

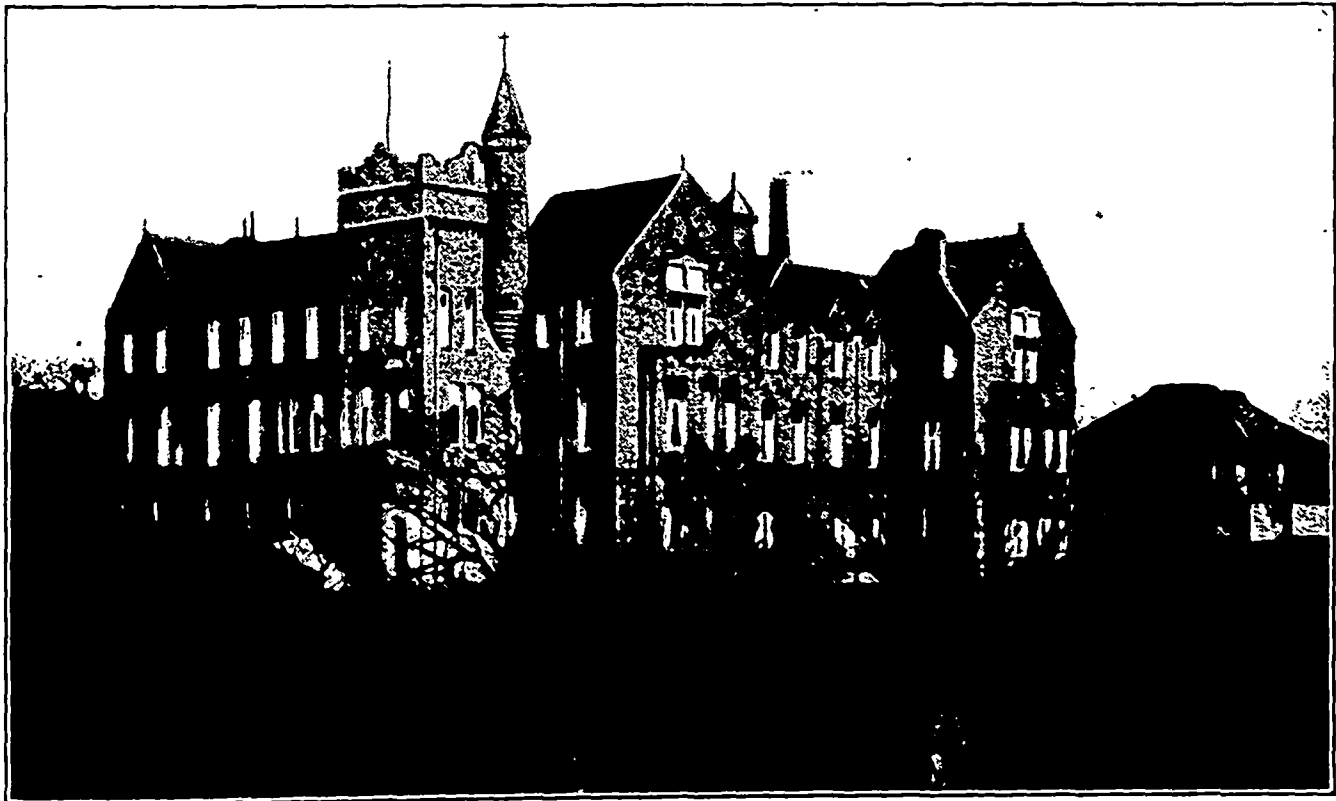
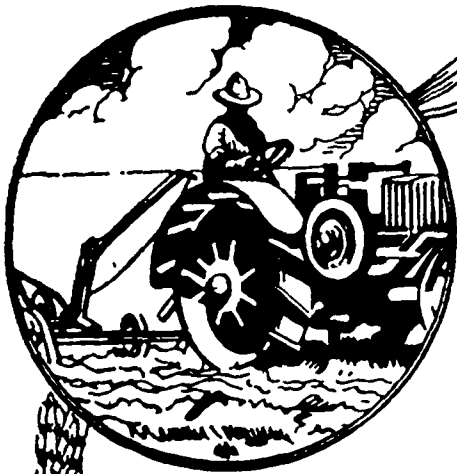
The Scoop & Shovel



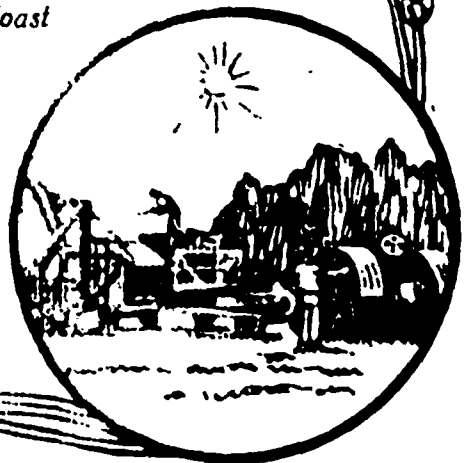
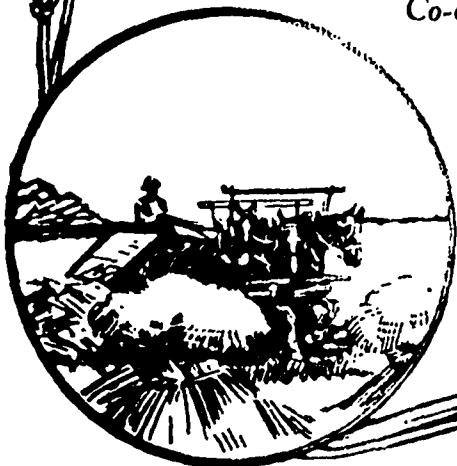
VOL. III.

WINNIPEG, MAN., SEPTEMBER, 1927.

No. 9



Co-operative Convalescent Home at Seamill, on the West Coast of Scotland, Erected in 1896 by Scottish Co-operators.



Railway Commission Reduces Grain Rates

Crow's Nest Pass Rates Applied all over the West, and Rates East from Fort William and Armstrong are Reduced.

An event of real importance to western farmers was the announcement recently of freight rate revision by the Board of Railway Commissioners. After years of fighting by western interests of all political shades, a year of discussion and hearing by the board, and the perusal of 11,500 pages of evidence, a judgment was issued which will relieve the prairie producers of some millions of dollars of their extra freight rate burdens.

The main provisions of the changes, which come into effect Sept. 12, are:

1. Branch line rates are to be reduced to the same basis as those on main lines to which the Crow's Nest Pass agreement applies.

2. Grain and flour rates westward from prairie points are to be on the same basis as rates to Fort William.

3. The grain rate over the Transcontinental from the head of the lakes to Quebec, 34½ cents per 100 lbs. for wheat, 33 cents for other grains, is reduced to 18 cents, and Quebec is put on the same basis as Montreal in respect to export rates on grain from Georgian Bay ports and Toronto.

4. Rates on merchandise from prairie distributing centres will be revised to secure the advantage of short line mileage.

Of these changes the first is of greatest importance to western grain growers so far as can be seen at present. The strange discrepancies and injustices which the old system made inevitable will disappear and branch line shippers will not suffer as in the past.

The application of low westward rates, equal to the present rates from prairie points to Fort William, will be of immense importance to the coast ports, and will mean money to those shippers who are already able to make the western route pay, since they will now find it more economical than ever.

It is hard to say whether the reduction of rates covering the

rail haul from the lakehead to Quebec will produce any great benefit to producers. The lake-and-rail haul will still be the cheaper in summer, and no alteration is made on the transcontinental rate to Halifax and St. John, the winter ports. However, it is thought that corresponding reduc-

tions will be made by competing American railroads, and the economies which result may quite possibly back up to the farm in some measure if the farmers stand together and see that all the saving does not go to enrich one or more of the many intermediate interests who will manoeuvre for it.

Changes in Central Selling Agency

It was decided by the board of the Central Selling Agency, at its regular monthly meeting in Winnipeg, September 14, 15, to open an office in London, and the following staff changes were announced by A. J. McPhail,

sales manager at the Winnipeg office, has been appointed eastern sales manager, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

W. C. Folliott, assistant sales manager at Winnipeg, has been



GEO. McIVOR.

Who has been appointed Pool general sales manager.

chairman of the board:

D. L. Smith, who has been general sales agent for the Central Selling Agency since it was formed, will go to London as London sales agent.

Mr. George McIvor, who has been western sales agent for the Pool, has been appointed general sales manager with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Donald R. McIntyre, assistant



DONALD R. McINTYRE,
Appointed eastern sales manager

appointed coarse grain sales manager.

O. Z. Buchanan, who has been in charge of the Vancouver office of the Pool, has been appointed western sales manager, with headquarters at Calgary.

James Gibson, who has been assistant to the western sales manager, will have charge of the Vancouver office, succeeding Mr. Buchanan there.

International Co-operative Alliance Congress

Delegates from Twenty-Eight Nations Discuss Problems of the Co-operative Movement and Co-operators' Attitude Toward War.

The twelfth International Co-operative Congress, opened at Stockholm, Sweden, on August 15th, with an attendance of 424 delegates from 28 of the 35 nations affiliated with the International Alliance. Owing to the absence, through sickness, of the president, G. J. D. C. Goedhart (Holland), the duties of chairman were divided between the two vice-presidents, E. Poisson (France), and A. Whitehead, secretary of the British Co-operative Union. Besides the delegates there were a large number of visitors prominent in public life



H. J. MAY,
Secretary International Co-operative Alliance.

in Europe, and the Swedish government welcomed the members of the congress at the opening session.

In his inaugural address, M. Poisson referred to the development of co-operation in Sweden, both urban and agricultural, and congratulated the Swedish co-operators upon their movement remaining faithful to the fundamental rules of co-operation. He referred to the absence of delegates from Italy, but he hoped that before long Italian delegates

would be with them, representing a free and strong co-operative movement worthy of all Italian people.

Co-ops. and the League

The International Co-operative Alliance, he said, had during this year been officially recognized by the League of Nations, and had been invited by it to take an active part in the international economic conference held last May. Two members of the Alliance were appointed to the preparatory committee, A. Orne, of Sweden, and Mme. Freundlich, of Austria, and the Alliance had its own representatives at the conference. Through the influence of the co-operative representatives, the conference agreed to the formation of a special co-operative committee in connection with the League of Nations, which will be composed of national and international organizations of the co-operative movement. The first question to which this committee will devote attention, is the relation between consumers' and agricultural co-operative societies. The committee had not yet been appointed, and the Alliance, he said, should press immediately for its creation, and each national co-operative organization should urge its government to carry out the resolution adopted by the conference.

Mr. Whitehead stated that the Alliance now represented 36 countries and had authority to speak for fifty million co-operators. It was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of all international organizations founded on a national basis. He gave credit to Mr. H. J. May, the secretary of the Alliance, who had been indefatigable in the work of building it up.

Sir Geo. Paish addressed the congress and congratulated co-operators on their stand on the removal of all barriers to international trade. He urged the congress to leave no stone unturned

to induce nations of today to abolish restrictions on international trade, and thus preserve humanity from the grave danger of another war. The congress adopted a resolution which urged abolition of customs barriers, the extension of commercial treaties and the development of closer relations between agricultural and consumers' co-operative societies.

Co-operative Unity

The subject of greatest importance to farmers coming before the congress was introduced by Mr. Bernhard Jaeggi, president of the board of administra-



M. VAINÓ TANNER,
Premier of Finland, elected president of International Co-operative Alliance.

tion of the Union of Swiss Distributive Societies. Mr. Jaeggi stated that the establishment of mutual economic relations between the consumers' co-operatives and the agricultural co-operatives was becoming more and more necessary, because of the progressive concentration of capital in trusts, combines, cartels and monopolies. Constructive economic movements should be united for the benefit of the community, and unity could only be

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History of Co-operation

(By R. F. Peterson)

First Prize in Junior Section of Manitoba Pool's Essay Contest for Manitoba Agricultural College Students.

The history of co-operation can be studied in two phases, as the development of an idea, or as the growth of co-operative institutions. However, as the idea gives birth to the institution and the institution inspires more advanced ideas, it is convenient in a general sketch to treat the two together.



Since the time of Darwin we have become accustomed to looking on things about us as being the result of a long period of growth and change. We feel that this growth is still going on everywhere and may often be caused by human intelligence to go in a desired direction. It is in this evolutionary conception of life that we find an explanation of the growth of the idea of co-operation and of co-operative institutions.

Looking first to the animal world, we find that most species of animals have a severe struggle for existence. This struggle is against adverse conditions in nature and against the depredations of other species. There is, however, no bitter struggle between animals belonging to the same species. The organizations of ants and bees are always a source of wonder to us. Numerous species of birds associate in flocks, many of them posting sentinels to warn the rest of approaching danger. Ruminants and horses form a ring to resist the attacks of wolves. The animal world is full of evidence of an instinct of solidarity and sociability, which has been developed in the course of a long evolution. The fittest survive. Those animals that practice mutual aid are the fittest in the struggle for existence.

Ethnological researches show that in primitive mankind, socie-

ties, bands or tribes were the first form of organization. The Lake Dwellers hunted in common, divided spoils, and had a strong feeling of friendship for one another. In the hard struggle for life, the primitive man identified his own existence with that of his tribe.

Out of organization built on common descent grew the idea of organization based on common territory and the result was the village community. This appears to have been a universal phase of evolution with all people. Villages grouped into larger and larger confederations. These village communities recognized the accumulation of wealth in a family but the land was the common property of the tribe. This condition changed throughout Europe when the long influence of the Roman law accustomed the barbarians to the possibility of private ownership of land.

As military power grew, feudal-



ROCHDALE PIONEERS

Thirteen of the twenty-eight original members of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society.

Back Row—Left to right—James Manock, John Collier, Samuel Ashworth, William Cooper, James Tweedale, Joseph Smith.

Front Row—James Standring, John Bent, James Smithies, Charles Howarth, David Brooks, Benjamin Rudman, John Scowcroft.

ism was imposed and Europe fell under the dominion of thousands of petty rulers. In the 11th and 12th centuries, the villages began to shake off the yoke of their lords. The medieval city was born. This was the age of guilds—free unions of free men. Industries flourished; beautiful buildings grew up; arts and crafts reached a high state of perfection.

By the end of the 15th century mighty states had come into existence modelled on the Roman system. Most of the mutual aid



The Rochdale Pioneers' original Store, opened in Toad lane, Rochdale, on December 21, 1844.

associations were violently stopped in the making of strongly centralized states. However, the mutual aid tendency has since reappeared and reasserted itself in an infinity of ways.

During the latter part of the Middle Ages, in Switzerland, Swiss dairy farmers formed groups in which each member in rotation manufactured cheese for all. Later, to the ablest trader in each ring was delegated the selling of the cheese and butter. Thus they developed co-operation in both production and marketing. This system was adopted in France, Bavaria and Saxony, and by the beginning of the 19th century was well diffused through many European countries. In these countries there developed out of this situation a movement for industrial co-operation and for co-operative purchasing.

Following the wars with France and the introduction of machinery in industry, England passed through a trying period of social unrest. The people did not know how to help themselves until Robert Owen began his work. He taught the people how they could help themselves and each other by co-operation. He aimed at self-supporting communities of colonists inspired by an ideal of mutual aid. His own organizations did not survive, but his educational work paved the way for later co-operative organizations.

In the village of Rochdale in 1844, twenty-eight weavers formed an organization known to us as the "Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers." They operated a store and a small factory. They built houses for members of the organization. They kept a reading room, a room for social intercourse and a school for the young. The store charged the usual retail prices and the profits were distributed annually to the patrons in exact proportion to their purchases, thus introducing the idea of patronage dividends. Mem-

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Ontario Pool Makes Good Progress

By J. A. HAND

On August 31st, the Ontario Grain Pool's nine county representatives met the board of directors of The United Farmers' Co-operative Company, and discussed with them the progress that had been made to date and the program for the future. It will be remembered that the co-operative company fathered and financed the organization of the Pool in Ontario, and that the machinery for handling grain for members is provided at cost—only necessary operating expenses being taken from the proceeds of the grain sold.

The county representatives expressed satisfaction with the progress made since the organization campaign was opened last January in regard to membership, and also with arrangements made in the office to look after delivery of grain by members. The county men will do their best to keep in touch with the membership in their respective counties, and to work with the Pool management in the interest of those who signed contracts, always, of course, bearing in mind the fact that individuals or even local suggestions must be considered only in their relationship to the business of the Pool as a whole. County men and company directors are anxious to do all that can be done to meet the wishes of the Pool members, but the main consideration is the successful operation of the new grain marketing organization.

President McPhail Present

Both directors and county representatives were delighted to have A. J. McPhail, president of Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, in attendance at one of their sessions. He was



H. A. GILROY,
President Ontario Grain Pool.

on his way home from Great Britain and the continent, where he had spent a few weeks on business connected with the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Pools. Mr. McPhail spoke of the interest and enthusiasm displayed across the water in pool marketing as developed in Canada, and outlined some of the methods

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IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager

INCREASE OF INITIAL PAYMENT ON OATS

The Central Selling Agency have authorized an increase in the initial payment on oats of 6c per bushel, effective September 21. Growers who have delivered oats between July 15 and September 20, are entitled to a six cent interim payment immediately. Growers certificates covering deliveries of oats between these dates should be sent in to this office at once. The oat prices on the opposite page include this six cents.

BILLING PLATFORM CARS

All platform loaded cars should be billed to the order of "Manitoba Wheat Pool." "Notify Manitoba Wheat Pool," c/o "Pool Terminals, Fort William," and the bill of lading, along with advice of shipment, should be forwarded to this office immediately. By "advice of shipment" I mean a regular form filled out giving your proper name, your shipping point, your post office address, where you want the proceeds sent and what grade you expect on the car. You should also show on this form whether or not the grain was weighed into the car. If it was, advise how much was weighed in; if it was not, advise if it was carefully levelled and carefully measured, advising the depth in inches if measured.

