

The Scoop & Shovel

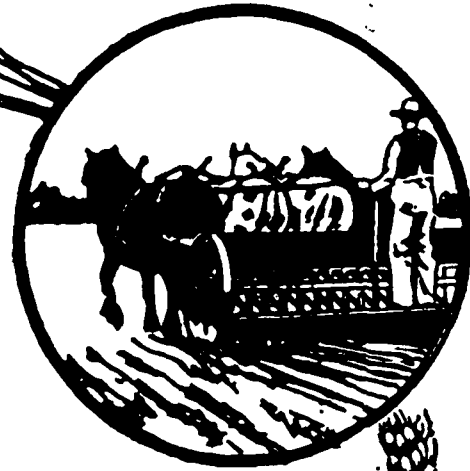
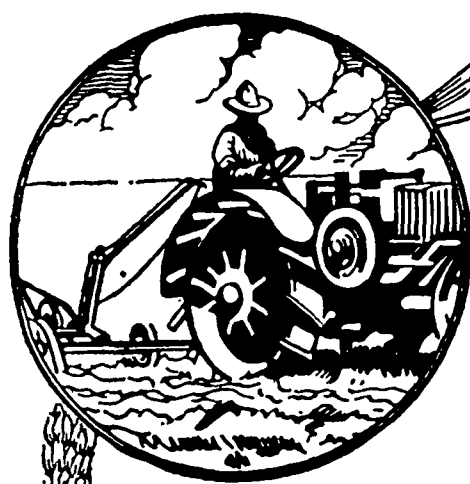
POOL
ELEVATOR

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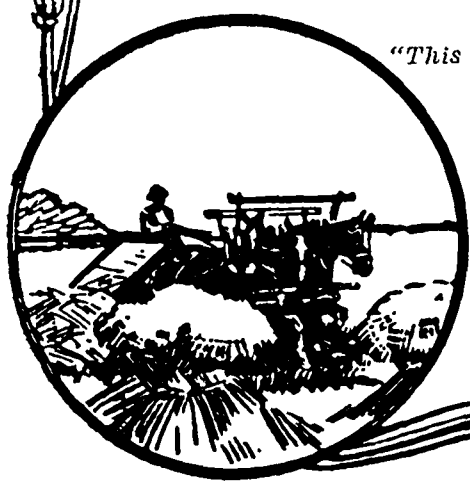
Annual Meeting Number
August, 1927



TOWARDS THE DAWN

Drawn by G. Spencer Pryse

"This at least we know: That the Dawn and the Day is coming
and forth the banners go."—Morris.



Premier Baldwin Commends Wheat Pools

Tells Meeting of English Farmers Canadian Farmers "Were Monkeyed About by Dealers and Speculators in Wheat." British Grain Trade Makes Strong Protest and Objects to Pools of any Kind.

On July 22, just before leaving for Canada, Premier Baldwin addressed a meeting of farmers at Mauton Hill, Lincolnshire. The following are extracts from that address:—

"In agriculture I do not know of any country in the world today where the situation is considered satisfactory. In the United States, in Canada, on the continent, and even in Denmark—which is so often held up to us as a model—the agricultural industry is passing through difficult and troubled times. I would lay particular stress on that great country, the United States, because there the government itself has sought to solve the problem, but the situation is so serious that it is estimated there are 3,000,000 fewer persons on American farms today than there were seven years ago. I think almost the only country, or let us say, the country, which is most successfully pulling through is that country of our own kinsfolk—Canada.

"Now the experience of these foreign countries and of our Dominions is confirmed by the findings of a conference which recently sat in Geneva, a conference of agriculturists from all over the world. They reached the conclusion that the depression prevailing today in so many countries arises from the disequilibrium between the prices of agricultural products and of manufactured products.

The Vicious Circle

"Let me put it more simply. There is our old friend the vicious circle. Agriculture, although not in this country, the world over, is the occupation of the majority of the workers in the world, and any depression in agriculture reduces the purchasing power in that industry, which reacts on industrial production. This helps to cause unemployment in industry, and unemployment in industry in its turn restricts the principal markets for agricultural

produce. Now having accepted that fact, the conference expressed the opinion that in the first place improvement must come from the work of agriculturists themselves.



RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN,
British Prime Minister.

"In Geneva, these experts laid stress generally on technical improvements, by which they meant the scientific organization of production and stock breeding, a vigorous scientific campaign against disease and against pest, improved methods of marketing, and improved credits, and, in general, agriculturists were advised to look at regularity or stabilization of prices rather than on speculation. The importance of an adequate supply of credits was laid considerable stress upon, and governments in all countries were

especially urged to assist in providing agricultural instruction and training, as well as the creation and development of credits.

"Now I believe, on the whole, that the conclusions they came to were sound. We must realize that the problem before us is economic, and not political. If you regard it as a political problem you will be sidetracked in a dead-end. Englishmen are famous the world through for their capacity for looking at the truth, an easy thing to do. I want us to try to look at the truth this afternoon.

"Now, is it true or not, that the average farmer pays retail prices for what he buys and receives wholesale prices for what he sells? In other words, does he or does he not get 'done' both ways? Is it true that wherever there is a small market there is a ring, and if there is a ring, the producer suffers? Why? In order that those who live by their wits may live. The question I ask you as farmers and producers is, are there too many intermediaries? Cannot you get rid of some of them? Is this not a suitable field for the energies of the Farmers' Union? We need today to look more to ourselves and less to governments if we want to get more of that confidence which is bred of courage.

The Canadian Wheat Pool

"I hope to start the day after tomorrow for Canada. I am going to participate in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee there, and, I may add, my own Diamond Jubilee, too. I hope to visit Winnipeg. I will tell you why. I wonder how many of you have followed what the farmers of Canada have done. For years they were monkeyed about by dealers and speculators in wheat. In less than five years the marketing methods of Western Canada have been revolutionized and depression has given place to

optimism. That is one reason why I am going there. I want to be among the optimists for a week or two.

"All this has been done by the farmers themselves. Confronted by the slump following the post-war boom, they consulted together. They formed a pool of the great wheat-producing provinces. It is governed by the farmers themselves. A year ago they had a membership of 125,000. They disposed of 21,000,000 bushels of grain, grown on 14,000,000 acres of land, or 70 per cent. of the total crop of the whole Dominion. That gigantic effort of self-help and keen work saved thousands of Canadian farmers from disaster. A movement like this has its critics, but it is authoritatively claimed for it that it prevented a glutting of the market, smoothed out the prices, and ruled out the unnecessary middleman.

"Your problems at home are less in magnitude but much more complicated in detail, and I should like to see them faced with the same kind of organized and co-operative business ability with which your brothers in Canada have tackled their problems. It is not for me or for any government to tell you how to conduct your own business. You know far better than any of us that the initiative must come from you.

"Better marketing is the principal key of the whole situation. Better quality—good as the quality is in this country—good quality pays and will pay every time; greater frankness and closer working together with your own workmen — by these methods there are many farmers today who are finding that they can get along even in these troublesome

times. When these matters become the practice of every farmer throughout the country you will still have the government to grumble at, you will still have the weather, but the rest of us will

rejoice to feel that once again you have got your feet on the path of progress and the path of hope, and that you are helping to maintain a flourishing population on the soil of this country."

British Grain Trade Protests

—(From The Westminster Gazette, London, July 23rd.)

Vehement protests were despatched to the prime minister yesterday from important corn trade associations throughout the country, including London and Liverpool, protesting against his references, in his Lincolnshire speech on Thursday, to the Canadian Wheat Pool.

(Mr. Baldwin held up the Canadian Wheat Pool as a model to the British farmer, stating that "that gigantic effort of self help and keen work saved thousands of Canadian farmers from disaster.")

British corn associations protest that the Corn Pool was only created in order to raise prices for the buyer in this country.

"Cornering Wheat"

The telegram despatched by the Liverpool Corn Trade Association stated that the entire object of the Pool was to create a monopoly of grain in Canada and also, if possible, with the help of other pools, to create a world corner in wheat.

The association also entreated Mr. Baldwin to consider very carefully anything he was about to say about Pools when a guest of Canada.

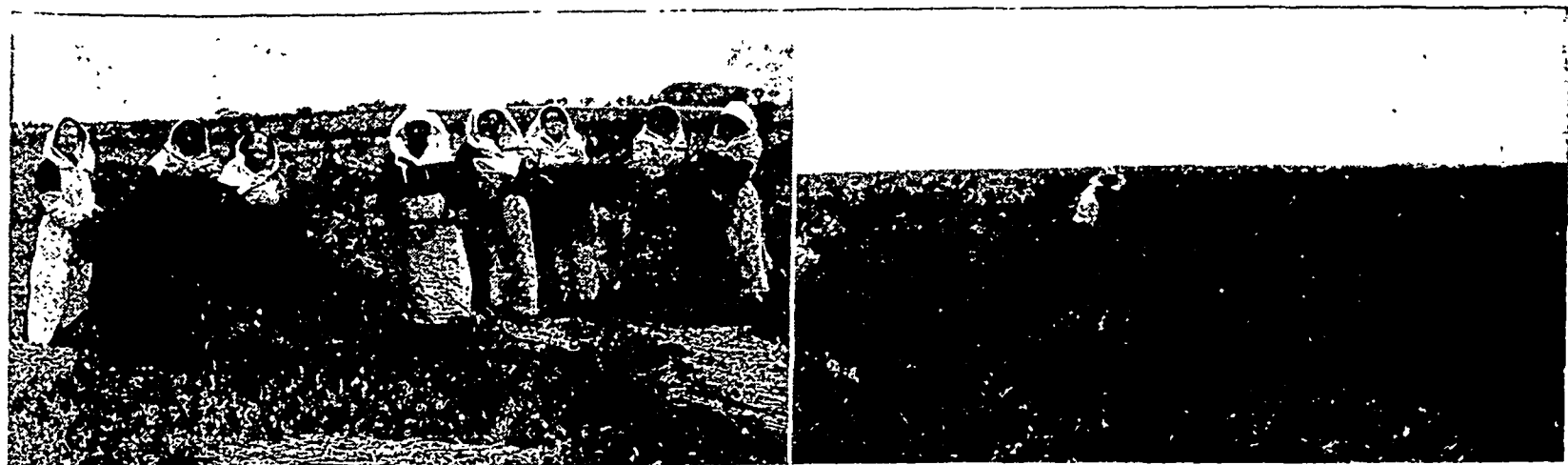
The Hull Corn Trade Association, at a private meeting yesterday, passed a strong resolution of

protest against the prime minister's words.

The terms of the resolution were not disclosed, but Mr. Lambert, a prominent member of the association, said that the view was taken that the suggestion made by Mr. Baldwin should never have been made by the prime minister of this country. Those in the corn trade, he said, were absolutely opposed to pools of any kind.

A member of the London Corn Trade Association and the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, said to the Westminster Gazette last night: "The London corn trade is very resentful over the prime minister's speech.

"The feeling of the trade is that had it not been in a large measure owing to the activity of the Canadian Wheat Pool, it is a very open question whether the prices of wheat, one of the necessities of life in the United Kingdom, would have been so high. The Canadian Wheat Pool has so arranged things that it is dribbling out wheat just as it thinks Europe needs it. The original intention was to ensure the more even marketing of the Canadian wheat crop, but the impression is that it has gone far beyond this in making it difficult to buy in competition with the wheats of other countries."



In Norfolk, England.

HARVESTING

In Manitoba.

International Conference Supports Co-operation

Representatives of Fifty Nations Endorse Co-operation as Means of Improving Standard of Living for Farmers and Urge Development of Relations Between Producers and Consumers Co-operatives.

An international economic conference, called by the League of Nations, sat at Geneva from May 4 to May 23, 1927. The conference was attended by members of the League from fifty countries, the total attendance being 194 members and 157 experts representing manufacturing, commerce, transportation, finance, workers organizations and co-operative associations. The first part of the agenda included a general discussion of the economic tendencies capable of affecting the peace of the world and also a general survey of the principal features and problems of the international economic position. The second part of the agenda included a special discussion under three main heads—commerce, industry, agriculture. In general the conference condemned hindrances to the free exchange of commodities between nations and favored principles which, based upon acceptance of the belief that the nations of the world are interdependent, would bring political activities and thinking into line with actual economic needs and ensure the peace that is necessary for the achievement of that purpose.

It was no easy matter to reach agreement on details, and the resolution dealing with industry reflects the divergence of opinion that makes for so much strife in the industrial world. It was different with agriculture; here the conference expressed itself clearly and definitely. It recognized the great disparity between what the farmer has to pay for his needs and what he receives for his produce and it pinned the hopes of agriculture to the practice of co-operation. The resolution passed by the conference reads as follows:—

Agricultural Co-operation: Relations Between Agricultural Co-operative Societies and Consumers' Co-operative Societies

"(1) The agriculturalists of the different countries contribute to

the improvement of their standard of living and to the general prosperity by utilizing to an increasing extent all forms of co-operation: co-operative supply societies, either for the technical or domestic requirements of members; co-operative selling organizations for the regular marketing of products; producers' co-operative societies for the intermediate process between the production of the raw material and the sale of the finished product; co-operative credit societies to meet the need for capital (bringing equipment up to date, improving the cultivation of the soil, storage of products.)

"Co-operative institutions thus increase the purchasing power of agriculturists both as producers and as consumers. At the same time, they further economic progress both by increasing productivity and improving quality and also by making it possible to utilize fully the products of the soil and their by-products. Lastly, they assist the organization of markets by methods which reduce to a minimum the costs of distribution.

"(2) Agricultural co-operative societies will contribute to a still greater rationalization of economic life in proportion as they develop their relations with the consumers' co-operative societies. Direct commercial relations between producers and consumers, and between associations of producers and of consumers, eliminate superfluous intermediaries, and, when they are sufficiently widespread, result in the establishment of prices which are advantageous to both parties. In addition to material profit, there is a moral advantage; by direct commercial relations producers and consumers learn to know each other and to take account of the special characteristics and requirements of the other party. The producers' and consumers' co-operative societies learn to appreciate the value of direct re-

lations in accordance with their common principles. The clear realization of the possibility of mutual collaboration and mutual confidence in business transactions are essential to a practical solution of the question of direct commercial relations between producers' agricultural co-operative societies and consumers' co-operative societies—a question which has for a long time past been settled in theory.

"The efforts made to achieve practical results should be furthered on the part of agriculture by the production of articles of specific quality and uniform type; on the part of the consumers' co-operative societies by the determination to buy agricultural produce as far as possible from the agricultural producers' co-operative societies; on the part of states and of public authorities by supporting the co-operative movement through the creation of chairs at universities or of other scientific institutions, the institution of public courses dealing with the co-operative movement and by a fiscal policy of abstention from discriminatory measures against co-operative societies.

"Effective collaboration, if need be in the form of common undertakings, will be the easier of realization if the producers' and consumers' co-operative societies of the different countries are already nationally organized in common economic committees.

"To ensure the normal development of co-operation in all the branches in which it exercises its activities, it is extremely important that the laws which govern co-operation should be unified where such is not yet the case, and should impose the fewest possible obstacles.

"(3) International agreements between co-operative agricultural organizations with regard to a number of products might be of value in placing markets on a sound basis, in regularizing pro-

duction and in stabilizing prices at levels satisfactory from the point of view of the balance between production and consumption. Such international agreements, to attain their aims, require loyal collaboration with the national and international co-operative consumers' organizations by the establishment of regular business channels and long-term contracts.

"(4) These efforts of agricultural and consumers' co-operative

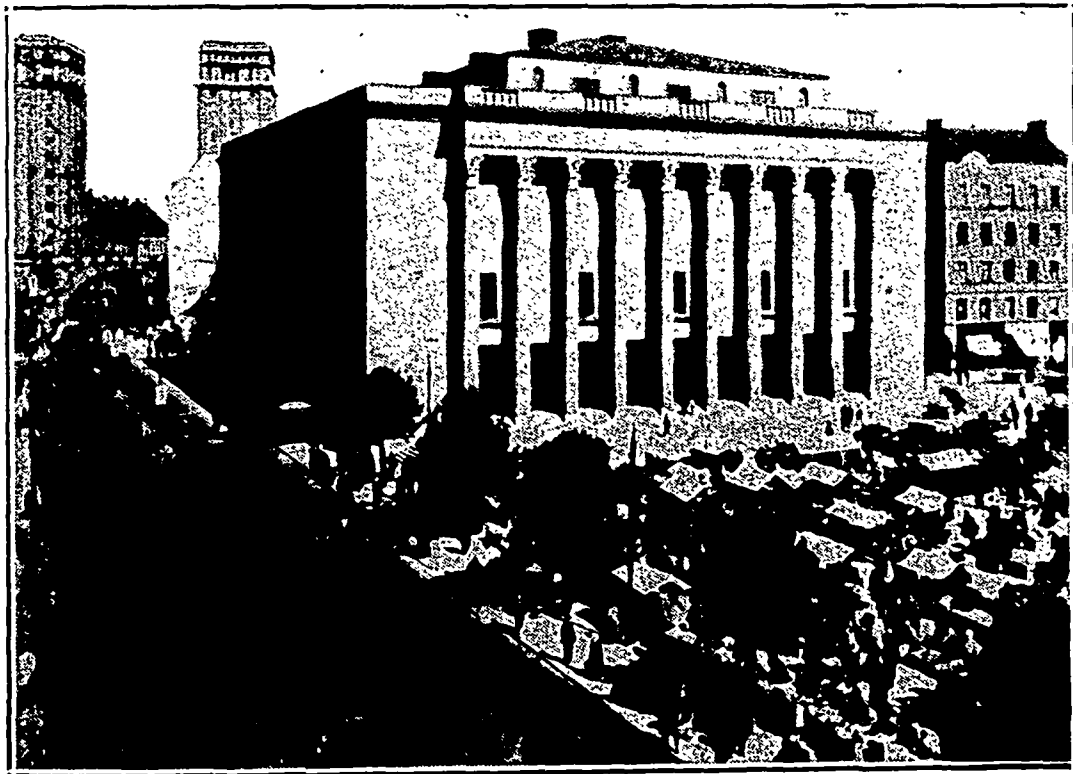
organizations should be encouraged and furthered by the creation of a committee representing national and international co-operative organizations of agriculturists and of consumers—a committee which should be entrusted with the establishment of a program of research and documentation, as well as with the task of elucidating the lessons taught by past experience, with a view to bringing about new achievements."

executive board of the Co-operative Union of Canada that the following representations be made to the ensuing international co-operative congress at Stockholm,

TRIBUTE TO CANADIAN PIONEERS

"I feel I want to take my hat off to the men and women who came out and settled this wonderful country. Most of them came out with the barest necessities in the way of equipment and tools and probably borrowed at that, and they have wrought out homes for themselves. They have made this great country. They have made its fame run around the world as one of the pioneer countries in agriculture. There has been a tremendous fight with nature and that fight will go on as long as the pioneer spirit remains in the breasts of those descendants from the mother country and from the more adventurous races of Europe."

—Premier Baldwin at Calgary.



The Concert House, Stockholm, Sweden, where the International Co-operative Congress met during the week beginning August 15.

Canadian Co-op. Union Supports Wheat Pools

The relations between producers and consumers co-operatives is one of the subjects on the agenda of the congress of the International Co-operative Alliance held at Stockholm, Sweden, this month. The Alliance is composed of consumers' co-operatives and the Co-operative Union of Canada, representing consumers' co-operation in this country, is a member of the Alliance. The annual congress of the Union was held at Saskatoon during the last week of July, and the following resolution placing the Union solidly behind the Wheat Pools was passed and sent to the International Alliance.

