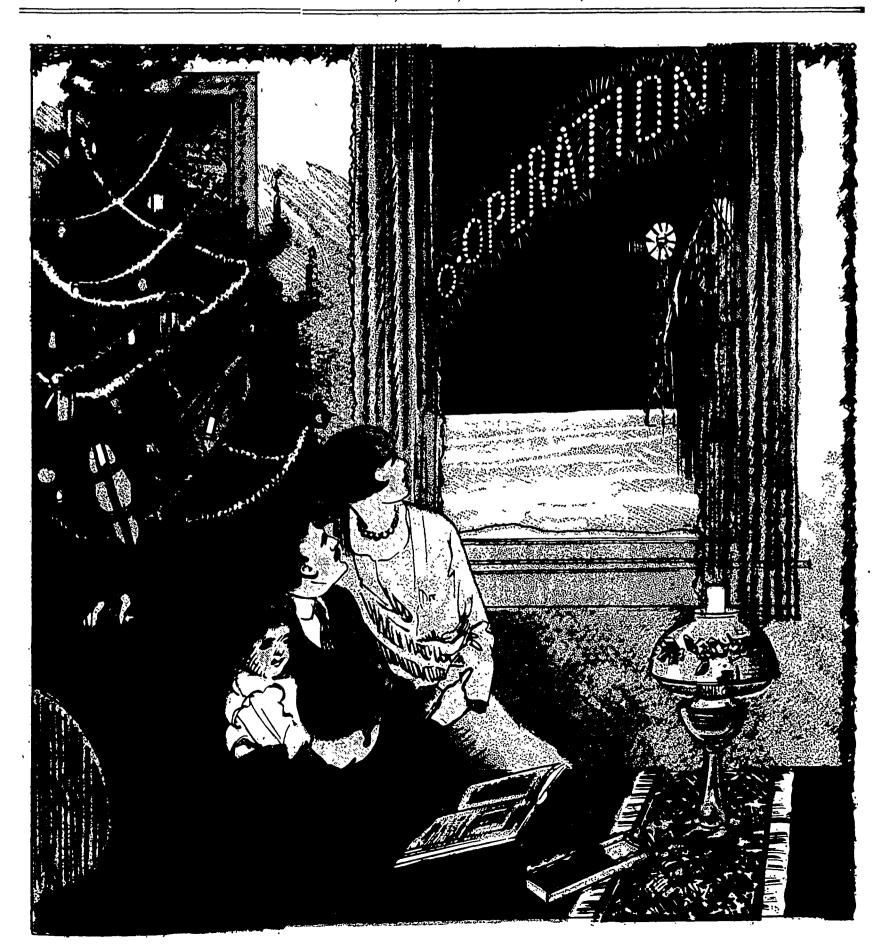


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No. 12



Terminals for Ontario Pool

By J. Albert Hand

Definite steps have been taken in an effort to provide suitable terminal elevators for handling Ontario grown wheat. County representatives of the Ontario Grain Pool, in conference with the board of directors of The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, last month, discussed the whole situation, and all were agreed that in the interests of the farming and milling industries of the province, storage elevators with proper cleaning and conditioning equipment should be provided with as little delay as possible.

In opening the question, H. A. Gilroy, president of the company, pointed out that while there were comprehensive elevator lines in all grain growing districts, there was not a solitary elevator in the province large enough for use as an assembling point for the wheat of the Ontario Grain Pool. The result was that at seasons when members made heavy deliveries, it was necessary to send to the seaboard for export wheat that should be held in the province for Ontario millers. More than this, the lack of storage and conditioning facilities forced this grain through United States channels, whereas the Pool management was of the opinion that any be should exported surplus through Canadian channels.

In the discussion of the problem it was agreed that a large conditioning elevator in Toronto, and smaller storage houses at strategic points would be the solution. H. B. Clemes, general manager of the company, said that the transportation companies had given assurance that they would provide sites, and make arrengements for a preferential rate and suitable transfer accommodation. E. C. Drury, a director, stated that some years ago the Dominion government seriously considered the erection of a large elevator in Toronto. Some thought that both Dominion and provincial governments, and also the City of Toronto and the railway companies, should assist in the project. One or two suggestthat farmer-owned storage houses might be provided. Others said it might be advisable to work out details in co-operation with the western pools.

On motion of W. A. McKenzie, of Perth County, seconded by D. L. McCreary, of Kent, the company directors were instructed to ask the Dominion government to make provision without delay, for terminal elevators in Ontario, with modern cleaning and conditioning facilities.

This problem of supplying home mills is one which perhaps calls for very little attention in the western provinces. In Ontario, however, with its comparatively few millions of bushels of wheat and its numerous local mills, and a few larger ones, those in charge of the Pool feel that in order to protect the milling industry and get as much as possible for the grower, provision

should be made for keeping most of the wheat at home.

Payment Raised on Oats and Barley

On November 1st, the initial payment was advanced on oats and barrey. The increase above tigures given last August, is 6c a bushel on Oats and 10c on barley. On the same date also, those who handle grain for Ontario Grain Pool members were advised that in keeping with an announcement made early in October, members delivering wheat in November would be entitled to one cent a bushel over the original schedule of wheat payments announced in August, this to provide for a carrying allowance to growers for holding back their wheat. On December 1st this allowance was increased to two cents a bushel.

Although no active campaign has been under way for many weeks, contracts continue to reach head office almost every day. Early in December the total was over 9,500.

Wool Co-op. Settles for 1927 Shipments

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers, Limited, announce that during the week December 5th to 10th, settlement was mailed for all wool received at Portage la Prairie up to August 20th.

Throughout the season there was a much better demand for wool than during 1926, and prices realized show a nice improvement, Canadian, English and European mills having purchased the bulk of the clip with smaller quantities moving to U. S. mills than is usually the case. Prices realized for the western domestic wool, after paying freight and handling costs, netted shippers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan an average of well over 18½ cents per pound F.O.B. local shipping points.

Settlement covered 521 shipments of wool handled through the Portage la Prairie warehouse, totalling 155,597 pounds, and 727 shipments handled through the Regina warehouse, totalling 267,972 pounds. Settlement for the range wool marketed through the Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers, Maple Creek, compris-

ing a further 112 shipments weighing over 200,000 pounds will be available at an early date, and settlement for a further group of domestic shipments which came in to Portage la Prairie after August 20th, will be available in January or February.

W. W. Thomson, manager of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan branch, states that the improvement in quality, noticeable in recent years, has been well maintained this season. The 1927 clip contained a larger percentage of bright wool and a lower percentage of bright wool and a lower percentage of dark wool, than any clip previously handled by the organization. Less than ten percent. of the clip was graded in the reject classes, a great improvement over 1920, when one-fifth of the total graded rejects.

Wool prices on all foreign markets are strong at present. There has been a considerable falling off in Australian wool production, due to drought in that continent. European wool consumption has increased with improved financial conditions, and Canadian sheepmen have real grounds for expecting continued prosperity in

their business.

hence the Rivers Flow

First of a series of four articles dealing with our Manitoba power rivers and their place in rural life.

By E. E. Russenholt

Have you remarked how the history of mankind flows alongside historic rivers? Our pion-



eer settlements fronted on rivers and streams; more recently we have held our rivers in small regard, but

now new developments promise to re-establish them as vital factors. Rivers so remote that we scarcely know their place on the map—the Nelson, Winnipeg, Hayes, Churchill—our power rivers for progress in our rural life.

In all ages, man's progress is measured by his command of power. Up to one hundred years ago he knew only four power sources; human muscle, animal muscle, wind and falling water. All material progress was built on these.

Then, one hundred years ago, came steam, revolutionizing the world for its inhabitants; more material progress was made in the one hundred years of steam, than in all the ages before its discovery. Steam, however, could drive only those machines within reach of a belt; work had be brought to power—centralized.

Centralization meant mass production—it meant also masses of wage-slaves, slums, mergers, class war. Centralization led to mechanical efficiency in industry impossible in agriculture, and gradually to the separation of the lives, outlook and interests of the farmer and industrialist.

Edison was asked "What do you consider the greatest factor in human progress, comfort and happiness?" He replied "The introduction of electricity, power, telephone and so forth in our daily life."

by water-power or fuel at the point of cheapest production, and transmitted along wires to the point of demand. Power delivered to the work—that's the feature of electricity. And this "greatest factor in human progress, comfort and happiness" is beginning to penetrate our rural life.

Prior to 1911 private interests supplied electricity in Winnipeg at high rates. Finally the citizens built their own Winnipeg Hydro, which has been an unqualified success. From the original investment of \$3,000,000 has developed a system with assets of 26 millions—a compact, wellbalanced utility guaranteeing a high standard of service at rates second to none on the continent, perhaps in the entire world.

About the same time, a dozen Ontario municipalities initiated their hydro system, which has expanded to an outstanding example of successful co-operation. Assets have grown from 3 to 300 millions; 22 water powers and 3,200 miles of line supply cheap hydro power to two million people-rural neighborhoods as well as cities, farm families as well as big business—in 500 municipalities.

As early as 1909 schemes were afoot for covering southern Manitoba with power lines. municipal delegates met and waited on the government of the Portage was particularly anxious to secure a supply of cheap hydro power. Mr. J. G. Glassco, manager of the Winnipeg Hydro, reporting on the feasibility of a line from Winnipeg to Portage pointed out, in 1913:

1. That a steel-tower line was not justified until the population of the province exceeded two mil-

2. A wood pole line would serve in the meantime.

3. The cost of such a pole line would be \$319,000.

Hon. H. A. Robson and Mr. J. Sullivan investigated and reported similar findings.

Then, in 1919, the Electrical Power Transmission Act was passed, a power commission appointed, the Portage line built, and Manitoba was on its way to hydro development.

The new utility, however, did not take the path which Ontario has "blazed," but followed strange ways, found the going exceeding rough, upset, and well-nigh crashed in the ditch. In fact, while it was righted and its top-heavy load of capitalization re-adjusted, the system is not yet out of the mire.

Remember 1919? Peak prices -frenzied activities. How many farms, cars and buildings were bought at prices soon to be regretted! Something of the same spirit was evident in building the first Manitoba Hydro lines.