If you bill a platform car to your own order and advice, this office receives no notice of inspection or unload. The notice of inspection is sent direct to you by the inspection department and we have no chance to check the grade placed on your car. If you bill your car to any commission firm you are robbing your own terminals and thus yourself of a terminal earning.

Bills of lading and advice of shipment forms are

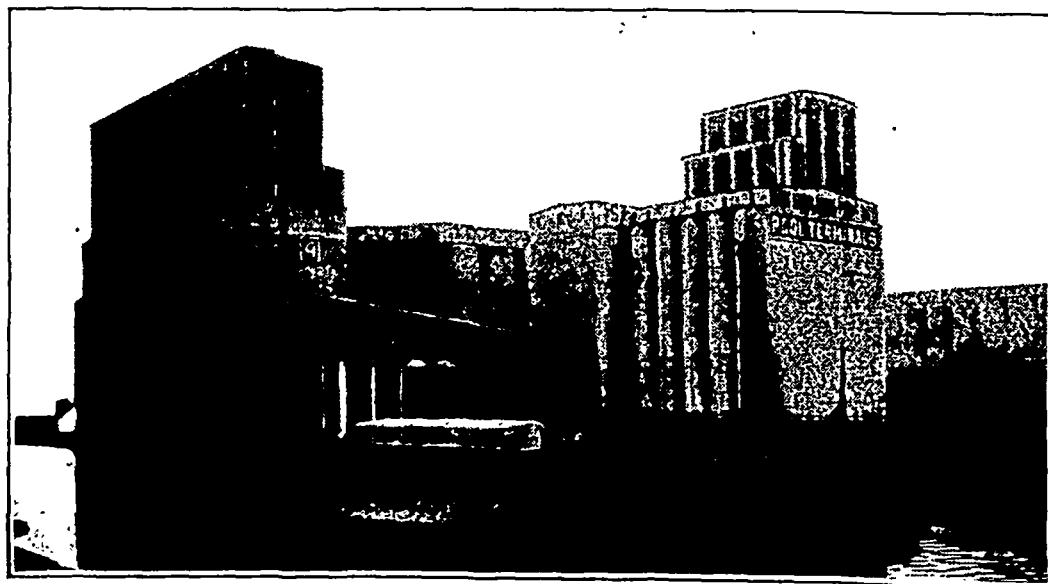
now being sent from this office. If you do not receive yours or if you need some more, write us promptly and a supply will be forwarded to you. Your local committee men or officers are supposed to be supplied with bills of lading and advice of shipment forms; get in touch with one of them if you have no bills of lading of your own.

OWNERSHIP OF POOL ELEVATORS

We have received word from the officers of some of our local elevator associations to the effect that certain elevator association members are worrying because there is nothing in their elevator agreement which points out in any way that the elevator will ever belong to them. This question arises, as we happen to know, from the fact that certain people very much concerned over our elevator policy have seen fit to plant this seed of doubt in the mind of the elevator member. Whether the information they gave out was prompted by ignorance or was given out maliciously is of small consequence. The facts of the matter are that the individual grower has an agreement with his local association. This agreement sets out his obligation to the association, and is not with the Manitoba Wheat Pool at all.

The matter of securing agreements signing up acreage and grain to an elevator is purely a local association matter. The basis upon which the local deals with Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, is covered by a lease or agreement of sale between the local association and Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited. A copy of this agreement, which protects every individual member, has been signed by the necessary officials of the Pool and is in the hands of the local Pool elevator secretary. This agreement sets out clearly and fully exactly the basis upon which the elevator was acquired; how it shall be paid for and how title shall pass to the local association when the elevator has been paid for.

If there is any question in any member's mind as to how this agreement between the local and Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, reads, kindly get in touch with your secretary and he will be glad to let you see your copy. If there is any doubt in any member's mind as to the legality or the sincerity of the proposition that has been put up, all doubts may easily and quickly be dispelled by checking up this agreement.



Saskatchewan Pool Terminals 4 and 5, Port Arthur. Combined capacity 7,575,000 bushels.

Manitoba Pool Prices

Minimum Prices on Street Grain Delivered to Private Elevators

Price List No. 1

Effective Sept. 21st, 1927.

Initial Payments for Street Wheat, 1926-27.

FORT WILLIAM FREIGHT RATES:

Per Cwt.	14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
1 Nor. or 1 Durum	86½	86	85	84½	84	83½
2 Nor. or 2 Durum	83½	83	82	81½	81	80½
3 Nor. or 3 Durum	78½	78	77	76½	76	75½
No. 4 or 4 Durum	67½	67	66	65½	65	64½
No. 5 or 5 Durum	57½	57	56	55½	55	54½
No. 6 or 6 Durum	50½	50	49	48½	48	47½
Feed or Feed Durum	42½	42	41	40½	40	39½

1 Kota	73½	73	72	71½	71	70½
2 Kota	70½	70	69	68½	68	67½
3 Kota	66½	66	65	64½	64	63½

No. 1 White Spring	73½	73	72	71½	71	70½
No. 2 White Spring	70½	70	69	68½	68	67½
No. 3 White Spring	66½	66	65	64½	64	63½
No. 4 White Spring	61½	61	60	59½	59	58½
No. 5 White Spring	56½	55	54	53½	53	52½

Tf. 1 Nor. or Tf. 1 Dur.	78½	78	77	76½	76	75½
Tf. 2 Nor. or Tf. 2 Dur.	75½	75	74	73½	73	72½
Tf. 3 Nor. or Tf. 3 Dur.	70½	70	69	68½	68	67½
Tf. No. 4 or Tf. 4 Dur.	59½	59	58	57½	57	56½
Tf. No. 5 or Tf. 5 Dur.	50½	50	49	48½	48	47½
Tf. No. 6 or Tf. 6 Dur.	43½	43	42	41½	41	40½
Tf. Feed or Tf. Feed Dur.	35½	35	34	33½	33	32½

Damp 1 Nor. or Damp 1 Dur.	68½	68	67	66½	66	65½
Damp 2 Nor. or Damp 2 Dur.	66½	66	65	64½	64	63½
Damp 3 Nor. or Damp 3 Dur.	62½	62	61	60½	60	59½
Damp No. 4 or Damp 4 Dur.	52½	52	51	50½	50	49½
Damp No. 5 or Damp 5 Dur.	42½	42	41	40½	40	39½
Damp No. 6 or Damp 6 Dur.	35½	35	34	33½	33	32½
Damp Feed or Damp Feed Dur.	27½	27	26	25½	25	24½

Rej. 1 Nor. or Rej. 1 Dur.	77½	77	76	75½	75	74½
Rej. 2 Nor. or Rej. 2 Dur.	74½	74	73	72½	72	71½
Rej. 3 Nor. or Rej. 3 Dur.	69½	69	68	67½	67	66½
Rej. No. 4 or Rej. 4 Dur.	58½	58	57	56½	56	55½
Rej. No. 5 or Rej. 5 Dur.	48½	48	47	46½	46	45½
Rej. No. 6 or Rej. 6 Dur.	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
Rej. Feed or Rej. Feed Dur.	33½	33	32	31½	31	30½

Smtly 1 Nor. or Smtly 1 Dur.	72½	72	71	70½	70	69½
Smtly 2 Nor. or Smtly 2 Dur.	69½	69	68	67½	67	66½
Smtly 3 Nor. or Smtly 3 Dur.	64½	64	63	62½	62	61½
Smtly No. 4 or Smtly 4 Dur.	53½	53	52	51½	51	50½
Smtly No. 5 or Smtly 5 Dur.	43½	43	42	41½	41	40½
Smtly No. 6 or Smtly 6 Dur.	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Smtly Feed or Smtly Feed Dur.	28½	28	27	26½	26	25½

1 Red Durum	71½	71	70	69½	69	68½
2 Red Durum	68½	68	67	66½	66	65½
3 Red Durum	63½	63	62	61½	61	60½

No. 1 Mixed Grain	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½
No. 2 Mixed Grain	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
No. 3 Mixed Grain	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
No. 4 Mixed Grain	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½

Wheat in the following mixtures means	Spring	Durum	Kota
Wheat and Wild Oats	36½	36	35
Wheat, Oats and Wild Oats	36½	36	35
Wheat, Oats, W.O. and Barley	36½	36	35
Wheat, Wild Oats and Barley	36½	36	35
Wheat, Barley and Wild Oats	41½	41	40
Wheat and Rye	46½	46	45
Wheat, Barley and Rye	41½	41	40

1, 2 or 3 Durum and Spring	56½	56	55
4 Durum and Spring	46½	46	45
5 or 6 Durum and Spring	44½	44	43

Spring and Durum	56½	56	55
Spring and Kota	56½	56	55
Kota and Spring	56½	56	55
Kota and Durum	56½	56	55
Durum and Kota	56½	56	55
Durum, Spring and Rye	46½	46	45
Durum, Spring and Barley	41½	41	40
Red Dur. and Amber Dur.	56½	56	55
Durum and Barley	41½	41	40

Following discounts to apply on all	Wheat	Wheat Mixtures:
Tf. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Wheat	.08	per bus. under straight grade
Tf. 5 and Lower Grades	.07	" " " " " "
Tf. Wheat Mixtures	.07	" " " " " "
Damp 1 Wheat	.18	" " " " " "
Damp 2 Wheat	.17	" " " " " "
Damp 3 Wheat	.16	" " " " " "
Damp 4 and Lower Grades	.15	" " " " " "
Damp Wheat Mixtures	.15	" " " " " "
Rejected	.09	" " " " " "
Smutty	.14	" " " " " "
Rejected Sprouted	.10	" " " " " "
Smutty Rejected	.23	" " " " " "
Rejected X Heated	.35	" " " " " "
Tf. Rejected X Heated	.38	" " " " " "
Damp Rejected X Heated	.40	" " " " " "
Rejected X Flreburnt	.35	" " " " " "
Mixed Heating	.14	" " " " " "
Heating and Musty	.35	" " " " " "

Initial Payments for Coarse Grains, 1926-27.

FORT WILLIAM FREIGHT RATES:

OATS	Per Cwt.	14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
2 C. W.	30½	30	30	29½	29	29	
3 C. W.	27½	27	27	26½	26	26	
X 1 Feed	27½	27	27	26½	26	26	
1 Feed	25½	25	25	24½	24	24	
2 Feed	22½	22	22	21½	21	21	
Rejected Oats	22½	22	22	21½	21	21	
Tf. 2 C. W.	27½	27	27	26½	26	26	
Tf. 3 C. W.	24½	24	24	23½	23	23	
Tf. X 1 Feed	24½	24	24	23½	23	23	
Tf. 1 Feed	22½	22	22	21½	21	21	
Tf. 2 Feed	19½	19	19	18½	18	18	
Tf. Rejected	19½	19	19	18½	18	18	
Oats and Wild Oats	16½	16	16	15½	15	15	
Oats, Wild Oats and Barley	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	
Oats, Barley and Wild Oats	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	
Wild Oats, Oats and Wheat	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	
Wild Oats, Barley and Wheat	21½	21	21	20½	20	20	
Rejected Mixed Heated	16½	16	16	15½	15	15	

Discount for Tough—.03.

Discount for Damp—.07.

BARLEY

3 C. W.	37½	37	36½	36	35½	35
4 C. W.	32½	32	31½	31	30½	30
Feed	27½	27	26½	26	25½	25
Rejected	28½	28	27½	27	26½	26
Tf. 3 C. W.	33½	33	32½	32	31½	31
Tf. 4 C. W.	28½	28	27½	27	26½	26
Tf. Feed	23½	23	22½	22	21½	21
Tf. Rejected	24½	24	23½	23	22½	22
Barley and Wild Oats	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20
Barley and Rye	27½	27	26½	26	25½	25
Barley, Wild Oats and Wheat	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20
Barley, Oats and Wild Oats	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20
Barley, Wheat, Oats & Wild Oats	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20

Discount for Tough—.04.

Discount for Damp—.09.

RYE

2 C. W.	56½	56	55½	54½	54	53½
3 C. W.	52½	51	50½	49½	49	48½
Rejected Rye	44½	44	43½	42½	42	41½
Rejected 2 C. W.	51½	51	50½	49½	49	48½
Rejected 3 C. W.	46½	46	45½	44½	44	43½
Rejected account Ergot	41½	41	40½	39½	39	38½
Rejected Rye Sprouted	41½	41	40½	39½	39	38½
Tf. 2 C. W.	51½	51	50½	49½	49	48½
Tf. 3 C. W.	46½	46	45½	44½	44	43½
Rye Mixed Ragweed	26½	26	25½	24½	24	23½
Rye and Wheat	36½	36	35½	34½	34	33½
Rye and Wild Oats	26½	26	25½	24½	24	23½
Rye, Wild Oats and Barley	26½	26	25½	24½	24	23½
Rye and Barley	26½	26	25½	24½	24	23½
Rye, Barley and Wild Oats	26½	26	25½	24½	24	23½

Tough Rye (Except Mixtures)—.05 under straight grade.

Tough Rye Mixtures—.02 under straight grade.

Damp Rye—.10 under straight grade.

FLAX

FREIGHT RATES	15½	16½	17½	18½	19½	20½
1 N. W.	1.31	130½	130	129½	129	128½
2 C. W.	1.27	126½	126	125½	125	124½
3 C. W.	1.11	110½	110	109½	109	108½
Rejected	1.01	100½	100	99½	99	98½

Discount for Tough—.15.

Discount for Damp—.25.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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

COLIN H. BURNELL, President.

P. F. BREDT, Vice-Pres.

R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull

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"CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST"

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SEPTEMBER, 1927

THE ECONOMISTS APPROVE

A Mr. J. B. Seymour writes a long letter to the Calgary Albertan, in which he expresses the opinion that the Pool isn't doing more for the farmers than the private grain trade. Mr. Seymour says it is "highly amusing to one who has made a study of economics" to read what is being claimed for the Pool, and further he does not think "any official of the Pool can bring forward any argument in its favor in this respect (i.e. economic) that will stand the science of economics applied to it."

Somebody has said that if you were to train a parrot to repeat "supply and demand," you would make of it a first-class economist. We wouldn't go so far; it is too hard on both the parrot and the economist, but we will say that the person who writes as Mr. Seymour does, knows just about as much of economic science as the parrot would.

Let us see what some real economists have to say about the value of co-operation. The late Professor Alfred Marshall was undoubtedly the greatest political economist England has produced. Addressing a co-operative congress many years ago, he said:—

"The co-operative faith is a belief in the beauty and the nobility, the strength and the efficiency of collective action by the working classes, employing their own means gradually to raise their own material and moral condition," and "marketing is just the business in which co-operation is most effective."

So, according to Professor Marshall, co-operation would improve both the economic and the moral condition of the workers, and co-operative marketing is the most effective form of co-operative enterprise. Now, the eminent and learned Professor Alfred Marshall most certainly did know how to apply the science of economics to test the economic value of co-operation.

Then again, we have the venerable professor of economics in the University of Paris—Charles Gide. He has been a supporter of the co-operative movement for over half a century and was recently singularly honored by the co-operators of the world. What does Professor Gide say?

"In abolishing the pursuit of profit as the only real motive of economic activity, substituting for it the sole aim of satisfying needs, co-operation will succeed in establishing in business a reign of truth and justice; in short it will establish the 'fair price.' If we sought to define the object of co-operation in two

words, these last—fair price—would be enough."

What a terrible heresy—co-operation will establish the "fair price." That's what another real economist gets by applying the science of economics to co-operative enterprise. Professor Gide is not awed by the "law of supply and demand"; he is very anxious in fact that co-operators should know just exactly what it is.

Let us cross the Atlantic. Here is Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of political economy, Harvard University. Professor Carver says:

"Where a small and compact body of dealers are buying from a large and widely scattered body of producers, the latter are at a great disadvantage in the bargaining process. When this is the case it is necessary for the producers to get together in a co-operative organization in order to bargain on equal terms with the dealers."

More and worse heresy! Professor Carver, applying the science of economics to the business of agriculture, tells the farmers that if they want a square deal and a fair price, they must of necessity "get together in a co-operative organization." Apparently Professor Carver didn't consult Mr. J. B. Seymour, "who has made a study of economics," before giving this advice to the farmers.

Well, there we have three real economists—English, French, American—and after applying the science of economics to co-operation they say in unison: "Workers! for your economic and moral betterment—co-operate." And it would be easy to show that what these three eminent economists say is said by practically all economists. Perhaps, however, their science of economics is not the same as that of Mr. Seymour; in fact, we are sure it isn't.

A CENTURY AGO

"Since the erection of this mill the neighboring millers have sold their flour much nearer to the price of wheat than they did formerly."

The above paragraph is an extract from a tract published in 1799 by an English society called The Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor. The patron of this society was the king; its president a bishop and its administration contained three bishops, ten peers, ten M.P.'s, and a number of prominent business men. The tract tells how the people of the village of Barham, in the county of Kent, in the year 1796, irritated beyond endurance by the charges for milling wheat and the price of

flour, built for themselves a community mill, by which they materially reduced the cost of grinding their wheat and forced the local millers to reduce their milling charges and also their price for flour. They did more than this: they gave a proportion of the surplus earnings of their co-operative mill to "the benefit of the laboring industrious poor of the parish of Barham."

Perhaps the bishops, peers, M.P.'s and business men failed to grasp the significance of the propaganda put out by their admirable society. It is not inconceivable that if they could have foreseen the development of this village enterprise into the tremendous co-operative movement of today with its definitely anti-capitalist attitude, they might have hesitated to commit to historical record the fact that one small co-operative enterprise had demonstrated effectively the economic gain to be derived by the community from co-operation.

However, there it is: and it is as true today as it was 130 years ago that co-operation not only benefits the co-operators, but by compelling private enterprise to toe the mark it sets, it brings benefit to non-co-operators as well. The beneficent influence of co-operation permeates the whole economic organization in which it functions.