"Whereas the congress of the International Co-operative Alliance is to be held at Stockholm in

August, and the Co-operative Union of Canada is unable to be represented thereat; and whereas at such congress the relations between Consumers' and Agricultural Societies', are to be discussed; and whereas co-operative societies in western Canada, commonly known as wheat and other produce pools, consisting almost exclusively of working farmers have been adversely criticized by prominent European co-operators; and whereas the co-operative societies as affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada are, at present, almost entirely of the consumers' type, and members of some of the societies are also members of the producers' societies, the subject of criticism; be it therefore resolved by this

on behalf of the Canadian movement:

"1. That the greetings of the Canadian Union be tendered to the congress with the expression of a hope that its deliberations will be crowned with success, and contribute much to the advancement of world-wide co-operation and the welfare of mankind.

True Co-operative Basis

"2. That the Canadian Union vouches for the co-operative bona-fides of the Canadian Wheat Pools, and other produce pools, organized under like popular auspices for the reasons that;

(a) They consist almost exclusively of working farmers, associated to market the produce of their labor in an orderly and economical manner, and without any provision being made for the artificial manipulation of prices against consumers; (b) that such organizations are controlled by their members on the principle of one member one vote, and in a manner which insures that such control shall not only be provided in theory but shall be effective; (c) that the whole of the revenue derived from the sale of produce, after deducting operating expenses, and making authorized appropriations for the common welfare and advantage of the members, goes to the latter in payment for the produce handled
(Turn to Page 27.)

IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager

POOL ELEVATORS MAKE IMPORTANT DECISION

After two years operation on Pool elevators in Manitoba, it has been determined by the majority of the locals, by formal resolution, to handle Pool grain not normally tributary to an elevator point, at the regular deduction charge, the same as is made for association members. In effect, this means that certain members who may be near a siding where there is no Pool elevator and as a consequence do not wish to sign up all their grain to a Pool elevator, say, five or six miles away, may load their car lots of grain if they wish over the loading platform and take their less than car load lots to the nearest Pool elevator, getting the regular car lot price for it without suffering the so-called street spread. This arrangement should prove of benefit to both the local associations and the Pool member who is within hauling distance, for his less than car load lots. (You understand, of course, that this resolution covers all grain of the non-association member not tributary to the point, provided he wants to take advantage of it.) He can haul all his crop to the Pool elevator if he likes, or a part of it, get the benefit of cleaning, get the benefit of no street spread on less than car load lots, and get his service at a minimum of cost.

Cleaning Grain

The resolution also covers the cleaning of grain for seed or commercial purposes. Charges to the non-association member not normally tributary to the point, will be exactly the same as to the association member. We figure that the bulk of this business will come to these Pool elevators after the rush of threshing is over. It thus creates a revenue for the local association and provides a saving for the man who can haul at least part of his grain to one of these elevators.

We suggest that members affected by this arrangement should get in touch with the nearest Pool elevator operator, and he will explain fully the basis on which their grain will be handled. This does not include the Pool member who is not an association member, who is normally tributary to the point where the Pool elevator is located. The reason for this is obvious; this last mentioned member can sign up to deliver all his grain to the elevator if he likes, as that is his normal delivery point. If he doesn't sign and he is given all these advantages his grain would likely be delivered during the rush of the year and he might then keep some association member from getting space in the elevator. If

he wants to do business with that Pool elevator at the minimum cost, he should join the association, then his business would be depended on and arrangements made to take care of it.

I hope many Pool members will, through this arrangement, be able to take advantage of Pool elevator service, help the local association and at the same time help themselves.

NO CONTRACTS HAVE EXPIRED

Certain Pool members and Elevator Association members have somehow apparently got the idea that because there is a re-sign-up campaign on, their contract with the Pool has expired. This is not correct. Even the first Wheat Pool contracts signed do not expire for another year; that is, everyone who has ever signed a Wheat Pool contract is in the Pool for at least this coming year, and on coarse grain, for this crop year and two more. So, do not be misled into thinking that any signed Pool contract has expired, as it has not.

DEDUCTIONS AND INTERIM PAYMENTS

We receive numerous letters from members, with reference to the \$3 and \$2 Pool deductions from their payments. In every case where a number appears in front of these deductions, they cover the contract fee for joining the Pool. Some of these have been outstanding for as long as three years, and have never been collected up till now. So, you will understand if such deduction is made from your cheque, that this is the item that is covered.

Another matter that seems to cause misunderstanding, is the question of the first interim payment. Letters come in from growers advising that they did not receive their first interim payment. On March 9th, 1927, an interim payment was made on wheat of 15c per bushel on Spring Wheat, and 20c per bushel on Durum. On November 29th, 1926, a payment of 6c per bushel was made on oats. On March 9th, 1927, a payment of 8c per bushel was made on oats, 8c per bushel on barley, 12c per bushel on rye, and 20c per bushel on flax. Automatically, advances given at the time of delivery if after these dates are increased this same amount per bushel, so that on oats delivered after November 29th, there would be paid at time of delivery or unload, the original initial payment of 34c, plus the 6c interim payment. After March 9th, you would receive in your first payment, the original initial payment,

plus the two interim payments, so that you would have received your interim payments, but they would be included in what would then be the first payment. Wheat, for instance, after March 9th would be \$1.15; oats would be 48c (made up of the original payment of 34c and interim payments of 6c and 8c per bushel); barley would be 58c, being 50c and 8c; rye would be 82c, being 70c and 12c; and flax would be \$1.70, covering the original payment of \$1.50 and the interim payment of 20c per bushel.

Remember, that automatically at the time an interim payment is made, the initial prices in the country are increased by that amount to cover deliveries after that date.

We also receive letters from growers saying, "you have already received my growers' certificates; what must I send in now to get my money." Once your growers' certificates have been received by this office, payment will be made as soon as it has been authorized by the Central Selling Agency. Nothing further need be done by you. There are, however, quite a few growers' certificates still outstanding. Payment cannot be made on these until they are received by this office.

EXCHANGE ON POOL CHECKS

It was reported to me in Brandon that sometimes bank tellers pay no attention to the rates of exchange that are supposed to be charged as printed on our checks when the members present them for payment. We do not expect that you will hold up the cashing of your check for the matter of five or ten cents too much exchange, but we do suggest that every member in cashing his check insist that only the proper amount of exchange be taken, and if any local bank wishes to take more, make them give you a receipt for the extra exchange. Send this receipt to our office, and, I think, we can as-

sure you that the individual taking this extra exchange will have some explanation to make to his head office as it is not the wish of the head office of any of the banks to charge more than the proper amount of exchange. If this is being done, I think I am safe in saying that it is being done against their wishes and without their knowledge. We must, however, have your co-operation in order to secure a remedy.

COARSE GRAIN FINAL PAYMENT

Cheques covering the final payment on 1926-27 deliveries to the Coarse Grain Pool have been mailed out to Pool members. The basic final payments are:—

Oats—2 C. W.	12½c per bushel
Barley—3 C. W.	13c per bushel
Rye—2 C. W.	15½c per bushel
Flax—1 N. W.	22c per bushel

Deductions from the final payment are as follows:

Elevator reserve—Oats, 1c per bushel; barley, 1¼c per bushel; rye, 1¾c per bushel; flax, 2c per bushel.

For commercial reserve—One per cent. of gross selling price.

For administrative expenses—.803c per bushel.

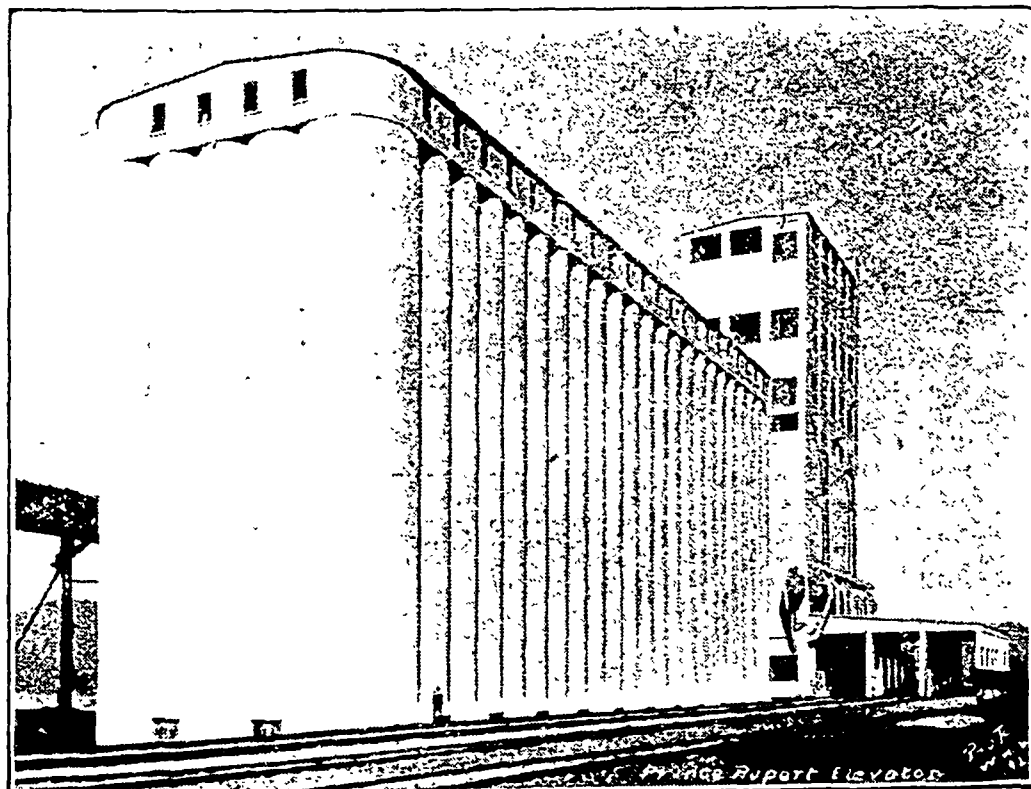
If other deductions are made refer to the letter accompanying the cheque for an explanation. Complete figures for Pool payments on coarse grains covering all grades appear on pages 22-24 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel. Turn to those pages and check up your returns.

THE FEW ODD BUSHELS

Occasionally a member writes asking what should be done with the few odd bushels that are left over after seeding — sometimes only three or four bags of grain. If, for instance, it was delivered prior to July 15th, 1927, it goes into the 1926-27 Pool year. If it has been or will be delivered after July 15th, 1927, it goes into the 1927-28 Pool year.

The fact that the grain was raised the previous year and was left over from seeding, does not alter the fact that it is still Pool grain, and must be delivered as such, regardless of when it is delivered, and the payments will be based on whatever payments are in effect at the time of delivery.

Remember, it is Pool grain and must be delivered as such whenever it is delivered, provided, of course, it is delivered during the term of your contract.



Dominion Government Terminal at Prince Rupert, leased by Alberta Wheat Pool. Capacity 1,250,000 bushels.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

OFFICES: ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG, MAN. TELEPHONE 89 601

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“CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST”

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AUGUST, 1927

THE ANNUAL MEETING

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my pleasure and satisfaction in our annual meeting which was held in Brandon last month. I have been attending conventions of organized farmers in this province since 1904, and have also attended several in the other provinces. Never do I remember a meeting where the spirit of co-operation was more manifested. The delegates seemed anxious to learn the will of their directors on any of the problems which came up for discussion, and once they had the necessary information, to vote with one object in view, namely, the advancement of their organization.

While such a demonstration of confidence places increased responsibility on the directors, it is nevertheless a spirit which will make for continued success of our organization which has functioned so well for the last three years. With such a determined body of workers banded together in the spirit of that meeting, we can go steadily forward, and it will not be long until we have the Pool way of marketing accepted by 100% of the Manitoba farmers.

C. H. BURNELL.

PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS CO-OPS.

The place in the co-operative movement of the rapidly increasing number of agricultural co-operative marketing organizations throughout the world would probably occupy a considerable amount of the time and attention of the delegates to the twelfth International Co-operative Conference held at Stockholm, Sweden, this month. Twenty-three years ago the sixth congress put itself definitely against the capitalist order and against state-aid for co-operatives. The agricultural co-operatives of Europe went with the congress against the profit system but stuck at the rejection of state-aid although the resolution permitted temporary state-aid. The result was a split and the agricultural co-operatives later organized an international of their own which died during the war.

The tenth congress in 1921 and the eleventh in 1924 held out the hand of friendship to the agricultural selling co-operatives, but of recent years, and especially since the Wheat Pools have come into existence, there has been a disposition on the part of those who hold that only the consumers' co-oper-

atives represent the real principles of co-operation, to question the bona fide co-operative character of agricultural marketing organizations the membership of which is necessarily limited to the producers of the commodities marketed.

At the congress this month the question is to be introduced by a leading Swiss co-operator who will give a paper on the "Relations between consumers' and agricultural co-operatives." The Canadian Wheat Pools will doubtless figure in the discussion and in this connection we would refer our readers to the resolution passed by the Canadian Co-operative Union at its recent congress in Saskatoon. The Union gives unqualified support to the Pools. Another significant resolution was passed by the recent International Economic Conference called by the League of Nations. These resolutions appear on page 4 of this issue of The Scoop Shovel, and they are worth a careful reading. They indicate that the form of co-operation which inspired all the early co-operators—the association of producers in which capital served labor instead of labor serving capital as in the capitalistic profit-making system—is coming back to its rightful place in the movement for economic democracy, after being side-tracked for over a generation by the consumers' movement. In this promotion of the self-governing industry, organized on a co-operative basis, agriculture is taking a prominent place and the Canadian farmers have pushed the issue as between consumers and producers co-operation right to the front by their powerful Wheat Pools. Whether it means an international agricultural co-operative alliance or the linking up of the entire world co-operative movement in the present alliance, is a question of great importance and it is to be hoped the delegates at Stockholm do not allow themselves to be blinded to the real economic situation by some fanciful stretch of the difference with regard to membership between consumers' and producers' co-operative organizations.

REPORT ON AUSTRALIA

President Burnell's report on his trip to Australia last fall is now available to Pool members in type-written form. This report gives a great amount of information on Australian agriculture and the farmers' co-operatives told in a very interesting manner, and is well worth reading. A post card will bring a copy to Pool members. Give your contract number when asking for it.



Mr. and Mrs. H. Boles, Summerville, who recently celebrated their golden wedding, with (top), their sons and daughters and sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, (bottom), their fifty grandchildren.

The above picture is one which does one good just to look at. Look at those fine sturdy youngsters, the embodiment of health and strength. Doesn't it strike you that such a picture should be typical of all farm life in Manitoba, that the work and the environment should be such as to make for health, happiness and comfort?

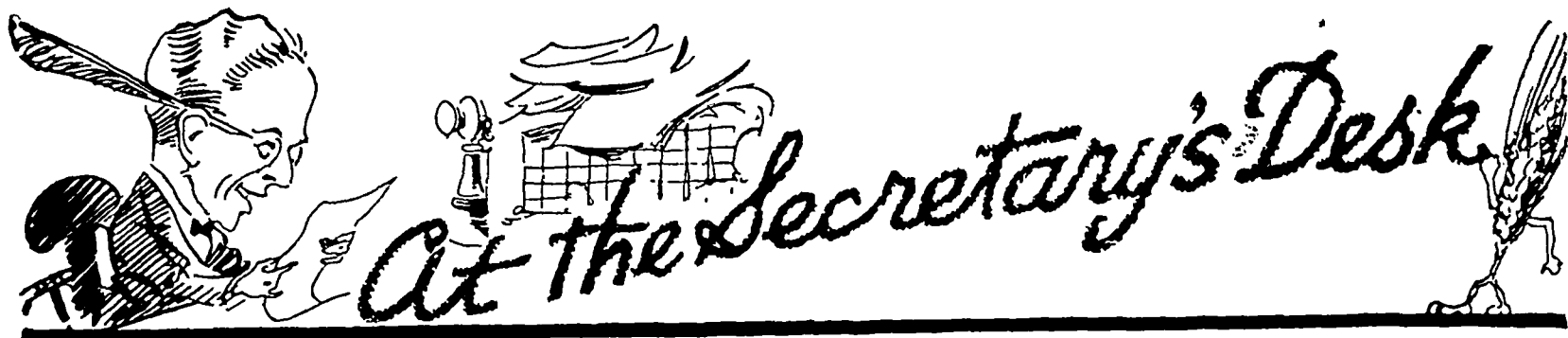
Mr. and Mrs. Boles, on July 26, celebrated their golden wedding. They were married in 1877 at Mitchell, Ontario, and the next year they came west and settled on the farm on which they now reside at Summerville, 9 miles northwest of Carberry. Seven boys and seven girls were born to them, all living, and thirteen of them married. Mr. and Mrs. Boles, 76 and 69 years young respectively, look very happy in the midst of their fifty grandchildren.

"We came in 1878 by the ox-cart," Mr. Boles told a representative of the Scoop Shovel. "The railway didn't come through till 1882. Our eldest son Kenneth was born in Ontario, and our second boy James was the first white child born on the Carberry Plains. I was born in England and came to Canada at the age of 12, being about the same number of years in Ontario before I married. All

my sons and sons-in-law are farming, most of them in Manitoba, some in Alberta."

Mr. Boles served as councillor for his district for a number of years and for five years occupied the position of reeve. He is president of the Carberry Agricultural Society, and on the occasion of their golden wedding, M. H. Taylor, secretary of the society, presented Mr. and Mrs. Boles with a gold mounted walking stick and umbrella, as a token of esteem from the society. He has been secretary-treasurer of the school district for the last twenty years. A good record of useful public service.

In reply to the question, what in his opinion had contributed most to the benefit of the western farmer since 1878, Mr. Boles said unhesitatingly: "The continental railway, the grain binder and the wheat pools." Mr. Boles is a member of the Pool and his sons are members of either the Manitoba or Alberta Pools, and three at least of his sons-in-law are Pool members. He expressed the hope that he would live to see the day when a bushel of grain would be worth the same to all farmers irrespective of the time and the place of its delivery.



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

IN THE SECRETARY'S ABSENCE

For the first time since he was appointed secretary for the Pool, in the organization days in the early part of 1924, Mr. Ransom has taken a few days holidays, and, we believe, is drinking in the ozone (if there is any), on Lake Superior, probably spending his time counting passing grain boats and figuring out how many it would take to carry all the Pool wheat! Anyway he has earned a rest; hence the smaller space occupied by material from the secretary's desk. We know, however, that he would urge all Pool members to read the full account of the annual meeting on the next page, so we urge it for him.

PUBLIC MEN AND CO-OPERATION

In his speech at Calgary, the British Prime Minister said:—

"You have gone much further and to your own profit in co-operation than we have in England. With your creameries, your wheat selling, your wool grading and selling, and fruit grading and selling, you have made immense progress on the only lines that farmers can progress, and I am making myself unpopular at home by telling them to use self-help instead of waiting for someone else to look after them."

On page two of this issue of The Scoop Shovel we give extracts from a recent address to farmers by Premier Baldwin, in which he held up the Canadian Wheat Pools as the model for English farmers to follow. We also give some comments from the private grain trade in England on Mr. Baldwin's commendation of the Wheat Pool, from which it will be seen that if the farmers do not like to be told "to use self-help," the private grain trade equally dislikes to have them told about the successful Canadian Wheat Pools. Apparently the grain trade would rather have the farmers helped out of the public treasury than see them organized to market their own produce.

The British grain trade, like the Canadian grain trade is "absolutely opposed to pools of any kind." Of course it is: nobody would be so simple-minded as to believe that a profitable trade would voluntarily and cheerfully move itself out of the way to let some other organization take its place. Modern business is built to make profits, not to practice altruism and philanthropy, and when the profits are threatened the profit-makers naturally rally for mutual defence.