The idea of wood-poles was discarded and the Portage line built of expensive steel-towers. It was planned, apparently, to extend this main trunk line to Brandon, and, from it, build branch lines to other municipali-The scheme was unhappy in conception and unfortunate in execution.

The towers selected failed to stand up, they were erected during a bitterly cold winter when it was impossible to anchor them on proper footings. The result was that every time a playful breeze found nothing else to do, it upset several miles of the Portage line.

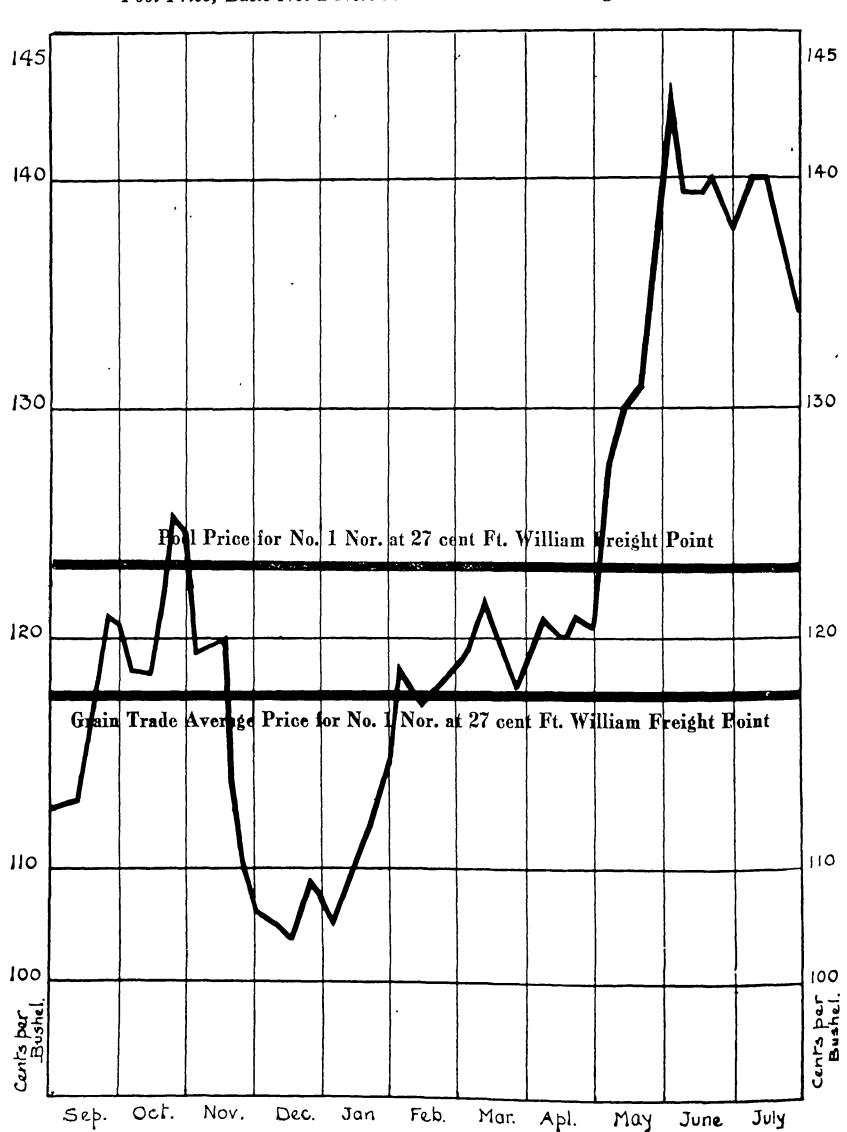
In 1921 a line was built south of Oakville to Morden, tying-in several towns on the way. Financial troubles multiplied. cost of the Portage line had been

(Turn to Page 42.)



FOUR PRIMITIVE SOURCES OF POWER.

Weekly Average Price Paid for 1926-7 Crop No. 1 Nor. Non-Pool Wheat, Compared with Pool Price, Basis No. 1 Nor. 27 Cent Ft. William Freight Rate Point.



The Truth About Grain Prices

Issued by the Central Selling Agency.

AS SEEN IN CHART No. 1

On the page opposite is chart No. 1 which gives the weekly average prices paid to non-Pool farmers for street wheat in 1926-27, basis No. 1 Northern at a 27 cent Fort William freight rate point. The figures are taken from the daily price lists used by practically all the grain companies in Alberta—the lists sent out by the Western Grain Dealers' Association. The prices on the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association lists, which lists are used by practically all grain companies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, are practically identical to those shown in the chart. We have used the Western Grain Dealers' lists as we have been unable to secure a few daily lists necessary to make our files of Northwest Grain Dealers' price lists complete.

The red line shows the price paid to Pool members for street wheat, basis No. 1 Northern at a 27 cent Fort William freight rate point. Members living at points with a lower or higher freight rate received a proportionate price.

The green line shows the average price paid for non-Pool street wheat, basis No. 1 Northern at a 27 cent Fort William freight rate point. Non-Pool farmers living at points with a lower or higher freight rate received a proportionate price.

Street wheat, or wheat delivered and sold in wagon load lots, represents approximately fifty per cent. of all the non-Pool wheat.

With this chart before him the producer will ask: When the Pool price for No. 1 Northern is much higher than the non-Pool price, and it is obvious from the tables given below that the differences in the Pool and the Grain Trade price for the other grades are much greater, why does the non-Pool farmer continue to sell his grain to the private trade? Does he think that the trade is anxious to carry on business at a loss to themselves for his benefit? Why does he make the trade a present of several cents a bushel each year when being a Pool member means selling his own grain himself to the consumer? Would he like to go back to '23?

Will non-Pool farmers continue to help private grain men to pile up vast fortunes, or will they join their neighbors and market their grain where it is in the hands of friends from beginning to end?

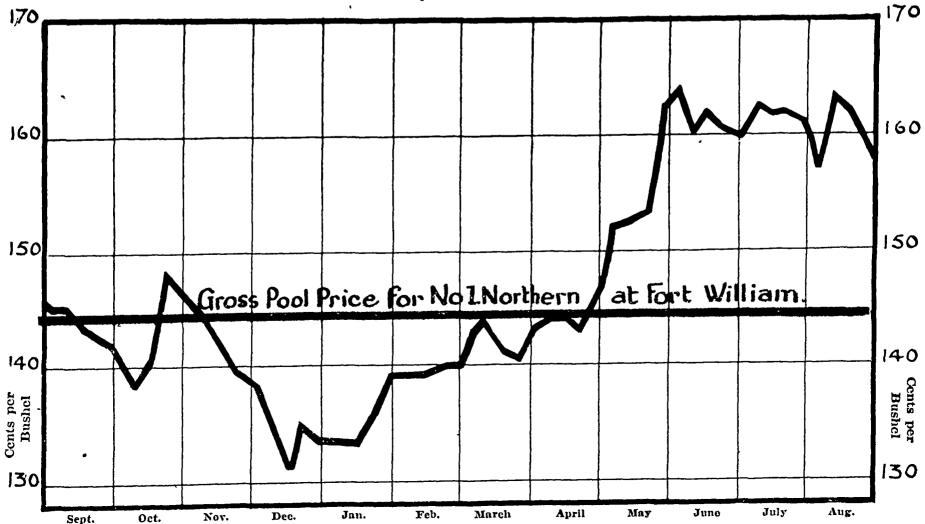
Will non-Pool farmers continue to accept the Grain Trade price in preference to the Pool's guarantee to return to them every cent the consumer pays for their grain, minus only the necessary marketing costs?

AS SEEN IN CHART No. 2

Below is chart No. 2 on which is given a curve of the average weekly closing prices at Fort William for No. 1 Northern on the open market for the crop year of 1926-27.

The red line on the chart gives the gross price received by the Central Selling Agency for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William. This price is obtained by adding 2 1/5 cents to the net price of \$1.42 paid by Central to the Provincial Pools. Two and 1/5 cents was the actual outlay by Central for interest, storage, administrative and operating expenses.

Weekly Average Closing Prices on Open Market for No. 1 Northern at Fort William, Compared With Pool's Gross Price for No. 1 Northern at Fort William



Why was the open market average price, with one minor exception, below the Pool's price from the beginning of the season until practically all farmers had delivered their wheat? From August 28, 1926, to April 22, 1927, country elevators received over 294 million bushels, which is over 93 per cent. of the total country elevator receipts for the crop year. During this period the open market price was much less than the Pool's price, with the exception of a short time in October and November when the former, as shown in the chart, rises slightly above the Pool price.

In addition to submitting to deductions for storage, interest and insurance from the closing prices as shown in the chart, non-Po'ol farmers have to pay a selling commission of one cent per bushel.

One important reason why the Pool price is much higher than the price paid for non-Pool wheat is that the Pool sold over 52 million bushel during June, July, August and September, 1927, when prices were high after non-Pool farmers had sold their 1926 crop.

As Seen in Tables of Averages

Below are given two tables showing the difference in the spreads between Pool prices and the prices paid by private grain companies, using the secret price lists of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association and Western Grain Dealers' Association.

Comparison of Northwest Grain Dealers' and Pool Spreads

Average Discount Under No. 1 North- ern for 1926 Crop of non-Pool Wheat GRADE— Taken from North- west Grain Dealers' Price List	Under No. 1 Northern for	Paid for
No. 4 $21\frac{1}{2}$ c	20 ¹ ∕₂c	1c
No. 535c	33c	2c
No. 649c	44 ¹ / ₂ c	4½c
Feed62c	55 ¹ /4c	63/4c
Red Durum20½c	12c	8½c
White Spring14c	10c	4c
Kota11½c	8c	3½c
Smutty18c	11 ¹ ∕₂c	6½c
Rejected19½c	13 ¹ /4c	6 ¹ / ₄ c
Tough 81/4c	7c	1 ¹ / ₄ c
Damp19 ¹ / ₄ c	14½c	43/4c

Comparison of Western Grain Dealers' and Pool Spreads

	Average Directors		
	Under No. 1 North-		
	ern for 1926 Crop 1	Pool's Discount	
	of non-Pool Wheat		Higher Price
GRADE-	Taken from Western	Northern for	Paid for
	Grain Dealers' Price	1926 Crop	
	Lists		- 001 1111040
N_0 4	21 4/5c	20½c	1 3/10c
	•	20720	1 3/100
No. 5.	34 3/5c	33c	1 3/5c
	•		•
No. 6	49c	44 ¹ / ₂ c	4 ¹ / ₂ c
Food	62 3/10c	55½c	7c
	•	33740	70
Tough	9c	7c	2c
Kejected	d18c	13 ¹ ∕₄c	43/4c
Smitter	16½c	11½c	5c `
Dinucty	10720	11720	JC

With these tables before him the producer will ask himself:—

Why did the Grain Trade pay two cents less for tough wheat than the Pool? Does the non-Pool farmer realize that the difference amounts to over one and one-half million dollars on the volume of non-Pool tough wheat?