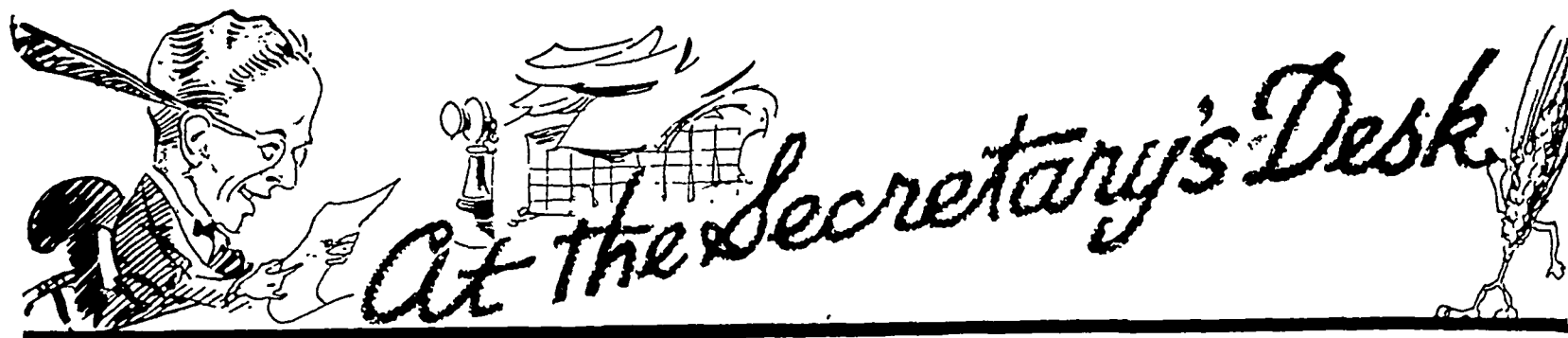
Take our own pools, for instance: the Pool even if it wished cannot keep for its members alone whatever advantage it may have in the world's

market. Its influence, so far as prices are concerned, is exerted on the whole market, and, therefore, on the general price level, and so far as the price level reflects Pool influence to that extent non-Pool farmers are gainers by the existence of the Pool. The whole community of farmers in fact benefits through the Pool. Whatever price rules in Winnipeg is a price virtually made by the Pool.

The farmer who stays outside the Pool in the hope of catching the "peak" price is simply attempting to get the utmost out of a situation which would not exist except for the Pool. He is endeavoring to reap where he has not sown; to get benefits while declining responsibilities. What would have happened to that co-operative mill at Barham had the people deserted it as soon as it had compelled the private trade to do business on a more just line? It would have died, and the extortion of private enterprise would once more have been imposed on them. The purpose of co-operation is to prevent extortion and to establish the square deal in business, and the square deal will continue just as long as, and no longer than, the co-operative exists to enforce it. Take away the Pool and you take away the one and only guarantee of a square deal for the grain producers of Western Canada. It has taken the prairie farmers thirty years to secure that guarantee; it should be their fixed determination not to be lured from its support by the interests which stand to gain by their defection or disloyalty.



THE GREAT DIFFERENCE



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary

OFFICE RUN

Our Pool is controlled by "We, Us & Company." That's the idea behind every co-operative association—democracy or government for the members by the members is the vital principle of co-operation. Let them become indifferent or refuse to take their share of the responsibilities in their Pool and it will soon lose its co-operative feature and decline, or become an "office run" machine. When democracy does not function it becomes a hindrance to progress, if not a danger. Indifference, or the shirking of responsibilities, is the worst enemy of co-operative institutions. The reason is, that management or self-government requires head work, and mental effort is the hardest kind of work. Apathy has killed or destroyed the effectiveness of many farmer organizations.

See That it Works

In our Pool all the mechanism of democracy is there, but see that it works; that's our job—to see that it works. That is why we have:

- (1) the Scoop Shovel, to give information through the printed word;
- (2) Meetings, to give an opportunity to every member to hear of the operations of the Pool and to have discussion;
- (3) A field service, to make the personal contact between the member and the office.

The idea of the whole to arouse interest, increase the desire for self-government, and to secure confidence.

We in the office are the servants of the members. We are placed here to carry out their wishes. We are expected to plan and direct, but in all organizations of this kind the co-operation of the members is essential, in fact it is a sort of all round movement—a partnership. The members own and control; the directors are responsible to the members; the officers are responsible to the directors; the members approve of and assist in carrying out the plans of the officers. Where members do not co-operate it is up to the office to see that the work is done in some way or other. The cost is considerably increased, but the serious feature of it is that then the Pool becomes "office run." No matter how good are our intentions to always keep the farmers' viewpoint and manage in their interests, if they fall down to any serious extent, the alternative position is forced on us.

In the renewal campaign, arranged on a plan accepted and approved by the members in other years, there are some 200 canvassers who have not been out to work, or at least who have not reported

to the office. There are also still quite a number of members who have not re-signed. The result is, the office must see to it that fieldmen are sent out or special canvassers are appointed to clean up on this work. I know there is a tendency on the part of some to say of the office, or of fieldmen, or other employees: "Well, you are paid to do the work, go ahead and do it." We are not seeking to get out of work, but to secure better results. No co-operative organization can be made a success without the active partnership of its members.

Healthy Signs

At the annual meeting there were two resolutions, one dealing with the election of delegates by mail, and the other with the elevator policy by changing from the local association basis to one of operation of all elevators as a line under one control, which, had they been passed, would have indicated a decided tendency to the shirking of local responsibility, making the organization one much more of office control. Election of delegates by mail would have dispensed with the necessity of the attendance of members at local annual meetings, and the change in the elevator policy would have taken away its best feature—that of local control. Fortunately, however, these two resolutions received but scant consideration. That the members are fully alive to the experience of the past, that they have a wholesome fear of an "office run" machine, was well in evidence from some of the resolutions and discussion at the annual meeting. That thought was behind the resolutions on: Resolution committee, special meeting of delegates, non-deliveries, and probably one or two others. It is true that two of the resolutions were lost, but nevertheless, there was a good deal of discussion on them, and they are a very healthy sign. How, then; shall the members safeguard themselves and have larger share in the direction of the affairs of their association? I have been thinking over this matter for some time, and have discussed it with others.

Local Meetings

The local is the unit of organization: If the local board were to meet once a month during the winter, it would go a long way towards meeting the situation. At these meetings Pool matters of importance could be taken up and discussed. The meetings are conducted by the members, and they should feel free to discuss and go into all Pool affairs quite frankly. Resolutions passed at these meetings would come to the attention of the directors, and have an important bearing on the future policy

of the whole association. The whole evening could be taken up with any one of the following subjects:

Renewal of the 1927 wheat contracts.

Non-Deliveries.

Pool elevator organization.

Lifetime contract.

Compulsory Pool.

I do know that the fieldmen would feel very much encouraged if they knew that their work was being discussed by, and that they had the moral support of, the local board. I speak with even more certainty when I say that I know of nothing that would tend so much to enthuse those of us in the office to greater effort. Yes, even if it is criticism, it at least shows that the critics are interested, and that matters more to us and to the Pool than any other one thing I can tell you. Regular local meetings, frank discussion, healthy interest, active co-operation, will dispel any danger of an "office run" machine.

VISITORS

During the last half of July, 100 farmers called at the office. During the last half of August, 157 called. Besides these, W. G. McLaren, of Lanigan, Saskatchewan; A. H. Knott, Victoria, B.C.; E. Shaw, Lindsay, Ont., called to sign new contracts in respect to grain and land they are interested in, in Manitoba. Other visitors were: W. H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mr. Curry, Edinburgh, Scotland; Dr. George Blohm, Germany; B. M. Dickinson, secretary, South Dakota Wheat Pool; H. J. King, sales manager, South Dakota Wheat Pool; W. D. Law, Burquitlam, B.C.; George Keen, secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ont., and Count von Bismarck, grandson of the great German statesman.

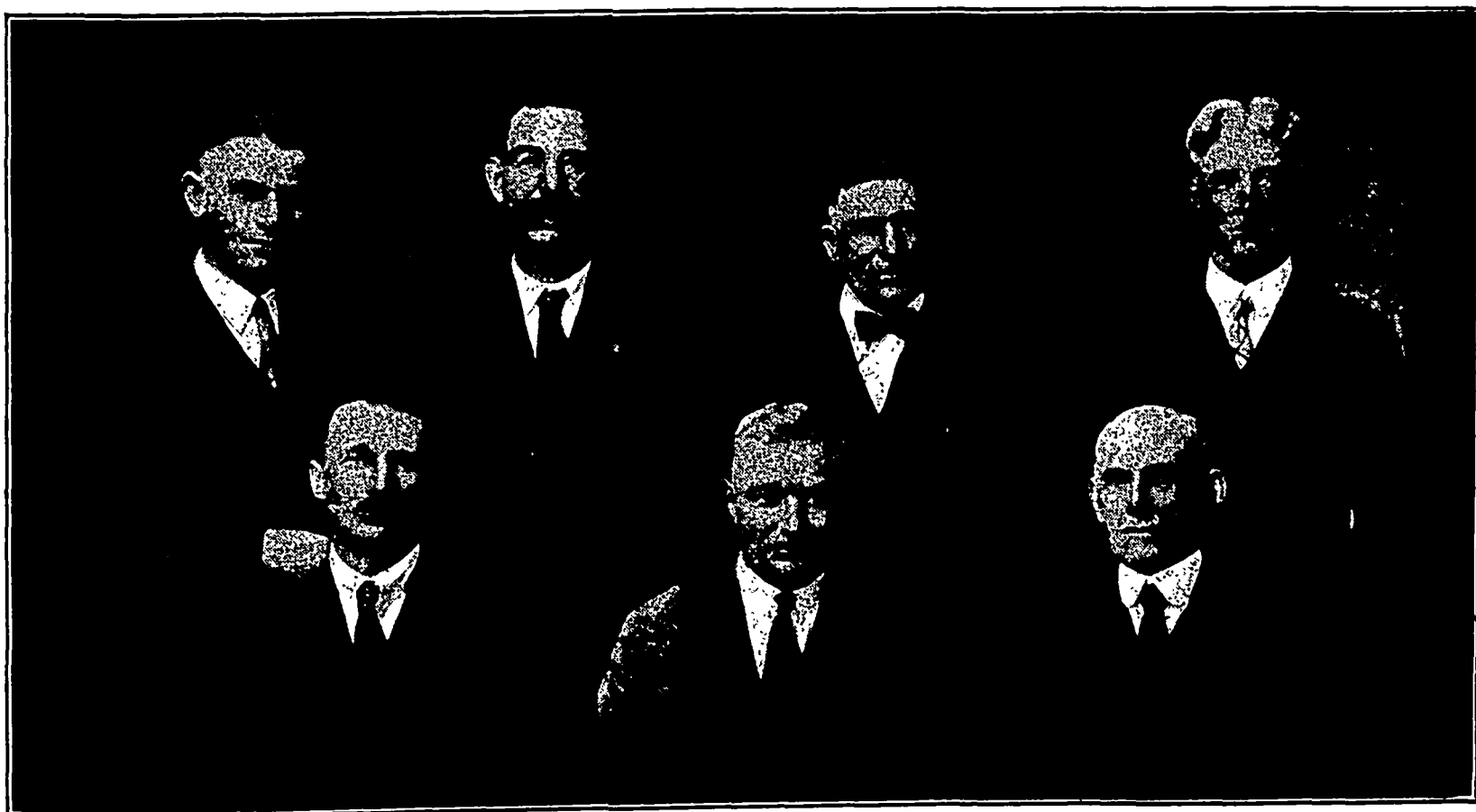
SEEDS

The total number of contracts in the Pool at the present time is 31,191. This represents a membership of 19,184. 950 new members have come in during the last three months. "Every day, in every way, the Pool is growing stronger and stronger."

Mrs. Ransom reports that she has made 60 hospital visits since the 15th of July.

The storage capacity at the head of the lakes is this year being increased by 10,850,000 bushels; this includes a million bushels additional storage capacity to Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Terminal No. 5, and a new terminal being built by the U. G. G., Ltd., with a capacity of five and a half million bushels.

Already one local has decided to hold board meetings at intervals during the year. Odanah held a meeting of its board on the evening of September 16 to discuss this very question. It speaks highly for the spirit of the members that in the busiest season of the year they turned out and discussed local Wheat Pool affairs from 8.30 p.m. to 12.15 midnight. Everyone had something to say. Finally they un-animously agreed that the board and any other members interested should meet about the end of November and periodically thereafter. On these occasions they will take up the fieldman's report and recommend as to what action shall be taken. The important principle involved in this decision is the local board's assumption of responsibilities in respect of Pool affairs in the municipality. I would like to record on this page next month similar decisions by other locals.



MANITOBA POOL BOARD, 1927-8

Back Row—Left to right—W. G. Weir, J. Quick, R. F. Chapman, W. G. A. Gourlay.
Front Row—P. Bredt (vice-president), C. H. Burnell (president), S. Gellie.

Pool Local Officials

The following are the names of the chairmen and secretaries of Pool locals. It will be noticed that there are some locals from which we have received no report.

We are sending to all these officers supplies consisting of: Shipping bills and advice forms, permits, change of address forms, contracts and stationery. Any member requiring any of these forms for use in billing out his car, securing a permit, or contracts for canvassing, should apply to the representative of his shipping point, or to the secretary or chairman of the local, or write in to this office.

CHAIRMEN OF LOCALS

Local	Chairman	Post Office	Local	Chairman	Post Office	Local	Chairman	Post Office
Archie	J. A. Rose	Manson	Gilbert Plains	Geo. G. Dow	Gilbert Plains	Roland	Peter Wright	Myrtle
Albert	A. Grierson	Broomhill	Glenwood	F. Lovatt	Hayfield	Rosedale	W. S. Smith	Neepawa
Arthur	Not Reported		Hamiota	R. W. Brethour	Hamiota	Russell	Donald C. Ross	Blonscarth
Argyle	J. Brinkworth	Glenora	Hillsburg	Not Reported		Rhineland	W. W. Heinricks	Halbstadt
Assiniboia	J. D. Keith	R.R. 1 Headingly	Harrison	W. C. Todd	Newdale	Rockwood	Jas. Pulfer	Balmoral
Blanchard	G. H. Henderson	Oak River	Lawrence	R. T. McDonald	Magnet	Shell River	W. J. Westwood	Roblin
Brokenhead	H. Robinson	Lydiatt	Lansdowne	Geo. J. Bowman	Arden	Strathclair	R. J. Black	Strathclair
Bifrost	G. Oddleifson	Arborg	Langford	Not Reported		Strathcona	Arthur Evans	Belmont
Birtle	Not Reported		Lakeriew	Magnus Peterson	Langruth	St. Clements	F. G. Andrews	East Selkirk
Boulton	E. Bryant	Inglis	Louise	E. T. Gorrell	Pilot Mound	Sifton	Wm. Robson	Deleau
Brenda	G. A. Meggison	Goodlands	Lorne	H. M. Goodwin	Swan Lake	Saskatchewan	T. L. Smith	Rapid City
Cypress, North	S. E. Burch	Wellweed	Morton	Harold Henderson	Bolssevain	Swan River	William Gordon	Kenville
Cypress, South	Not Reported		Minto	John Wilmot	Bethany	Ste. Rose	C. T. Tucker	Ste. Rose
Cartier and St. Francis	A. T. Rice	Starbuck	Minitonas	Geo. P. Renouf	Minitonas	Stanley	J. S. Gillis	Browne
Cornwallis	Geo. Wilkinson	B. 1165 Brandon	Mossy River	Not Reported		Springfield	J. A. Fisher	Hazelridge
Cameron	Not Reported		Montcalm	W. B. Forrester	Emerson	Shoal Lake	F. H. Downing	Kelloe
Clanwilliam	Not Reported		Miniota	C. Ellerington	Miniota	Silver Creek	J. A. Callin	Russell
De Salaberry	John Davies	Otterburne	Morris	C. L. Stoney	Morris	Shellmouth	Not Reported	
Daly	J. W. Smith	R.R. 1 Rapid City	MacDonald	Fred Brants	Sanford	St. Andrews	G. T. Sutherland	Clandeboya
Dufferin	F. H. Armstrong	R.R. 2 Carman	McCreary	Not Reported		Siglunes	John Haglund	Spear Hill
Dauphin	John Seale	Dauphin	Norfolk, South	A. Harland	Treherne	Tache & Ritchot	Eugene Dubuc	Lorette
Eriksdale	J. Lindell	Eriksdale	Norfolk, North	Geo. Cooper	Beaver	Thompson	Tom Bruce	R.R. 3 Carman
Ethelbert	H. Chorneike	Ethelbert	Ochre River	Not Reported		Turtle Mountain	D. N. Finlay	Killarney
Edward	Wilbert Foreman	Lyleton	Oakland	J. J. Brander	Nesbitt	Victoria	W. H. Graham	Holland
Elton	John Wood	Justice	Odanah	H. F. Meadows	R.R. 1 Minnedosa	Woodworth	William Wilson	Lenore
Ellice	F. E. Burdett	Foxwarren	Portage la Prairie	Allan McAllister	R.R. 1 Portage	Westbourne	D. Smith	Gladstone
Franklin	Ellery Post	Woodmore	Pembina	R. J. Bamford	Manitou	Winchester	Wm. Brown	Deloraine
Fisher Branch	Not Reported		Pipestone	J. S. Donald	Sinclair	Whitehead	E. Grierson	Alexander
Glenella	J. W. Lukin	Glenella	Riverside	Wm. Fleming	Dunrea	Whitewater	P. McCuaig	Minto
Grey	Thos. Wood	Elm Creek	Roblin	R. F. Moore	Cartwright	Woodlands	D. N. McIntyre	Meadows
Grandview	John Quick	Grandview	Rosser	J. E. Bergey	Rosser	Wallace	H. E. Green	Harnsworth
			Rosburn	George Cormack	Vista			