Canada and England are alike in that respect. The middlemen who compose the grain trade, do not want wheat pools any more than wool dealers want wool co-operatives, or private creameries want co-operative creameries, or produce dealers want egg and poultry pools, or retailers want co-operative stores. And so public men who advocate co-operation are always liable to provoke such resentment as the British grain trade has shown toward Premier Baldwin, and while, as Mr. Baldwin said at Calgary, "governments come and governments go, and politics come and politics go," in the process of coming and going they are apt to follow the line of least resistance and let co-operation look after itself until it is too strong to be ignored and controls enough votes to make courting it politically worth while. That is all the more reason for co-operators attending strictly to their own movement, pushing it on every available occasion, and welcoming the support of those public men who have the courage to come out openly in favor of it.

THE DRIVE

The re-sign-up drive closed on August 15th insofar as township canvassers are concerned. The greater percentage of the canvassers appointed have secured excellent results and very little clean-up work will be necessary in these townships. With the drive over we are making arrangements to have the isolated areas taken care of and those townships where for various reasons, local canvassers were not able to do their work thoroughly.

However, as formerly, no territory is now reserved and we will appreciate receiving contracts from any of our members, and the regular commission will be paid when three or more contracts are received at the Pool office. If any grower who has not been given the opportunity to sign will drop a line to the office, contract forms will be mailed for completion.

The outstanding feature of the drive to date is the number of new contracts received, proving conclusively that the Pool system is growing in favor. This should be an added incentive to our old members who have not renewed, to do so at once.

Shortly we will be supplying our local officers, including representatives at all shipping points, with contract forms, shipping bills, advice of shipment forms, etc., which will make it a very easy matter for those who have not renewed to do so and also obtain forms and secure information relative to the shipping of their grain.

Manitoba Pool Annual Meeting

**Delegates Vote Power to Board of Directors to Supplement Elevator Reserve by Bond Issue to Increase Pool Elevators Provided it is Found Necessary.
Pool Handled 16,038,885 Bushels Wheat and 12,793,261 Bushels Coarse Grains.**

The fourth annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was held at Brandon on July 27 and 28. There were 364 delegates in attendance, about 20 short of a full representation for the entire membership. In addition the proceedings of the meeting were followed by a large number of visitors. It was a real co-operative meeting. While the delegates evinced a keen desire to get the fullest information there were no carping criticisms and the discussions were uniformly on a high plane. The directors' report and the financial statements were followed closely, President Burnell answering questions with regard to general policy, Manager Mahoney the questions relating to elevators and the handling of grain, and the auditor those relating to the Pool finances. All the matters were discussed to the complete satisfaction of the delegates and the reports were adopted unanimously. A vote of complete confidence in the board of management was also passed unanimously. Six of the seven members of the board of directors were re-elected, the one change occurring in District 5, where John Quick, of Grandview, was elected in succession to C. S. Stevenson. The board for 1927-28 is as follows: District 1, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; District 2, W. G. Weir, Rosebank; District 3, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; District 4, W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; District 5, J. Quick, Grandview; District 6, P. F. Bredt, Kemnay; District 7, S. Gellie, Harmsworth. The board of directors met after the close of the annual meeting and re-elected C. H. Burnell, president. P. F. Bredt, Kemnay, was elected to succeed W. G. A. Gourlay as vice-president, and S. Gellie was re-elected to the executive. This executive, composed of the president, vice-president and Mr. Gellie will represent the Manitoba Pool on the board of the Central Selling Agency.

Directors' Report

The directors' report, which is given in full below, showed that the total deliveries of wheat to the Manitoba Pool during the year were 16,038,885 bushels and 12,793,261 bushels of coarse grains, making a total of 28,832,146 bushels, as compared with a total of 26,201,515 bushels last year. The increase in wheat was 27 per cent. over last year, in barley 10½ per cent., flax 59½ per cent., rye, 15½ per cent. There was a decrease of 52 per cent. in oat deliveries, owing to the poor crop of that grain. The 30 elevators operated by the Pool during the year handled 5,610,648 bushels of grain, which included 277,344 bushels of non-Pool grain. Non-Pool grain is handled because the Pool elevators operate under a public license. This grain, however, is simply taken in by the pools on the ordinary charges and handed over to the trading firm designated by the shipper. Pool grain loaded over platforms amounted to 9,204,807 bushels.

Membership is 18,758

The membership in the wheat and coarse grain pools at July 15 was 18,758. This allows for a loss of 1,005 members since the Pool started, from death and from members either leaving the province or giving up farming. This membership represents a total of 30,297 contracts in wheat and coarse grains pools.

The reports states that the drive for renewals of the contracts, which will expire in 1928, was delayed owing to bad weather and bad roads, but reports from canvassers so far are very satisfactory. Most of the old members who have been canvassed have renewed and the drive to date has brought in 520 new members, representing 865 contracts, which operate as from this year.

Will Increase Elevators

For the crop season 1925-26 the Pool operated eight elevators. Last year they operated 30 and the average handled at these 30 elevators was 188,000 bushels. For the crop of 1927-28 the Pool will operate between 56 and 60 elevators. In the operation of the eight elevators in 1925-26, the average initial handling charge was 2 1/3 cents a bushel. When all the charges against the elevators were in for the season each association showed a surplus earning, the surpluses varying from 1.09 cents a bushel to 6.76 cents a bushel. The figures for 1926-27 are not yet available.

Many Stations Abroad

The Central Selling Agency, which is the selling body for the three provincial pools, the report states, has now 28 agencies established in 15 importing countries and ships to more than 70 ports. In July this year the Pool opened an office in Montreal, and A. J. MacPhail, president of the Central Selling Agency, is at present in England for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability of opening a Pool office in London. The Selling Agency, the report says, makes between 70 and 80 per cent. of its sales outside the channels of the ordinary grain business and has, in fact, established its own channels. An addition to the volume of grain handled by the Central Selling Agency will be made through the handling of the grain of the Ontario Pool. This Pool has just been organized. It has at present more than 8,000 members who have signed a five-year contract for the delivery of wheat, oats and barley. All this grain will be handled through the Central Selling Agency of the western pools.

Auditors' Report

The auditor's report stated that the total office and administration expenditure showed an increase of .180 cents per bushel over last year, the increase being almost entirely accounted for by the decreased revenue from service charges on platform

cars which last year reduced the overhead by \$44,-761. These service charges were abolished by vote of the shareholders' delegates at the last annual meeting. The amount paid to line elevator companies and to Pool elevators for carrying charges during the year shows a decrease of one-fifth cent per bushel over last year. The total amount deductible from growers as a result of the operations of the Pool amounted to \$360,276, equal to one and one-fourth cents per bushel. The corresponding amount last year was 1.270 cents per bushel, making a net decrease in Pool overhead expenses this year of one-fiftieth of a cent per bushel.

Fuller Elevator Program

One of the most important of the matters discussed was that of the elevator program. The directors' report stated that the Pool had received a large number of complaints of discrimination against Pool members by private elevators, and this, coupled to the great advantages of a Pool elevator, had led to a strong and urgent demand for more Pool elevators. A resolution was put before the meeting from the board proposing that the board be empowered to augment the elevator program of they deemed advisable and authorizing them to issue bonds in the event of the program requiring an expenditure in excess of the elevator reserve fund. This resolution passed with only 9 dissenting, and subsequently the Pool's counsel, T. J. Murray, K.C., introduced a by-law which also passed, by which the directors are authorized to issue bonds against the equity of the Pool body in the elevators, thus leaving intact the equity of the local elevator association. There was a good and an informative discussion on this question, the general opinion being that it was sound business and would prove of great benefit to the Pool as a whole. The resolution and the by-law appear in the minutes of the meeting.

Fraternal Delegates

The following fraternal delegates were present: B. M. Dickinson, secretary of the South Dakota Wheat Pool; L. C. Brouillette, vice-president of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; O. C. Jensen, director of Alberta Wheat Pool; E. B. Ramsay, secretary and managing director of the Central Selling Agency; G. W. Tovell, secretary-treasurer of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies; Roy McPhail, president and managing director of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers. Each briefly addressed the meeting, and Mr. Ramsay answered a number of questions in connection with the business of the Central Selling Agency.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In this report to the fourth annual meeting of the Pool, some reference must be made to the abnormal weather conditions which have prevailed since last fall. The weather may be the ally or it may be the enemy of the farmer, and many thousands of farmers in Western Canada, and especially in Manitoba, must have suffered severely from the adverse weather conditions under which the crop of 1926-27 was harvested and seeding conducted this

Resolutions

Because the annual meeting has so far taken place before the books of the Pool could be closed, the financial statement presented by the auditors has only been provisional. This has not proved satisfactory and the delegates passed a resolution deferring the date of the annual meeting in future until such time as a complete financial statement for the year can be laid before them. With regard to the date of the local annual meeting it was voted to leave the matter in the hands of the directors.

Another resolution passed at the meeting instructed the directors to formulate some system of recording the names of those who contribute malting barley, and at the end of the year make a separate pool for that particular grade of barley, dividing the premiums therefrom between the growers contributing.

The usual resolution providing for a deduction of 1/20th of a cent per bushel on all grain handled for the maintenance of the Pool's department of education and publicity was carried unanimously.

Resolutions that there should appear in the Scoop Shovel matter regarding the Pool in languages other than English, and that the publicity department should prepare literature in languages other than English for distribution in the non-English speaking districts; that the Scoop Shovel should be issued twice a month; and that the Pool should establish some system of Pool life insurance were referred to the board of directors.

Other resolutions that passed were: That the minimum of a 7,000 acre sign-up for a Pool elevator be retained; that the question of building a seed terminal at St. Boniface be left over for one year; a demand for the immediate completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway at Port Nelson.

The meeting accepted as a principle that co-operation should be taught in the high and public schools of the province, and the board of directors were asked to take up the matter with the provincial board of education.

The grading committee recently established by the three Pools was asked to look into the question of having the small containers for grain made of waterproof material.

The meeting carried unanimously a vote of appreciation of the services of Mrs. Ransom in visiting Pool members or their relatives while patients in Winnipeg hospitals. The meeting also thanked the city of Brandon for the facilities placed at their disposal for the holding of the meeting, and decided to hold the next annual meeting at Brandon. The resolutions as dealt with by the meeting appear in the minutes.

spring. It is no exaggeration to say that had it not been for the Pool much of the low grade grain would have been unsaleable. Our Pool elevators alone, in the province, took in all the grades that were offered and our Pool selling has secured for unfortunate members a return that never could have been obtained under the old system.

Again for the second year in succession we had an embargo on shipments to the head of the lakes,

but the Pool influence was such as to prevent any drop in price at local points such as occurred during embargoes before the Pools were formed.

We had also an extraordinary condition in ocean transportation arising out of the general strike in Great Britain and again it was the Pool that prevented that situation being used to exploit the farmer. Altogether we may say that there never was a year in which the farmer needed the Pool more than he did last year, and we can also say that the Pool stood the acid test and amply justified the faith of its members.

Deliveries

Deliveries to the Pool during the year were:

Wheat	16,038,885 bushels
Coarse Grains	12,793,261 bushels
<hr/>	
Total	28,832,146 bushels

as compared with a total of 26,201,515 bushels last year. The increase in wheat was 27 per cent., barley 10½ per cent., flax 59½ per cent., rye 15½ per cent. There was a decrease of 52 per cent. in oats owing to the poor crop of that grain.

The thirty Pool elevators handled 5,610,648 bushels of grain, which included 277,344 bushels of non-Pool grain. Non-Pool grain is handled because the Pool Elevators operate under a public license, but the Pool simply takes in this grain on the ordinary charges and hands it over to the trading firm designated by the shipper. Pool grain loaded over the platform amounted to 9,204,807 bushels.

ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Membership

The membership of the Wheat and Coarse Grain Pools at July 15 was 18,758 with a total of 30,297 contracts. Since the Pool started, the loss in membership from death and members leaving the province or giving up farming, totals 1,005, which represents a natural annual mortality rate of about 2 per cent. Like an insurance company this natural loss in Pool membership must be met with new members, which is the main reason for maintaining a field force. The larger the Pool becomes the more necessary it is to watch carefully this natural loss in membership.

Pool Meetings

From November 1st to March 1st, 354 general Pool meetings were held at which there was a total attendance of 16,807, an average of 47 per meeting. Most of these meetings were held in country school houses at points most convenient for the members. In addition about 70 meetings were held in connection with the formation of Pool Elevator Associations.

Field Service

During the year we employed six regular field men each in charge of a district, and in accordance with instructions from the last annual meeting an additional man was employed to work among the Ukrainian people. The field service is the connecting link between the Pool office and the members and is an essential feature of a co-operative institution. Our field men assist in the organization of Pool Elevator Associations, check up on non-deliv-

eries, attend to complaints, and canvass for new members.

Contract Renewal Campaign

At the Pool Interprovincial Conference last March, it was agreed that a drive for the renewal of contracts expiring in 1928 should be put on by all three Pools, beginning June 15th. As we have been asked, "Why the hurry?" in securing renewals, your directors would point out that the Pools are now enormous organizations, and that the handling of many thousands of contracts involves considerable labor and expense. It would be very poor business to concentrate all this work in a short period of time, especially as the ordinary work of the Pool must be carried on at the same time. The expense would also be considerably greater, and it would be exceedingly difficult to keep the records in the order that is imperative for efficient administration.

Bad weather, bad roads, and delayed seeding interfered with a uniform canvass in this province but to date reports from canvassers are very satisfactory. Most of the old members are renewing and 865 contracts have been turned in from 520 new members.

Hospital Visits

Throughout the year there are a number of Pool members or their relatives who have the misfortune to become patients in one or other of the various hospitals in Winnipeg. Mrs. Ransom voluntarily took on the work of visiting these patients, and since last fall she has made 333 visits. It is possible through these visits to perform many little services for patients that would otherwise be left undone.

Elevator Organization

The field men were engaged in Pool elevator organization work from the end of January to the 1st of July. This included 70 meetings in the latter part of the winter, and later covering the district to secure signatures to the petitions and then signatures to the contracts and elevator agreements. The standing of elevator organization at July 15th, 1927, was as follows:

Number of associations operating previous to 1927, re-organized and building new elevators (Foxwarren, Kenville, Waskada)	3
Associations formed in 1927:	
Number of associations building new elevators	24
Number of associations which have leased elevators (Dropmore, Makaroff)	2
Number of associations intending to lease, if possible, (Bield and Harding)	2
Number of associations not to operate this year (Sanford and Souris)	2
Total charters granted in 1927	30
Number of associations in process of formation with intention to lease, if possible (Russell, Rossburn, Newdale and Elphinstone)	4
Detailed report of sign-up for nineteen new associations formed in 1927:	
Total Membership	1,156
Total Number Contracts	2,312
Total Number New Contracts	642
Total Renewals	1,670
Total New Pool Members brought in by these Associations	191

Total Acreage	164,192
Detailed report of sign-up for twenty-eight associations formed previous to 1927:	
Total Membership	2,848
Total Number Contracts	5,696
Total Number New Contracts	1,549
Total Renewal or Continuing Contracts	4,147
Total New Members brought in by these associations	557

Complaints are continually reaching the Pool office of discrimination against Pool members by private elevators. Resentment against this practice coupled to the distinct advantages enjoyed by the members of Pool elevator associations, has led to urgent demands for a more extensive elevator policy. Your directors have given considerable attention to this question during the year, and a proposal will be laid before you at this meeting providing for a fuller elevator program.

ELEVATORS

For the crop season 1925-26 we operated eight elevators. The average handling at these elevators was 175,000 bushels. For the 1926-27 crop we operated 30 elevators which handled an average of approximately 188,000 bushels. For the crop of 1927-28 we will operate between 56 and 60 elevators.

In the operation of the eight elevators in 1925-26 the average initial handling charge was 2 1-3 cents per bushel. When all the charges for the season were in, including the 10 per cent. payment with interest, each association showed a surplus earning, the surpluses varying from 1.09c a bushel to 6.76c a bushel.

The position of the elevator reserve fund is shown in the auditors' report.

United Grain Growers Elevators

The annual meeting last year voted in favor of purchasing or leasing the elevators of United Grain Growers, provided a satisfactory deal could be made. Subsequently the three Pools agreed to negotiate as a unit with the U.G.G., but in November the shareholders of the U.G.G. voted against either sale or lease of their elevators to the Pools.

Seed Grain Policy

Your directors at the last annual meeting were instructed to look into the question of making available for seed for Pool members, the better grades of grain grown in the province, and if feasible provide facilities for the distribution of such grain. After going carefully into the matter, your directors are of the opinion that for this purpose it would be necessary to build a terminal elevator at St. Boniface.

While your directors believe that it is extremely desirable to promote the use of better seed in the province, and that the Pool as an organization should give every assistance to improve the quality of seed grain, in view of the general demand for country elevators they feel that the question of constructing such a terminal elevator is one that should be specially dealt with by the annual meeting, and it is accordingly referred to you for consideration and decision.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

The Scoop Shovel, our official organ, continues to grow both in size and circulation. The increase in size has been made possible by the increase in advertising, despite the fact that we do not accept advertising which conflicts with the business of any of the co-operative associations represented in the paper. By arrangement with the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies and the Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool, the Scoop Shovel now goes regularly to the members of these organizations, and this gives us a farm circulation of approximately 25,000. Beginning with the January, 1927 issue, a page of the paper was taken by the Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board. In this space Mr. P. H. Ferguson, secretary of the board, tells what the board is doing to promote the development of agricultural co-operation in the province. The paper is entirely self-supporting, i.e., the revenue from advertising and subscriptions pays all the costs of publishing the paper. We have a large exchange list with the publications of other co-operative organizations in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and India, and this enables us to keep in touch with agricultural co-operation throughout the world. The paper also goes to other co-operatives in various countries and to agricultural colleges, and to universities, the latter institutions having asked for the paper in order to gain knowledge of and keep in touch with the activities of the Pool. Our paper has thus been instrumental in making known in influential circles the aims and objects of our Pools.

Your directors would like to emphasize the importance of the members reading the Scoop Shovel. One of the objects in establishing the paper was to cut down the expense of communicating with our members, and consequently all the important announcements regarding the business of the Pool are made in the Scoop Shovel. It is, therefore, essential in order to keep in close touch with Pool business and Pool policies that our members should make a practice of going carefully through the paper as soon as they receive it.

Library

The library established in this department for the use of Pool members, now contains about 1,300 volumes, of which over 500 are on Sociology, Politics and Economics. We have found these to be the subjects most in demand by our members, but the library also contains books on science, literature, history, and we have practically every book in the English language on co-operation and the co-operative movement. This library was opened last fall, and during the winter about 300 members availed themselves of this educational facility. A catalogue of the books was prepared and sent out to all members who asked for it. We still have requests coming in for the catalogue, and we expect that a much greater use will be made of the library this winter. We pay the postage both ways on books that are sent out, so that it costs the member nothing to use the library.

Radio Service

The department broadcasts every day from 12.45 to 1 o'clock noon over C.K.Y. When we commenced this service last fall, our material was read from the studio of C.K.Y., but last April a microphone was installed in the Pool office, and our broadcasting is now done from the Pool office. We have received a large number of letters from members expressing approval of this change, and of satisfaction with our service, which it should be noted is not exclusively devoted to the Wheat Pool, but covers all the co-operative marketing enterprises in the province. It is, as we announce every day, a co-operative broadcasting service conducted by the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and it is intended to be of use to the whole co-operative movement in Manitoba.