Does the non-Pool farmer realize that Pool members, in return for a loan of two cents a bushel to their Pool, for which they get six per cent. interest, now own or control over 940 country elevators, with a total capacity of over thirty million bushels, and terminal elevators with a total capacity of over twenty-five million bushels?

Why did the grain trade pay four and three-quarter cents less for damp wheat than the Pool?

Why did the Grain Trade pay seven cents less for feed wheat than the Pool?

Why did the Grain Trade pay from two to over eight cents less for other grades than the Pool?

Why does the Grain Trade not defend its position as shown in these tables?

Prices Versus Production

Interests opposed to the Pool are stating that the Pool is responsible for the drop in prices for the past three years, as the Pool payment for the 1926 crop was smaller than its payment for the crops of 1925 and 1924.

The obvious answer is:

YEAR—	Net Payment made by Central Selling Agency to Previncial Pools.	World's Wheat Pro- duction (Sanford Evans Statis- tical Service Figures)	Canadian Wheat Pro- duction (Sanford Evans Statis tical Service
1924-25	\$1.65	3,471,823,000	262,097,000
1925-26	1.45	3,919,431,000	436,375,000
1926-27	1.42	4,180,130,000	409,811,000

The Pool sells its wheat in an orderly manner over twelve months. It avoids depressing values by steadily refusing to offer more at any time than consumers are willing to take at fair prices. Realizing that wheat is a world commodity and that its price is determined in the world's markets, the Pool makes no attempt to get monopoly prices. It strives to get a fair average price in the light of all the factors which determine supply, and all the factors which determine demand in any one year.

The world's production in 1925 was over 447 million bushels greater than in 1924, consequently the Pool's price was lower in 1925 than in 1924.

The world's production in 1926 was over 260 million bushels greater than in 1925, which fact, coupled with the British coal strike and the Chinese civil war, is ample reason why the Pool's price was slightly lower in 1926 than in 1925.

Pool and Grain Trade Street Prices

The average price paid for non-Pool wheat has again shown a decline as compared with the past two years. Taking street wheat for No. 1 Northern at a 27 cent freight rate point as a basis, the prices paid by the grain trade and the Pool have been:

1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 Pool price ..\$0.79 3/5 \$1.46 \$1.251/8 \$1.23 1/20 Average grain

trade price. 0.74½ 1.43¾ 1.19¾ 1.17 4/5

The average grain trade prices given above are

TRUE averages obtained by taking the volume of wheat delivered during each of 52 weeks. multiplying it by the average weekly price paid by the

grain trade laring the same week, adding the 52 values thus obtained and dividing the total value by the total deliveries. In other words, using exactly the same method as used below to expose the fallacy in the grain trade argument about av-

erage open market closing prices.

True Averages

Below is given a simple statement in answer to the grain trade's false propaganda that the average price received by non-Pool farmers last year was equal to the average closing market price.

With this statement before him the producer will

ask himself:--

What type of statistical conscience does the grain trade possess?

Why has the grain trade failed to answer a single

statement made herein?

If the method of figuring employed by the grain trade can show that a farmer received \$1.10 when he actually received only \$1.03, should the same

method not show other interesting results?

The grain trade's average of \$1.46½ was obtained by adding together the daily closing quotations and dividing the sum by the number of days. The figure is valueless as a comparison of Pool and non-Pool prices. It completely ignores the most important factor in computing a true average, namely, the volume of grain sold at the various prices throughout the year. No consideration whatsoever is given to the cost of storing, or to the insurance and interest charges which are approximately 1½ cents per bushel per month; all of these charges including the administrative and operating cost of the Canadian Pool, were deducted before computing the Pool's average price of \$1.42 for No. 1 Northern. No mention is made of the one cent per bushel deducted by the private grain trade as a selling commission.

The absurdity of the grain trade's method of computing the average price may be readily demonstrated by taking a very simple illustration. Let us say a farmer sells 1,200 bushels of wheat over a period of three months. The first month he sells 900 bushels at \$1.00 per bushel, the second month 200 bushels for \$1.10, and the third month 100 bushels for \$1.20 per bushel. If we use the grain trade's method of obtaining an average we would simply add the \$1.00 to the \$1.10 and the \$1.20 and divide the sum, which is \$3.30, by three and obtain an average which is absolutely analogous to the grain trade's average, of \$1.10 per bushel, although the actual price received by the farmer would be only \$1.03 per bushel, figured as follows:

Total\$1,240.00

Average price \uparrow \$1,240

Paid for Street \uparrow \$1.03

Wheat \uparrow 1,200

Grain Trade and Pool Prices For Street Wheat

The only fair way to arrive at the average price received by Pool farmers for street wheat is to take the actual prices paid for grain at country points. Street wheat, or wheat delivered and sold in wagon lots, represents approximately fifty per cent. of the grain marketed. Practically all elevator companies in the three western provinces buy street wheat on the basis of the prices sent out daily by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Western Grain

Dealers 'Association at Calgary, an organization of private grain traders in the province of Alberta.

Taking the volume of wheat delivered week by week at all shipping points in Alberta and the Western Grain Dealers' price quotations for the corresponding weeks, in other words, using the same method to determine the average price as used in the illustration to demonstrate the true average price received by the farmer who sold 1,200 bushels, the average price received by non-Pool farmers for street wheat in Alberta during the entire crop year, basis No. 1 Northern at a 26 and 27 Fort William freight rate point, was \$1.17 4/5 cents. The Pool price for No. 1 Northern street wheat on the same basis was \$1.23 1/20, or over five cents higher than the non-Pool price. The average price paid for non-Pool street No. 2 Northern, on the same basis, was \$1.13 3/5. The Pool price for No. 2 Northern, on the same basis, was \$1.18 4/5, or over five cents higher than the non-Pool price. The average price paid for non-Pool street No. 3 Northern on the same basis was \$1.07 4/5. The Pool price for No. 3 Northern, on the same basis, was \$1.12 1/20, or over four cents higher than the non-Pool price.

Average Prices for Non-Pool Carload Wheat

Of course, the only way to find out exactly what non-Pool farmers received for consigned, or car-load, wheat would be for the grain dealers to publish the actual prices they paid for it. To date the trade has not seen fit to publish these figures. Farmers would like these figures to compare them with the prices paid by the Pool. The trade, of course, has this information, and while we cannot be sure of their reasons for withholding it, we can form our own conclusions.

We know the prices paid for non-Pool street wheat as we have the price lists of grain dealers and the weekly deliveries. Until the trade publishes the figures paid for non-Pool consigned wheat we have to be satisfied with a close estimate. We do not know when all consigned wheat is sold as some of it is sold at the country elevator, some on track and on its way to the terminal, and some after it reaches the terminal. It is generally agreed, however, that most farmers have sold their consigned grain by the time it reaches the terminal. Consequently, the fairest estimate of the average price paid for non-Pool consigned wheat is obtained by taking the receipts by weeks at Fort William-Port Arthur, and the average closing prices during the corresponding weeks for cash wheat at Fort William. In other words, using the same method to determine the average price as used above to expose the fallacy in the grain trade's arguments about closing prices. Using an estimated carrying charge of 31/2 cents per bushel for non-Pool wheat, the following figures give the estimated average price paid for non-Pool consigned, or carload, wheat for the past three years and the net payment made by Central to the Provincial Pools, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William.

1924-25 1925-26 1926-27

Price paid for non-Pool

consigned wheat\$1.61 1/3 \$1.38 3/5 \$1.39

Net price paid by Central

to Provincial Pool 1.66 1.45

1.42

Rebels and Reformers

No. 7---Thomas Paine

By J. T. Hull

Of all the pioneers of democracy, none has been so harshly. with bу history Thomas Paine. Even today after friendly hands have lifted the load of obloquy which his enemies heaped upon his name, he remains to the mass of the people something of a sinister character. The late Theodore Roosevelt referred to him as "a filthy little atheist." Paine possessed too much self-esteem to be "filthy"; he was five feet ten in height, and his life and writings attest he was not an atheist. His religion was that of Washington, Jefferson, Pitt and hosts of other prominent men of his day. He was a Deist. He wrote: "I believe in one God and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life. I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy. My own mind is my own church." Millions of people today would subscribe to such a declaration of faith. How often has another declaration of his been quoted: "The world is my country, mankind my brethren and to do good my religion."

Thomas Paine was born in Thetford, Norfolk, in 1737. His parents were Quakers, and he tells us that it was his "good fortune to have an exceedingly good moral education and a tolerable stock of useful learning"; and to do this his parents "distressed themselves." He left school at the age of 13, and tried his hand at many occupations, and finally at age of 37, he took the advice of his friend Benjamin Franklin, who was then in London and at the height of his fame, and emigrated to America.