SECRETARIES OF LOCALS

Local	Secretary	Post Office	Local	Secretary	Post Office	Local	Secretary	Post Office
Archie	A. A. Linner	Manson	Gilbert Plains	Henry Bell	Gilbert Plains	Rosburn	Lorne Lawless	Rosburn
Albert	E. H. Malmgren	Broomhill	Glenwood	J. H. Messenger	Souris	Roland	J. J. McMahon	Roland
Arthur	Not Reported		Hamiota	A. D. McConnell	Hamiota	Rosedale	Egbert Grover	Birnie
Argyle	Eric Paddock	Baldur	Hillsburg	Not Reported		Russell	L. C. Boulton	Russell
Assiniboia	R. I. McBeath	R.R. 1 Headingly	Harrison	Wm Grayston	Newdale	Rhineland	Aaron Klassen	Gretna
Blanchard	C. E. Winstone	McConnell	Lawrence	Jake Heesaker	Million	Rockwood	P. H. Anderson	Argyle
Brokenhead	J. Szajewski	Cromwell	Lansdowne	Lew G. Thomson	Arden	Shell River	Mervyn Evans	Makaroff
Bifrost	I. Ingaldson	Arborg	Langford	Not Reported		Strathclair	Wm Stewart	Strathclair
Birtle	Not Reported		Lakeriew	John Valdimarson	Langruth	Stratheona	W. J. McPhail	Belmont
Boulton	Jas. Jackson	Inglis	Louise	T. G. McKittrick	Crystal City	St. Clements	J. D. Wall	East Selkirk
Brenda	J. L. Stewart	Goodlands	Lorne	W. J. Simpson	Swan Lake	Sifton	L. V. Robson	Deleau
Cypress, North	W. S. Rogers	Brookdale	Morton	C. Mains	Bolssevain	Saskatchewan	Thos. C. Bramley	Rapid City
Cypress, South	Not Reported		Minto	Herbert Jackson	R.R. 1 Franklin	Swan River	Geo. Dickerson	Swan River
Cartier and St. Francis	H. C. Payment	Elie	Minitonas	A. Gourlay	Minitonas	Ste. Rose	Jos. Molgat	Ste. Rose
Cornwallis	J. F. Fardoe	Drawer 1504 Brandon	Mossy River	Not Reported		Stanley	Robt. Laing	R.R. 1 Darlingford
Cameron	Not Reported		Montcalm	W. B. Knowles	Emerson	Springfield	P. H. Hudson	R.R. Box 317, Winnipeg
Clanwilliam	Not Reported		Miniota	V. E. G. Little	Decker	Shoal Lake	Wm. Paterson	Kelloe
De Salaberry	Roy Tolton	Otterburne	Morris	E. H. Snarr	Morris	Silver Creek	R. H. Pritchard	Angusville
Daly	G. L. Davies	R.R. 1 Rapid City	MacDonald	John D. Cuddy	Sanford	Shellmouth	Not Reported	
Dufferin	J. F. Russell	R.R. 1 Carman	McCreary	Not Reported		St. Andrews	Clifford Stevenson	Petersfield
Dauphin	B. F. Bougben	R.R. 1 Dauphin	Norfolk, South	J. A. Anstey	Treherne	Siglunes	Fred Baker	Box 21, Moosehorn
Eriksdale	H. Grainger	Eriksdale	Norfolk, North	F. C. Barton	MacGregor	Tache & Ritchot	S. Marcoux	Lorette
Ethelbert	M. A. Lesluk	Mink Creek	Ochre River	Robt. Jolly	Ochre River	Thompson	W. R. Compton	Darlingford
Edward	Barnard Robinson	Lyleton	Oakland	J. B. Rome	Nesbitt	Turtle Mountain	John Ramsay	Killarney
Elton	J. De Mitchell	Douglas	Odanah	H. Beaumont	Cordova	Victoria	J. N. Barker	Holland
Ellice	W. T. McDonald	St. Lazare	Portage la Prairie	W. J. Troop	R.R. 5 Box 29, Portage	Woodworth	Donald Noble	Lenore
Fisher Branch	Not Reported		Pembina	J. T. Carter	Manitou	Westbourne	W. P. Chandler	Gladstone
Franklin	A. C. Hunter	Green Ridge	Pipestone	D. J. Brownlee	Sinclair	Winchester	R. Barrett	Deloraine
Glenella	W. Tompkins	Glenella	Riverside	A. J. Lamb	Dunrea	Whitehead	James Topham	Kimnay
Grey	Jas. Shearer	Elm Creek	Roblin	E. E. Davidson	Cartwright	Whitewater	W. F. Popple	Minto
Grandview	Watson Crossley	Grandview	Rosser	J. W. Morrison	R.R. 2 Box 243, Winnipeg	Woodlands	H. H. McIntyre	Warrenton
						Wallace	O. J. Reid	Hargrave

The names of committee men will appear in the October Scoop Shovel.

What Our Members Are Saying

"I hear there are some old members dropping out. Some excuse themselves on the ground that they do not get enough money on first payments to finance themselves. Well, I know if those kind got twice as much on first payments they could not finance themselves.

Another bunch says, "If I had not been in the Pool I could have got a straight grade or a better grade; and so lost several hundred dollars." They forget that that's a simple bait to touch man's selfish nature; self-gain for the moment. Then there is the member who is not in the elevator association and says he loads over the platform, and won't stand for the Pool taking 2c per bushel off his wheat to build elevators for us fellows. He knows he is getting deduction certificates bearing interest, he knows he is getting benefits from having our own terminals, he knows he had the same opportunity to come in as a member in our local elevator association, and yet he thinks he should be used better than a non-Pool

farmer if he uses the Pool elevator, and yet he has refused to come in and help pay for the elevator or take on any responsibility. I could say something, but—!"

George Lynch,
Gilbert Plains, Man.

I am enclosing the settlement for my barley as I think it is wrong. There should not be any kick on coarse grain prices this year.

R. J. Irwin, Foxwarren, Man.

I have rented my farm on the basis of a cash payment for this year, so I will not have any grain to deliver for this season. I will, at the same time, thank you for past services. I am well satisfied with the returns I have received, and wish you and the Pool the best of success in the future. Whenever I will have any grain for the market in the future it shall be for the Pool.

Israel Borgstrom,
Box 16, Clanwilliam, Man.
(Turn to Page 15.)

Prompt Collections For Farmers

If you wish to receive prompt returns on your shipments of cattle, grain, fruit, dairy products, etc., draw on the consignee through this Bank.

A Bank of Montreal draft is always promptly presented and the proceeds are remitted immediately upon collection and at the lowest prevailing rates.

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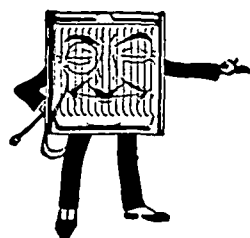
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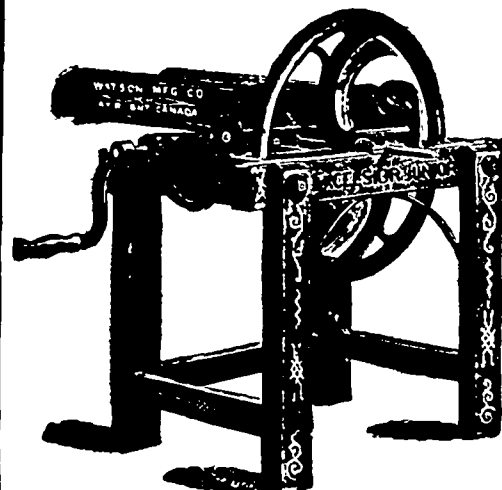
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ARE WE ENEMIES OF PROGRESS?

"Meanwhile" is the title of a recent novel by Mr. H. G. Wells, in which he deals with some of the problems arising out of the general strike of 1926, and incidently, providing the author with an opportunity to analyse our present social and economic structure. The central thought of his doctrine is that change—or progress if you will—is practically inevitable, but the form it will take and the extent of the change will depend upon our readiness to direct and control it. He sees in the future a world the socialist has dreamed of, but—meanwhile—and this is where the title comes in, we are just marking time, meanwhiling away our lives when we should be preparing for the changes that are certain to come.

No one can read this book without feeling that there is a wealth of truth in the statements made. Those of us who stand on the side lines while our friends and neighbors organize themselves together for mutual good, are the meanwhilers of the co-operative movement. Unknowingly perhaps, we are the protectors of a false independence, waiting for a change of tide to throw us into our rightful position. Yet, if we can properly visualize the possibilities of co-operation we are forced to conclude that we are the enemies of progress and that the solution of our economic difficulties is pretty much in our own hands.

But there is another thought. In becoming members of co-operative associations are we willing to accept the obligations it imposes upon us? In other words, do we join with the right viewpoint? In this connection I am reminded of a statement credited to Sir William Maxwell when he visited this country a number of years ago. "Remember," he said, "you cannot have co-operation without co-operators." It means simply this: If our association is going to succeed, we must not judge it entirely on a dollar for dollar basis. If we are co-operators we will support it because it is our desire to see a greater degree of equality in the distribution of wealth, and because we believe that the principle of self-government should be applied to the business of selling and purchasing produce, as well as to the conduct of national and public affairs. Viewed from this angle, our co-operative association may be regarded in the same light as our schools, our churches and our colleges—genuine community undertakings inspired with a community ideal.

INCORPORATING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

From information received at the office of the board, we find that many people are not aware of the advantages of incorporation, and those desiring to incorporate local associations are apparently of the opinion that it is a difficult and intricate procedure. For this reason we are answering a few questions that seem to merit particular consideration.

Q.—What are the advantages of incorporation?

A.—The advantages are several: (1) It gives the association legal status with power to sue and be sued as an individual. (2) The liabilities and assets are limited to the unpaid portions of the shares, or membership fees, as the case may be. (3) Property can be held in the name of the association. This avoids business complications between members. (4) It gives the association general recognition and better standing in the business world.

Q.—Who can incorporate as a co-operative company?

A.—Any seven persons, residents of the province, can incorporate under the Co-operative Associations Act.

Q.—What does it cost?

A.—\$5.00.

Q.—Is it necessary for us to employ a solicitor to draw up the incorporation papers?

A.—No. Standard sets of memorandums and by-laws are supplied free of charge by The Co-operative Marketing Board.

Q.—To whom can we apply for further information?

A.—The secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board, 224 Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, will be glad to answer your enquiries, help you with your organization problems and procure for your association a charter of incorporation from the provincial government.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE

The British-Canadian Co-operative Society at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, is just celebrating its twenty-first anniversary. The society has a membership of 3,044, and last year had a turnover of \$1,430,975.88. It paid a five per cent. dividend on capital stock, and a ten per cent. patronage dividend. Out of the accumulated savings of \$142,776.55, \$130,152.52 was paid out on the patronage basis. The society operates stores at Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, and employs a staff of approximately one hundred and thirty employees.

WHAT OUR READERS ARE SAYING

(From Page 13.)

"I wish you all success. I was well satisfied with the way you handled my crop."

W. E. Hulme, Virden, Man.

Aaron Sapiro urges compulsory sale through the Pool. We are compelled to pay 5 and 6 cents per bushel, non-Pool farmers paying only 1 3/4 cents per bushel elevator charges. We need something in return for the steadier and better prices non-Poolers have received since the Pool began business. I would suggest the elevator schedule be changed to 3 1/2 cents per bushel or some other average price, and then Pool members would not be compelled to pay for all of the advantages non-Pool farmers get.

Robt. Adamson, Eden, Man.

I received my final payment on barley yesterday, and I think there must have been a mistake as the cheque is for \$228.85. As I figure it out, 1,322 bushels at 13c would only be \$151.86, so am writing to see if by any chance it has been a mistake, and if so, will be glad to return the balance. I might say that I am well satisfied with the returns I have received from the Pool as is also my neighbor, and I wish the Pool every success.

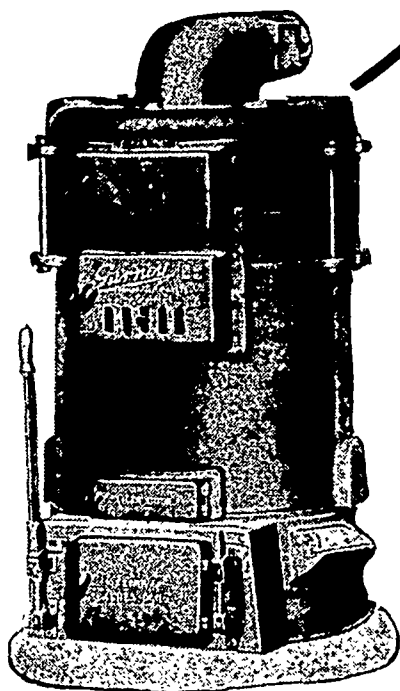
Forbes Bros., Per A. G. Forbes, Greenway.

I received my check for final payment on barley, but I cannot reconcile myself to the fact that I have quite as much coming to me, so I am returning check for further inspection. I was a little disappointed not to be able to cash in right away as I wanted to buy twine and a few other necessities, but I hope you can adjust right away and oblige.

John Amy, Deerwood, Man.

"The opposition interests, North-West Grain Dealers Association and European corn exchanges, are sure helping the Pool sign-up by their anti-Pool propaganda. Let them holler."

Hugh E. McKenzie, Cromer, Man.



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The Gurney line is handled by heating experts. See your local dealer or send us the coupon below for literature on any subject in which you are interested. Write us if you like about your particular problem and we will be glad to advise you concerning it.

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FROM				
Quebec	—Oct. 5—	S.S. Montroyal	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Oct. 7—	S.S. Montclare	to Liverpool
Quebec	—Oct. 12—	S.S. Empress of France	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	—Oct. 14—	S.S. Montrose	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Quebec	—Oct. 19—	S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Oct. 21—	S.S. Montcalm	.....	to Liverpool
Quebec	—Oct. 26—	S.S. Empress of Scotland	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton
Montreal	—Oct. 27—	S.S. Metagama	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow.
Montreal	—Oct. 28—	S.S. Minnedosa	.....	to Liverpool
Quebec	—Nov. 2—	S.S. Montroyal	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Nov. 4—	S.S. Montclare	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Montreal	—Nov. 11—	S.S. Montrose	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Quebec	—Nov. 16—	S.S. Montclair	.....	to Cherbourg, Southampton, Antwerp
Montreal	—Nov. 18—	S.S. Montcalm	.....	to Glasgow, Liverpool
Montreal	—Nov. 25—	S.S. Melita	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 6—	S.S. Montclare	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 9—	S.S. Montrose	.....	to Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool
St. John	—Dec. 14—	S.S. Montclair	to Cobh, Cherbourg, Southampton
St. John	—Dec. 15—	S.S. Montcalm	to Belfast, Liverpool

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Canadian millers and others complain that you are selling grain abroad too cheaply, and individuals abroad complain you are holding up the price of grain. Your selling policy is all right, and is of direct benefit to every farmer in Western Canada, whether he is in the Pool or in the puddle. Carry on.

W. C. Budge, Hamiota, Man.

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The Pool Woman



MONUMENTS TO PEACE

On August 7th, the Prince of Wales, Prince George, Premier Baldwin, of England; Premier King, of Canada; Vice-President Dawes and Secretary Kellogg, of the United States, and other public men, gathered to celebrate the opening of the In-



The Prince of Wales opening the Peace Bridge. Note the silken barrier on one side of which is Vice-President Dawes holding his hat and smiling at Prince George whose back is turned to the camera. Premier Baldwin is approaching the Prince of Wales with his arm extended.

ternational Peace Bridge, connecting Fort Erie, Ontario, with Buffalo, New York, built to mark the century and more of peace between Canada and the United States.

In dedicating the bridge, the Prince of Wales said: "May this bridge be not only a physical and material link between Canada and the United States, but may it also be symbolical of the maintenance of their friendly contacts by those who live on both sides of the frontier; may it serve also as a continual reminder to those who will use it, and to all of us, that to seek peace and ensure it is the highest duty both of this generation and of those which are yet yet to come."

Sentiments of friendship and the desire to maintain peace among the English-speaking peoples were expressed by statesmen present, both Mr. Kellogg and Premier Baldwin making indirect reference to the failure of the naval limitation conference at Geneva. Mr. Dawes, however, was outspoken in his remarks on the disarmament failure, declaring that it was "unthinkable that Great Britain and the United States will again place upon their peoples the burden of competitive naval building because temporarily their experts disagree in

their practical interpretation of that principle."

Mr. Dawes' courageous comments on the failure at Geneva have called forth the warm commendation of the American press. And, indeed, it is unthinkable that further naval limitation between Great Britain and the United States should be prevented when we remember that the first disarmament treaty ever made was between these two countries.

The Peace Bridge is the fourth monument in the world erected to symbolise a people's desire for lasting peace. Two of these are between Canada

and the United States, the other one being the Peace Arch opened on September 6th, 1921, on the border at White Rock, B.C., and Blaine Washington, the most northerly point on the border. On the Canadian side the arch bears the inscription, "Children of a common mother"; on the U.S.A. side the inscription is: "Brethren travelling together in unity." Another is between Norway and Sweden, erected to commemorate the peaceful separation of the two countries in 1907 and pledging peace between them. The



The Christ of the Andes.

other one is between Chile and Argentina. High up in the Andes Mountains, between Chile and Argentina, a huge statue of Christ stands as a symbol of the peaceful settlement of a bitter dispute as to the exact boundary line between these two countries; a dispute which was carried on for many years and over which preparations for war were being made. The statue was cast from some cannon which might have been used in the war, and dragged 12,000 feet up the mountains, where it stands, a figure of Christ, holding His right hand up in blessing and in His left a cross. Under it is inscribed: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust, than Chile and Argentina break the peace which they have sworn at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

Why Men are Leaving the Farm.