Essay Contest

Under sanction of the annual meeting, last year, the department again promoted an essay contest for students at Manitoba Agricultural College. The faculty of the college took a great interest in this contest and the subjects were made part of the term work of the students. Every student who took economics, therefore, gave some study to the subjects. There were two classes: Class 1, first and second year students, subject, The History of Co-operation. Class 2, third, fourth and fifth year students, subject, Theory and Practice of Co-operative Marketing. The judges were: Dr. A. B. Clark, professor of political economy, Manitoba University, and his assistant, Mr. W. J. Waive. The winners were:

Class 1:

First Prize (\$15)—Mr. R. F. Peterson, Morden, Man.

Second Prize (\$10)—Mr. W. M. Cormack, Vista, Man.

Third Prize (\$5)—Mr. H. L. Patterson, Boissevain, Man.

Class 2:

First Prize (\$20)—Mr. J. F. Blanchard, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Second Prize (\$15)—Mr. G. C. Simpson, Glenora, Man.

Third Prize (\$10)—Mr. F. B. Fetterman, Starbuck, Man.

Staff Changes

During the year the department lost the services of Mr. R. A. Hoey, who resigned to become provincial minister of education. Mr. F. D. Bradbrooke, a graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College, who was on the editorial staff of the Winnipeg Tribune, was appointed in his place. Mr. Bradbrooke has charge of the broadcasting service, and prepares weekly news notes on the Pools for country newspapers.

Study Classes

Last fall a class in economics was formed for members of the staffs of the Manitoba Pool, the Central Selling Agency and the Winnipeg Branch of the Saskatchewan Pool. The tutor for the class was Professor A. B. Clark, head of the Department of Economics, Manitoba University. The class met at the University once a fortnight, and in the alternate weeks met for discussion of the lessons and

other questions of an economic or social character. The slight cost involved in these classes was borne proportionately by the three offices represented.

Recommendation

It is the business of this department not only to keep before the general public the character and aims and the purposes of our Pools, but to keep before the members the ideals and the principles of co-operation. The co-operative movement could never have reached its present magnificent proportions without active educational work, and your directors have noted with pleasure that their example in establishing a department of education has since been followed by the Saskatchewan and Alberta Pools. It is essential that this educational work be continued, and your directors, therefore, recommend that the appropriation for educational purposes of 1/20th cent per bushel on all grain handled, which was originally made at the annual meeting in 1925, be made for the present financial year.

CENTRAL SELLING AGENCY

The final payment on 1925-26 crop was made on October 15th, bringing the total to \$1.45 a bushel for 1 Northern basis Fort William. The several payments were:

Initial payment	\$1.00 per bus.
First interim payment, Mar. 10, 1926	.20 per bus.
Second interim payment, July 26, 1926	.20 per bus.
Final interim payment, Oct. 15, 1926	.05 per bus.

Total\$1.45

The grain trade made its customary attempt to prove that the Pool average was below the open market average, but our members are now pretty well alive to the fallacy of the grain trade's average figures. Your directors would just repeat that there is, and can be no comparison, between the Pool average price and that put forward by the grain trade. The pool average is an actual arithmetical average of the selling price of a given quantity of grain; the grain trade's average is merely an average of the closing prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and bears no relation whatever to the quantity of grain sold. It is in fact, for practical purposes, a purely fictitious price. On the crop of 1926-27 the Pool has paid up to date \$1.30 a bushel No. 1 Durum or Spring, basis Fort William, with some adjustment in other grades, owing to change of spread between grades. The final payment will be made as soon as the stocks and the accounts can be closed out.

For the fourth year the initial payment for wheat has been set at \$1.00 a bushel, and that fact speaks volumes for the value of the Pool in maintaining and stabilizing prices.

Payments per bushel on coarse grains to date total: Oats, 48 cents; barley, 58 cents; flax, \$1.70; rye, 82 cents.

It is hoped to make the final payment within a short period. The initial payments for coarse grains of the 1926-27 crop are: Oats, 34 cents a bushel; barley, 50 cent; rye, 70 cents; flax, \$1.50.

Agencies

The Central Selling Agency has now 28 agencies established in 15 importing countries and ships to over 70 ports. In July this year an office was

opened in Montreal, and President McPhail is at present in the old country for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability of opening a Pool office in London. In this connection it should be remembered that the Pool makes between 70 and 80 per cent. of its sales outside the channels of the ordinary grain business. It has, in fact, established its own channels.

Grades

An interesting feature of the Pool business is the number of grades of wheat handled. In 1924-25 the number was 158; 1925-26, 290. Of the crop of 1926-27 the Manitoba Pool alone had 323 grades, as may be seen in the list of interim prices published in the July issue of the Scoop Shovel.

Our Mr. Wright who checks the car samples for the Manitoba Pool after inspection, was successful in securing an improvement in grade or dockage or both on 302 cars.

Secretary

Up to last fall, your president acted as secretary for the Central Selling Agency. The increase in the work of the C.S.A. made it necessary to appoint a whole-time secretary, and the board appointed Mr. E. B. Ramsay, a director of the Saskatchewan Pool, who has had considerable business experience, to the position of secretary and managing director.

Administration Costs

The total cost to the grower of maintaining the Central Selling Agency for handling the 1924-25 crop was one-third of a cent per bushel. For 1925-26 the cost was one-fifth of a cent. The cost for 1926-27 crop will probably show a further decrease.

INTERPROVINCIAL

Two conferences of the entire boards of the provincial pools were held during the year, one at Winnipeg last November, the other at Calgary in March. The object of these conferences is to keep the work of the three Pools co-ordinated and to formulate uniform policies.

Delegates to Australia

Last year the Pool in response to a request from the farmers' co-operatives in Australia who are endeavoring to establish a contract pooling system, sent a delegation to Australia, consisting of H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta Pool; Geo. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Pool, and your president. A report on this visit has been prepared by your president and is available to delegates and members of the Pool.

The Campbell Amendment

The Campbell Amendment to the Canada Grain Act by which the farmer is given the right to choose the terminal elevator to which his grain is to be shipped, was re-introduced in parliament at the last session, as a government measure. It went through the House of Commons without a division, but the Senate referred it to a committee for discussion. The Pool again had representatives present to support the bill, and they were examined by the committee. The bill passed the committee by the narrow majority of one but passed the Senate without a division. In this fight it is worthy of note that

out of the whole membership of the House of Commons the grain trade could not muster a single voice or vote, and in the Senate the opposition limited itself to speaking and not voting. "Thrice armed is he, who hath his quarrel just."

Ontario Wheat Pool

Last fall the board of the United Farmers' Co-operative of Ontario discussed the question of forming a Wheat Pool for that province and invited your president to confer with them. It was decided to proceed with organization and at the request of the U.F.O. Co-operative your president early this year addressed 25 meetings in grain growing districts of the province. The Ontario Pool has now 8,000 members organized on a five-year contract basis covering wheat, oats and barley, and arrangements have been made for the handling of the grain through our Central Selling Agency.

Representative in Argentina

One of our strongest competitors in the European market is Argentina, and practically the entire crop of that country is handled by four large private firms. It is important that the Pool should have adequate first-hand information regarding the Argentine crop which comes on the market in the first months of the year at a time when Canadian grain moves slowly owing to freeze-up on the lakes. Last year the Pool sent Mr. Jackman, a director of the Alberta Pool to Argentina, and his work there was so satisfactory that it was decided to send him as Pool representative for two years.

International Wheat Pool Conference

The second International Wheat Pool Conference was held at Kansas City, U.S.A., May 5th, 6th and 7th, 1927. About two hundred delegates were registered representing co-operative wheat marketing organizations in Canada, Australia, Russia and the United States. Representatives were also present to observe the proceedings on behalf of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Commonwealth Government of Australia, and the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, and Premier Gardiner, of Saskatchewan, attended and addressed the conference. Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, was unable to attend, but he sent a telegram in which he gave strong support to the co-operative marketing movement amongst farmers. The Hon. W. M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, was also one of the speakers at the conference. Through this conference a great deal of information regarding the wheat pooling movement was given to the world through the press, and the results of it are seen in the interest which is now being taken in Great Britain in the Canadian Pools, in the strong movement for a contract pool in Australia, in the investigations into the Pool methods of handling grain which have been made by representatives of the Russian co-operatives, and in similar investigations which have been conducted by representatives of the farmers from Argentina. The conference decided to establish an international bureau through which information will be exchanged, to make possible as far as it can be done, the co-ordination of wheat marketing policy. It is impossible to esti-

mate fully the benefits which will accrue to the farmers of Western Canada by the development of the Pool system of marketing in other wheat growing countries, or the gain to the world by the substitution of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, in the place of the present poverty-creating competition, among the producers of the world's food supplies.

Conclusion

The increasing business of the Pool, in volume of grain handled and in elevator administration has made necessary some addition to the office staff, which now numbers 86, including 17 in the elevator department.

The Pool has now 126 employees, made up as follows: Office staff, 86; field service, 7; elevator superintendents and operators, 33. The very large number of grades of grain owing to bad weather, has made it a particularly hard and trying year for our office staff, but in spite of the exceptional difficulties we have had fewer complaints and fewer misunderstandings. This is due to both members and the staff learning from experience

what each must do for the good of the whole organization. Your directors commend to you the loyalty of the Pool staff, and acknowledge the generous support of the members. In both features we recognize the spirit of true co-operation.

Your grain pools are now the biggest grain handling organization in the world, entirely owned and controlled by the farmers. By your loyalty to your co-operative organizations you have obtained the co-operative leadership of the agricultural world. You have laid your foundations well. It now remains for us to go steadily forward and consolidate the positions we have won. There is no easy solution to the farmers marketing problem and the co-operative furrow is a long one, but we can press forward with the conviction that as yet we have only scratched the ground of the fruitful field of co-operative enterprise.

Colin H. Burnell.

President.

Minutes of the Fourth Annual Meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, held at Brandon, Manitoba, July 27, 28, 29, 1927

The meeting convened at 10.25 a.m., with President Burnell in the chair.

Notice Convening Meeting:—

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

Visitors and Staff Admitted:—

It was moved by F. A. Sirett and J. W. Smith, "That we authorize the attendance of visiting Pool members, members of their families, fieldmen, and our elevator staff."—Carried.

Minutes:—

The secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, held July 28-29, 1926. J. W. Smith and W. H. Collins moved, "That the minutes as read be adopted."—Carried.

Resolution Committee:—

Acting on the recommendation of the board of directors, the delegates approved: "That J. A. Lyon, F. C. Downing, and Wm. Gordon be the resolution committee to prepare all resolutions to be brought before the meeting." (Roy Johnston and R. Tolton.)—Carried.

Director's Report:—

The President presented the director's report for the year ending July 15th, 1927. T. Walker and H. Hindson moved, "That the director's report be received."—Carried.

Adjournment:—

At 12.00 noon, it was moved by J. Davey, "That we adjourn to meet at 2 p.m."

AFTERNOON SESSION, JULY 27th, 1927, 2 p.m.

Auditor's Report:—

The Interim Financial Statement for the year ending July 15th, 1927, was presented by W. J.

MacDonald, of Messrs. Millar, MacDonald & Company, shareholders' auditors.

It was moved by George Dickerson and A. Hunter, "That the auditor's report be received."—Carried.

Director's Report and Financial Statement

Discussed:—

Arising out of the director's and financial reports, some discussion followed on field service costs, group insurance, membership fees, central selling agency, reserve funds, salaries of Pool officials and elevator operators, platform shipments, elevator policy, grading and inspections, Quality wheat, radio and Axminster wheat.

Director's Report Adopted:—

It was moved by John Quick and F. C. Downing, "That the director's report be adopted."—Carried.

Financial Report Adopted:—

(H. F. Meadows and J. A. Lyon). "That the auditor's report be adopted."—Carried.

Greetings from Ontario:—

The president read a letter from the secretary of the United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario expressing their regret at not being able to attend, and sending fraternal greetings.

Mr. Jensen, Alta:—

Mr. C. Jensen, a director of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was introduced to the delegates.

BY-LAWS

By-Law No. 18—Bank Guarantees:—

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm by-law No. 18, passed by the board of directors on November 2nd, 1926." (Robt. Mayo and Ed. Bedard.)—Carried.

By-Law No. 19—Amendment to Section 4, General By-Laws:—

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-Law No. 19, passed by the board of directors on March 18th, 1927." (Geo. Harvey and E. B. R. Hall.)—Carried.

By-Law No. 20—Amendments to By-Law No. 10:—

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-Law No. 20, passed by the Board of Directors on March 18th, 1927." (S. Burch and W. O. Morrison.)—Carried.

By-Law No. 21—Reconstruction of Local Board:—

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm By-Law No. 21, passed by the board of directors on June 29th, 1927." (V. E. G. Little and J. F. Rogers.)—Carried.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS**General by-Laws—Section 10:—**

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm the amendment to section 10, general by-laws, as passed by the board of directors on May 12th, 1927." (C. O. Haralson and L. W. Crewson.)—Carried.

By-Law No. 10—Section 4, Sub-Section (a):—

"That we hereby approve, ratify and confirm the amendment to By-Law No. 10, section 4, sub-section (a) as passed by the board of directors on January 7, 1927." (Robt. Mayo and W. H. Graham.)—Carried.

Greetings from South Dakota:—

Mr. B. M. Dickinson, secretary of the South Dakota Wheat Growers' Association, then addressed the meeting, stating that the Canadian Pools were held up to the United States wheat growers as the outstanding example in co-operative marketing.

Greetings from Alberta:—

Mr. C. Jensen brought greetings from the Alberta Wheat Pool and stated they were watching with interest the progress which was being made in Manitoba. In Alberta the resign-up campaign gave every indication of a steady and healthy growth and the determination of the farmers of Western Canada to sell their own wheat in their own way is increasingly evident.

Adjournment:—

At 5 p.m. it was moved by H. Granger, "That we adjourn to meet at 9 a.m."

MINUTES OF MEETING, JULY 28th, 1927.

The delegates re-assembled at 9 a.m.

Mr. Tovell—Manitoba Co-op. Dairies:—

Mr. Gordon Tovell, secretary of Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, conveyed fraternal greetings, and related the expansion of the co-operative dairy business in Manitoba, and presented a most encouraging account of the progress.

E. B. Ramsay—C. S. A.:—

E. B. Ramsay, managing director and secretary of the Central Selling Agency, recounted the main features of the year in grain marketing, and stated that the increase in the amount of grain under the growers' control tended to make marketing easier as time went on. The

beneficial effect of the visit made by Pool representatives to Australia could be easily seen and felt, he assured the delegates. A warm reception was given his account of the gradual establishment of European and other selling connections, especially for Canadian Durum wheat, rye and barley. These commodities had never before retained their identity as Canadian products on world markets. This is being gradually accomplished by the Central Selling Agency. He also spoke of the opening of a London office as a European headquarters for the representative across the Atlantic.

Brandon Greetings:—

On behalf of the people of Brandon, Mayor Cater extended a hearty welcome to the delegates, and expressed the hope that Brandon might be considered the meeting place for the next annual meeting.

RESOLUTIONS:**Elevator Policy:—**

(1) Two resolutions passed by the board of directors for the attention of the delegates were submitted as follows:—

"Whereas there are in Manitoba at least 120 points where there are available for elevator locals over 7,000 acres;

Therefore, we recommend to the annual meeting that our minimum acreage for building or purchase of Pool elevators be left at 7,000 acres." (C. Ellerington and T. J. Caves.)—Carried unanimously.

Elevator Policy:—

1. "That the cost of acquisition of elevator facilities by way of purchase, construction or otherwise shall be defrayed entirely out of the reserve fund in the possession of the company, derived from the elevator deductions allowed to this company under its agreement with the grower, and until such time as this reserve fund is completely used up for the purpose above mentioned, the entire cost of said elevator facilities shall be defrayed solely from this source, and no other, provided:—

2. "That in the event of the said reserve fund derived from elevator deductions becoming depleted and insufficient for the purposes above mentioned, then and then only, shall this company issue bonds to cover the cost of acquisition of said elevator facilities; provided that in no case shall the total amount of the bonds so issued exceed in value sixty-five (65) per cent. of the value of all the elevators already acquired and to be acquired, either by way of purchase, construction or otherwise, by this Company;

3. "That subject to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph, the company be authorized, and it is hereby authorized, to issue bonds for such amounts and on such terms as to this board shall seem advisable and necessary for the purpose of acquiring elevator facilities either by way of purchase, construction or otherwise, and the board of directors be authorized, to take such action as they shall deem advisable and necessary to carry out the terms

and import of this resolution." (Wm. McKinnon & W. H. Collins.)

Discussion—

Many questions were asked as to the responsibility of the local elevator association for the guaranteeing of bonds. In reply it was stated that the ownership of the elevators being entirely in the Manitoba Wheat Pool, the responsibility for the guarantee rested with the Pool, the plan would not affect the equity of any local association in the local Pool elevator, and any local elevator association wishing to pay up and secure full title would be able to do so. At the present rate of progress in acquisition of Pool elevator facilities there would not be anywhere near sufficient funds in the elevator reserve to meet the requirements another year. In view of the general demand for a more aggressive elevator policy, the resolution, after considerable discussion, was adopted with 9 dissenting votes.

Hospital Visits:—

It was moved by H. Hindson, seconded by H. F. Meadows:—

"Whereas a very gracious act of kindness has been performed by Mrs. Ransom in visiting members of our organization who have of necessity become patients of one or other of the various hospitals in Winnipeg;

"Therefore this annual meeting of Pool delegates wish to express their most hearty appreciation of these kindly services and would recommend to the incoming board of directors that they be suitably recognized."—Carried.

Re Bona Fide Farmers and Resolution Committee

Two resolutions, one requiring that each person on the directorate be a bona fide farmer, and another dealing with the appointment of a resolution committee comprising one from each director's district, were lost.

Election of Directors:—

After passing the following resolution the meeting retired at 11 a.m. for the election of directors:—

"That we use the preferential ballot for the election of directors, and that J. T. Hull be asked to supervise the counting by the scrutineers." (A. Hunt and L. W. Crewson.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, JULY 28th, 1927.

The meeting re-assembled at 1.30 p.m.

Roy McPhail—Livestock Pool:—

Mr. Roy McPhail, president of Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, addressed the meeting.

L. C. Brouillette, Saskatchewan:—

L. C. Brouillette, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, conveyed fraternal greetings, and gave a very inspiring address. Both speakers were accorded a very hearty reception by the delegates.

Terminal Earnings:—

A resolution asking that a share of terminal earnings be returned to shippers of platform grain, was lost.

Perpetual Contract:—

A resolution dealing with the contract, suggesting that it be made perpetual, with the option of withdrawing at the end of every five years, was, after much discussion lost.

Date of Annual Meeting:—

Moved by M. Carlson and Jno. Lindell: "That the annual meeting of Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, be not held until such time as the final returns can be made." Receiving very general support the resolution was carried.

Date of Local Annual Meetings:—

Moved by Roy Tolton and A. C. Hunter: "Whereas the date for holding local annual meetings is fixed for too busy a time;

"Therefore be it resolved that the local annual meetings be held between the 10th and 25th of June."

An amendment moved and seconded by M. H. Harkness and S. Burch: "That this be left in the hands of the executive," was carried.

Delegation to Conferences:—

A resolution urging greater economy in connection with the various international and outside of Canada conferences had no mover or seconder, and was withdrawn.

Electing Delegates by Mail:—

A motion dealing with the election of delegates by mail received scant consideration and was lost.

Special Meeting of Delegates:—

The suggestion asking for an informal meeting of delegates the day preceding the annual meeting, created some discussion, but had very little support, and was lost.