It was a turbulent time on this side of the Atlantic. Taxation without representation had the people on the edge of revolution—or at least a powerful minority of them—and the famous Boston teaparty occurred just a year before Paine landed. He immediately identified himself with the

interests of his adopted country, and as his first occupation was editing a magazine, he soon acquired a facile pen. In 1776 he published Common Sense, one of the world's greatest political pamphlets. This pamphlet, says Dr. Benjamin Rush, "burst from the press with an effect which has rarely been produced by



THOMAS PAINE

type and paper in any age or country." It laid down a political doctrine which the American patriots were feeling but which none of them could so forcefully express. Governments, it declared, exist for the good of the governed. It would be good if the world could get along without governments, but, unfortunately, they were necessary to restrain the vicious. "Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built upon the ruins of the bowers of paradise." The business of government was to assist society to maintain the conditions of security, order and mutual help. When it failed to do that, and especially when society was made subordinate to government, and

the government existed to give place, privilege and power to a few instead of conserving the just rights of all the people, then it was imperative that a change be made. The people of America, Paine declared, owed nothing to England or the English monarchy. Common sense itself denounced monarchy and hereditary succession. Governments were of and for the people, and the American people should create their own government. Reconciliation with England would only be a makeshift; separation was bound to come sooner or later, and it was better to have it sooner. America was strong enough to stand alone, and to stand alone, in the light of the events, was a moral obligation.

In Common Sense Paine drafted a form of constitution for the colonies, and in the pamphlet will be found the ideas subsequently embodied in the Declaration of Independence, which Paine probably assisted in drafting. One clause he certainly had a hand in—a clause condemning negro slavery. The clause was eliminated, probably because the patriots believed that, as Lowell put it, liberty is "a kind of thing that don't agree with niggers."

When the revolution broke out Paine promptly joined the army, and when the fortunes of the revolutionists were at their lowest he wrote The American Crisis. The opening words of this soulstirring pamphlet were often quoted during the Great War:

"These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph."

The American Crisis was issued at intervals throughout the war.

When the conflict was over Paine was given a government position, but in 1787 he returned to Europe. Then came the French revolution and Edmund. Burke's celebrated "Reflections on the French Revolution," a classic of Tory philosophy, irritating in its ideas, but charming in its style. The existing order in any society, according to Burke, contains the best of the past, and while it may be improved it should always be regarded with reverence. French people had set out to destroy their political institutions and to wipe out their glorious monarchy and equally glorious nobility in the mistaken notion that the common people could erect better institutions and the equally mistaken notion that the common people had a right to share in these institutions. Over the fate of the monarchy and the nobility, Burke shed tears sycophantic eloquence.

Paine replied in The Rights of Man. He spoke for the common people and asserted their rights as human beings. Burke, he said, had "pitied the plumage and forgot the dying bird," a phrase which has done duty many times since in the cause of the masses against the classes. He maintained that all men have certain natural rights, and that to deprive them of these rights is tyranny and oppression, which they are justified in resisting to the limit of their power.

Benjamin Franklin had said: "Where liberty is, there is my country." Paine said: "Where liberty is not, there is my country." And so he was drawn to France and was elected to the National Assembly. In his absence from England he was prosecuted for publishing a seditious libel, to wit, The Rights of Man, and a jury pronounced him guilty. In France he was too moderate to suit the revolutionary extremists. He pleaded for the life of the king, and was consequently regarded with suspicion. Robespierre threw him into jail, and, by a simple accident (or as some say design of the jailer), he escaped the guillotine. On release from prison he returned to the United States, as return to Eng-(Turn to Page 36.)

Imperial Agricultural Research Conference

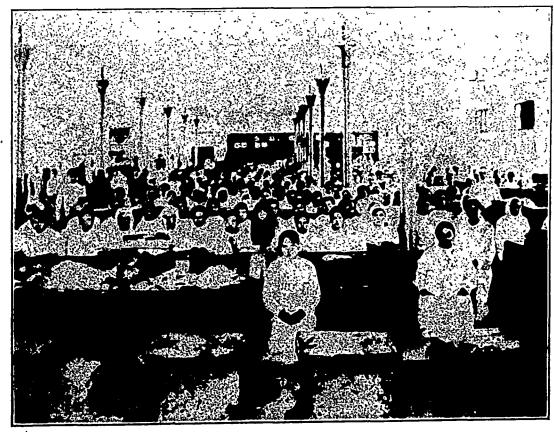
The Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference for Agriculal Research, has just returned from Great Britain, and reports a very satisfactory series of meetings in connection with agricultural research work throughout the Empire.

Delegates to the number of about 150 were in attendance, and included representatives from all the Dominions and India, as well as from a large number of the Colonies, protectorates, etc., and, of course, from Great Britain and northern Ireland.

Keen appreciation of the importance of this conference was shown by the deep interest taken by the different delegates, and by the effort made by the whole conference to make the meetings fruitful in information gleaned and organization planned for development in the immediate future.

A number of matters of primary importance in connection with agricultural research were brought up and discussed at considerable length, and a complete report is being prepared by the Canadian delegates, and will appear in due time. Micantime, it may be stated, that undoubtedly

one of the most important proposals made, considered and accepted at the conference, was the extension of the already existing system of bureaus or correspondence centres for the collection and dissemination of information various subjects of interest to agricultural research throughout the Empire. Two centres of this kind have been in existence, one ot them for about fifteen years, and the other for a somewhat shorter period. A bureau for entomology was got under way about 1912 or 1913, and one for plant pathology some six or eight years later. Both of these bureaus are located in London, and have been found so useful that it was unanimously agreed at the conference that the list of these should be extended and, in addition, recommendations were made that bureaus or correspondence centres should be organized with headquarters probably at Aberdeen, for animal nutrition work; for genetics, at Edinburgh; for cereal breeding work, at Cambridge; for forage crop work, at Aberystwyth; for horticultural work, at East Mailing, in Kent; for soil research, at Rothamsted, (Turn to Page 47.)



A RUSSIAN CO-OP. CANDY FACTORY

The Melting of Mr. Mellor

By F. D. Bradbrooke

"But Daddy darling, I shall be twenty-two on Christmas day. That makes it frightfully legal; and after all, if I've got to live with the man I ought to pick him, don't you think?" Ann eyed her father as she breathed on the new diamond and polished it with a ridiculous wisp of hand-kerchief.

Mr. Mellor gasped. A degree in Arts was right and proper for a daughter of the town's biggest business success, but this was awful.

Few people would have credited Mr. Mellor with feelings. They knew him for a just and upright man, but one who carried all before him. Nobody sympathizes with fat men anyway. In fact his enemies said he carried so much before him that his uprightness was merely a matter of equilibrium.

"Who is he?" he asked, as one who expected the worst.

"Jim Dyke," Ann told him just as crisply.

Mr. Mellor reddened. He knew that Charlie Dyke's son was soon graduating from the Agricultural College, but he had never thought that Ann would see much of him in Winnipeg. In fact he had chosen Arts for Ann, rather than Home Economics, with the vague notion that it was on a much higher social plane.

Ann watched him meanwhile, swinging a shapely foot with an air of carelessness she was far

from feeling.

"I'll see young Dyke," her father said suddenly. "If I find he's all right, well and good; if not, I'll stand no nonsense."

"Thank you Daddy," was his daughter's dutiful comment. "He'll be here any minute."

Again Mr. Mellor gasped. "Do you mean to tell me he's coming on his own hook to beard me in my own house?" he stormed.

"We hoped it wouldn't come to that," explained Ann meekly. "But he insisted on coming to see you about—about me."

"He'll never have the nerve!" The doorbell rang.

Ann was gone like a flash, and her father sensed whisperings in the hall before she brought in a well set-up man of about twentyfive.

"Jimmy wants to see you, Dad," she explained rather breathlessly, and disappeared. The two men looked each other over in silence while panic-stricken steps outside ended in a muffled slam somewhere upstairs.

Mr. Mellor gave his visitor no help, merely nodding in cold recognition. Jim Dyke, however, needed little help in coming to a point, and although he was choking with nervousness he plunged ahead: "Ann and I are engaged, Mr. Mellor. We should like your permission to get married in the spring."

For another minute Mr. Mellor studied the carpet.

"Under the circumstances, aren't you asking rather a lot?" he asked at last, unexpectedly quiet.

"You mean—about you and Dad?"

"He is doing his best to undermine my business; and now you want my only child."

want my only child."
Young Dyke said nothing for a moment. He had expected one of the old man's famous rages.

This was much harder.

"That's hardly Dad's fault, Mr. Mellor. He believes in the new way of doing things, and it's just hard luck on both sides that he has to oppose you. It will be still harder if the younger generation has to suffer for it. Do you think it ought to make that much difference?"

"Now, look here, young fellow," the older man cut in—young Jim had developed rather surprisingly, he found—feeling himself at a disadvantage. "Look at this from another angle. What do you intend to do for a living?"

"Farm. West half of 21," replied the youngster promptly.

"Think you can keep her on a half section? Farming isn't such a gold mine."

"We don't need a gold mine, Mr. Mellor. It will be hard pulling, especially until I can get my plans going, but I have a fairly sound arrangement in mind."

Mr. Mellor looked at his visitor with rather more interest. At least he was no shiftless incompetent. In fact, his own private plan began to look like a really good thing.

"Jim," he began, looking him in the eye, "I need a business man



ON A DANISH FARM WHERE CO-OPERATION HAS BROUGHT COMFORT AND CONTENTMENT.

who is also a practical farmer. With your degree this spring you will be the exact man I want. The job is a sort of travelling overseer to my elevators who will also beat up business among the farmers. Now you know all the farmers in the country I cover. If you make good I shall let Ann suit herself about you, and you can work up to manage my—"

"One moment, Sir," young Dyke interrupted. "I'm very grateful to you, but can't we discuss the main business by itself? I couldn't possibly consider that job."

"Why not?" snapped Mellor.

"I should be tearing down what Dad, and all those farmers that I know so well, are building up. You quarrelled with Dad because he helped establish co-ops. that took business from you; but now you want me to do much worse." The youngster broke off. He felt himself getting too warm for the success of his business.

"Do you mean to say that a college education hasn't knocked that nonsense out of you?" stormed Mr. Mellor, who was much warmer. "Are you mixed up in this co-operative fad, too?"

"I expect to be," replied Dyke, readily. "Dad's resigning as Wheat Pool local secretary, and he says there's some talk of appointing me."

"And yet you have the monumental gall to—to—offer my daughter a shack to look after, on a farm that doesn't dare run its own business——"

Jim cut hotly in on the furious old man: "Its just because I should be running my own business more than most farmers ever did that I'm not ashamed to ask Ann to help me run it."

"And you suppose she'd marry you if she knew all this? You're mad—I say you're mad." Mr. Mellor mopped his face, which was damp and getting purple.