Startling light is thrown on the nature of last year's prosperity in the United States by the comparative statistics issued by the United States government. The profits of certain businesses reached unparalleled heights, but farming was not one of them. The Department of Agriculture reports on agricultural income show that the average farmer, allowing a minimum return on his capital invested, did not have left a common laborer's wage for his

year's work and that of his family. Supposing that all the farms in the country were operated as one

huge enterprise, its balance-sheet for the past two seasons would be as follows:—

	1926-27	1925-26
Income—		
Gross cash receipts	\$ 9,549,000,000	\$10,135,000,000
Food and fuel	2,531,000,000	2,535,000,000
Total income	12,080,000,000	12,670,000,000
Expense—		
Hired labor wages	1,238,000,000	1,216,000,000
Other operating costs	2,987,000,000	3,076,000,000
Taxes	654,000,000	635,000,000
Rents	1,042,000,000	1,127,000,000
Interest	750,000,000	758,000,000
Total expense	\$ 6,671,000,000	6,812,000,000
Net income	5,409,000,000	5,858,000,000

(Turn to Page 19.)

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You'll like them

YOU get them in packages of Quick Quaker marked "China". Cups and saucers, plates, salt shakers—all delicately moulded, and beautifully decorated in blue and gold.

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Quick Quaker is the world's greatest breakfast—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes. Food that "stands by" and sustains you right through to the mid-day meal. Hot Quick Quaker and milk provide all the elements of health and nutrition in balanced proportions.

Economical, too. Nowhere else can you get such nourishment for so little. Same superiority of quality as in the famous Quaker Oats. Packages wrapped, sealed, dustproof.



QUAKER OATS

—you have always known

QUICK QUAKER

—cooks in 2½ to 5 minutes



Co-Operative Dairies

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

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THE BOARDER COW

In former issues of The Scoop Shovel we have endeavored to emphasize the importance of efficient marketing, but there is another side to the question, which should receive special attention, that is—production. You will, no doubt, come to the conclusion that this phase of the work can be well looked after by the producers themselves, which is no doubt true, but our attention was drawn recently to an article

in the August number of the Land o' Lakes News, which gives very striking figures as to the difference in the individual cow in regard to her ability to produce profitably. In one central Minnesota Cow Testing Association the ten best cows averaged 315 lbs. of butter fat per cow,

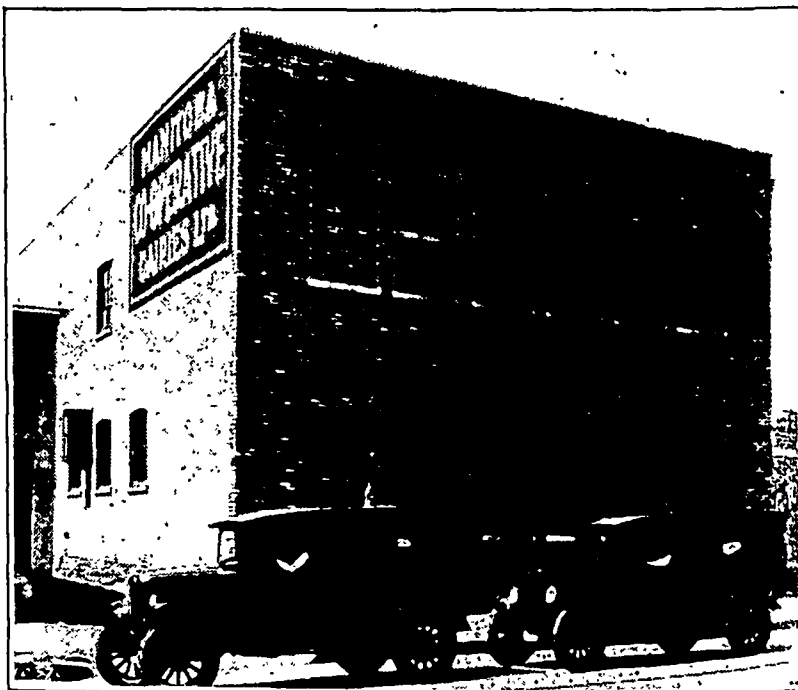


"I hope my two boarder cows hear this. I left the gate open."

feed cost \$47.03, leaving a gain per cow over feed cost of \$110.47. The ten lowest cows averaged 92 lbs. butter fat, feed cost \$43.88, leaving \$2.12 over feed cost, or a difference of \$108.35 in favor of the good cows. Let us suppose these twenty cows were in the same herd, then the average butter fat per cow would have been 203 lbs., feed cost \$45.45, and the income per cow would have been cut to \$56.92. This shows very clearly that poor cows among good ones eat up the profits made by the good cows in the herd. This goes to illustrate the necessity of knowing what each cow is doing, and that you are not keeping any boarders.

From all the information at hand at the present time, there is every indication of the price of butter remaining at a good figure for the rest of the season. With stocks held in Canada not exceptionally heavy and the production gradually falling off, we do not expect to see lower prices for at least the winter months. There is always the possibility of foreign butter finding its way on to our market if our price goes excessively high, but with present prices there is little danger. We would advise all dairymen to keep up the milk flow as well as possible, by conserving as much as possible of the abundance of feed with which we are favored this year. Remember that the condition under which the dairy cow is kept for the next seven or eight months largely determines the profits of the diarmen for the following season.

Let us all work together with the one aim in view, namely, the betterment of the great dairy industry, and while we are doing this we are one and all bettering our individual conditions as citizens of this great country of ours. Remember that the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies is always willing and anxious to do their share in promoting the best interest of the people. The success that we may achieve depends largely on the support given by the individual producer; our motto is still the same—each for all and all for each.



THIRTY YEARS OF CO-OPERATION AT LUCK, WISCONSIN

The farmers at Luck, Wisconsin, have operated a co-operative creamery for more than thirty years. In 1895 the Atlas Creamery Company was organized. In 1917, 100 individuals held shares of \$25 each under the name of the Atlas Co-operative Creamery company.

Since 1921 the creamery has turned out more than 200,000 lbs. of butter each season; figures for the last three years being: 1924, 273,303 lbs.; 1925, 279,971 lbs.; 1926, 279,027 lbs. Patrons have received from 86 to 91 per cent. of total sales, the latter in 1919, and the former in 1922.

WHY MEN ARE LEAVING THE FARM

(From Page 17.)

In analyzing the above table we find, first of all, that the net income has decreased \$449,000,000 in comparison with the preceding year. The cash receipts were lower and the amount of food and fuel consumed on the farms was also less, much more than offsetting a decrease of \$141,000,000 in total expense. Labor wages and taxes were greater, while other operating costs, rents and interest on borrowed capital were less.

The most striking fact is that the farmers received in actual cash only \$2,878,000,000, while they paid out to landlords and money-

lenders \$1,792,000,000, or practically two-thirds as much.

The average farmer was left \$853 to cover the year's labor of himself and his family, the responsibility of management and the return on his investment. Furthermore only about half this amount was in cash, the remainder being the estimated value of food and fuel consumed on the farm

If 4½ per cent. interest is allowed as the return on the operator's net capital investment, the average farm operator's labor, and that of his family were worth \$627 last year, about one-third of which was in cash. This

(Turn to Page 21.)

MAKES HENS LAY **MAKES POULTRY PAY**

CHICKADEE
YEAST FOOD
for POULTRY

Rich in Vitamins
INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

Keeps poultry healthy and active
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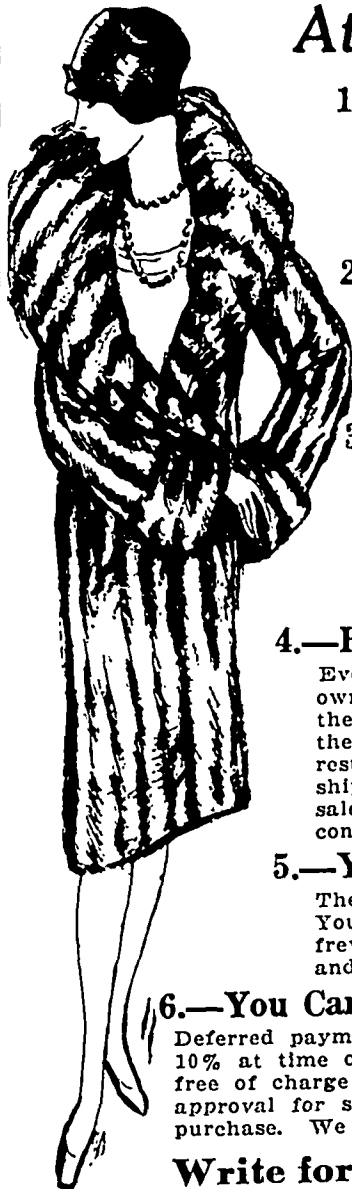
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The market continues its upward trend. This means considerably increased factory costs, when our present stocks, made from early bought skins, have to be replaced. Present prices mean a big saving.

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Stocks are at a point of completeness—in variety of style and fur, and in size assortment—never quite reached at any other time of the year. You can choose your coat now and have it stored free of charge until required for wear.

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We are the largest manufacturers of high grade furs in Canada. We buy direct from the trapper, manufacture in our own factories, sell through our own stores, thus saving you all fur dealers', manufacturers' and wholesalers' profits. These savings enable us to offer better values in high grade, dependable furs than are possible elsewhere. Comparison will prove it.

4.—Holt, Renfrew Coats Are Different

Every Holt, Renfrew Coat is individually made, has its own individual pattern. Our own skilled designers adapt the styles they bring back from Paris. We employ only the most expert fur cutters and finishers obtainable. The result is an individuality of style, a superiority of workmanship and finish, impossible to obtain in the average wholesale-made fur coat, where quantity production is the main consideration.

5.—You Are Absolutely Sure of Satisfaction

The purchase of furs calls for extreme care in selection. You must deal with a furrier you can trust. The Holt, Renfrew label has proved itself a guarantee of reliable dealing and customer satisfaction for nearly a century.

6.—You Can Budget Your Purchase, if You Wish

Deferred payments can be arranged under our Budget Buying Plan. 10% at time of selection, balance on convenient terms. Furs stored free of charge until required. No interest to pay. Furs shipped on approval for selection in your own home, without any obligation to purchase. We pay express charges both ways. Write for particulars.

Write for Our 1927-1928 Catalog S.

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can be made up into many tasty dishes — more nourishing than meat—with less than half the work or cost. They'll enjoy it—and work better for it.

Be sure you get the Excelsior Brand from your grocer.

Excelsior Macaroni Products
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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

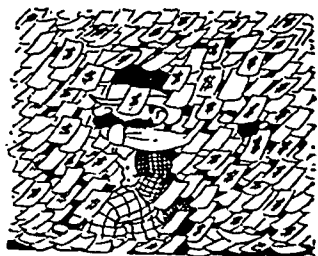
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THE FINAL PAYMENT FOR THIRD PERIOD

The final payments for the Third Pool period of the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Egg Pool, were announced at the directors' meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 13. They are as follows:—

Extras, 35 cents; No. 1, 32 cents; No. 2, 27 cents; cracks, 18 cents.

The number of cars shipped during this period was 10, and it is expected that the final payments as quoted will prove satisfactory to the producers.



Another welcome shower

Up to the end of the third Pool period, that is, from April 1 to Sept. 3, a total of 112 cars of eggs were shipped, representing a value of about \$388,554, and making the most successful season in the history of the association.

LIVE POULTRY

The final Pool prices on live poultry were decided at the same time as the above and are:

No. 1 hens, 14 cents; No. 2 hens, 10 cents; chickens, 20 cents.

One of the subjects up for discussion by the directors at the meeting referred to, was the handling of live and dressed poultry through the Winnipeg egg station up to November 1.

The movement now is relatively small and confined largely to old hens. The handling of these in small local shipments to be sold on the open market by the Winnipeg egg station is apt to prove expensive to the producer and show small returns, but the holding over of the birds is no more economical since further feeding produces no profit.

Holding over also increases the condition to be found at the early winter shipping season where there is far too much poultry coming forward in comparison to the turkeys, which are most in demand. The fowls are more popular when the Christmas trade is over, but it is quite out of the question to hold hens from September to January, getting no tenderer as time goes on.

The directors, therefore, decided that the Winnipeg egg station will handle dressed poultry in small lots up to November 1, live poultry up to October 1. These shipments should be addressed

to: Manitoba Co-operative Egg Station, 191 Market street, Winnipeg. Coops for live poultry shipping will be sent on request.

REGULAR SHIPPING SEASON

The regular dressed poultry shipping season will commence as usual about the end of November and continue until December 15. These shipments cater to the Christmas trade.

The last shipments included five carloads from different points in Manitoba, mostly in the western half of the province. The total weight of poultry sent out was 80,000 lbs., and the advance paid was on a basis of 10 cents per lb.

BUYERS WILL WANT TURKEYS

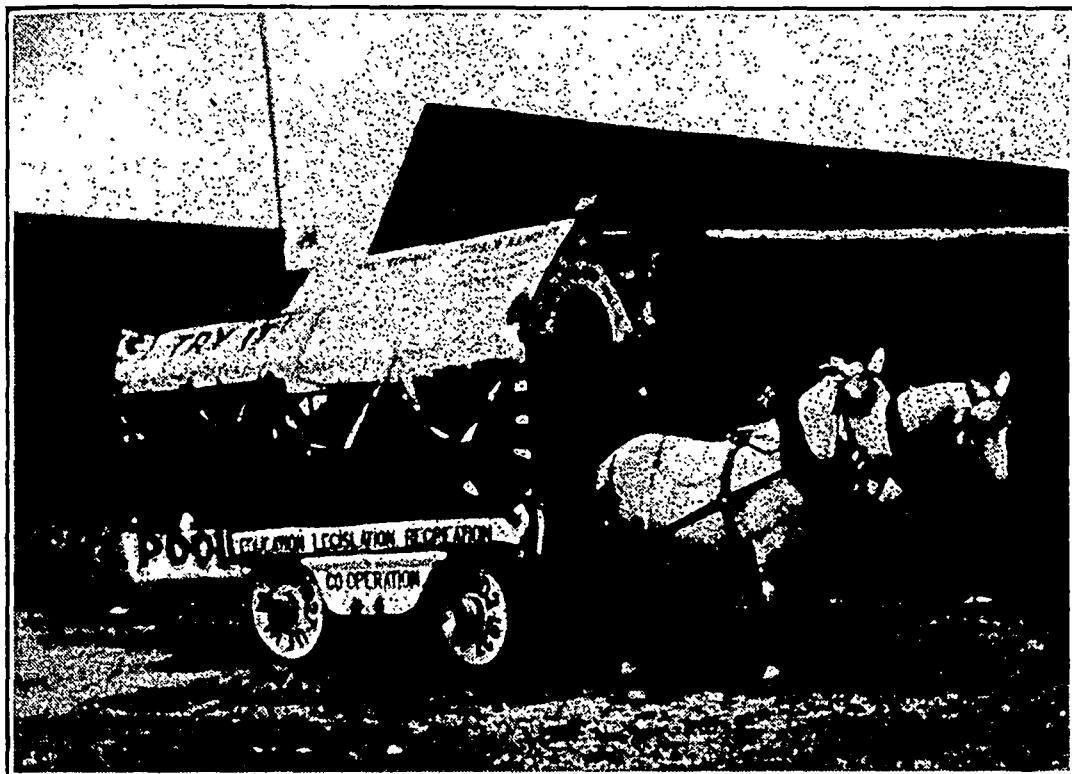
At the next shipping period the demand will be the annual one for Christmas turkeys. It generally happens that the cars are finally made up of more than half fowl, which are absorbed in due course, but it is probable that a larger proportion of turkeys would suit the market better and net a higher average price.

At present the dealers are glad to buy the fowl in the carlots in order to get the turkeys, but their anxiety to buy would be greatly increased, and their purse-strings correspondingly loosened, if they did not have to take as many fowl.

The advantage that producers can take of this condition is necessarily limited by their own situation. Nobody wants to hold over fowl that are right for market and sacrifice present prices for possible better ones later. It should be borne in mind, however, that the logical seasons for most advantageous marketing are before Christmas for turkeys, after Christmas for fowl.

A GOOD WORD FROM THE U.S.

Marion G. Pulley, department of poultry husbandry, Massachusetts Agricultural College, writes concerning the Manitoba Poultry Pool exhibit at Ottawa: "I want to tell you how fine everyone thought it was. I heard much favorable comment about it away from the exhibit as well as in front of it. If the birds had been freshly killed they would have aroused considerable comment, but there was much more because of the fact that your producers could keep them in that condition for such a length of time."



Float of Stonewall Pool local in Jubilee parade. This float took second prize.

WHY MEN ARE LEAVING THE FARM

(From Page 19.)

is a decline from an average of \$690 the preceding year. If the operator and his family are allowed wages equal to that of hired labor the rate of interest left for the capital invested is 2.7 per cent.

United States Treasury Department figures show that in 1925 corporations averaged about 13 per cent. on their total capital investment.

A report of the Standard Statistics Co. shows that 26 corporations made a total profit of \$1,701,500,000 on \$22,295,000,000 capital invested. These 26 corporations control about 16 per cent. of all the capital invested in the 350,000 corporations of the United States. Their combined profits amounted to 21 per cent. of the total corporation profits of the country.

The moral seems to be that organization on a large scale, and efficient management, are necessary to secure the fruits of labor.

That Canada has still a long way to go to achieve its agricultural millennium, and the United States still further, is obvious from the year's figures on land abandonment.

While the population of the United States increased 8,000,000 from 1920 to 1925, the farm population decreased about 2,000,000; more than 30,000,000 acres of land going out of use in that time.

(Turn to Page 23.)



**Cotton BAGS Jute
Grain Bags Twine
BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,
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Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

**Manitoba Agricultural College
ANNOUNCES OPENING OF
WINTER COURSES**

The course 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 Livestock 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.

The Students' Residence has splendid facilities for social and recreational activities with its Assembly Hall, Gymnasiums, Swimming Pools, etc.

Residence Accommodation for 450.