Preparatory Training for Directors:—

A proposal suggesting training for prospective directors, having no mover or seconder, was withdrawn.

Teaching Co-operation in Schools:—

The following resolution was submitted from Albert Pool local: "That co-operation be taught in high and public schools, and that the history of co-operation and co-operative marketing be subjects in teachers' examination for the province of Manitoba."

J. J. Powell and Jno. Wood moved: "That we endorse the principle of this resolution from Albert local, regarding the teaching of co-operation in the schools, and refer it to the board of directors for action."—Carried.

Financial Statement in Scoop Shovel:—

A resolution asking that a statement of the finances and volume of grain be printed in the Scoop Shovel, being a demand for what was already the policy of the Pool, had no mover or seconder, and was withdrawn.

Publicity in Non-English Language:—

Moved by Thos. Davidson and M. A. Lesiuk: "Resolved that some effort should be made by our publicity department to distribute literature in our non-English speaking districts as well as inserting a page or two in the Scoop Shovel each month in the language of that

particular district, this to include all notices of meetings, posters, etc."

Amendment Carried:—

An amendment moved and seconded by J. W. Smith and T. J. Caves: "That this be referred to the board of directors," was carried.

Minimum Selling Price:—

The demand that the central board fix a minimum selling price, under which grain should not be sold, was lost.

Life Insurance:—

Moved by George Dickerson and W. H. Collins: "Resolved that this meeting would approve of some system of Pool life insurance."

Amendment:—

Eight locals sent in resolutions on this question. An amendment, "That this be referred to the board of directors with instructions to work out, if possible, a feasible plan to be submitted to the locals for discussion at their next annual meetings," was carried. (J. S. Gillis and A. W. Badger.)

Elevator Policy:—

A resolution taken as meaning that the elevator policy be changed from the local association basis to one of acquisition and operation of all elevators as a line under one control, was, after brief discussion, lost.

By-Law No. 22:—

T. J. Murray, K.C., prepared a by-law which he now submitted to give effect to the resolution authorizing the board of directors to borrow all such monies as they deemed necessary for the purpose of acquiring country elevator facilities. (Moved by A. Cooper and J. H. Mills.)—Carried unanimously.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED,

BY-LAW No. 22.

Whereas it may hereafter be considered desirable and necessary in the interests of this company, by the board of directors, that moneys be borrowed for the purpose of acquiring Pool country elevators;

And whereas it is desirable that all necessary authority for such borrowing and for giving security for such borrowings be now conferred upon the board of directors;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, and it is hereby enacted as a by-law of the company as follows:

1. Full power and authority is hereby conferred upon the board of directors:

(a) To acquire by construction, purchase, lease or otherwise, and either in the name of this company or in the name of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, such additional country elevator facilities for the handling of Pool grain as said board of directors may, in the exercise of their absolute discretion hereafter consider desirable or necessary in the interests of the company.

(b) To borrow in the name and on behalf

of either this company or Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, all such moneys as the said board of directors may, in the exercise of their absolute discretion consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of acquiring such country elevator facilities or any part thereof.

(c) For the purpose of securing the repayment of such moneys as may be so borrowed:

1. To issue or cause to be issued bonds, debentures or other securities, either of this company or of Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, or of both, which said bonds, debentures or other securities may contain or provide for a fixed charge, a floating charge, or no charge upon the country elevator facilities, part of such facilities of said companies, or either of them.

2. To give and issue a mortgage, mortgages, lien or other security or securities and charges upon all or part of the country elevator facilities heretofore acquired, now owned or hereafter acquired by said companies or either of them and either as security or additional or collateral security, either for the moneys so borrowed and interest thereon or for the bonds, debentures or other securities issued therefor.

3. To give an assignment or assignments of all leases of elevator sites and of all leases given to local elevator associations and of the moneys payable thereunder, and of all or any other documents issued or to be issued in connection with such country elevator facilities, or any part thereof.

4. To provide in such bonds, debentures, mortgages or other securities for the repayment of the moneys borrowed, in such amounts, at such times and places and with such rates of interest as the board of directors, in the exercise of their absolute discretion, shall consider advisable.

5. To make provision for the execution of any or all of such bonds, debentures, mortgages or other securities in the name and on behalf of the said companies or either of them, by such persons as may be named by the board of directors for the purpose, and to deliver all such securities to the proper parties.

2. This meeting does hereby approve, ratify and confirm whatever the board of directors may do in the premises.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or restricting in any manner any power or authority heretofore conferred upon the board of directors, either by the general by-laws or otherwise howsoever.

Passed, approved, sanctioned and confirmed at a meeting of the shareholders of Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, held on the 28th day of July, A.D. 1927.

Initial Payment Increase:—

A recommendation that the initial payment be increased, was lost.

Sample Containers:—

Moved by J. W. Smith and W. H. Collins: "Whereas we have reason to believe that in the sampling of cars sufficient care is not taken to keep the sample bags from becoming wet, and in turn often affecting the sample of grain;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we go on record as asking for sample containers being made of water-proof material."

Amendment:—

An amendment moved by C. Ellerington and Geo. Delgatty: "That this be referred to the grading committee appointed by the Provincial Pools and now inquiring into the inspection and grading of grain," was carried.

Educational Policy—1927-28:—

Moved by J. J. Powell and J. C. Rippingale: "Whereas the board of directors have recommended a renewal of the vote of one-twentieth of a cent per bushel on all grain handled by the Pool, for educational purposes;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that one-twentieth of a cent per bushel on all grain be deducted from deliveries of the 1927-28 crop."—Carried.

Non-Deliveries:

"Resolved that no action be taken by head office re non-deliveries of Pool grain until a list of non-deliverers has been sent to the local board, and a report on same has been returned." (Jno. Lindel and Geo. Hayes.)—Carried.

Retirement of Reserves:—

A motion asking that all monies due from commercial and elevator reserves be paid back to the member on his retirement or ceasing to take an active part in the association, was lost.

Scoop Shovel Circulation:—

A recommendation for increasing the circulation of the Scoop Shovel among non-Pool members, was lost.

Scoop Shovel—Twice a Month:—

"Resolved that the Scoop Shovel be issued twice a month in order that circular letters to Pool members may be cut to a minimum."

This resolution was, on motion of W. E. Wiltsey and Mr. Munro, referred to the board for further consideration.

Seed Grain Policy:—

The president referring to the director's report, brought up the question of construction of a terminal elevator at St. Boniface for handling and treating seed grain. R. M. Mahoney reported on inquiries he had made of the Howe Engineering Company as to the cost of construction; estimates showed that it would be in the neighborhood of \$250,000. After answering questions and some discussion, the delegates on motion of A. C. Hetteema and Mr. Howard, decided: "That the matter be left over for further consideration next year."

Malting Barley:—

Moved by E. A. Bell and A. W. Badger:—"Whereas we have members in the Coarse Grain Pool who produce first quality malting barley;

"And whereas some grain companies pay back to the producer the premiums received for this class of barley;

"Therefore be it resolved, that we instruct our directors to formulate some system of recording the names of those who contribute malting barley, and at the end of the year to make a separate Pool for that particular grade of barley, dividing the premiums therefrom between the growers contributing."

E. B. Ramsay was asked to comment and advise as to the practicability of the idea. He stated that he believed it would be quite possible to carry this into effect on barley that did not go beyond Winnipeg. The resolution on being put, was carried.

Directors 1927-28:—

The Secretary announced the names of the directors elected for each of the following districts:—

- District No. 1—R. F. Chapman.
- District No. 2—W. G. Weir.
- District No. 3—C. H. Burnell.
- District No. 4—W. G. A. Gourlay.
- District No. 5—John Quick.
- District No. 6—P. F. Bredt.
- District No. 7—S. Collie.

Vote of Thanks to Retiring Director:—

John Quick moved a hearty vote of thanks to C. S. Stevenson, for the service he had rendered the Pool in his capacity as director. On the seconding by F. H. Downing, it was accorded a unanimous reception.

Vote of Thanks to Brandon:—

It was moved by R. F. Chapman & N. House: "That we express our appreciation by a hearty vote of thanks, of the courtesy extended to us by the City of Brandon for the use of this hall."—Carried unanimously.

Vote of Confidence in Directors and Management:

It was moved by R. Lumgair, seconded by Mrs. Elliott: "That we express a vote of confidence in our directors, management and staff."—Carried.

Meeting Place—Annual Meeting 1928:—

W. I. Steen and J. N. Cotton moved: "That Winnipeg be the place for our next annual meeting."

Amendment:—

J. W. Smith and H. F. Meadows moved an amendment: "That the place for our next annual meeting be the City of Brandon."—Amendment carried.

Hudson Bay Railway:—

Wm. Weir & A. W. Badger moved: "That this meeting demand the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay Railway to Port Nelson."—Carried.

On motion of J. J. Powell the meeting adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

Pool Payment on Coarse Grains, 1926-27

The column headed "Total Payment" is the gross price, basis Fort William, received from the Central Selling Agency for distribution to growers. "Gross final payment" is the balance of final payment for distribution, but from this must be deducted amounts shown in the columns headed "Commercial reserve," "Elevator reserve" and "Head office expenses." The last column headed "Final net payment" is the amount per bushel actually paid over to growers on the final payment.

OATS

GRADE—	Total Payment cts.	Gross Final Payment cts.	Less Deducted Commercial Reserve cts.	for Reserves Elevator Reserve cts.	and Expenses Head Office Expense cts.	Net Final Payment cts.
2 C. W.	60½	12.50	.605	1.00	.803	10.09
3 C. W.	56	11.00	.560	1.00	.803	8.63
Extra 1 Feed	56	11.00	.560	1.00	.803	8.63
1 Feed	54	11.00	.540	1.00	.803	8.65
2 Feed	51	11.00	.510	1.00	.803	8.68
Tf. 2 C. W.	56½	13.50	.565	1.00	.803	11.13
Tough 3 C. W.	52½	12.50	.525	1.00	.803	10.17
Tough 1 Feed	51	13.00	.510	1.00	.803	10.68
Tough 2 Feed	48½	13.50	.485	1.00	.803	11.21
Rejected	48½	8.50	.485	1.00	.803	6.21
Oats & Wild Oats	39	5.00	.390	1.00	.803	2.80
Tough Rejected	46½	11.50	.465	1.00	.803	9.23
Damp 1 Feed	45	12.00	.450	1.00	.803	9.74
Damp 2 Feed	42	12.00	.420	1.00	.803	9.77
Damp 3 C. W.	47	12.00	.470	1.00	.803	9.72

You cannot get the amount due you on this final payment unless you have sent in to head office your growers' certificates. Hop to it and give your office a chance to close out the 1926-7 Coarse Grain Pool.

Tough Oats & Wild Oats	34	5.00	.340	1.00	.803	2.85
Tough Rejected X Heated	43½	14.50	.435	1.00	.803	12.26
Tf. Oats, Bly. & Wild Oats	39	5.00	.390	1.00	.803	2.80
Wild Oats & Oats	44	10.00	.440	1.00	.803	7.75
Damp Wild Oats & Barley	34	5.00	.340	1.00	.803	2.85
Tf. Oats, Wild Oats & Bly	39	5.00	.390	1.00	.803	2.80
Damp Rejected	39½	9.50	.395	1.00	.803	7.30
Wild Oats, Oats & Wheat	44	5.00	.440	1.00	.803	2.75
Oats, Barley & Wild Oats	44	5.00	.440	1.00	.803	2.75
Rejected Oats X Heated	44½	10.50	.445	1.00	.803	8.25
Damp 2 C. W.	51½	13.50	.515	1.00	.803	11.18
Wild Oats, Barley & Wheat	44	5.00	.440	1.00	.803	2.75
Damp Oats & Barley	39	10.00	.390	1.00	.803	7.80
Damp Rejected X Heated	35½	11.50	.355	1.00	.803	9.34
Damp Oats & Wild Oats	29	5.00	.290	1.00	.803	2.90
Tough 2 Feed X Heating	44½	15.50	.445	1.00	.803	13.25
Tf. Rej. X Heated & Heating	39½	16.50	.395	1.00	.803	14.30

FLAX

		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1 N. W.	\$1.92	22	1.92	2.00	.803	17.27
2 C. W.	1.88	22	1.88	2.00	.803	17.31
3 C. W.	1.74	34	1.74	2.00	.803	29.45
Rejected	1.69	29	1.69	2.00	.803	24.50
Rejected 3 C. W.	1.69	29	1.69	2.00	.803	24.50
Tough 1 N. W.	1.78	28	1.78	2.00	.803	23.41
Tough 2 C. W.	1.74	28	1.74	2.00	.803	23.45
Tough 3 C. W.	1.60	40	1.60	2.00	.803	35.59
Tough Rejected	1.55	35	1.55	2.00	.803	30.64
Damp 1 N. W.	1.72	37	1.72	2.00	.803	32.47
Damp 2 C. W.	1.68	37	1.68	2.00	.803	32.51
Damp 3 C. W.	1.54	49	1.54	2.00	.803	44.65

FLAX—(Continued)

GRADE—	Total Payment	Gross Final Payment	Less Deducted Commercial Reserve	for Reserves Elevator Reserve	and Expenses Head Office Expense	Net Final Payment
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Damp Rejected	\$1.49	44	1.49	2.00	.803	39.70
Condemned X Heated	1.42	27	1.42	2.00	.803	22.77
Damp Rejected X Heated	1.35	40	1.35	2.00	.803	35.84
Damp Condemned X Heated	1.22	42	1.22	2.00	.803	37.97
Condemned	1.42	27	1.42	2.00	.803	22.77
Rejected 2 X Heated	1.51	5	1.51	2.00	.803	.68

BARLEY

	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
3 C. W.	71	13.00	.710	1.25	.803	10.23
4 C. W.	68	15.00	.680	1.25	.803	12.26
Feed	64	16.00	.640	1.25	.803	13.30
Rejected	65	17.00	.650	1.25	.803	14.29
Tough 3 C. W.	67½	14.50	.675	1.25	.803	11.77
Tough 4 C. W.	65½	17.50	.655	1.25	.803	14.79
Tough Feed	62	19.00	.620	1.25	.803	16.32
Tough Rejected	63	20.00	.630	1.25	.803	17.31
Barley & Wild Oats	59	16.00	.590	1.25	.803	13.35
Damp 3 C. W.	62	14.00	.620	1.25	.803	11.32
Damp 4 C. W.	59	16.00	.590	1.25	.803	13.35
Damp Feed	55	17.00	.550	1.25	.803	14.39
Tf. Rejected X Heated	58	25.00	.580	1.25	.803	22.36
Damp Rejected	56	18.00	.560	1.25	.803	15.38
Tf. Barley & Wild Oats	55	17.00	.550	1.25	.803	14.39
Tf. Rejected Sprouted	58	15.00	.580	1.25	.803	12.36
Rejected X Heated	60	22.00	.600	1.25	.803	19.34

You cannot get the amount due you on this final payment unless you have sent in to head office your growers' certificates. Hop to it and give your office a chance to close out the 1926-7 Coarse Grain Pool.

Tf. Barley, Rye & Wild Oats	52	9.00	.520	1.25	.803	6.42
Barley & Durum	61	8.00	.610	1.25	.803	5.33
Barley, Wheat & Wild Oats	57	14.00	.570	1.25	.803	11.37
Tf. Bly, Wheat & Wild Oats	52	14.00	.520	1.25	.803	11.42
Barley, Wild Oats & Wheat	57	14.00	.570	1.25	.803	11.37
Tf. Rejected 4 C. W.	63	20.00	.630	1.25	.803	17.32
Tf. Barley & Oats	55	17.00	.550	1.25	.803	14.39
Tf. Bly, Wild Oats & Wheat	52	14.00	.520	1.25	.803	11.42
Damp Barley & Wild Oats	50	17.00	.500	1.25	.803	14.44
Damp Barley & Oats	50	17.00	.500	1.25	.803	14.44
Damp Rejected X Heated	51	23.00	.510	1.25	.803	20.43
Damp Rej. X Heated & Heating	46	18.00	.460	1.25	.803	15.48
Tough 4 X Heated	60½	22.50	.605	1.25	.803	19.84
Tf. Rej. X Heated & Heating	53	20.00	.530	1.25	.803	17.41

RYE

	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1 C. W.	97½	15.50	.975	1.75	.803	11.97
2 C. W.	97½	15.50	.975	1.75	.803	11.97
3 C. W.	94½	22.50	.945	1.75	.803	19.00
Rejected	91½	23.50	.915	1.75	.803	20.03
Tough 2 C. W.	93½	21.50	.935	1.75	.803	18.01
Tough, 3 C. W.	90½	20.50	.905	1.75	.803	17.04
Rejected 2 C. W.	93½	23.50	.935	1.75	.803	20.01
Rejected 3 C. W.	90½	22.50	.905	1.75	.803	19.04
Rejected X Ergot	89½	21.50	.895	1.75	.803	18.05
Tough Rejected 2 C. W.	91½	23.50	.915	1.75	.803	20.03
Tough Rejected 3 C. W.	88½	22.50	.885	1.75	.803	19.06
Damp Rejected 3 C. W.	84½	26.50	.845	1.75	.803	23.10
Damp Rejected	81½	23.50	.815	1.75	.803	20.13
Tough Rejected	89½	23.50	.895	1.75	.803	20.05
Damp 3 C. W.	84½	22.50	.845	1.75	.803	19.10

(Continued on Next Page.)

GRADE—	RYE—(Continued)					
	Total Payment cts.	Gross Final Payment cts.	Less Deducted Commercial Reserve cts.	for Reserves Elevator Reserve cts.	and Expenses Head Office Expense cts.	Net Final Payment cts.
Tough Rejected X Ergot	87½	21.50	.875	1.75	.803	18.07
Rejected Sprouted	81½	16.50	.815	1.75	.803	13.13
Damp Rejected Sprouted	77½	22.50	.775	1.75	.803	19.17
Rye & Wild Oats	81½	29.50	.815	1.75	.803	26.13
Tough Rye & Wild Oats	78½	28.50	.785	1.75	.803	25.16
Damp Rejected Rejected	71½	19.50	.715	1.75	.803	16.23
Rejected Rejected	81½	19.50	.815	1.75	.803	16.13
Damp 2 C. W.	87½	15.50	.875	1.75	.803	12.07
Tough 2 Sprouted	83½	15.50	.835	1.75	.803	12.11
Tough Rejected Sprouted	79½	16.50	.795	1.75	.803	13.15
Rye & Barley	81½	29.50	.815	1.75	.803	26.13
Tough Rejected 3 Sprouted	78½	15.50	.785	1.75	.803	12.16
Damp Rye & Barley	77½	35.50	.775	1.75	.803	32.17
Tough 3 Sprouted	80½	14.50	.805	1.75	.803	11.14
Tf. Rye, Durum & Wild Oats	78½	23.50	.785	1.75	.803	25.16
Rye & Wheat	81½	19.50	.815	1.75	.803	16.13
Damp Rej. 3 X Ergot	78½	20.50	.785	1.75	.803	17.16
Tough Rej. Rej. Sprouted	78½	19.50	.785	1.75	.803	16.16
Rejected 3 Sprouted	80½	15.50	.805	1.75	.803	12.14
Damp Rejected X Ergot	79½	21.50	.795	1.75	.803	18.15
Damp Rej. Rej. Sprouted	70½	19.50	.705	1.75	.803	16.24
Rejected 3 X Heated	81½	31.50	.815	1.75	.803	28.13
Damp Rejected 3 Sprtd.	77½	22.50	.775	1.75	.803	19.17
Tough Rej. Sprouted Rejected X Ergot	76½	21.50	.765	1.75	.803	18.18
Tough 3 X Heated	81½	29.50	.815	1.75	.803	26.13
Tf. Rej. 3 X Ergot	86½	20.50	.865	1.75	.803	17.08
Tf. Rejected Rejected	79½	19.50	.795	1.75	.803	16.15

POOL OVERHEAD EXPENDITURE

INTERIM STATEMENT

For the Year Ended July 15th, 1927.