"If I took your job I wouldn't have the gall to look her in the face," Jim retorted. "She knows the whole story. What sort of son-in-law do you want anyway?"

"Not you! It's a lie! Get out. I say, get out! You're making me lose my temper—"

"Daddy dear! What is the matter?" Ann came in, unable to stand any longer the rising tide of angry sounds. She looked from one to the other. "I told

you you were not to quarrel," she reminded Jim severely.

Mr. Mellor was too angry to be soothed very much, even by his daughter.

"Dyke, you will promise not to see my daughter again," he an-

"I shan't promise any such thing unless Ann says so," replied Jim, while the lady in question came up and took his arm decisively.

"Very well," rasped her father.
"I forbid you, Ann, to go to his home; and I shall not allow him here. If you want to arrange secret meetings it's up to you."

Ann met this speech with some

of her father's spirit.

"When you're in that state, Dad, you don't care whom you insult," she told him. "We shall not arrange secret meetings—if you care to know. They will be perfectly open. Jimmy, my dear. You're a punk delegate, and you've got my family all ruffled. Give me a kiss and run home to supper."

Jimmy carried out his instructions and withdrew.

An hour later Ann, spreading a sodden handkerchief to dry, washed her face, powdered her nose, and monopolized the telephone for a standard-length chat of—roughly — three-quarters of an hour with a girl friend.

Mr. Mellor came in after a fruitless evening at the office feeling rather more subdued.

"How many shall you be having over on Christmas evening?" he asked his daughter. "I'd like to know so I can fix things up. I was thinking of an orchestra, and so on."

"I don't feel much like entertaining, thank you, Dad," Ann replied. "I'm going over to Mary's for the evening."

"I should have liked to have you at home, Ann," he rentarked.

"You and I don't usually beat about the bush, Daddy," was the quiet answer. "You know why I don't feel like a noisy party. It's not because Jim can't come here, either, because his family will want him at home that night at least."

"Unless he likes to drop in at Mary Higgins's," supplied her father bluntly.

Ann colored with resentment, but said nothing.

"Nice sort of Christmas for

me!" he grumbled, seeing his mistake and changing his tactics.

"Never mind, Daddy; you can organize a nice quiet bridge," Ann suggested mischievously.

Mr. Mellor hated bridge. He never even played checkers now. "Those were real evenings," he thought to himself, "when Charlie Dyke—." Abruptly he got up and walked to his office. He walked straight back, but Ann had gone to bed.

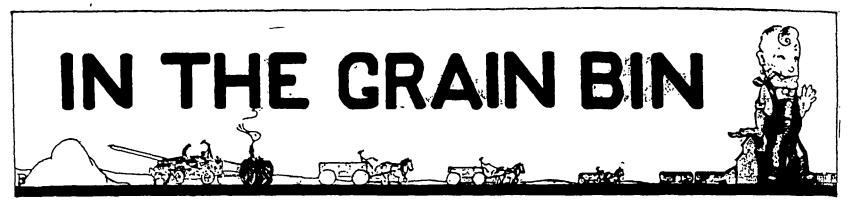
Christmas evening was as bad as he had feared and worse than he had admitted. He smoked. He tried to read. He struggled angrily into his coat and crunched off in the moonlight for a walk. He found himself entering his office, whereupon he backed out, slammed the door, and walked to the end of the street. The festivity pouring from every lighted window made matters worse so he came back cursing, like King Lear, the goings on of daughters.

Seated once more in his arm chair he had an idea. It took him half an hour to make up his mind, but he finally went to the telephone.

"Hello, is that Dyke's?—I want to speak to Jim.—Yes, sure, this is Mellor speaking. How are you Charlie?—Thanks, same to you.—No. As a matter of fact I wondered if he could come in and have a talk.—Party on! should say there was! How many gramaphones do you keep going at once?—That all? Sounds like Coney Island.—No, I don't want to kidnap him. I want to talk to him.—Have it your own way. If I can't, I can't.—What? How in blazes can I? My girl has the car, as usual.—No, no, I don't want to take him away from the party.-What? Well, perhaps I will.—All right, send him in. But look here. You can keep your darned ideas to yourself if you want me to visit with you and not fight. The first time I hear the word 'Pool' I pull out. And that goes if I have to walk home; get me?—Yes, 'Pool' is what I said .- Fine. I'll be here.'

In due course Jim drove up in the family Ford. Evidently Mr. Mellor's business could wait because—beyond slamming the car door—he was completely silent throughout the drive, even when the blinding lights of a large car flashed round a corner and Jim

(Turn to Page 40.)



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

POOL ELEVATOR ASSOCIATIONS *HAVE SURPLUS OF \$148.000*

Having been away from the office considerable in the last three weeks attending local annual elevator association meetings, I am more or less behind with my office work. These meetings, however, have proven interesting from many standpoints. We had twenty-eight of them to hold, and we arranged, wherever it was possible, for Mr. Donovan to go out where he could take three or four meetings in a row, and for me to go out to some other district where I could take three or four in a row, thus cleaning the meetings up as quickly as possible without being away from the office too long.

Up to the time of writing, Mr. Donovan has taken ten meetings and I have taken nine. This week the two of us were at Kaleida, Manitou, Mather and Thornhill. Next week he has Foxwarren, Erickson and Somerset, and I have Dalny and Waskada; then we will be through with these meetings for this year.

The result of last year's operation of Pool elevators was gratifying. While the basis of this operation is such that one point may make what appears to be particularly good showing, while another point does not do as well, due to volume of business or other reasons, yet the total net result was very encouraging. Out of twenty-eight associations covering thirty elevators, after having paid all expenses and interests and having taken care of the 10% payment on the elevators, there was a surplus available for distribution back to the members amounting to \$148,000.00.

There was a suggestion in the beginning that surplus earnings should be applied against the purchase price of the elevators, but at the annual meetings we have given each local an option of applying the surplus against the cost price of the elevator or of distributing it back to the association members in cash on a per bushel basis. The crops in the province this year were, as we all know, very. poor; there is a need of seed and feed, and to date all locals have taken advantage of this opportunity to draw out their surplus in cash, as they feel that they would rather have it for use in the purchase of seed and feed than to leave it with Pool elevators, where it is worth approximately only 6% in-

Goes Back to Grower

I said that the result of last year's business was gratifying. It is particularly gratifying when we realize that this surplus goes back to each grower

in proportion to the amount of bushels he delivered,

and not back as a stock dividend to a few people who might be able to afford to invest their money. It is also very gratifying to turn back this \$148,-000.00 as surplus earnings, when we take into account the fact that the original deductions from the growers averaged less than 2½c per bushel on all grain whether carloads or less than carlots.

In addition to this original deduction, there is, of course, obviously an earning through the carrying charge which these local associations receive from the Pool office on all cash ticket grain which they carry for the Pool's account. This is the same as is paid line elevators for rendering the same service. In brief, while we call it carrying charge, it would probably be more readily understood if we were to term it storage.

Then there is the terminal earning, which goes back to the local associations. Net terminal earnings are figured, and the grain contributed by Pool elevators earns its proper proportion of this net earning, along with other grain shipped to the Pool This proportion, belonging to Pool terminals. country elevators, is then divided up among the various locals on the basis of bushels shipped.

Any gains in grade, dockage or weight which occur at local points are credited back to the local points; likewise grade losses, dockage losses and shortages in weight are reflected back as a loss to the local elevator in which they were created.

Pool Truly Co-operative

It was difficult to make some of the meetings realize that this was a surplus which the Pool office was suggesting be turned back in cash. This system was so new and so different from what they were accustomed to, that they apparently could hardly believe that it was possible. However, once they were finally convinced that this was their money—that it belonged to them to use as they wished—there was no hesitation in the vote going unanimous that the money be returned.

We were unfortunate in hitting particularly cold weather for our meetings. In spite of the weather, however, our afternoon meetings were particularly good; our evening meetings were only fair, but after all, it is hard to criticize anyone for not wanting to drive in to a meeting after dark in weather such as we were experiencing just prior to my dictating this article.

I would say briefly and in conclusion, that the success of the Pool elevators last year has been surprising to many people, including many of the local members themselves, as well as people who were not association members and were worrying for fear the cost of operating would be exorbitant.

This distribution of surplus earnings, proving conclusively that our elevator system is absolutely co-operative, is having a very stimulating effect on many of the districts where there are no Pool elevators, and the demands for elevator organization meetings are coming in faster than they can be handled. A man said at one of my meetings that when the elevator was organized at his point the whole thing looked so simple he thought there must be a joker in it somewhere, but now that he has found that they actually received the best service they ever received, and have not only been success ful in eliminating the street spread but in reducing handling charges to almost a minimum, he realizes that after all the Pool and the Pool elevators are truly co-operative institutions.

After reading the above, one wonders to just what use this amount of money might be put. Like all money, there are a thousand places for it, but I wonder if, after all, coming at this time and in a year like this, it doesn't mean more than any of us can possibly realize. It means the possibility of purchasing for cash approximately 200,000 bushels of oats, and in a year when 200,000 bushels and more of seed oats are badly needed in the province of Manitoba.

It is, of course, easy to argue that this surplus is merely a return of over-deductions, and that if it had not been taken in the first instance, when the grain was delivered, it would not have existed. Do not overlook, however, the fact that the original deductions were only regular carlot deductions, regardless of the quantity of grain delivered. Elevator members saved, in the first instance, the street spread on their less than carload lots: a big item, which they can use or have already used for anything they wished, and this surplus comes back

after they have only paid, to all intents and purposes, in the first instance, carlot handling charges.

