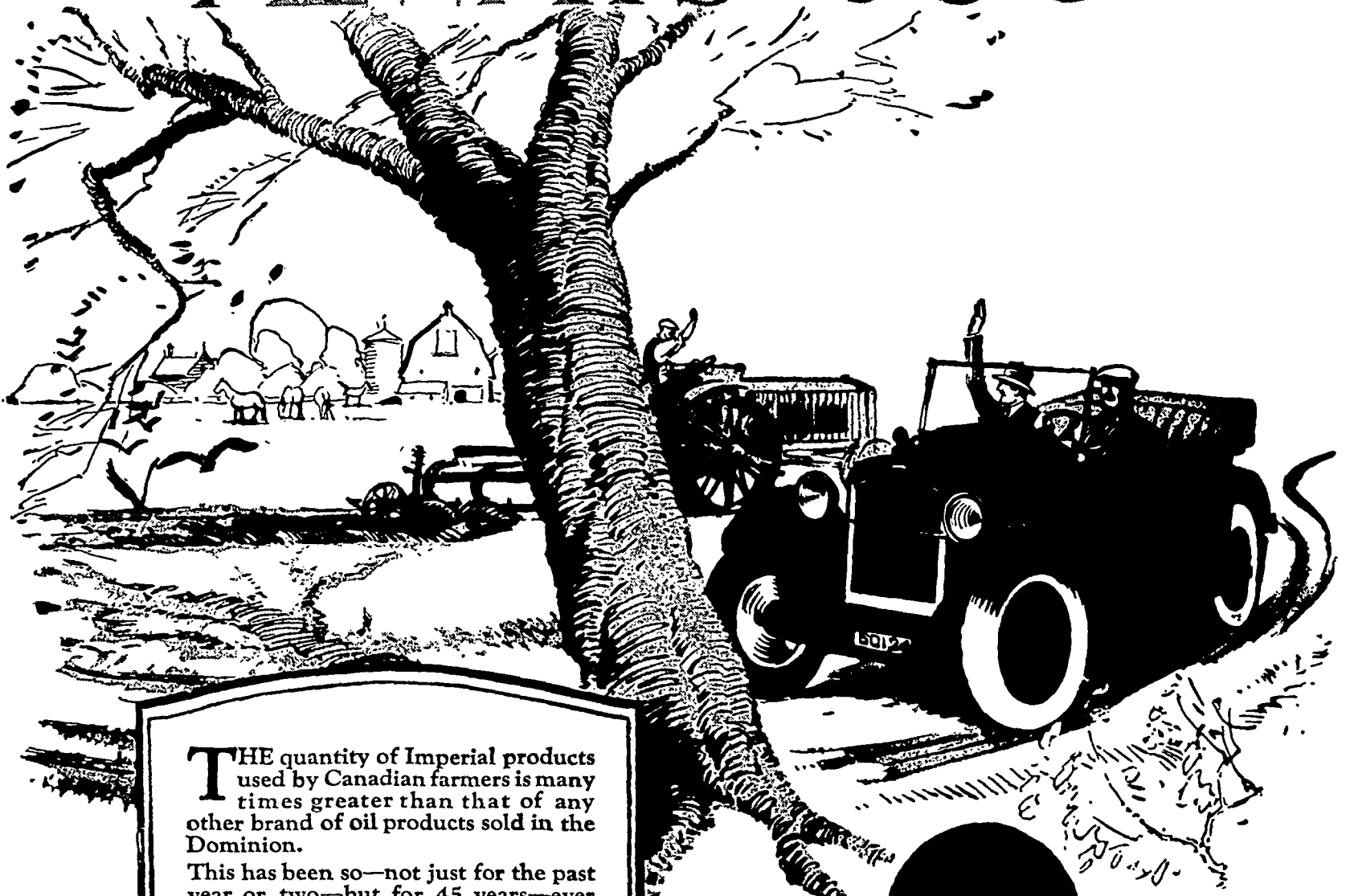
This mill is a wonderful asset to the farmers. It offers to someone in each community a splendid business opportunity. In addition to the ordinary milling profit, there is the large saving in freight and elevator charges.

Pollard Mfg. Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.



ALWAYS THE SAME

-ALWAYS GOOD



THE quantity of Imperial products used by Canadian farmers is many times greater than that of any other brand of oil products sold in the Dominion.

This has been so—not just for the past year or two—but for 45 years—ever since Imperial Oil Limited first started business in 1881.

The farmers of Canada—hundreds of thousands of them—show their preference by insisting on Imperial products. The extent of this demand is shown by the fact that 1556 Imperial branches and thousands of dealers are needed to supply it.

Buying gasoline is just like buying horses or farm machinery. You want the most for your money. Value is measured by results.

Imperial Premier is recognized as the “money’s worth” gasoline because, in addition to its quick-starting properties, it gives an extra share of power and mileage. It is always the same—and always dependable.

Although Imperial Premier is so outstanding in quality, it costs you no more per gallon. Our large production lowers our costs, enabling us to give you the best gasoline at no advance in price.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Premier GASOLINE

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USE

Imperial Premier Gasoline	Imperial Polarine Cup Grease
Imperial Ethyl Gasoline	Imperial Capitol Cylinder Oil
Imperial Royalite Coal Oil	Imperial Prairie Harvester Oil
Imperial Marvelube Motor Oils	Imperial Granite Harvester Oil
Imperial Marvelube Tractor Oils	Imperial Castor Machine Oils
Imperial Polarine Motor Oils	Imperial Thresher Hard Oil
Imperial Polarine Tractor Oils	Imperial Mica Axle Grease
Imperial Polarine Transmission Lubricants	Imperial Cream Separator Oil
	Imperial Eureka Harness Oil