		RATE PER BUSHEL		
		This Year	Last Year	Increase or *Decrease
Grain Operating Department Expenses, \$112,684.31		.391	.227	.164
Administration and Promotion Expenses 67,918.37		.236	.214	.022
Educational Fund—One-twentieth of a cent per bushel	14,416.00	.050	.050
Directors Indemnities and Travelling Expense	6,267.85	.022	.020	.002
Estimated Cost of the Annual Meeting, July, 1927	12,092.18	.042	.036	.006
Preliminary Expenses Written Off—				
Wheat Pool — One-quarter of original amount	3,524.49	.012	.013	.001*
Coarse Grain Pool—One-fifth of original amount	2,538.26	.009	.010	.001*
Reserved for Losses on Collection of Shareholders' Notes	3,000.00	.010	.019	.009*
Reserved for Contingent Liabilities and Expenses	7,000.00	.024	.027	.003*
Total Office and Administration Expenditure	\$229,441.46	.796	.616	.180
To which add:				
Interest, Insurance and Storage Charged by Line Elevator Companies and Pool Elevators ..	\$130,834.82	.454	.654	.200*
Total Pool Overhead Expenditure	<u>x \$360,276.28</u>	<u>1.250</u>	<u>1.270</u>	<u>.020*</u>

x From which has to be deducted Manitoba's proportion of earnings of Pool terminals, estimated at \$126,626, bringing the total overhead, including storage and interest charges to .803 cents per bushel.

The Grain Trade and Wheat Prices

(Issued by The Alberta Wheat Pool)

The Grain Trade continues to harp on its fallacious argument about so-called average prices. We have answered their arguments several times in the past, but they have continued to make erroneous and false statements about prices and are apparently unable to answer the Pool's arguments. The Grain Trade is still informing the farmers that the open market average price for the crop year of 1925-26 was \$1.51, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. The so-called average of \$1.51 was obtained by adding together all the official daily closing market prices and dividing this sum by the number of days. Any farmer knows perfectly well that such a figure is valueless as a comparison of Pool prices; it does not take into consideration the volume of grain sold at the various prices throughout the year; it does not allow for the cost of storing, insuring and interest charges which are approximately 1½ cents per bushel per month.

A Simple Illustration

One can readily demonstrate the absurdity of the Grain Trade's method of computing the average price by taking a very simple illustration. For instance, say that a farmer had 1,200 bushels of wheat to sell and he sold it over a period of three days. The first day he sold 900 bushels when the price was \$1 per bushel; the second day he sold 200 bushels when the price was \$1.10 per bushel; the third day he sold 100 bushels when the price was \$1.20 per bushel. Now if we are to use the Grain Trade's method of computing the average price we would simply add \$1 to the \$1.10 and the \$1.20 and divide the total which is \$3.30, by 3, and obtain the average price of \$1.10 per bushel. As a matter of fact, however, the actual price received by the farmer would be only a fraction of a cent more than \$1.03 per bushel. You may say that this is a far-fetched illustration, but it illustrates nevertheless precisely the method the Grain Trade uses in computing its average figure of \$1.51.

Pool Benefits Non-Poolers Too

Even if the Grain Trade could demonstrate to a finality that the non-Pool farmer actually received as much as the Pool farmer there would still be ample justification for the Wheat Pool. It must be evident to every person that whatever influence the Wheat Pool may have in determining the market price of wheat is an advantage to the non-Pool as well



Maybe you didn't know we had in Manitoba things like Alton Barker, son of the Pool local secretary at Holland, is holding up for you to admire. It's a snapping turtle weighing 19 lbs.

as to the Pool farmer. If, for example, the Wheat Pool's program of supplying the market as the demand for wheat arises raises the price of wheat 5c per bushel, non-Pool farmers automatically benefit to the extent of 5c per bushel.

The Grain Trade, however, cannot demonstrate that the non-Pool farmers have received as much as the Wheat Pool farmers. A few facts about the marketing of the 1925-26 wheat crop will be pertinent at this point.

Pool Farmers Receive Much More Than Many Non-Poolers

From September 1st to Decem-

ber 15th, 290,000,000 bushels of wheat were delivered at country points. Approximately 50 per cent. of this amount was sold immediately as street wheat. The average price for street wheat during this period, taking a 26c and 27c freight rate point, was \$1.14 per bushel, according to the figures issued to grain buyers by the Western Grain Dealers. A large amount of the remaining 50 per cent. was sold at prices much lower than the Pool's final payments of \$1.45, as the average price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William for this period was \$1.37. Moreover a great deal of this wheat was sold in October when prices were much lower than \$1.37, let alone the Pool price of \$1.45.

Another fact will readily make clear the false implication in the often repeated statement of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association that on only sixty-nine days out of the entire crop year of 1925-26 was the closing price of No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William below the Pool's announced price of \$1.45. The all important facts are, that during sixty days of the period referred to by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association over 186,000,000 bushels of wheat (over 45% of the entire crop) were delivered at country elevators and that the average price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William during this period was \$1.31 per bushel.

Pool Prices for Street Wheat Higher Than Prices Received by Outsiders

The only fair method of computing any average is, of course, to give consideration to the volume of grain sold at various prices. By taking the actual deliveries at country points by weeks and multiplying them by the average price quoted by the Western Grain Dealers, we have computed the average price paid for street wheat during the past three years. In every year there is a distinct margin in favor of the Pool. In the crop year, 1925-26,

(Turn to Page 36.)



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

W. A. Landreth.

Members of the Board:

G. W. Tovell.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.
H. C. Grant. Geo. Brown.

Secretary: P. H. Ferguson.

Office—135 Parliament Buildings.

Telephone: 840 394.

WHOLESALE SOCIETY FOR WESTERN CANADA

At a conference of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Associations, at the University, Saskatoon, on July 26th, attended by representatives from Alberta and Manitoba, it was decided to proceed with the formation of a Co-operative Wholesale Society for Western Canada. The meeting endorsed the action of the committee that had been appointed to negotiate with the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, for the purchase of the trading department, and gave instructions to complete the preliminary arrangements with a view to making this business a part of the wholesale organization. The committee was also authorized to add to its number, by the appointment of representatives from the other two provinces; the committee so constituted to work out the details of the plan and refer it to the co-operative stores and buying associations in the western provinces for final approval.

MEETING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION

The annual congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held in Saskatoon on the 27th and 28th of July. Representatives of member societies and fraternal delegates from a number of other organizations were present. Nearly every province in Canada was represented at the meeting, which shows the widespread interest that is being taken in co-operative matters. Addresses were delivered by George Keen, of Brantford, Ontario, secretary of the Union; W. C. Stewart, of the British-Canadian Co-operative Society, Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, and T. Swindlehurst, of the Alberta Co-operative League. In addition to the regular programme many resolutions were passed, and practical questions relating to the management of co-operative stores were fully and thoughtfully discussed.

Mr. Stewart, as manager of the British-Canadian Co-operative Association, the largest and perhaps the most successful concern of its kind in this country, was able to give the congress much valuable advice and information. He pointed out the necessity of keeping the members informed in regard to the affairs of the association, and of making it a business in which all members of the family might find common interest. One plan adopted by the British-Canadian Society, he said, was to sell thrift stamps to children, applying these savings on a share of capital stock and giving them 5 per cent. interest on the amount invested. He said that \$5,000 had been derived from this source, and every contributor is a staunch supporter of the co-opera-

tive store. Mr. Stewart stressed the importance of careful buying. He felt that many co-operatives had failed because they had been unable to reduce their surplus stocks, and advised managers of co-operative stores to be guided by past sales in the purchase of future supplies.

MANITOBA LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Favorable progress has been made with the organization of the Manitoba Livestock "Pool." Two more district associations were organized during last month, connecting up some fifteen local points for co-operative shipping. Four others are in the process of formation and will probably be fully organized in time for the fall trade. These, together with five associations that were formed last year, which are also affiliating with Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, will give the Pool a substantial volume of business when it begins to operate at the Union Stock Yards.

Owing to the harvest, the contract campaign is now temporarily suspended, but will be resumed again as soon as threshing is completed. Plans are already being made for an autumn membership drive, to be carried out on an extensive scale. Let's hope we are favored with good harvest weather so that the farm work can be finished up in time to permit everybody to get out and work for the Livestock Pool. We suggest this, because we believe there is nothing closer to the farmer's interest; nothing that will pay such good dividends, as the labor expended in building up dependable marketing machinery. We need a machine that will perform without any guess work. Such a machine cannot be bought on the bargain counter; the only way to get it is to make it ourselves.

CENTRAL SALES AGENCY

Representatives of the Livestock Marketing Associations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, met at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, on Friday, July 22nd., and decided upon the establishment of a central selling agency to be operated jointly by the three provincial organizations. The Saskatchewan Pool has already opened its own agency, with offices at both Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, and the Alberta association is proposing to do the same thing in that province. The Central Agency to be established at St. Boniface, however, will handle stock forwarded to this market from the other provinces, as well as the co-operative shipments that originate entirely within the boundaries of Manitoba. Although all the details of the scheme are not yet decided, matters of general policy were tentatively agreed upon.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SUPPORTS CO-OPERATION

(From Page 5.)

by their marketing societies on their behalf.

To Promote Friendly Relations

"3. That the International Co-operative Congress be urged to promote fraternal, sympathetic, and co-operative relations between co-operative societies of consumers and co-operative societies of producers, to the end that both may enjoy the economic advantages accruing from the elimination of unnecessary intermediate profits and services, and of speculators in the necessities of life, and eventually the adjustment of prices on a basis reasonable and equitable as between producer and consumer.

"4. That, wherever possible, large co-operative buyers of produce from producers' co-operative societies be urged to use their influence with the latter, to give practical and moral support to the co-operative organization of their members as consumers and also of other societies in their respective countries, with the view to establishing international economic relations between co-operators, on the basis of an equitable exchange of merchandise and services."

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION LEADS IN SOUTH AFRICA

There are 272 co-operative societies in the Union of South Africa, with 39,804 members, on June 30, 1925, according to annual report of the South Africa Department of Agriculture. Of these co-ops. 261 were co-operative agricultural societies and 11 were consumers trading societies.

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Buckingham

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Be sure you get the Quaker
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Quaker Corn Flakes

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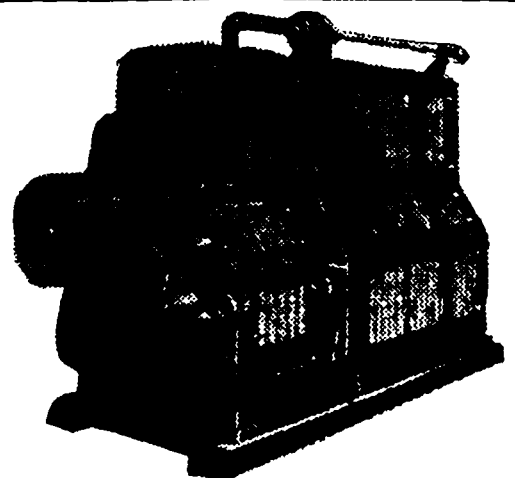
THE MIDGET MARVEL FLOUR MILL

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.





WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The sphere of woman's activities in the past has been extremely narrow and restricted. The universal acceptance of the trite phrase "woman's place is in the home" circumscribed her activities and confined her to the drudgery of the kitchen and the trivialities of the drawing-room. She had no place in national life. Legally she was a child, politically and economically she was a nonentity.

Today women are realizing that, while there is truth in the saying that the greatness of a nation depends upon its homes, the home is molded by conditions outside the home and that only by taking part in the economic, political and industrial life of the nation can they truly serve the home.

The co-operative movement is "The natural gateway from the home into the life of nations," according

to the leaders of the women's section of the International Co-operative Alliance, which met at Stockholm this month. The report, signed by the president, Emmy Freundlich, of Austria, and the secretary, Miss Honora Enfield, of England, says: "It is significant that it should be through the co-operative movement that working women are first entering as an organized force into international life." . . . The co-operative movement, so essentially international, and resting as it does on the purchasing power of the housewife, is the natural gateway from the home into the life of nations, and it is not surprising that more and more as women win their freedom they should find in the service of co-operation the field for new activities."

Satisfactory progress is shown in the reports from all the women's guilds affiliated to the international. In Austria the activities of the women's organization have increased considerably, and a women's number of the national co-op. paper now appears monthly with a circulation of 70,000. There are four women on the board of directors of the Vienna co-ops., four on the supervisory committee, and a large number on local committees. The Belgian women's guild now has more than 100 branches and has conducted a number of important national campaigns. In Holland, membership of the guild has increased 20 per cent. in the year. The Nor-

wegian guild now has a membership of over 2,000, ten new branches having been opened in the past year. The Swedish guild has increased its membership by 1,645 and its branches by 21.

The membership of the English guild shows an increase of 5,790 since 1924. Four women now sit on the central board of the Co-operative Union and one on the board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, while hundreds are members of local committees. The Scottish guild shows an increase of

42 branches and 72 members. And this increase would have been considerably greater but for the bad effects this year of the mining crisis.

In the Soviet Union, women members of the consumers' co-ops now number 1,500,000, and there is a woman member on the board of Centrosoyus. Special measures are taken to draw women into the movement, among the most successful being the establishment of "Mother

and Child" rest corners in many of the co-ops stores. In the east, where tradition forbids association with men, special stores under women's committees are being opened. Great efforts are being made by the agricultural co-ops to organize the farm women and a special women's department of Selskosoyus (the Union of Agricultural Co-operatives) has been opened.

Great progress is reported from Japan. The Kobe Guild, established in 1924, recently organized a most successful co-operative and social welfare exhibition. Women's guilds have been formed at Tokio and Otaru and are doing good educational work.

Progress is also recorded in the women's guilds of the United States, though some have suffered because of the bad conditions in the mining districts. Special attention is drawn to the women's auxiliaries which have been formed in connection with the American farm co-operatives. Sixteen of these have been organized in Iowa alone, for the purpose of studying and promoting consumers' and agricultural co-operation. Altogether the report shows that in the co-operative movement women are playing an increasingly important part in every nation in the world.

We may be allowed to trust that He who has taken untold ages for the formation of a bit of old red sandstone may not be limited to threescore years and ten for the perfecting of human spirit.—
Erskine of Linlathen.



Miss A. Honora,
Enfield.
Gen. Sec. International
Co-operative Women's
Guild.



Frau Emmy Freundlich,
Austria.
Pres. International Co-
operative Women's
Guild.

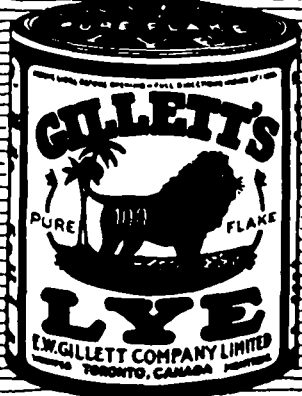
Ontario Pool Still Growing

Ontario farmers do not produce grain by the quarter or half section, as they do in the prairie provinces, but they have, nevertheless, demonstrated that they are ready and willing to adopt the Pool system of marketing. With a sign-up of 8,200 early in August, and several cars of wheat and barley delivered to the Pool before July was gone, the Ontario management feels that the benefits of the Pool will be amply proven in the next five years, even on acreages which may be considered somewhat insignificant from the standpoint of the individual contract.

Considering the fact that only nine counties were organized a membership of 8,200 is considered very satisfactory as a result of a six months' campaign in a province where the rank and file of the farming communities are not rated as being as enthusiastic on co-operation, or on organization, as they are in the new provinces of Western Canada. In many districts not a few held back and would not sign on the plea that the Pool would not be in operation for 1927. They thought it was impossible. Now that they

see handling arrangements have been made with elevator and mill owners, and Pool grain really is being delivered, they are ready to sign the contract they rejected some time ago. At one shipping station there were only three members when threshing started,

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but within two weeks there were over thirty. From practically every point at which shipping has commenced, even where the canvass was well looked after, a few extra contracts have come forward since it became possible for the Ontario Grain Pool to demonstrate that it really was ready to help the farmers who signed contracts in disposing of their crops to advantage.

During the first two weeks of actual operation the biggest day's shipment was thirty carloads. So far there has been no report of tough or damp deliveries. Reports on out-turns have been very satisfactory, with a big percentage of the wheat grading No. 2.

Are you thinking of advertising? Why not try THE SCOOP SHOVEL?

For the Harvesting Crew

No need of sweltering in the kitchen preparing heavy meals.

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and Better Pastry too*

**USE IT IN
ALL YOUR
BAKING**

102



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

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Vice-Pres.: N. Breton, Letellier.

Manager: Alex McKay, Winnipeg.
Sec'y-Treas.: G. W. Tovell, Winnipeg.

W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

W. A. Black, Beausejour.

H. Steiner, Whitemouth.

Chas. Tully, Reaburn.

Wm. Grotike, Stonewall.

ABOUT EXCUSES

In our last article in this paper we stressed the value of quality, as well as quantity, as the only way to get the very best out of your labor, pointing out clearly what the co-operative movement in general, and this plant in particular, has done to improve the marketing of your product—butter.

The question is, why do not all the people avail themselves of the co-operative system? The reason is simple; they do not realize what they are losing in the building up of numerous individual plants, which all add to the overhead expense of conveying your product to the ultimate consumer. The shippers of cream often put one in mind of the Bible story in which it states that "They all with one accord began to make excuses." We will deal with some of the excuses presented.

One is that the other fellow gives better tests. Now, let us deal with this common excuse. First, what is the test? It is the means of determining the quantity of pure butter oil in any given quantity of cream. This work is done scientifically by an independent man who knows nothing of the shipper whose cream he is testing, so that he is perfectly impartial. His job is simply to do his work to the best of his ability and hand the information on to the office, not knowing the names of the shippers whose cream he has tested. How can he be partial to any person? Interfering with the test is pure imagination. There are so many things which enter into the production of cream which influence the test that it would require a whole article to describe them, and we may attempt to do this some time in the future.

Weights

Another common excuse refers to weights. We have some complaints about weight. The very same argument applies in this as in tests. The man who does the weighing is quite impartial to all and does his work on one of the best scales that it is possible to buy. We had a rather amusing thing happen lately. A party who was complaining of weight stated that he was not satisfied and was going to find out where the trouble was, so one day he filled his can the same as usual and drove to the creamery

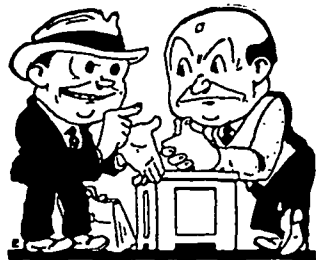
with it. When he arrived here he stated that this can anyway would weigh fifty pounds, as he had charge of it all the time, and he brought it in and placed it on the scales himself. Imagine his amazement when it only weighed forty-four pounds, and when he removed the lid it was not nearly full. He told us that the last thing he did was to pour in the cream and it was full to the top. He was perfectly sincere in this statement, but he did not take into consideration the condition of the cream. It was thick heavy cream, and in pouring it into the can there was a certain amount of air incorporated, which, during the journey into the city, escaped, and the cream settled down. Most people forget that air is a very light substance. This man had been perfectly honest in his conviction.