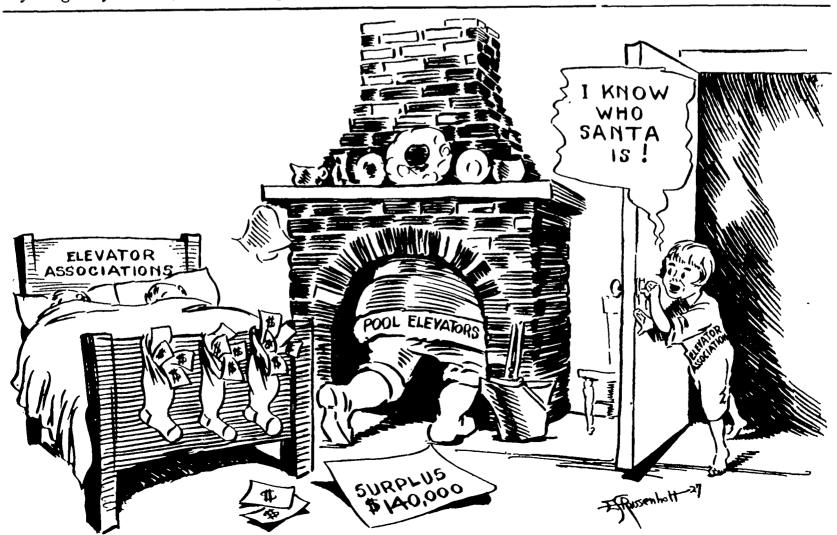
If this surplus means, and it might easily mean an additional 200,000 bushels of seed oats for Manitoba this year, the results from this seed in a fair season, will mean an earning probably greater than anyone would attempt to estimate.

SEND IN GROWERS CERTIFICATES

We will be forwarding to all members, during the course of the next two weeks, requisition forms to be used in sending in growers' certificates covering Pool grain delivered this year. We are asking that certificates be sent in as grain is delivered, so that they may be put through our records and when an interim payment is authorized, we may get it out without delay.

To growers who are members of both the Wheat and Coarse Grain Pools, two requisition forms will be sent. To growers who are members of the Wheat Pool only, a wheat certificate requisition alone will be sent, and vice versa. In sending in certificate requisition form, and Coarse Grain certificates only on the Coarse Grain certificates requisition form.

Do not send your certificates in until all of your grain has been delivered, provided you will complete delivery in the next couple of months; then list them on the proper forms and mail them all in at once, so that they may be kept together and there will be no possibility of confusion. If you will not finish delivering before spring, watch for the announcement of an interim payment and send what certificates you are holding in at that time. If your grain has already been delivered, then get your certificates in at once, properly listed and attached to the correct requisition form.



THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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

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"CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST"

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

DECEMBER, 1927

On behalf of the Board of Directors, the management and the staff of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, I extend to all Pool members and to the members of other cooperative associations, good wishes for the Christmas season and the coming year. May the year 1928 see the co-operative associations of Manitoba working in unity for the common cause.

C. H. BURNELL

PATRONAGE DIVIDEND \$148.000

THE PARTY NAME AND PARTY A

This month Manitoba Pool Elevators, with the consent of the local elevator associations, is distributing to members of the associations, the sum of \$148,000. Each member of the associations will receive his share of this distribution based on the amount of grain he has shipped through his association. The distribution is, in fact, a patronage dividend.

It is worth while stopping to think a little about this patronage dividend. It is a straight surplus earning of the Pool elevators; that is, it is an amount left over after all the overhead and operating expenses of the local pool elevators have been taken care of, to which is added their proportion of the surplus earnings of Pool terminals. The Pool elevators have cut down the cost of handling grain, and they have no spread between track and street wheat. In other respects they operate as other elevators do and under the regulations issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners. And they have \$148,000 to distribute to their members!

Where did such surplus earning go before the Pools obtained elevators? Into the coffers of the private trade. There was no other place for it to go. The private trade may retort that they did not make this money because they did not have the volume per elevator. That was their look out. If they chose to chop up the local handling in such a way as to increase the cost of operation they still got the money out of the farmer. The evidence of that lies in the fact that the members of a Pool elevator association pay even less for handling than the shippers through a private elevator, their grain is handled in precisely the the same way as all other grain, and yet out of the earnings they can pay

capital and operating costs of their elevator and still have a surplus to distribute as patronage dividend. Obviously, then, the members of Pool elevator associations are saving handsomely by owning and operating their own elevators, and it is equally obvious that similar efficient organizations over the whole province would mean many thousands of dollars of saving for the farmers.

The moral for the farmer is: Mind your own business. There's money in it, and heaven knows the farmer needs all the money he can get. More Pool elevators means more money for those farmers who are alert enough to get into Pool elevator associations, and more money means better homes, better standards of living and better communities. Yes, this distribution of \$148,000 is certainly worth thinking about.

OCTOPUSES

In The World To-morrow, an article discussing the trend in modern finance and industry, contains this paragraph:

"A little electric plant in a small town in Arkansas sells out to the Arkansas Light and Power Company, which is owned by the Southern Light and Power Company of Delaware which also controls the Mississippi Power and Light Company, the Louisiana Power Company and the Louisiana Power and Light Company. And the controlling interest in all these in turn is owned by the Southern Power and Light Company, this time incorporated in Maryland, which in turn is controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Company, which in turn is part of the great General Electric Company. Let some clear-headed Philadelphia lawyer figure out for the little stockholder in the little Arkansas town to whom he belongs!"

Those who are curious to know to what extent this one case is typical of what is going on in the world of industry generally, may be referred to a recent book by William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy in Harvard University, "Main Street and Wall Street," which describes the process of welding individual concerns into a partnership, partnerships into corporations, corporations into holding companies, and holding companies into—they haven't a name yet; perhaps industrial octopuses will fit as well as any other name.

Recently in Canada we have read of milk mergers, bread mergers and power mergers. One corporation proudly announces that it controls or has an interest in twenty-nine power

companies in this country. Keep that in mind and then think of the stories in the press about the quiet reaching out for water power sites in this country. Try to imagine all our vast water powers in the hands of a single power corporation, exercising its control through a large number of local concerns. Make no mistake about it; we are headed in that direction, and our neighbors of Wall Street are not disinterested spectators either.

What earthly chance has the individual, boastful of his independence, against these massive and all-embracing combinations of capital? Not a ghost of a chance. The answer of the farmer to this trend, if he would ensure any independence worth having, can take only one form—co-operation. That is his one and only hope, and for the grain grower, co-operation is the Wheat Pool.

CO-OPERATION IS PREPAREDNESS

The quality of co-operation, like the quality of mercy "is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." The co-operator, even if he wished, cannot live for himself alone. The benefits of co-operation seep through the entire community, and those who oppose or sit on the fence, or are idly indifferent, reap where they have not sown and gather fruit where they have not planted.

The Pool, for example, cannot improve the market for poolers without improving it for non-Poolers. To whatever extent the Pool sustains the market it sustains it for all in the market. But suppose the Pool were not there. With no sustaining power in the market backed by control of

volume, prices would fall for everybody. And so the co-operator must stay with his organization for his own sake. Like insurance, co-operation must be there all the time. You cannot run out and get insurance on your buildings when they are on fire, or take out accident insurance after you have been smashed up in an automobile wreck, or life insurance when you are lying sick in bed. Neither can you run out and organize a co-operative to save you from a slump that is busy squeezing the life out of you. The thing is to have the co-operative there when it is needed, and use all your persuasive powers to get your neighbor to see how necessary it is to have it and how unfair it is for him to lean upon his neighbors.

THE WEATHER MAKERS!

The Toronto Financial Post spread itself recently in a special supplement descriptive of the grain trade of Western Canada, all from the Grain Exchange point of view. Looking over this special boost for speculation and private profit we noticed the following head lines:—

WEATHER IS BIGGEST GRAIN PRICE FACTOR
Grain Exchange and Government Co-operate to give
Fine Service.

So now we know who is responsible for the weather! And they call the weather we had this year "fine service!" Can you beat it? All we've got to say is, that if we had had anything to do with it we wouldn't care to boast about it, at least, not in the presence of Manitoba farmers. We're not yet tired of life.





By. F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

GREEN CONTRACTS FOR 1928

After the New Year use only Green Contracts. Destroy all yellow contract forms. Any canvassers holding contracts already signed, kindly send them in as soon as possible.

OUT AMONG THE MEMBERS

Last week I again attended local board meetings, but this time in the southwest part of the province. At Glenboro they started off with a Pool elevator meeting, and then adjourned to go into a meeting of the South Cypress local board. Most of the officers and some other Pool members were present. We had good discussion. Everybody was wearing a big smile, because at the annual meeting of the Glenboro Pool Elevator Association they learned that after paying all operation costs and the payment on the elevator, there was a surplus left of over \$8,000. All of the members are going to hang up their stockings and expect a handsome patronage dividend from Santa Claus.

At Nesbitt (Oakland local), we had a very good meeting, but unfortunately had to leave before the meeting was over, to catch the train. One of the members thought that more publicity should be given to the financial statement of the Pool. Not being at the meeting when the question was raised, we might point out that the auditor's statement, both interim and final, has been printed in the Scoop Shovel each year for the last two years, and now in this issue is the annual statement for 1926-27. Being printed in this paper means that it goes to every member of the Pool. Surely that is publicity enough.

Too Many Organizations

The next day we went to Souris (Glenwood local). Whilst there were only a few present, many questions were discussed. For instance, opinions were expressed that there are too many farmer's organizations, and that something should be done to co-ordinate the activities of those that are based on similar principles and with similar aims and objects. Herb. Hicks said he was an officer in, I believe, fourteen different organizations, and that meant his presence was continually required at meetings. I found this opinion expressed in quite a few places, and there is no doubt that it is quite a strain on a member's loyalty when he is asked to attend one day, a Wheat Pool meeting, another day an Egg Pool meeting, then Livestock Pool, U. F. M., agricultural societies, then maybe some municipal or religious organization meeting. They endorsed the general idea of the action of the Cooperative Conference held at Winnipeg recently, in

forming a Co-operative Consultative Committee, and passed a resolution asking the Wheat Pool to devise some plan whereby the educational activities of the various co-operative organizations in the province could be co-ordinated. W. J. Whitley wanted to know what the Pool was doing with respect to malting barley. The Central Selling Agency special binned barley suitable for malting purposes. This was put in sacks and is now on its way to Europe. It is an experiment, and the results will be made known in due course.