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

W. C. McKILLICAN, Dean.



This page conducted by UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED, WINNIPEG

CATTLE MARKET INFLUENCES

Not for many months has the British market played any part in determining the course of prices for cattle in Canada. Reduction made some time ago in ocean freight rates from \$20 to \$15 per head did nothing to stimulate the movement of cattle overseas. The fact is that

Canadian cattle prices, due to small marketings in this country and to an active demand from the United States are on a comparative level higher than that of British markets. Unless a decided increase takes place in cattle prices in Great Britain, or a

decided drop in the prices of Canadian cattle, the overseas trade cannot be resumed. At present there seems to be no indication of either development.

The United States markets are at present the governing factors with respect to the prices of Canadian cattle. In one week recently 5,600 cattle were shipped from Canada into the United States. While most of these were classed as stockers, and nearly one-third as feeders, there were some butcher cattle included, showing that when conditions are favorable, cattle can be shipped into the United States in spite of the duty of two cents a pound.

Very strong markets prevail in the United States at present. At Chicago the best finished cattle have been selling above \$15.00 per hundred, while thousands of steers have been bringing \$13.00 and upwards.

Observers claim that an actual shortage of stock cattle exists at the present time, so much so that feeders have been forced to pay good prices for inferior cattle, and are even putting steers of dairy breeds on feed when unable to get steers of beef breeding.

This year's corn crop in the United States threatens to be comparatively short, and corn is selling close to \$1.00 a bushel at Chicago. However, an abundance of other feed has been produced this year, and many eastern farmers have been picking up steers that ordinarily would have gone to feed lots in the corn belt.

Breeding cattle seem to be scarce in the range states, and cows and calves are in big demand throughout the cattle country.

All indications appear to point to conditions favorable to the cattle industry for a considerable time to come, and it is quite likely that the demand from across the border will continue to be of the greatest importance to the Canadian farmer with cattle to sell.

IT PAYS TO SHIP

Most of the cattle recently brought to market have been bought in the country, harvest operations having interfered, as they always do, with the forwarding of co-operative shipments. From all reports these purchased cattle usually yielded a good profit, and the former owners would have been better off by shipping to market.

It is difficult, of course, in many places to keep co-operative shipping going during the harvest; but the shipping agents who are able to do it render a very real service, that yields substantial profits to the farmers in their districts.

Lambs should be trimmed, and marketed at from 85 to 90 lbs. Heavy lambs are not in demand, and after October 1st, the packers will discount untrimmed lambs to the extent of \$3.00 per hundredweight.

This is a good time to be thinking about buying feeder cattle, not only for those who plan feeding throughout the winter for the spring market, but also for those in a position to fit cattle for the mid-winter markets. Let United Grain Growers, Ltd., assist you in selecting your purchases, if you intend to buy.

OUTLOOK FOR HOG PRICES

While total hog marketings in Western Canada for the year to date are ahead of last year by about 60,000, this has been partly offset by a small decrease in Eastern Canada. Runs lately on all markets have been very light, and the prices prevailing must be considered in the light of that fact. It would be reasonable to expect somewhat weaker prices as soon as the heavier fall runs make their appearance.

Favorable factors affecting hog prices are continued strong prices in the United States, Chicago having recently paid up to \$12.00 per hundred. While the total of hogs marketed to date in the United States this year is nearly 22,000,000, or slightly ahead of last year, it is still considerably below the total for 1925, and away below the big years of 1923 and 1924 when nearly 30,000,000 hogs had been marketed by this time. Judging from the prices at which lard and other pork products are selling for future delivery, observers do not seem to expect any very considerable drop in the near future.

Another encouraging fact is that bacon prices are stronger in Great Britain. Recent top quotations for Canadian bacon are from 106 to 110 shillings per cwt., practically even with prices for Danish bacon, and 20 shillings per cwt. better than prices prevailing a few months ago.



I see John Bull isn't buying beef just now.

WHY MEN ARE LEAVING THE FARM

(From Page 21.)

During 1926 farm bankruptcies occurred at the rate of 444 for every working day.

The reasons for farmers leaving their farms were quoted by Secretary Jardine in a recent speech, as follows: Economic reasons, 37.8 per cent.; old age and disability, 25.2; to give children better schooling, 10.9; retiring on a competency, 2.5; leaving farm to son, 1.8; all other reasons, 21.8 per cent.

The quinquennial census taken of the three Canadian prairie provinces in 1926 shows a decrease in occupied farms in all three provinces compared with 1921, when the last census was taken. The occupied farms in each of the provinces in 1921 and 1926 respectively are quoted as follows: Manitoba, 53,251, against 53,252; Saskatchewan, 119,451 against 117,787; Alberta, 82,954 against 77,130.

A similar comparison of total occupied acreages of farm land yields the following figures: Manitoba, 8,346,021 against 8,057,823; Saskatchewan, 45,944,965 against 44,022,907; Alberta, 28,572,931 against 29,293,053.

PRINCE JOINS POOL

According to press despatches the Prince of Wales, as an Alberta owner, was asked by Wilkie Fowler, director of the Pacific exhibition during His Royal Highness' visit to the Vancouver fair, if he intended to join the Wheat Pool.

"I think I will," replied the Prince. "It seems to be a very good thing for the farmers."

It seems that he meant what he said, since before he left he instructed his manager, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, to sign up the royal ranch under an Alberta Wheat Pool contract.

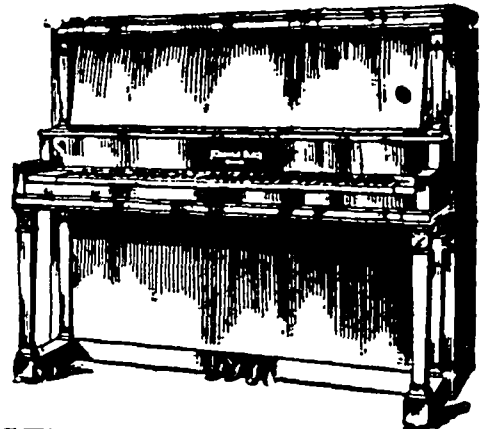
The wool from the Prince's E.P. ranch flock has been marketed regularly through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association for a considerable time past.

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FIRST IN WESTERN CANADA
Mason & Risch Piano

Its High-grade is Known Everywhere

Confidence in the lasting qualities and value of the Mason & Risch, is what brings us so many orders from country homes. 50 years of piano-building insures the quality; factory to home prices insure the value. Write for free style catalog.



EASY TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT YOU.

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HEINTZMAN PLAYER PIANO

A BEAUTIFUL NEW MODEL—

Originally \$1,100. Special **\$710**
Including a Bench and 10 New Rolls.

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A new Victor Record worth getting; "Russian Lullaby"—a pipe organ solo.

When Answering Advertisements Please Mention The Scoop Shovel.

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Satisfaction
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WINNIPEG

QUEENSLAND PRODUCERS WANT CO-OPERATIVE COTTON GINS

Consideration is being given in Australia to the co-operative ownership and operation of the gineries and oil mills by the cotton producers. The Queensland Producer, "the official organ of the organized farmers of Queensland," in its issue of July 6, states that "the Cotton Board (which represents the producers), has been negotiating for some time with the owners of the gineries and oil mills" regarding terms and conditions of purchase. Furthermore, "the board has been making arrangements for the financing of the purchase."

It is also stated that the board has been considering the possibilities of erecting cotton gins and oil mills.

A local cotton marketing association recently adopted resolutions favoring grower ownership and operation of gins and oil mills, which resolutions are being given considerable publicity.

The Cotton Board adopted a resolution in May advising growers generally that it favored "co-operative control of ginning and oil milling activities, and is of the opinion that the ownership of any such plant should be vested in the Cotton Board as the only

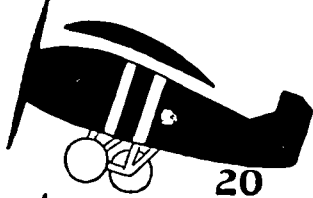
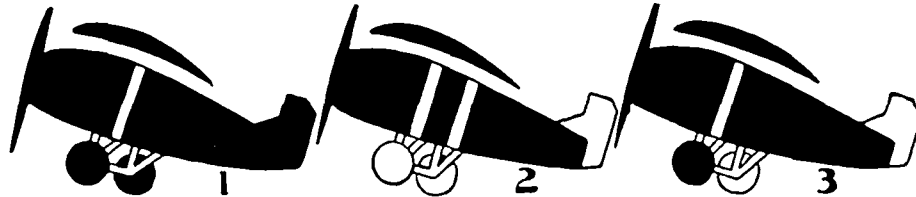
constituted body representing the growers." The resolution also stressed the economy of single control, the importance of grower ownership, and the advisability of the ownership and control being on a statewide basis.

CO-OPERATIVES IN THE NETHERLANDS

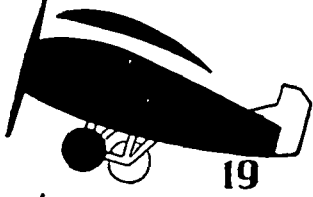
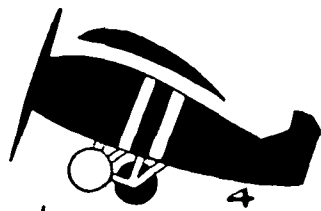
At the beginning of 1927, 3,088 co-operative societies were in operation in the Netherlands, according to a U. S. consular report from Rotterdam. In 1925 the number stood at 3,030, and in 1926 at 3,058, indicating a slow but steady increase. By far the

Free

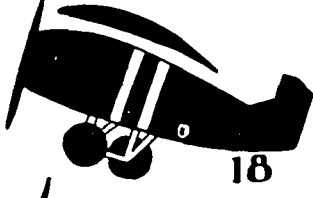
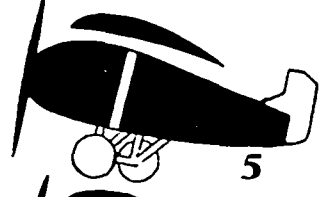
To everyone submitting an answer Paragon will give a special offer of silk stockings FREE.



\$30,000.00 in Rewards



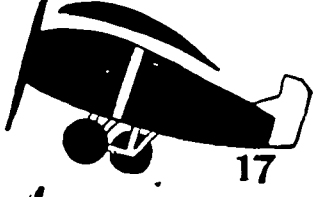
Find the Two Paragon Planes and Win \$1,000.00



They're Off! Twenty-one entrants in a cross-Canada flight. Do they all look alike? Examine them carefully and you will see that the markings on the airplanes are different. Some have one white stripe on the carriage; some have the right wheel black, others the left. Two and only two have markings exactly the same. These are the two entered by Paragon—the only two which have the sturdiness and quality to finish the race. Can you find them? If you can, the \$1000.00 reward may be yours. It is really difficult, but with patience and care it can be accomplished.

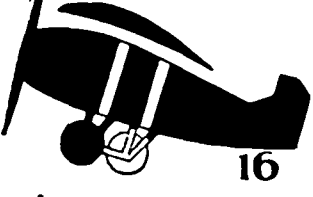
We have given away in prizes and awards over \$30,000.00. For the correct answers to this contest, we shall give \$1,500.00 in cash and an extra award to everyone who does not win a prize. Do you want some of this money? Send your answer to-day.

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



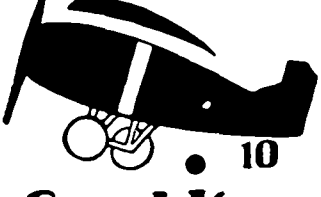
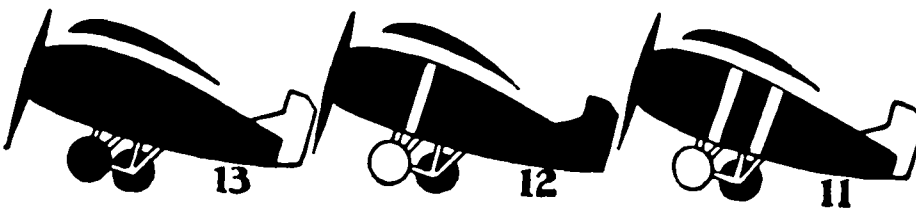
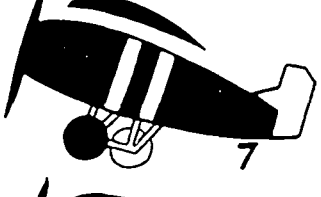
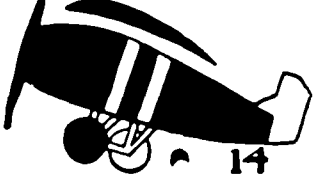
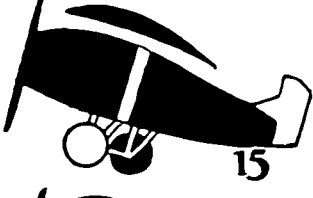
MAIL YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY
It costs you only a 2c. stamp and you may be the winner of one of the big cash rewards. Do not delay—don't miss this opportunity to win \$1000.00 in cash.

- RULES**
1. Write your answer plainly in ink. Write the numbers of the two winning Paragon airplanes on a sheet of paper. Write name of this newspaper and your name and address on the same sheet in upper right corner. For anything else you write use separate piece of paper.
 2. Contestants must be over 15 years of age.
 3. Employees of Paragon are not eligible.
 4. BE NEAT; handwriting and general appearance will be considered.
 5. Full information given to all contestants.



OUR OBJECT
We are giving these magnificent rewards to advertise the Paragon method of selling direct to the Consumer. You do not have to sell anything. This is NOT a sales competition.

\$50.00 Additional for promptness in answering this ad.
PARAGON KNITTING AND TEXTILE MILLS, LTD.
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TORONTO, ONT.



Send Your Answer Today
This advertisement may not appear again.

largest number of these associations were concerned with agriculture. There are 519 co-operative dairies, 677 other agricultural co-operative societies, 786 credit associations or farmers' loan banks, and 13 associations for the insurance of cattle and horses. Other co-operative enterprises listed include, 113 associations of storekeepers and traders, 489 consumers' associations, 153 building associations, 56 insurance companies, 107 credit associations other than farmers' banks, 27 productive co-operatives, and 127 other industrial societies.

PLANS FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK

During its first four months of operation the Fayette County Co-operative Marketing Association, Washington, C.H., Ohio, handled 3,671 cases of eggs, 20,290 pounds of poultry, 510,668 pounds of whole milk and 27,721 pounds of butterfat. The management of the association is arranging for educational work among the members in order that the association may have high grade products to market.

ANOTHER POULTRY POOL

"Gold Spot" is the brand name chosen for its choicest eggs by the poultry producers of Phoenix, Arizona, which organization opened the doors of its central plant for business on July 18, 1927. Commercial flocks aggregating 130,000 hens have been signed up, with a prospect of having 50,000 more, which will give the association 75 per cent. of the egg production of the Salt River Valley.

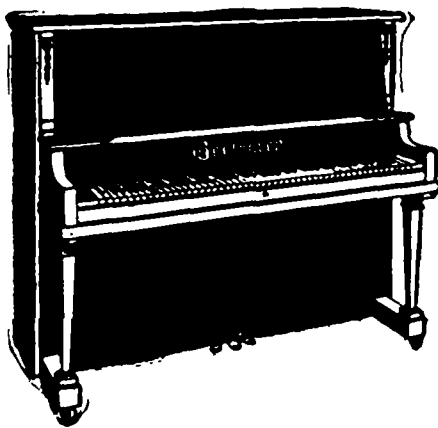
POOL CALLS CO-OP. CONFERENCE

A co-operative conference for the purpose of bringing the different co-operative organizations in the province closer together has been arranged by the board of directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, to be held in Winnipeg on Tuesday, November 15th. Hearty support has already been assured by all of the co-operative bodies and the co-operative organizations represented at the conference will include the Manitoba

Wheat Pool, Portage Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Growers, Manitoba Co-operative

Poultry Marketing Association, Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

A Straight Saving of \$100.



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Are your children being denied the advantages of Music? Take advantage of this special offer on the Beethoven Piano. A splendid instrument, possessing rich tonal qualities, handsomely encased, and embodying features usually found only in high-priced pianos. Your choice of Mahogany, Walnut or Oak Finishes.

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\$25 Cash and \$9 Monthly; or One-Third Cash, balance in 1 or 2 years (on Pool Payments if desired).

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Send your order without delay to secure this Special Price.

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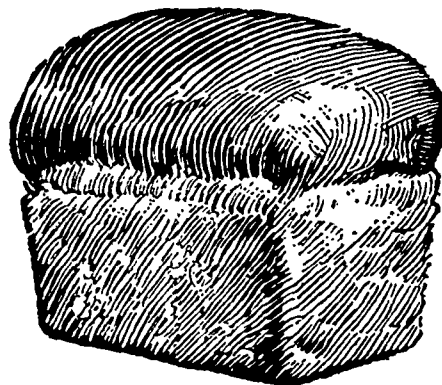
7 Assorted pieces, Classical, Standard and popular, Vocal and Instrumental—clearing from stock. Special Price (including Postage), while they last

35c

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Make big loaves like this with

Robin Hood FLOUR

Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

(From Page 3.)

secured through co-operation. Every form of co-operative enterprise improved the economic condition of its members. In Europe, he said, the agricultural co-operative societies were composed mainly of the smaller farmers, and consequently represented the interests of labor just as truly as did the consumers' co-operatives in the cities. Co-operation was needed to restrict unearned income and to secure an equitable distribution of the fruits of labor. The agricultural co-operative was more interested in the maintenance of a steady, continuous demand for the product of the farm at a fair price than in the boosting of prices to unduly high levels, and the consumer is interested in being able, through his purchasing power, to maintain such a demand. Thus, the interests of the working producer and the consumer are not opposed, since it is in the interest of both to have a regulated and organized consumption. The worker on the farm and the worker in the city want to live a decent life with a reasonable income, and this could be secured for both of them by co-operation.