Another incident came to my notice the other day. In this case it was a lady who was shipping to a neighboring creamery; she was complaining bitterly of her weights and tests. This particular creamery is running under two names, and she conceived the idea that she would make a change, and, thinking that she was shipping to another creamery, she sent to the same one under the other name. It was the very same staff and plant, only under two names. The shipper sent a few cans and concluded that she would write the first creamery and inform them that she was getting very much better satisfaction at the plant to which she was now shipping—when all the time she was shipping her cream to the very same place! It is wonderful what imagination does for people!

Join the Co-op.

Another excuse for complaint is the grades. Grading, of course, is not under the control of the creameries in any way, as it is handled entirely by the provincial government, perfectly independent of any creameryman, so that can be well left out of the list of excuses.

The people are not all to blame for the unsettled condition of the creamery business, as there are numerous cream solicitors travelling at your expense telling you where you should ship your cream. Did you ever look at the matter from that light? Why not give these fellows a constructive job, where they could earn their living without taxing the producer? There is also the local agent taking his toll, which all comes out of the pockets of the producers of cream. Why not use your own judgment? If you do you will certainly decide in favor of the Co-operative way.



Now Look Here—

Farm Board to Steady Prices

Stabilization of farm product prices through a federal farm board, with a revolving fund of \$300,000,000 working through farmer co-operatives with central control is the plan of administration leaders to meet the farm relief issue in the next U.S.A. Congress, according to press despatches appearing in Canadian papers on August 1.

This plan has been developing through the spring and summer, through conferences and correspondence, particularly with middle western farm experts, and is intended to offset the vigorous efforts which the McNary-Haugen Farm bill advocates are planning to make in a political and legislative way this fall.

The president's mind is undoubtedly still open on the subject, but a plan has been definitely worked out by his advisers, national in scope, said to be without injury to the country as a whole, by which the government will attempt to do for the farmer what the federal reserve board now does for the banking and business interests.

Wheat Pool's Rise

Secretary Jardine, Secretary Hoover, Eugene Myer and others high in administration circles are said to have approved it.

The growth of the co-operatives, particularly the way in which the wheat pools are forming, have led to this method of legislative approach to the prob-

lem. At the same time production, it is hoped, will be brought more nearly in line with consumptive requirements. The idea proposed would be a premium on

co-operative membership among the farmers who have hesitated to sign on the dotted line, because it makes provision for liberal advances to farmers when their products are delivered and gives to the members the profits from the marketing machinery which is proposed to establish.

(From Page '33.)

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

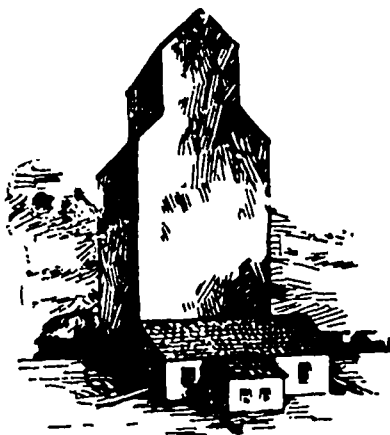
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Co-operative Poultry Marketing

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 SECOND EGG POOL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1927

The second Pool period of egg marketing, ended June 30. It included from May 28th to June 30th, almost two months, and the final Pool payments on eggs sold during that period have been sent out to all our shippers on the following basis: Extras, 27c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22c; cracks, 15c. These prices are one cent higher on extras and seconds than the prices paid for the first Pool period.

Volume equal to 44 cars has been handled during this Pool period, the approximate value being \$152,000. Just 100 cars have been handled up to the end of the second Pool period, at an approximate value of \$345,000. The percentage of higher grades has been a little lower in the



Good Reading.

second period, due, of course, to the hot weather, and general quality of eggs poorer on account of heat. The proportion of extras and firsts for the second period was about 63 per cent. Your association appreciates the splendid support our members have given this season, and we have good reason to believe that the returns so far will be very satisfactory to our shippers. On account of your management attending with exhibit at the World's Poultry Congress your final payment this period will be delayed a little. Our advance is now 27c on eggs. Next Pool period will end September 3rd, the closing date of our egg stations, except Winnipeg.

NOTICE TO EGG SHIPPERS

On September 3rd our egg stations at Lauder, Carman, Brandon, Dauphin and Neepawa will close for the season. For the convenience and service of those who still have eggs to market, and who would be obliged to look for other markets, we are keeping our Winnipeg egg station open, and will operate it as long as we have eggs to handle. We purpose making a very substantial advance on all eggs received at our Winnipeg egg station after the other egg stations have closed. On account of the range of territory which eggs will be drawn from, freight and express charges will be deducted from your advance payment, and not pooled as has been done during our contract season. Our fall Pool period

will likely end about December 1st, and winter period March 1st. We believe that by giving an all-year service to our members, they will be assured of receiving the full value of their product on the best markets of the continent. Address all egg shipments after September 1st, to Manitoba Co-operative Egg Station, 181 Market street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LIVE POULTRY SHIPPING PROGRESSING

Live poultry marketing of old hens is progressing very favorably up to present. Two cars have been shipped and three more are expected to be shipped by the end of the month. The most of the shipments are being made to Buffalo. Ten cents per pound is being advanced on this class of poultry and final payment is expected to be made about the 10th of September. Requests are still coming in to handle live poultry at our Winnipeg egg stations, and in this connection we are prepared to handle old hens, old roosters and springs at the best Winnipeg market prices. Remember the Winnipeg market is the only market we have, handling in small quantities. We can assure you a square deal, but do not look for big prices, as the market on this class of poultry is limited, handling in small lots. Crates will be forwarded on request. Address all shipments to Manitoba Co-operative Egg Station, 181 Market street E., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Your management has been in attendance at the World's Poultry Congress, held in Ottawa, July 27th to Aug. 4th, with an exhibit of dressed poultry packed by your association last fall during the dressed poultry marketing season. Our wonderful display of dressed poultry, which was held in cold storage for eight months, was the centre of interest for visitors at the poultry congress. Our show card read as follows:—"Produced by farmers of Manitoba; fattened, killed and dressed on the farms; weighed, graded and packed in rural community centres; shipped in car lots direct to consuming markets of the continent." "Can your farm people really truss birds like this?" "Is it really true that this stuff has been in cold storage all this time?" were questions everybody asked us. Space will not permit going into detail regarding our exhibits and the congress in general, but on some future occasion we may talk about this World's Poultry Congress.

FARM BOARD TO STEADY PRICES

(From Page 31.)

The legislative programme is as follows:—

Three Man Board

1. A body of three men to be appointed by the president and the secretary. With the resources provided the board would assist in stabilizing markets for farm products against excessive fluctuations, much as the federal reserve board stabilizes interest rates.

2. Advisory councils, consisting of seven members for each commodity, would be selected by the board from names submitted by co-operative associations. The councils would bring farm sentiment to play in the activities of the board and in co-operation with the board could place before farmers a more complete picture of supply and demand and could carry down to the individual farmer, through the different associations, a constructive production plan based on the facts now available from a number of sources.

3. Commodity stabilization and co-operation would be established by the board and in order to centralize control and responsibility, but one corporation would be established for each commodity unless the board should determine that more effective results could be secured by more than one. The corporations could be formed as subsidiary co-operatives. The board of directors would consist of five members, three representing the co-operatives subscribing the capital stock, and two to be named by the board to represent the public interest. Capital stock would be kept to a minimum to make governmental participation unnecessary and would be subscribed by the co-operatives.

4. A revolving fund of \$300,000,000 is suggested. Of this amount \$25,000,000 would be loaned to co-operative associations for the purchase of physical plant and equipment, such as warehouses and creameries, and \$25,000,000 for operating expenses. The remaining \$250,000,000 would be loaned to the stabilization corporations for the purchase of farm products on the open market during periods of price depression.

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SIDE LAP JOINT

**PEDLAR'S IMPROVED
"CORRO-CRIMP" ROOFING**

Corrugated iron has all the corrugations the same depth. In "Corro-Crimp" the two side laps are twice the depth of the corrugations. They fit, and are nailed to special triangular shaped wooden battens to form extra strong side lap joint—water-tight and wind-proof.

Made to "Council Standard" specifications with extra heavy galvanizing to give long life. A better roof—yet costs no more.

Send dimensions of your building and we will quote on your roofing requirements.

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A Money Objective



IT is easier to save money when you have a definite object in view.

SET yourself an objective, save systematically, and you will reach it.

18

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000

Manitoba Agricultural College

Announces Opening of

WINTER COURSES

The courses leading to the degree in Agricultural Science B.S.A., and the course leading to the degree in Home Economics B.Sc. (H.E.), open October 10.

The Practical Course for young farmers in Grains and Live Stock Judging, Forge and Wood Work, Engineering, Farm Accounts, Dairying, English and Business Arithmetic, opens November 1.

The Practical Course for young women in Dressmaking, Cooking, Household Management, Home Nursing, English and Arithmetic, opens October 18.

Residence accommodation for all students with board at reasonable rates.

Write to the Registrar for the calendar giving full particulars of cost, tuition, etc.

W. O. McKILLICAN, Dean.

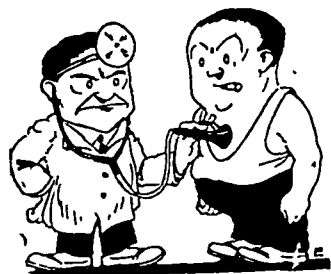


This page conducted by UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

THE U.S. CORN CROP

The corn crop in the United States is likely to prove an important factor in livestock prices during the next year. For several years that country has had a corn crop in the neighborhood of three billion bushels. This year, it is estimated, it will fall short of two and a half billion bushels, and some estimates

are that it will not exceed two and a quarter billion bushels. A falling off to that extent means an enormous difference in the total tonnage of meat that can be produced, although it may be offset to some degree by other feeds available. Hog marketings in the United



It Might Be Worse.

States now show for the year a considerable increase over those of last year, which showed the smallest total for many years, but the total for the whole year cannot catch up to that for 1925, and will be far short of the two big years of 1923 and 1924.

Hog production has been increasing in the United States, as the result of the high prices for hogs and the low prices for corn which prevailed only a short time ago. Now, lower prices for hogs, combined with dollar corn and a comparatively short corn crop, seem likely to put a check on that expansion, after the present hog crop has been marketed.

High priced corn, and scarcity, tend towards increases in beef prices, but also have a tendency to decrease the demand for feeder cattle.

There is no one controlling factor in determining meat prices, which are finally settled on a balance between supply and demand, but the quantity and price of corn in the United States are among the very big influences in world conditions. Livestock producers will do well to watch conditions as the present corn crop approaches maturity.

STOCKER AND FEEDER CATTLE

At this season of the year when stocker and feeder cattle commence to move from the west, a word or two in connection with the present market and the prospect for the future might not be amiss.

At the present time there is an exceedingly active demand both from the southern and eastern states and also from Ontario for good quality feeders at prices that look very high as compared with finished cattle. As a matter of fact the present condition

pretty much resolves itself into a situation where the southern and eastern feeder is prepared to gamble on the future cattle market. It should be remembered that southern and eastern buyers are moving their purchases closer to the ultimate market whereas western feeder buyers when making purchases must operate under more or less of a handicap by being compelled to do the reverse. On account of short deliveries of good quality stocker and feeder cattle and the prospects of this continuing all through the present season we cannot too strongly urge western farmers who expect to feed cattle this season to make every effort to buy their stockers and feeders locally as we cannot see much prospect of profit on the basis of present prices when purchased at the central markets owing to the exceedingly keen competition existing from the south and east.

As a result of a recent questionnaire which United Livestock Growers sent out to a great number of reliable cattle breeders and feeders in Western Canada, we think we are in a position to state very positively that for some time to come cattle receipts are going to be lighter than for years and that a real keen demand is going to continue for all good quality stocker and feeder cattle that come forward. On the other hand we would also strongly advise those who are in a position to feed and properly finish cattle for future markets, doing so as all indications point to an exceedingly active butcher trade. Briefly it would look as though cattle breeders for a few years are going to have their innings.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS

Livestock shippers are sometimes careless about separating different kinds of livestock by partitions, either leaving them out entirely or putting in such light and flimsy partitions that they are soon destroyed. The bruising of cattle, sheep and hogs has apparently been getting worse of late, and packers are again raising great protests against the losses incurred on this account.

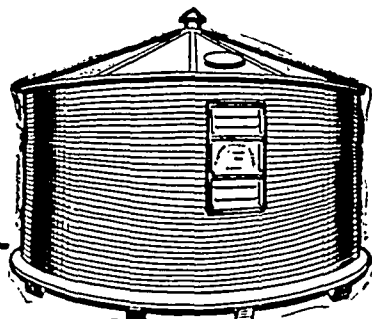
Shippers should realize that not only is it in the interests of producers to ship stock properly, but that it is also against the law to neglect to separate large and small animals in a car by partition. The Humane Society has been giving some attention to this matter lately, and apparently they will be within their rights if they undertook to prosecute a shipper whose neglect led to injuries being inflicted upon livestock.

FASCISTS STRANGLE ITALIAN CO-OPS.

Because it is difficult to get any news of the co-operative movement in Italy, due to the repressive activities of the Fascist regime which have made communication with foreign co-operators very difficult, special significance attaches to a recent announcement by Antonio Vergnanini formerly president of the Italian League of Co-operative Societies) which appeared in the Co-operazione Italiana. Continued publication of this co-operative organ was permitted after several months' suspensions, but only in reduced form and almost colorless style. The discrimination practiced against it will be seen from Vergnanini's statement.

"It is observable," he says, "especially among many of those who, in order to remain faithful to the old principle, have considered it expedient in the meantime to serve co-operation as forcibly dovetailed into the Fascist organism, that our work and our word can find no echo and no open recognition, and that even in defined areas the mere fact of the paper being sent there gives rise to suspicion and also to danger both for personal safety and co-operative work.

"Moreover, very many copies of the paper are sent back, independently of the will of those to whom they are addressed. From co-operative societies and individuals we have received complaints about the Co-operazione Italiana being discontinued, whereas copies of the paper have been regularly sent but have been returned bearing the postmark 'acceptance refused.'"



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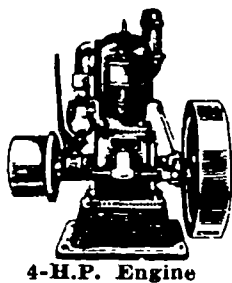
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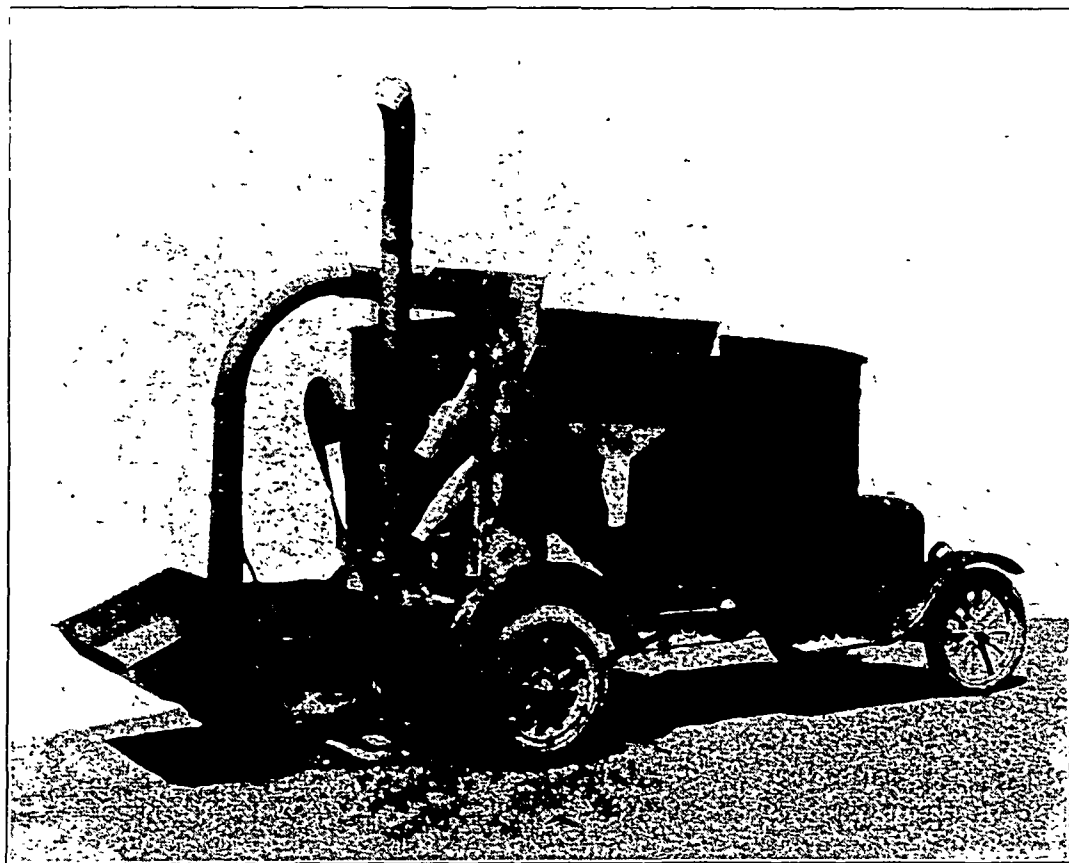
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This portable wheat elevator, as a substitute, will do everything that has been done by your local elevator, with only 10% of the investment. Receive from the wagon, cleans, removes dockage and loads into railroad car or storage tank at 300 bushels per hour.



THIS PORTABLE GRAIN CLEANER AND LOADER HAS a vital economic advantage over a big investment in a country elevator at a small shipping point. One machine quickly covers large districts for Pool members giving up-to-the-minute low cost results whether it be used for filling farm storage tanks, railroad cars or railroad tanks.

The portability feature permits individual farm or community seed grading service for all grains. Instant adjustments permit it to clean any seed grains better than any other known device.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REPORT, 1924, SAYS:—

This cleaner has been tried out in connection with threshing machines operating at various points in South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota. In operation the cleaner cleaned the grain as fast as it was threshed and delivered the clean grain into one wagon box, the wild oats into a second wagon box, and the fine seeds into sacks. Sixteen lots of grain, containing from 3 to 24 per cent. of dockage, were cleaned to a dockage-free basis. In one lot of wheat containing, as high as 15 per cent. of dockage, the dockage was reduced to one per cent. The results of such cleaning tests conducted by the department have been entirely successful.

FOR COMPLETE PARTICULARS WRITE

MICHIGBEAN GROWERS INC.,

GLOBE BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

THE GRAIN TRADE AND WHEAT PRICES

(From Page 25.)

for instance, the average price paid non-Pool farmers for street wheat, was \$1.19 and a fraction per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, the average price paid to Pool farmers for street wheat, No. 1 Northern, for the same year, was \$1.25 and a fraction per bushel.

Same Is True of Consigned Wheat

Very much the same story can be told of consigned wheat. We have taken deliveries by weeks to the terminals for the past three years and multiplied them by average prices quoted in Winnipeg and in every year, giving consideration to storage and interest charges, there is a distinct margin in favor of the Pool.

Grain Trade Cannot Refute Pool's Arguments

It is, of course, a very difficult matter to argue against the Pool at all comprehensively. We must, therefore, be a little lenient in criticizing the Grain Trade for bringing up the same argument over and over again. We think they would be well advised, however, if they would repeat arguments (if they can find them) which have some basis of truth. Their average price argument, regardless of how you consider it, is a false one. We have repeatedly challenged the Grain Trade to substantiate their argument or to refute the price arguments advanced by the Pool. Their failure to do so to date may, the writer thinks, be considered an admission on their part of the truth of the Pool's statements. We may rest assured that the Grain Trade will spare no effort to bring to light anything which may be construed as derogatory to the Pool.