"The Pool is Alright"

From Souris we went to Hartney (Cameron local). There was a good bunch of "live wires" out, and again the meeting lasted till the "wee sma' hours." When members get together in this way they become so interested in Pool discussion that they don't want to leave. There were two men who quite frankly stated that last fall the initial payment on their wheat was so low they did not feel well disposed towards the Pool. The grade had so many names or classifications, they could hardly get all the words on the ticket, and 38c a bushel did not go very far towards paying the threshing, wages and other expenses on the farm. However, the other payments came along at times when the money was most wanted—before seeding and before harvest—and finally they got \$1.03. Had they sold their wheat on the open market the day of delivery they would only have received 85c. Now, they said, we think the Pool is all right, and are prepared to renew our contracts. The meeting. through the courtesy of Messrs. Landreth and Storey, was held in the office of the Egg Pool, and those men were right on the job taking messages over the phone with regard to shipments of poultry, till about 1 o'clock in the morning.

The Co-op. Spirit

The next meeting was at Fairfax (Whitewater local). The thermometer had dropped considerably, and yet in spite of it being thirty below zero the officers turned out. Mr. McDonald drove in ten and a half miles to the meeting. Here again the question came up of the multiplicity of farmer organizations. W. F. Popple is the secretary here, and like many another officer is the willing horse who gets the most work.

There is a constant demand for co-ordination of activities. You find everywhere, in all parts of the province, an insistent demand for the establishment or re-organization of a body for carrying on the educational activities of the various Co-operative Pools and societies.

The last of our meetings was held at Margaret.

This was a general Pool meeting. Fifty-five men, women and children turned out in spite of thirty below zero weather. Talk about the spirit of the farmers! If you can down a movement with that kind of enthusiasm in it, then you can accomplish the impossible.

SECRETARIES! CHECK YOUR LISTS

The secretaries of every Pool local have been supplied with a list of members in their respective municipalities. We would like them to check these lists carefully, advising us of any errors, deceased members, removals, omissions, etc.

Lew Thomson, of Arden, has already supplied us with a list of some 30 members who are no longer active in the local of Lansdowne. These lists are of immense value to us, and it facilitates our work to a considerable extent. If every secretary in the province would make similar check up and send his revisions to us, we would greatly appreciate it.

KNOCKING THE POOL

There is a very noticeable difference in the attitude of the commercial institutions towards the Pool today from what it was three years ago. It is cidedly more friendly. Still occasionally one hears a traveller or representative of some firm knocking the Pool, and according to our information, some of them are not particular about the way they do it.

There are some business people who think they have every right to knock the Pool as hard as they like, but if any representative of the Pool was to knock their business, they would feel very sore. Now, every Pool representative attends to his own business and does not interfere with any other, whether they be banks, railroad companies, or trading companies. No business of repute will allow its men to go out knocking the Pool; business etiquette alone tells them they must not knock or abuse other business intitutions, and the Pool is a business institution. Private enterprise will always, of course, maintain that it is superior to co-operation, but argument of that kind is a different thing to inciting to the breaking of contracts, for example. Some of those people who are not particular about the way in which they help to create difficulties for the Pool, will wake up some day to find that they are in trouble for acting in an illegal manner.

CROP SHARES OF MORTGAGE **COMPANIES**

We sometimes get reports from our members that they have been instructed by the inspectors of mortgages companies, to sell the share of the crop due the company on the open market. It is a fact, however, that there is much grain being marketed outside the Pool by Pool members, in the name of mortgage companies with whom the member has signed a crop lease agreement.

We have a verbal agreement with the mortgage companies that they are willing to allow their share of the grain being marketed by Pool members, to go through the Pool.

If Pool members who are under crop lease agreements, or tenants of mortgage companies, receive instructions to sell the mortgage company's share on the open market, they will help the Pool considerably if they will let us know. We will take the matter up with the mortgage company, and feel sure that we can get the difficulty adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

AT 30 BELOW

Jake Heesaker, of Milton, writes:—

"Messrs. Watt and Gourlay got stuck in a drift coming out from Ste. Rose. They went back and heard that the train was an hour and a half late. It is supposed to get into Rorketon at 8:30. They thought it would be too late (ten o'clock), for a meeting, but Mr. Gourlay decided to come up rather than disappoint any who might have stuck around. The train happened to be less than an hour late, and our chairman called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock. There were an even dozen left to listen to Mr. Gourlay, and considering it was about 30 below zero, I think it was a lot. There were six local officers present, three of whom drove at least ten miles. I drove eleven miles myself, but the going was nothing to the coming back."

SEEDS

The number of visitors calling at the Pool office during the month of November was 417.

To date, December 12th, there have been 69 meetings held of Pool local boards.

Illustrated Lectures on Co-operation.

By Tom Foley



MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT JULY 15th, 1927.

(Embodying also entries arising from Final Payments of the 1926-27 Crop Year.)

A-GENERAL ACCOUNT

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in banks\$	6,189.04	Outstanding Cheques\$ 27	,301.42
Cash assets held for growers of the 1926-27 Pool as per contra.		Other Liabilities to the Public-	
Due from Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd\$5,876,020.56		On carrying charges payable and estimated payable to Line Ele-vator Companies\$ 7,212.83	
On deposit in special bank accounts	80,785.39‡	Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., —Current Account 66,956.48	. 026 70
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.—current account	92,811.75	Sundry Creditors	5,936.79
Due from Growers and other debtors	18,757.28	1926-27 Pool—held as Per Contra 5,880),785.39‡
Shareholders notes receivable less reserved for collection losses	21,621.28	Due to Growers on Payments of Previous Pools, not yet paid over	2,425.08
Total Quick Assets	\$6,020,164.74	Due to Growers on Terminal Earnings Undistributed	1,977.62
Furniture and Fixtures less Depreciation	30,900.31		
Automobiles less Depreciation	2,000.00	Total Quick Liabilities	\$6,062,4 26 .30
Shares in Canadian Co-operative Wheat Pro-	50,000,00	Reserved for Contingencies\$ 2	4,655.41
ducers, Ltd	50,000.00	Reserved for Depreciation on Terminal	5,000.00
Total fixed assets	\$ 82,900.31	Educational Fund	5,808.13
Preliminary expenses, less already written off	15 .5 52.79	Capital Stock Subscribed	9,728 .00 56,191.54
	\$6.118.617.84		\$6.118.617.84

B—RESERVE ACCOUNT

ASSETS

Line Elevator Construction Advances to Local Ass	sociations—	Elevator Reserve Fund—
1925 Group— Original Advances\$98,728.47 Repayments to Date	\$ 57,952.55	Deductions made from Growers—1924-25 Crop\$159,573.45 Deductions made from Growers—1925-26 Crop 338,793.37 Deductions made from Growers—1926-27 Crop 488,319.10
Present Value of Security after Depreciation\$82,692.63		\$986,685.92 Interest to Date
Line Elevator Construction Advances to Local Ass 1926 Group— Original Advances\$327,200.04	ociations—	\$1,025,105.38 Commercial Reserve Fund—
Repayments to Date	\$294,093.86	Deductions made from Growers—1924-25 Crop\$110,336.42 Deductions made from Growers—1925-26 Crop 76,569.63 Deductions made from Growers—1926-27 Crop 291,694.48
Line Elevator Construction Advances (Partial) to Local Associations—1927 Group\$	168,705.57	\$478,600.53
Equity in Pool Terminal No. 1 Port Arthur, Ontario, less Depreciation	74,477.87	Interest to Date\$ 16,754.83\$ 495,355.36
Total Investment in Elevators to Date	\$ 595,229.85	
Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., Capital Stock Subscribed \$100,000.00. Elevator and Commercial Reserve Monies no yet withdrawn from Canadian Co-operative	10,000.00 ot	(h)
Wheat Producers, Ltd	\$ 915,230.89	
•	\$1,520,460.74	<u>\$1,520,460.74</u>

VOLUME OF GRAIN HANDLED

Of the 1926-27 crop, the Manitoba Pool handled a total of 29,162,311 bushels of all grain, made up as follows:—

Wheat, 16,196,342 bushels; oats, 2,159,165 bushels; barley, 9,466,325 bushels; flax, 405,260 bushels; rye, 935,219 bushels. Total, 29,162,311 bushels.

CERTIFICATE

LIABILITIES

In accordance with the provisions of the foregoing report, we certify the attached balance sheet to be properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true financial position of the Pool as at July 15th, 1927, after taking into consideration the sums due from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., and to growers on account of the final payments of the 1926-27 Pool year. Our requirements as auditors have been complied with and we have received all the explanations which we have required.

We testify with pleasure to the courtesy extended to us by your Board of Directors and by the staff as a whole in the conduct of the audit.

(Sgd.) MILLAR MACDONALD & CO.

MANITOBA CO-OPERATIV	VE WHE	AT PRO	DUCERS, LII	_		kı ₁
Pool Overhead Expenditure for the Year Ended July 15th, 1927. DEBIT				Rate per Bushel This year	Rate per Bushel Last year	Increase b Dencrease This year
Grain Operating Expenditure\$	112,684.31			.386	.227	.159
Administration and Promotion Expenture	67,918.37			.233	.214	.019
Educational Fund—one-twentieth of a cent per bushel	14,416.00			.050	.050	•••••
Directors' Indemnities and Travelling Expenses at Board Meetings	6,267.85			.022	.020	.002
Annual Meeting Expense	10,392.18			.035	.036	—.001
Amount	3,524.49					
ginal Amount	2,538.26			.020	.023	— .003 '
holders' Notes	3,000.00 8,700.00			.010 .030	.019 .0 27	009 .003
Total Office and Administration Ex-						
penditure for the year		\$229,441.46		.786	.616	.170
Interest, Insurance and Storage on St				•	•	
Charged by Line Elevator Comp Pool Elevators				.484	.654	—.170
Total Debits		••••	\$3 7 0,636.73	1,270	1,270	
CREDIT						
Terminal Earnings for the year less propo able to Local Elevator Associat Farmers' Elevators and less Unallocat Per Statement Below	tions and		136,501.96	.467	.641	.174
Balance being Net Pool Overhead fo as deducted from Growers			\$234,134.77	.803	.629	.174
STATEME: Terminal profits for the year as declared by Sreenings earning at \$1.00 per ton	Pool term	inals—Man	***************************************	•••••	········	3,766.08
Depreciation on Manitoba's equity in Pool	Terminal	••••••		•••••	sio o a o a a	5,000.00
Net earning for the year	•••••••	****************	•••••	••••••	\$30)4,219.52
Allocated as follows:— To Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., for To other farmers' elevators Deducted from Pool Overhead			444444	2.0	71 45	
Total allocations	••••••	***************	*************************	\$249,24	1.90	
Unallocated residue carried to Balance Shee	t	••••••	***************************************	54,9	77.6 2	
(Being proportion of terminal earning dec Pool Terminals subsequent to date of final p to 1926-27 Growers.)	payments				\$30	04,219.52

IN THE LIBRARY

Our new catalogue is now ready. It is printed and makes a handy booklet of some 60 pages. An effort has been made in this catalogue to give some aid in making selections of books, but choiously it is impossible to do much in this direction in a catalogue. If any member wishes to take up a special course of reading, we will send him (or her) suggestions if they write us about it

We have already sent out between 200 and 300 of this catalogue; any member who has not received a copy should send us a card and one will be sent.