It was extremely desirable, Mr. Jaeggi said, to get the consumers' and the agricultural co-operatives into closer relationship. A closer relationship would enable the consumer societies to extend the basis of their organization, while it would ensure a permanent and constant market to the agricultural co-operatives. Especially was this the case in highly perishable goods, but it applied to all kinds of farm produce. There were, of course, difficulties in the way of arriving at a working system, but most of the difficulty was occasioned by the two kinds of co-operative enterprise actually competing with each other. Differences of opinion, he said, were inevitable, but the fact that good relations have already been established between these different forms of co-operative organization, is a proof that all the difficulties could be surmounted with reciprocal goodwill.

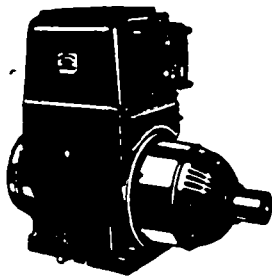
A Difficult Problem

Discussion on Mr. Jaeggi's address did not seem to get any-

where. Most of the speakers were decidedly in favor of linking up the two branches of co-operative activity, and it was pointed out that the resolution adopted by the international economic conference

of the League of Nations urged this linking up of the two branches. The problem presented different features in different countries, it was urged, and it was essential that the national or-

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HERE is a real light and power plant — the perfected result of long years of development. It is safe, simple, dependable, economical to buy and easy to operate. Supplies both electricity and engine power. Lights can be

operated direct from generator, from storage battery or from both combined. Is self-contained, compact, completely enclosed, yet easily accessible. No moving parts exposed except belt pulley.

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"Z" Engine
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Montreal Nov. 25—Ausonina	Plymouth, Cherbourg, London.
Montreal Nov. 26—Letitia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.
Halifax Dec. 5—Antonina	Plymouth, Havre and London.
New York Dec. 7—Aquitania	Cherbourg and Southampton.
New York Dec. 10—Transylvania	Londonderry and Glasgow.
St. John Dec. 10—Athenia	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.
Halifax Dec. 11—Athenia .. .	Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow.
Halifax Dec. 12—Ascania	Plymouth, Havre, London.
New York Dec. 14—Berengaria	Cherbourg and Southampton.
New York Dec. 15—Sumaria	Queenstown (Cobh) and Liverpool.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS PERSONALLY CONDUCTED THROUGHOUT
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ganizations should endeavor to make the contacts suggested. The Russian delegates claimed that the agricultural co-operatives and the other co-operatives in Russia were already linked up, and that in Russia the co-operative movement was a complete unit. Sir Thomas Allen (Gt. Britain), said there was a lot of work to do with regard to the two points of view before a satisfactory solution of the problem could be reached.

Co-operation and Peace

The resolution on world peace and opposition to war, which was passed by the British Co-operative Congress, was altered by the Alliance committee before being brought before the congress. It was moved by Mrs. Barton, of the English Women's Guild, and was as follows:

"The twelfth Congress of the International Alliance, recogniz-

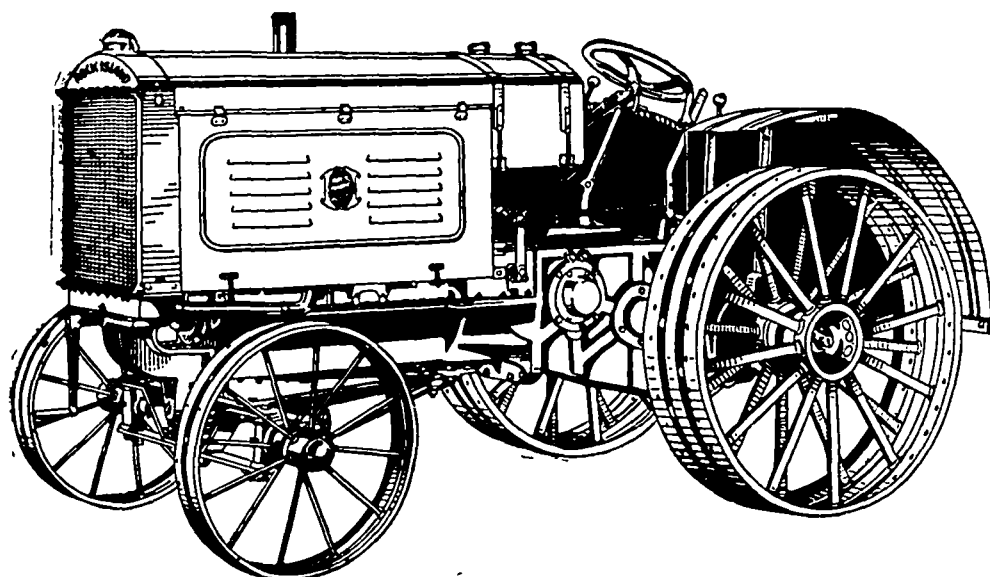


FROM Portland, Maine, to Tennessee; from Oregon to Kankakee—in short where'er you go—you'll find in each vicinity some man who whines a minor key; whose voice is full of woe. No matter if you're here or there, you'll find the fellow everywhere—and how he will insist on telling you with dismal wails a lot of gloomy, sobby tales—the par-boiled pessimist!

He'll take a cake of Ivory soap and tell you there ain't any hope of getting it to float! He'll tell you Lindbergh didn't fly—but that he got some other guy to row him in a boat. Or else he'll spread some sort of gloom and prophesy a horrid doom for things you know will go. He likes to see things happen wrong, so he can sing his little song that goes "I told you so!"

It always kinda seems to me that folks like him are mighty free with talk, and talk is cheap; but when there's something they can do, you'll find that there are mighty few who'll ever work a heap. The trouble is they've found a way of dodging toil, and when they say, "I know it can't be done," that's only their excuse to sit—because such fellows always quit before they have begun.

And you will find that as a rule such farmers never join a pool. They all prefer to wait, and let their neighbors do the work while they sit by and talk and shirk. They don't co-operate. When other folks are winning out, they sneer and sulk and whine and pout—because the type of man who's never able to succeed don't like to hear or see or read about the man who can.



Still More Power and Strength
In the New Model "F"

WATERLOO ROCK ISLAND TRACTOR

The New Model "F" Tractor represents the sum of all previous experience and improvements in tractor building. Its strong, simple construction, accessible working parts and abundance of power will prove a constant saving of time and money. Think of it—a tractor weighing only 4,700 lbs., developing 18 h.p. at the drawbar and 35 h.p. on the pulley.

There is still time to order a Waterloo Champion Thresher and lighten this fall's work. We can make immediate shipment.

Equipped with famous Buda 4-cylinder engine with Stromberg Carburetor and Splittorf Magneto and force feed oiling. Burns kerosene or gasoline. Hyatt Roller Bearings, Alemite equipped, two

speeds forward and one reverse through simple gear transmission. High clearance for rough ground but low centre of gravity.

You ought to know all about the New Model "F." Write quickly for fully illustrated, complete descriptive folder.

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ing that the fundamental purpose of co-operation is the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth, without distinction of color, race, or creed, in which industry and commerce shall be established upon a non-profit-making basis and the social life of the peoples upon fraternity and mutual aid, urges upon the movements of all countries the necessity of promoting by all means in their power, free intercourse between the peoples of every land and the establishment of the closest economic relations upon the lines of mutuality adopted by the Rochdale pioneers.

"Realizing the destructive effect of war upon all such relations, and the supreme necessity for co-operators that wars should cease, and that the whole influence of the people should be exerted for peace, the congress, in accordance with the traditional world peace policy of the International Co-operative Alliance, urges every co-operative organization to declare itself definitely against war; to make known to the world, and particularly to its national government, its unflinching hostility to all policies, economic or militarist, which may provoke war or raise barriers to the realization of the co-operative program."

The chairman explained that the resolution, as sent in by the British Union, concluded with the words, "and to be prepared, in order to maintain unrestricted progress of their ideals, to offer complete resistance to the declaration and prosecution of war," but these words had been withdrawn at the request of the central committee.

Mrs. Barton regretted that the resolution had not been brought forward in its entirety, but she asked congress to vote for it, and to declare emphatically against war. "We have a right," she said, "to ask men and women to press in peace for peace, as others pressed in peace for militarism and war."

The Russian delegates moved a long amendment, which contained specific proposals to meet specific causes of war. Eventually it was decided to take a vote on, (1) the Russian amendment, (2) the original resolution as passed by the British Co-operative Congress,

(3) the resolution as laid before the Alliance with the last few lines of the British resolution deleted. The result of the vote was: For the Russian amendment, 141; for the original British resolution, 244; for the resolution as submitted by the central committee, 491. The latter was therefore declared carried.

The bulk of the other matters discussed by the congress related to the organization of the Alliance and the conduct of consumers' co-operative societies. In connection with the congress a co-operative

school was held, and the Women's International Guild met in conference at the same time and place.

In succession to Mr. G. J. D. C. Goedhart (Holland), the central committee elected as president of the Alliance; Mr. Vaino Tanner, the prime minister of Finland, who is described as a tried and trusty co-operator of the Rochdale pioneer school. Messrs. Whitehead and Poisson were re-elected vice-presidents.

The congress decided to hold the next congress, which will be in 1930, at Vienna.

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

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING



and Better - Pastry too

FOR RESULTS THAT SATISFY



HISTORY OF CO-OPERATION

(From Page 5.)

bership was open to anyone in the community and each member had only one vote in the affairs of the organization. The Rochdale plan was a great success. It was widely copied. Attempts were made to apply it to agriculture throughout northern Europe, notably in the Scandinavian countries. In this field, however, it did not seem successful, and agricultural co-operation in Europe stood still for a time.

In the meantime, the American farmers had revived and modified the old Swiss system of co-operative marketing with marked success. The beginnings of this movement centred in Wisconsin in the middle of the nineteenth century and spread rapidly to other states.

The Grange was founded in 1867 for the development of new political and economic programs. Under its auspices, many co-operative organizations for production, purchasing and marketing grew up. The Grange collapsed, but the co-operative idea lived on. Farmers co-operated in marketing dairy products, grain, cotton, livestock, tobacco, wool and other products.

A new policy was making itself felt in many such associations. The non-profit principle was finding favor. The members' products were collected and sold and the proceeds were returned minus the cost of selling.

At this stage, Danish students studied the American plan and brought it home to their own country. Stilling Anderson established the first successful co-operative creamery in Denmark in 1885. In twenty years the co-operative movement changed Denmark from a very backward country to a most prosperous one.

The Danes made some valuable contributions to the American plan of co-operation. They federated all their local organizations in order to produce a standard product and they created a central selling agency. These were the factors that made the Danes so successful. They also instituted the producer contract. The contract put the co-operatives on a

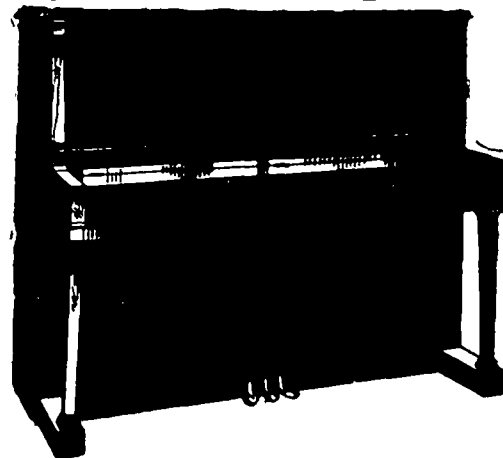
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W. H. MORRIS & CO. LIMITED
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Save Money on Your Piano By Eliminating The Commission Man



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

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

Our prices cannot be beat in the West.

No other house offers a better selection of high-grade Pianos to choose from.

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

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

Brunswick Paratropes, Atwater Kent Radio and Sheet Music.

P. A. KENNEDY'S MUSIC STORE

The House of Superior Quality and Better Prices

723-730 ROSSER AVE., BRANDON

Crisp—delicious with whole milk.
Children delight in their
toasted goodness

Quaker Corn Flakes

Refuse a Substitute

solid foundation. It insured volume of product and made the use of capital stock unnecessary. It also made it more difficult for outside competitors to break the co-operative by price manipulation.

The Americans adopted these improvements and from this time began the marvellous development of the co-operative movement in North America. Tobacco, cotton, wool, fruit, grain and many other products were marketed through co-operative organizations. The improvements borrowed from Denmark were first applied with marked success by the California fruit growers. The outstanding organizer and exponent of the new order was Aaron Sapiro. At the request of the farmers in the state of Washington he helped them organize a pool for the marketing of their wheat. This pool also operated on the Danish system.

In Canada, wheat prices were fixed for the year 1919 by the Wheat Board. In 1920 this policy was discontinued, the open market was restored, and prices fell. The Canadian Council of Agriculture recommended the organizing of a co-operative marketing organization. This proposal had the approval of the United Farmers' organizations in the three prairie provinces. Some steps were taken by these organizations and by the legislatures of the three provinces but with no definite results at first. In 1923 Aaron Sapiro came to Canada and addressed meetings in the west. Committees were formed, and as a result of their work, wheat pools were incorporated in each of the prairie provinces. These were followed by coarse grain pools.

For an example of a modern co-operative institution, we can do no better than consider the Manitoba Wheat Pool. It is controlled and operated by the farmers who are its members. It effects savings by eliminating certain costs in marketing and strengthens the farmer as a seller. Each member has one share and only one vote. A five year contract is used to insure security for the organization. There is no profit exacted by anyone. The producer receives the actual selling price of the grain less the marketing expenses.

The co-operative movement today is growing and finding favor in all countries. It is an evolutionary process, ages old, which has been obscured for a time in a period of great social and economic struggle. It is a philosophy of life. The co-operative movement has already done much to better the lot of man, and we have every reason to believe that it is the instrument with which we can build a better society.

COLORADO WHEAT POOL SUSPENDED

Announcement is made by the management of the Colorado Wheat Growers' Association, Denver, of the virtual discontinuance of that marketing enterprise. By action of the board of directors, all members are released from their pooling obligations and all pooling operations have been suspended. The organization is being maintained and the secre-

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

Twin City Portable Grain Elevator

Strongly constructed with extra heavy casting and oversize chain, also of selected timbers, so bolted as to stand up and give years of good service.

A Real Leader in Grain Elevators

At a price that will interest you. We will be pleased to send you full description and prices on request.

OPERATES WITH
ANY ENGINE
HAVING FROM
1 ½ to 5 H.P.



Manufactured and Sold by

TWIN CITY SEPARATOR CO., LIMITED
LOGAN AVE. WEST AND QUELCH - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Vulcan Iron Works

LIMITED
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

Established 1874

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

Prompt and Efficient Service

tary-treasurer is handling carlot shipments of grain for growers on a consignment basis. This grain is being marketed through the Kansas City office of the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers' Association, the sales agency established by the wheat pools operating in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Colorado.

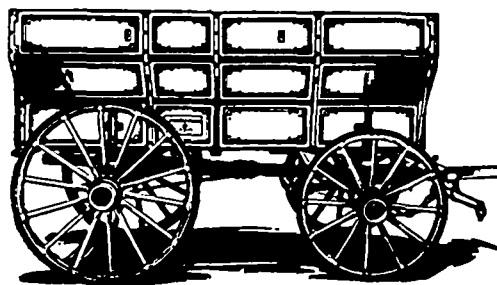
The Colorado Association was incorporated September 29th, 1922, and began operating at once, nearly 300 wheat growers having signed a five-year marketing contract. The association's membership increased until nearly 6,000 wheat growers were identified with the organization. The crop of 1926 was the last covered by the original five-year contract, and although a new contract running for ten years has been before the Colorado wheat growers for about a year, the support of the pooling plan has not been such as would insure delivery of a sufficient volume of the wheat to justify the maintenance of a large-scale, state-wide marketing organization. In the opinion of the management of the existing organizations, those wheat growers who were not members of the association enjoyed benefits from the co-operative marketing program, but the members of the association had to bear the entire expense.

A provisional marketing contract is now being presented to the wheat growers by the Colorado Director of Markets. In the event that growers producing 60 per cent. of the wheat of the state sign this contract, a new pooling program with "new directors, new management, and new hope" will be built up.

CO-OPS IN ARGENTINE

A Co-operative Wholesale Society for the Argentine was established at Buenos Ayres last year. Ten societies, with a membership of 9,208, and a turnover of \$1,435,364, were represented at the meeting. Dr. Nicola Regetto was elected president.

The number of Urban Consumers' and Credit Societies has increased since 1914 from 40 to 71, and that of the rural societies 24 to 135, making a total of 206 societies with 118,945 members, a capital of \$40,518,482, and an annual turnover of \$157,469,501.



No other grain tank in western Canada is built so strong as the McCormick-Deering. Compare the weight of this tank with those offered for less money. There is an additional 100 to 200 pounds of wood and steel in this box that adds life and durability. Sheet steel joints are flax-tight.

Under the Battering Abuse of Wheat Hauling Ordinary Wagon Construction Weakens, but Trip After Trip and Year After Year McCORMICK-DEERING Construction Resists These Pounding Twisting Strains on Box and Gear!

LOOK over the hounds, axles, bolsters, reach, and other parts of the gear. You will find high-grade materials and rigid reinforcement at every point of strain. You will find a gear and box that is in good condition, regardless of the number of years it has been in use. This is assured, because McCormick-Deering Wagons are built for western Canada, and they long since have proved themselves able to do the work—the strongest and best wagons for hauling Canadian wheat!

Your local McCormick-Deering agent will quote you on these sturdy wagons

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA

Western Branches—Brandon, Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Alta.
Estevan, N. Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Sask.

McCormick-Deering Wagons Stand the Gaff!

Fire Insurance at Cost

Join Canada's Largest Mutual Fire Insurance Company

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

BROADEST POLICY

LOWEST COST

Our members are our only stockholders and the insurance is written at cost—the dividends go to our members in reduced premiums. Over \$3,500,000 paid out for losses in the past 30 years and almost as much more saved to our members in reduced premiums.

Over \$125,000,000.00 Insurance in Force—Assets over \$2,300,000.00

The WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE Co.

Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.

ONTARIO POOL MAKES

(From Page 5.)

adopted by the Central Selling Agency to keep in touch with world conditions, and thereby market the grain for pool members to the best possible advantage. Those in charge of the af-

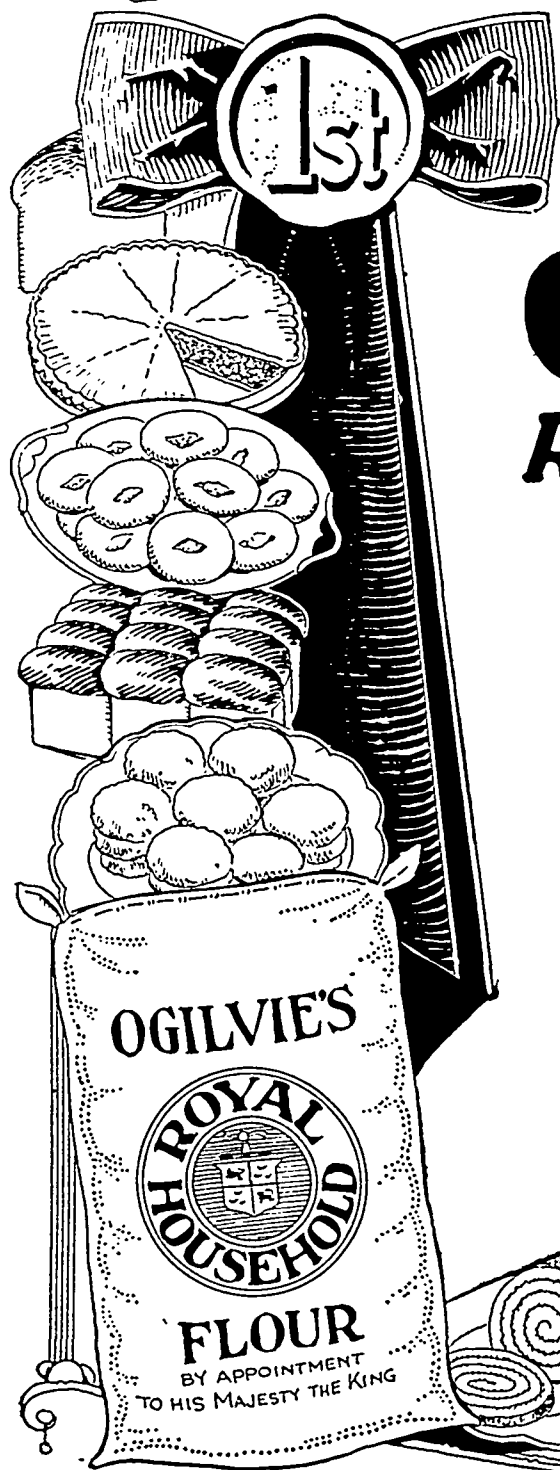
fairs of the Ontario Grain Pool were urged to keep its members well informed on all details connected with their organization, and with pool marketing everywhere, but he also threw out a cautious warning that in regard to the successful marketing of their crop there were many de-

tails that could not be divulged without a danger of them being used against the interest of the pool members. The volume of sales made, and the prices obtained were two things that should not be broadcasted. Members, he hoped, would trust the Pool management and the Central



14 out of 16 Prizes —

In the Open White Bread Baking Competitions for the City of Calgary and the entire Province of Alberta, held at the Calgary Exhibition, July of this year, users of Royal Household Flour won 14 out of a total of 16 prizes. *Every* First prize and, in all but one event, *every* prize offered was won by the following users of



OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR CITY OF CALGARY:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. N. Rogers, using some other flour
- 3rd Prize, Mrs. E. Hirst, using Royal Household
- 4th Prize, Mrs. F. H. Thompson, using some other flour
- 5th Prize, Mrs. J. Myers, using Royal Household
- 6th Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, using Royal Household

OPEN BREAD BAKING COMPETITION FOR ALL ALBERTA:

- 1st Prize, Miss E. Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. W. C. Lyle, Arrowwood, using, Royal Household
- 3rd Prize, Mrs. E. F. Betts, Hussar, using Royal Household
- 4th Prize, Mrs. R. Ness, DeWinton, using Royal Household
- 5th Prize, Mrs. A. Giffin, Okotoks, using Royal Household
- 6th Prize, Mrs. T. G. Kinvig, Medicine Hat, using Royal Household

SWEEPSTAKES FOR THE BEST LOAF OF WHITE BREAD:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Miss Amy Lyle, Arrowwood, using Royal Household

GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION FOR WHITE BREAD:

- 1st Prize, Mrs. J. A. Nelson, Calgary, using Royal Household
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. M. Peach, Calgary, using Royal Household

Ask Your Dealer for Royal Household—A Flour worthy of your baking talents.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
WINNIPEG—CALGARY—VANCOUVER

Selling Agency, and with a confidence in their good intentions and their efficiency they would not look for information of this kind during the selling season, but await the result of the final settlement at the end of the Pool year.

Membership Over 8,900

During August many canvassers found some time to work with the result that early in September the sign-up passed the 8,900 mark. Arrangements have been completed with elevator men and millers for the handling of grain for members at most of the points at

which the Pool is operated. Where those who own the existing grain handling facilities have delayed or are showing an inclination to be indifferent or to oppose the Pool, track loading was resorted to, in many cases with the desired effect, and certainly to the advantage of the grower. The Pool management, however, prefers that all grain shall go through existing elevators and be cleaned before shipping. Besides, few Ontario farmers take kindly to track loading, but Pool members adopted the proper spirit when they found opposition from the regular grain trade forces.

Pool Page in "Farmers Sun"

In order to keep all Pool members informed on Pool matters at as low cost as possible, the management has arranged to make use of a page each week in the Farmers Sun. The Sun is being sent to all Pool members, and in this way expensive circular letters and special correspondence will be eliminated to a large extent. Perhaps some Western Canada friends of the Ontario Grain Pool who are readers of the Sun will find this Pool page as interesting as do the Ontario members.

Delco-Light will do all these things for only a few cents a day

HERE are the most important things Delco-Light electricity will do on your farm. Read them carefully. Consider what each will mean to you in convenience gained or labor saved. Remember above all that Delco-Light will do all these things at a cost of only a few cents a day.

Delco-Light is a General Motors Product, made by the world's largest builders of farm electric equipment. Over 275,000 farms use Delco-Light. Simple and dependable in construction, its first cost and operating costs are surprisingly low. Made in styles and sizes for every need. May be purchased on the General Motors plan of deferred payments. Send card now.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Sales and Installation Branches in Every Province

232 SHERBROOK ST., WINNIPEG.

Bruce Robinson Electric, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton.

Delco-Light provides safe light for the

<i>House</i>	<i>Barns</i>
<i>Garage</i>	<i>Dairy</i>
<i>Outbuildings</i>	

Wherever it is required about the farm

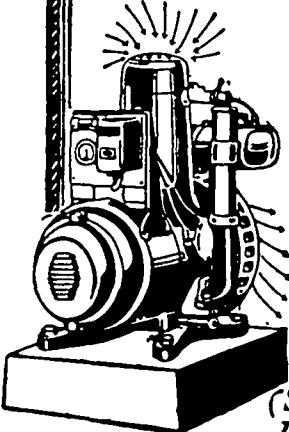
It provides power to operate the

<i>Separator</i>	
<i>Churn</i>	<i>Grinder</i>
<i>Saw</i>	<i>Pump</i>

It Increases Farm Values

Saves Time Labor, Money

Makes the Family and Hired Help More Contented



*Air-cooled motor.
(See arrows at top and side)
Direct drive—saves power.
Approved by Fire Underwriters.*

Dependable

DELCO-LIGHT

FARM ELECTRICITY

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 3c per word for each insertion. Minimum charge for single advertisement, 45c. 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 10th of each month.

Livestock

FOR SALE—THREE RED POLLED BULLS, aged thirteen, eight and two months. T.B. tested. W. J. Chester, Sinclair, Man. 9-2

Farm Machinery

FOR SALE—FAIRBANKS-MORSE 4 H.P. engine, Duplex 6-in. crusher. Also weeder. Cheap for cash. Apply to J. A. Nadrich, Austin, Man.

Miscellaneous

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

FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND willow. 4-foot and 8-foot slabs, cordwood, stovewood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—GOOD 1/2 SECTION, 4 MILES from town, school 1 mile; good road; mail delivery; good water and buildings. For further particulars write or phone. Thos. Cole, Cypress River, Man. 9-1

360 ACRES AI LAND, 60 ACRES PRAIRIE, balance wooded; good water; well settled district; 50 miles from Winnipeg. No cash required from one who would improve. D. W. Buchanan, 157 Maryland St., Winnipeg. 9-2

YOU ARE READING THIS—25,000 OTHER farmers in Manitoba will read it. Suppose it was your ad or anybody else's. If what it advertised was wanted it would be sold. (An ad this size costs 90c.)

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

FOR SALE—300 TONS OF GOOD TIMOTHY and clover. Correspondence solicited. Fitzpatrick Bros., Plney, Man. 9-3

PRIVATE NURSES FREQUENTLY EARN \$30 a week. Learn by personal correspondence. Catalogue No. 57 free. Royal College of Science, Toronto 4, Canada, N.P. T.F.

CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR satisfactory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg. 9-6

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

CAN YOU SELL GAS AT 5¢ PER GAL.?
If so write quick. My distributors make as high as \$3,000 per month. Send for free trial, proof and my \$15 a day guarantee to Distributors.
Frank Andrews, 154 E. Erie St., Dept. M., -5077 Chicago, Ill.

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, BAT-
TERIES, TIRES, TUBES, ETC., ETC.
WE BUY USED CARS FOR WRECK-
ING AND SELL USED PARTS.
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT
ATTENTION

CYLINDER GRINDING

A true crank shaft, reground cy-
linders filled with new pistons and
rings make an old engine new.
Modern equipment, long experi-
ence, low price.
THORNTON MACHINE CO.
62 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

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

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass

Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS,
WINNIPEG.

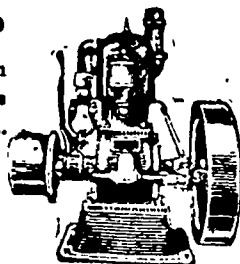
Cushman Binder Engines

Save Your Crop

Prices lower than
ever before. Write
for full particulars...

CUSHMAN FARM
EQUIPMENT CO.,
LTD.

288 Princess St.
Winnipeg, Man.



4-H.P. Engine

Pool Ripples



A nervous young girl who had written a couple of novels was taken into dinner by no less a person than Alfred Lord Tennyson.

"Well, my dear, what do you do for a living?" gruffly asked the great man.

The girl was so embarrassed by this unexpected inquiry that she faltered out: "I bite rooks."

Y: "When he refused to marry her did she take it to heart?"

Z: "No; she took it to court."

"Bridget, didn't I hear you quarrelling with the milkman this morning?"

"Ye did not, ma'am. I enquired after the health of the milkmaid at the dairy who's ill."

"Yes, and——"

"I says, 'How's the milkmaid?' An' he got in a temper and said, 'That's a trade secret!'"

They sat at the table, he and she, and gazed into each other's eyes while he mechanically consumed the food which was set before him.

"Ah," she said, "I am glad you like it. Mother says there are only two things I can make properly—potato salad and marmalade tart."

"Indeed," said he, "and which is this?"

"What do you believe is the reason for your long life, Uncle Aaron?" the reporter asked the colored centenarian.

"Becoz I was bawn a long time back, ah guess," said Aaron reflectively.

"Conductor?" shouted a passenger on the back-country train. "That was my station, sir! Why didn't you stop?"

"We don't stop there any longer," said the conductor. "The engineer is mad at the station agent."

READY FOR YOU!

EATON'S FALL AND WINTER 1927 CATALOGUE 1928

BY THE QUEEN
A PROCLAMATION
GOD S... THE QUEEN

free! ON REQUEST

THIS Big Book of Big Values—the EATON Fall and Winter Catalogue—is ready to be mailed to any address in Western Canada. Be sure that you have a copy and share in the golden shopping opportunities on each of its five hundred pages. Ask at your Post Office—if a Catalogue has not arrived for your address, a request from you will bring you a copy **FREE** by return mail. Keep the Catalogue at hand and shop from it as required, resting assured that whether your purchase be needs for farm, home or person, you will receive full value for your money—in many cases more.

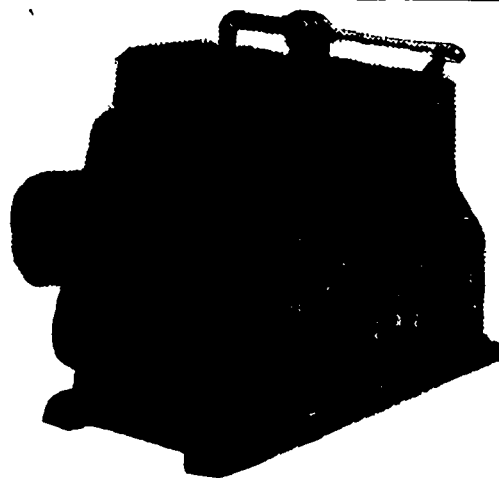
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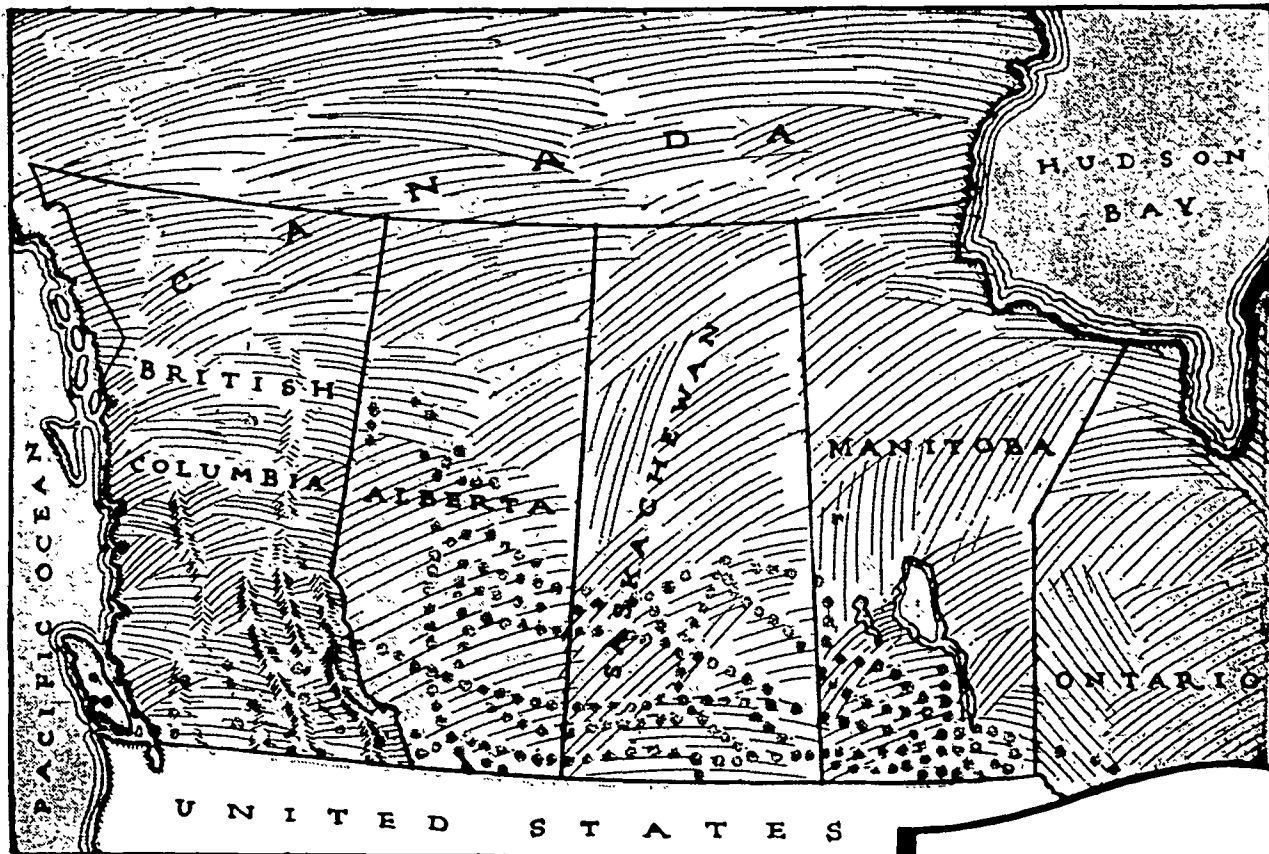
THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

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.





1146 STATIONS IN 1146 WESTERN TOWNS



IMPERIAL branch stations dot the map of Western Canada. They are almost as numerous as local grain elevators. Eleven hundred and forty-six stations located in as many different towns. The bare figures furnish the proof of the immense demand for Imperial products that exists among the farmers of the West.

This demand represents the careful judgment of hundreds of thousands of customers. They buy "Imperial" exclusively and regularly because they know that no better oil products can be made.

The Imperial branch station located near you was put there to serve you. It will pay you to use it. There you can be sure of getting oil products that are always the same—always good.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

IMPERIAL PRODUCTS FOR FARM USE

Imperial Premier Gasoline
Imperial Ethyl Gasoline
Imperial Royalite Coal Oil
Imperial Marvelube Motor Oils
Imperial Marvelube Tractor Oils
Imperial Polarine Motor Oils

Imperial Polarine Tractor Oils
Imperial Polarine Transmission Lubricants
Imperial Polarine Cup Grease
Imperial Capitol Cylinder Oil
Imperial Prairie Harvester Oil

Imperial Granite Harvester Oil
Imperial Castor Machine Oils
Imperial Thresher Hard Oil
Imperial Mica Axle Grease
Imperial Cream Separator Oil
Imperial Eureka Harness Oil