If the figures which are mentioned above, which by the way have been published and widely disseminated, were questionable, the Grain Trade would call it to our attention without much delay.

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

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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.

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You may have problems upon which you wish to consult a banker. Our Manager will be glad to advise you.

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Let your dealer demonstrate what the Westeel Grain Cleaner will do—then give him your order. You take no risk—our guarantee protects you.

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Cartwright.....E. H. Newton
Carberry.....Jas. White
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Oak River.....Henry's Garage
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Pilot Mound.....Purvis, J. Winram & Son
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WESTEEL GRAIN CLEANER

Ship Clean Grain - Raise the Grade - Feed the Dockage

Government records show in the year ending July 31st, 1926 the farmers of Western Canada shipped to the Terminal Elevators and paid freight on 5,700 carloads of screenings—(25 train loads of 60 cars each)—How much money did they get for all these screenings? NOT A RED CENT! More over—the farmers bought these screenings back for feed. Say they only paid an average of \$10.00 per ton for these screenings—the cost amounted to the stupendous total of over \$3,000,000.00. Add on top of this the freight which the farmer originally paid to ship these screenings—first of all to the country elevators—then hauling them home again for feed. This gives you some idea of the saving which can be effected by cleaning grain before it is shipped. Besides—if you ship clean grain you stand a mighty good chance of getting paid for a higher grade. Read our guarantee.—How long do you think it will take you to save \$400.00 Some Westeel Grain Cleaner owners say the machine paid for itself twice over in the first season.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee the Westeel Grain Cleaner will remove 99 3/4% of all foul weed seeds and from 50% to 75% of wild oats from wheat, barley or oats, or give you pour money back.

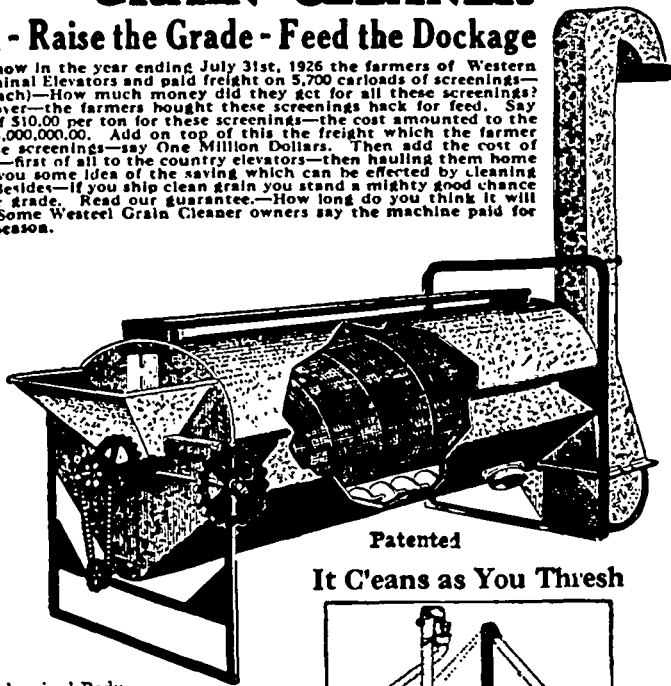
Price \$400.00

Delivered Your Station

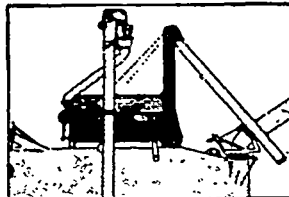
Terms: \$40.00 Cash with Order. Balance C.O.D.

Read Our Guarantee

Angle Iron Framework—Heavy Galvanized Body—Heavy Galvanized Screen—Rigidly Supported—Very Best Casting Obtainable—Steel (Not Malleable) Chain—Easy to Erect on your Separator—We Show You How.



Patented It Cleans as You Thresh



One thousand Westeel Cleaners is all that we can build this year. Over half of them already sold. Place your order to-day. If you have seen the Westeel demonstrated at your Fair you have made up your mind to buy one sooner or later. WHY WAIT? Pay for it with this year's savings.

Thresh Into a WESTEEL Granary

Nothing but a cyclone will blow it over. Thousands in use. Capacity 1,000 bushels. Height eight feet. Diameter 14 feet 8 inches. Price complete with floor and skids, Winnipeg \$142.00; Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, \$150.00 Everything fits—tight enough for fax. Special discount for an order of five granaries or more.

Western Steel Products, Ltd. WINNIPEG

Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

LIST OF DEALERS IN SASKATCHEWAN

- Regina Territory
Alameda.....A. Hodgins
Arcola.....E. T. Wright
Assiniboia.....Harvey Bros.
Aylsford.....J. W. McManis
Benson.....Wm. Hamlin
Broadview.....A. E. Edwards
Congress.....J. D. Mooney
Colfax.....W. P. Logan
Cupar.....F. C. Hesketh & Co.
Crestwynd.....F. D. Swayne
Creelman.....Provincial Security
Duff.....Frank Sumner
Dysart.....T. Schuster
Earl Grey.....J. E. Hood
Estevan.....A. Evenden
Fleming.....Ed. Shillington
Frobisher.....Chas. T. Iapp
Francis.....Robinson & Gould
Gainsboro.....Frigin & Mains
Goodwater.....Sturton & McIntyre
Govan.....Thos. Sloop
Imperial.....O. L. Eitler
Indian Head.....J. F. Hunt
Killalee.....M. Bruch
Kisbey.....C. H. Pollard
Kincaid.....J. K. Ross
Lang.....Geo. Croft
LaFleche.....F. X. Boileau
Limerick.....W. Thatcher
Lorlie.....Lorlie Hardware Co.
Manor.....T. E. Cubbon
Maryfield.....Maryfield Hardware Co.
Markinch.....L. G. Warner
Meyronne.....Meyronne Garage
Montmartre.....P. O. Blodreau
Neudorf.....J. Litzenberger
Ogema.....C. W. Thomas
Osare.....J. M. McFarland

- Rouleau.....A. E. Westbook
Readin.....P. E. Bridger
Riverhurst.....W. I. Cocks
Riceon.....Schultz & Furies
Sedley.....W. J. Wheeler
Shackleton.....J. W. Adair
Silton.....R. Thompson
Stewart.....Q. Bieby
Srasabourg.....F. Bieber
Swift Current.....Swift Current Implements
Tantallon.....Paynter Bros.
Tyrar.....James Buchan
Walpole.....H. Steer
Vibank.....B. Deis
Wapella.....Nairn & Clements
Wawota.....J. E. D. McCord & Co.
Whitewood.....Geo. Lamont
Wilcox.....J. Metz
Windthorst.....Grenfell Milling & Elev. Co.
Wolseley.....F. F. Montgomery
Woodrow.....J. A. Brown
Weyburn.....J. Fry & V. Taylor
Yellow Grass.....P. D. Hill & Son
Saskatoon Territory
Aberdeen.....G. Ferguson
Allan.....G. S. Chalk
Birch Hills.....H. F. Simson

- Bladworth.....Bladworth Co-op. Ass'n.
Bruno.....H. H. Tegenkamp
Canora.....W. J. Fennel
Carleton.....Hock & Son
Cooquest.....J. Muirchison
Colonsay.....Morgan & Baird
Cuthnie.....J. O. Forrest
Davidson.....Davidson Co-op. Ass'n.
Dinsmore.....S. Shannon
Duck Lake.....W. A. Urton
Dundurn.....A. Morrison
Ereos.....Herr Bros.
Eaton.....H. Hielop
Flaxcombe.....R. Down & Son
Giamis.....Ed. Sparks
Hanley.....J. H. Jarvis
Handel.....C. F. Markel
Herchel.....A. R. Lecky
Hughton.....V. H. Turloe
Humboldt.....R. E. Brougham
Hyas.....E. A. Westerlund
Janzen.....E. J. Symms
Kevington.....Wm. Tekpleton
Kehfeld.....C. A. Mills
Kerobert.....M. Henning
Lands.....R. Henne
Lepey.....R. T. Carr
Langenburg.....Rombough & Rudy

- Lelpzig.....Security Lumber Co.
Leslie.....Leslie Hardware Co.
Lucky Lake.....Smith & Haack
McCoe.....E. W. Hunt
MacKlin.....B. J. Green
MacRorie.....J. U. Allan
Madison.....Halpenny Bros.
Margo.....S. M. Culp
Nasberry.....E. Arnett
Netherhill.....F. Paul Hardware Co.
Plato.....T. S. Casey
Quill Lake.....D. S. Gardiner
Prudhomme.....A. Barit
Revenup.....S. J. Frenlich
Rosetown.....A. H. Burton
Richie.....R. H. Spruce
Ruddell.....Ruddell G. Growers
Ruthilda.....Alex Scott
Salvador.....Holton & Siret
Sallroate.....J. M. Gibson
Shellbrook.....A. J. Chambers
Simpson.....Horning & Thompson
Springwater.....A. M. Webster
Tudale.....W. C. Buckle
Tessier.....Truscott Hardware
Rutland.....R. L. Martin
Uxley.....Wm. Watson
Verigin.....Verigin Implement Co.
Vincourt.....M. F. Rauchman
Vonda.....J. H. Fournier
Watrous.....J. A. Findlay
Wilkie.....F. Ketcheson
Wynyard.....Miller & Young
Zelma.....C. R. Duff
Young.....William Mills
Yorkton.....W. D. Dunlop & Co.

Let your dealer demonstrate what the Westeel Grain Cleaner will do—then give him your order. You take no risk—our guarantee protects you.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL 20-H.P. TRACTOR FOR sale or trade. S. C. white Leghorn cockerels from 300 egg strain, \$1.00 (if taken at once). Pedigreed Chinchilla rabbits, 2 months old, \$5 each, good coloring. Pedigrees given with each animal, unrelated pairs. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 7-1

Miscellaneous

WANTED—COLLIE DOG TO TRADE FOR pure bred single comb white Leghorn cockerels. Theodor Soderstrom, Box 24, Harrowby, Man. 7-1

FOR SALE—400 ACRE FARM, ONE MILE from Bield. 150 acres cultivated, forty acres summer fallowed. For full particulars write. Miles Hesselgrave, P.O. Bield, Man. 7-2

COW POKES—SIMPLE, STRONG, HU-mane. 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

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 OR EXCHANGE FOR HORSES—one Fairbanks Morse portable engine, 25 horse power, in good repair. What offers? Mrs. R. Greig, Rapid City, Man. 7-2

OWNER HAVING FARM FOR SALE AT reasonable price, write J. Hargrave, 233 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 8-5

Used and New Auto Parts

For every make of car.

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

Used Threshing Belts.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
783 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

470 MAIN STREET
WINNIPEG



AUDITORS TO THE
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

BRANDON AUTO PARTS

AND ACCESSORIES CO.

120-9th St., BRANDON

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

WE BUY USED CARS FOR WRECKING AND SELL USED PARTS.

MAIL 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.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

Terms Arranged

THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSOCIATION WINNIPEG

FOR SALE

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

YOUR THRESHING BILL WILL BUY THIS OUTFIT

28-in. J. I. Case Steel Separator with Garden City Feeder, high bagger, drive belt, 18x36; Stinson tractor. Reasonable terms to responsible party. Apply

C. H. BURNELL,
9th Floor, Electric Rly Chbrs.
Winnipeg

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

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass
Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS,
WINNIPEG.

Pool Ripples



Visitor—"How do, doctor! I've just dropped in to tell you how greatly I've benefited by your treatment."

Doctor—"But—er—I don't remember you as a patient of mine."

Visitor—"I'm not but my uncle was, and I'm his heir."

Stranger: "How does the land lie out this way?"

Villager: "It ain't the land that lies, it's the real estate agents."

Lady (to loafer who has asked for some money): "You'd spend it, I suppose, instead of giving it to your wife."

Loafer: "I ain't got no wife, lady. I'm earnin' me own living."

"Have you ever been up before me?" asked the magistrate sternly.

"Well, I don't know, yer worship," said the unabashed culprit. "What times does yer worship get up?"

Owner of Ancient Car: "I'm afraid I shall have to ask you to walk up this hill.

Passenger: "Right-o, old chap, I'll wait for you at the top."

"And now, sir," thundered counsel, "tell the court what you were doing in the interim."

"I never went there," retorted the witness, indignantly; "I stayed in the drawing-room all the evening."

The committee of a philanthropic society was making arrangements for the annual general meeting.

"I suppose," said one member, "we shall have to have some big gun down to speak—a canon, for instance."

"Oh, do you think that really necessary?" asked another. "Don't you generally find that the bigger the gun the greater the bore?"

"Yes," interrupted the third, "and the longer the spoke, the bigger the tyre."—Exchange.

FINNISH CO-OPERATORS MAKE BIG ADVANCES

One indication of the status of the co-operatives in Fascist Italy is the fact that the Ministry of National Economy is empowered to order an investigation of the activities of any co-operative society that incurs the disfavor of the authorities, and the board of such a society is liable to be dismissed at once and replaced by a government commissary. Control over the largest and most flourishing of the retail co-operative societies in Italy, that at

Trieste, has recently been seized by the Fascist authorities through this arbitrary procedure.

ARMENIAN FARMERS LEARN CO-OPERATION

Agricultural co-operation has sprung up very rapidly in Armenia (Trans-Caucasia). Two years ago there were only 76 co-operative units in the whole country, maintained by 9,176 farmers. In a year's time both membership and number of societies had been more than doubled, while by Oc-

tober, 1926, there were 214 units, with 30,566 members.

HONEY PRODUCERS UNITE IN ONE CO-OPERATIVE

A consolidation of the honey producers of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado in one large co-operative marketing association has been effected in the recent organization of the Mountain States Honey Producers' association. The new association has opened temporary offices at Boise, Idaho, to market the balance of the 1926 honey.

MASSEY-HARRIS GRAIN BOXES *and* TANKS

EASY RUNNING, STURDY EQUIPMENT
AT VARIOUS PRICES

When you are ready to buy your Wagon Goods this Fall remember to get in touch with the Massey-Harris Agent. You will be interested in the New Gears and Boxes added to the line this season—there is a style, size and price to meet popular demands.

MASSEY-HARRIS GEARS include Metal Wheel Truck, Service Truck, Farm Gears in several sizes, and the famous "Yellow Heavy Teaming Gear."

MASSEY-HARRIS BOXES include New Pattern Grain Box, Service Grain Tank, and the Steel Frame "Superior" Grain Tank.

The Name "MASSEY-HARRIS" on a Box or Gear is your Assurance that it is well made from High Quality Materials



MASSEY HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1847 - 80 YEARS

TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON
SWIFT CURRENT YORKTON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER
-AGENCIES EVERYWHERE

CORRECT LUBRICATION

*A big Money-saving Factor
in modern Farming-*

THE farmers of Canada showed their faith in Imperial Oil Limited by the way they took to Marvelube.

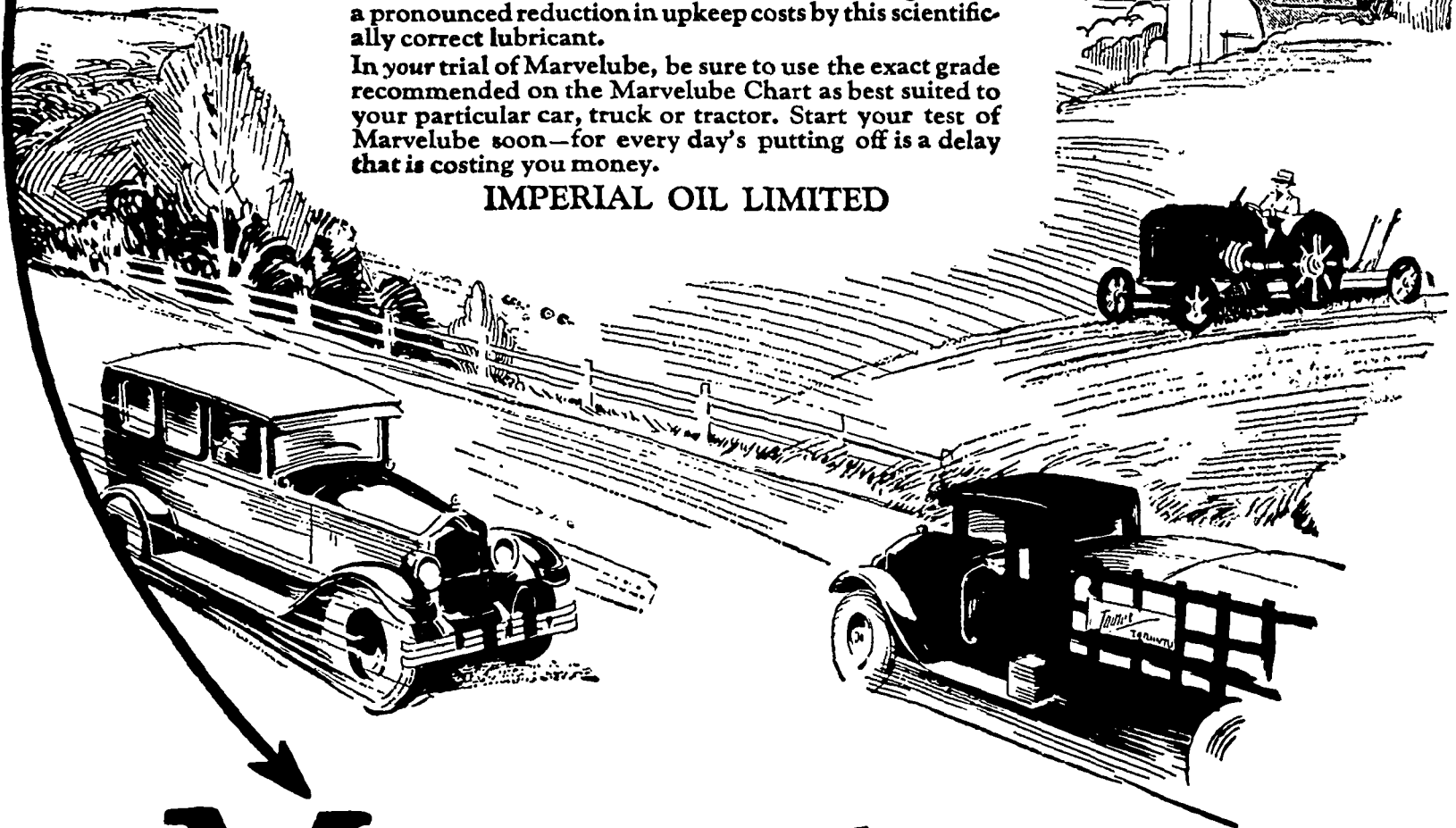
Before this motor oil had been on the market a month, thousands of farm cars and trucks were operating on Marvelube and showing how much better work they could perform when thus lubricated.

The average farmer, however, is too well posted on lubrication to imagine the whole story is told in immediate results—he wants to know, in addition, what an oil can do in the way of keeping upkeep costs low and re-sale values high.

So, many a farmer held back on his final verdict until time had shown whether Marvelube's protection against heat and friction was of that definite kind which shows up in the month-by-month cost of operating, and in the condition of the car or truck after months of steady going. Now they tell us—farmers who have been using Marvelube six months or more—that careful checking reveals a pronounced reduction in upkeep costs by this scientifically correct lubricant.

In your trial of Marvelube, be sure to use the exact grade recommended on the Marvelube Chart as best suited to your particular car, truck or tractor. Start your test of Marvelube soon—for every day's putting off is a delay that is costing you money.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



Marvelube