Let us again say that this library belongs to the members of the Pool. It has been established as part of the educational work authorized by the annual meetings. It exists for the use of Pool members and their families. Co-operation and education go hand in hand; you will be fortified in your belief in, and your work for co-operation if you use the Pool library.

Pioneers in the farmers movement in Western Canada need no introduction to E. A. Partridge, "that man Partridge," as a grain trader somewhat contemptuously remarked, according to Deep Furrows, when twenty-two years ago. Partridge, at the request of Territorial the newly formed Grain Growers' Association, conducted a single-handed investigation into the grain trade. To the younger element in our farm population he may not be so well known: but he ought to be, for in his time he has furnished much fermentative material for the cause of co-operation and social iustice.

In our Pool library we have a book he published a couple of years ago—A War on Poverty. It is a belligerent title and a sufficient index to the tone of the book. Partridge is no milk and water reformer. He calls a spade a spade and the modern economic order is a thing with which he will make no compromise. He wields a bludgeon, not a rapier, and he strikes without mercy and without fear at the monsters of

private property in land, profiteering, usury, political corruption and all the other obstacles to Eutopia (the good land).

His book, he tells us is, "an assemblage of facts, fancies, opinions, theories, suggestions, admonitions and incitations." It is that and more, for he brings into service the utterance of poets, dreamers and humanists, noble thinkers whose voices have been heard in the great cry for justice.

He creates a new Western Canada, the name of which is Coalsamo—composed of the first two letters of the four western provinces beginning with (Br.) Columbia—founded on "co-operation on a scale and of a kind hitherto unattempted among us." In this co-operative commonwealth there are "no moneylords, no lords of the machine, the road or the market; and so, no serfs of these." There are no laws "for the collection of

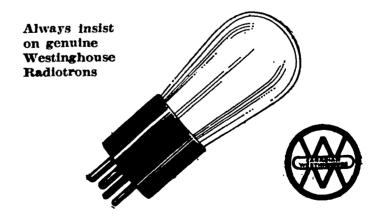
rent, or interest, or recovery of a loan, or for redemption of a promise, whether dischargeable in services, in money or in kind." There is "no buying or selling, no trading for profit, things being made for use, not to sell." It is a blessed land—no rich, no poor; no exploiters, no exploited; no strife over mine and thine, and so no lawyers and no law courts; no private property in land, and so no real estate sharks and no unearned increment; no private enterprise and so no profits. Plato, Campanella, More, Bacon, Harrington, Bellamy and others have dreamed of similar blessed lands, all of which are but pale reflections of that dream of the ancients of the Isles of the Blest, where there is no sin, no sorrow, no greed or avarice, but all joy and happiness in an eternity of brotherhood and love.

Ah well, men will continue to project their thoughts of what society should be into these model states until the end of time. Coalsamo is the expression of Partrige's hatred of injustice and pas-

(Turn to Page 25.)

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(Conducted by P. H. Ferguson, Secretary, Manitoba Co-operative Marketing Board.)

CONSUMER'S CONFERENCE

A conference of co-operative trading societies, called by The Co-operative Marketing Board, was held at the Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 16th. Twenty-six appointed delegates and visitors attended the conference, including the representatives of thirteen organized societies, officials of the U. F. M., and the members of The Co-operative Marketing Board. A very profitable day was spent discussing store management, educational policies, car lot buying and other matters relating to the development of consumer's co-operation in Manitoba.

Harry W. Ketcheson, manager of the Co-operative Store at Davidson, Saskatchewan, was the principal speaker. Taking as his subject, "Points to Success in Co-operative Store Management," Mr. Ketcheson dwelt at length on the possibilities of co-operation, the difficulties encountered, and how his own association had overcome these difficulties. An educated membership, adequate capital and attractive surroundings were stressed by Mr. Ketcheson as three essential requirements. Educational work, he thought, should not be left to the manager, who had quite enough to do to look after the business, but should be carried out by the directors themselves.

Mr. I. Ingaldson, of Arborg, discussing Mr. Ketcheson's address, attributed the failure of many co-operatives to the fact that the promoters are carried away with enthusiasm and make promises that cannot be fulfilled. He advised the accumulation of a substantial reserve so that the business will have something to fall back on. Referring to his own association, he said it started in 1919 and built up a business of \$70,000, on the good-will of the shareholders. He ventured the statement that the members are just as loyal to the association now as they were when it began eight years ago.

Co-operative Wholesale Society

Mr. E. D. Magwood, of Killarney, led the discussion on co-operative wholesaling, in which he gave his experience with the co-operative purchasing of car-lot commodities and the plans recently formulated for the establishment of a wholesale organization. He said they had been able to make some substantial savings at Killarney, but there were too many people sharing in the commissions. This, he felt, could be avoided by a wholesale society, whose duties would be to group orders for several associations and purchase in large quantities. With this purpose in mind, the present wholesale committee had been formed at a meeting held in Brandon over a year ago. It was the intention

of the committee to obtain a charter and organize with share capital, each share having a par value of \$10.00. All existing associations would be invited to join on the purchase of one share of capital stock. The present committee will act until the first general meeting when a permanent board will be appointed.

Discussion on Mr. Magwood's address suggested the wisdom of limiting the activities of the proposed wholesale to a purely brokerage business, in which the society would club orders for member associations purchasing car lot commodities only. Having reached this understanding, the present committee, consisting of E. D. Magwood and Roy Clark, of Killarney; Hampton Hinson, of Moline; Joseph Wood, of Ebor; George Brown, of Deloraine; W. F. Popple, of Minto, and Roy Johnson, of Croll, was authorized to proceed with the formation of a C. W. S., under the name of Manitoba Cooperative Wholesale, Limited.

The following resolutions were passed at the conference:—

1. "Whereas a manifest need exists among cooperative associations throughout the province for some uniform method of accounting; therefore, we ask the Co-operative Marketing Board to investigate possible systems of accounting and auditing, and if possible recommend a system that would be suitable for the general use of these associations."

2. "Whereas a number of consumers' co-operative organizations throughout the province have failed through lack of understanding as to the true principles of co-operation, and in some cases owing to lack of knowledge of business principles; therefore, we would ask the Co-operative Marketing Board to undertake an educational policy suited to

the needs of consumer's co-operatives."

3. "Whereas the failure of co-operative societies not only affects the welfare of existing societies but also discourages the extension of the consumers' co-operative movement throughout the province. And, whereas, in the opinion of this conference of consumer's co-operatives, a need exists for a more general supervision of business methods of such societies; therefore, be it resolved, that the Cooperative Associations' Act be amended to provide for a monthly statement from societies, to be submitted to the registrar of Co-operative Associations. And that he be charged with the responsibility of checking these returns regularly, and have the power to investigate societies' methods that were considered as not working on sound business principles."

(This resolution was referred to the Co-operative

Marketing Board for consideration.)

What Our Members Are Saying

I am always for the Pool and its good works.

-Jos. Gervais, St. Eustache, Man.

Too bad the Scoop Shovel isn't a weekly journal. It would be much more interesting; as it is, its "too long between drinks."

-O. D. Davis, Purves, Man.

Having given up farming, we thought it our duty to inform you having all grain in the Pool and settlement all made satisfactory. We wish the Pool every success for the future.

-W. H. Lang and J. D. Thomson, Virden, Man.

I sincerely hope that the fullest use will be made of our fine library by every Pool member with any inclination for reading. If a newspaper or magazine, why not a book? Here's hoping that the western farmer will become as well read and as well informed as the Danish farmer, and through the agency of our own organiza-

-F. C. Smith, Swan River,

The grain trade are certainly trying to sow seeds of dissatisfaction amongst the Pool members, but I am glad to say that they have not been very effective in this district. Practically every old member here has resigned and joined the elevator association.

-Donald Noble, Lenore, Man.

I am enclosing a circular just received from the Grain Dealers' association, which I consider is an insult to any farmer who can read. Of all their campaign of propaganda and misrepresentation, I think this takes the cake. Any comparison that is not based on actual facts is worse than useless. On the one hand they take the gross closing price (which is mostly a paper price), as against the net price in cash paid to us by the Pool. I wonder if they think we forget the long list of charges for services, etc, even to stamps, that we used to find on our settlements. In those days they were not nearly sc anxious

about our welfare. A few years ago I shipped a car of special binned wheat which weighed out 42 bushels more than my tickets called for. At that time nobody was anxious that I should get my just rights. Why the change?

-Alec. H. Albertson, Moline.

I am requesting the editor of "Farmer's Life" to convey to you my appreciation of the services rendered to me by Manitoba Cooperative Live Stock Producers, Ltd. Not long ago we made a co-operative shipment of some live stock from Elva, Man., in which I had some hogs and a heifer. Local drovers offered me for the latter only \$15.00. I received from the Cattle Pool a cheque for \$36.90 for this same heifer. I am obliged to the Pool and the "Farmer's Life," which informs us farmers about the Pool movement and instructs us how to ship co-operatively, eliminating middlemen's profit. As I cannot write good English, I ask editor "F. L." to do so on my behalf, and let the readers of "Scoop (Turn to Page 25.)



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In this article I am going to refer briefly to an address delivered by Professor H. H. Bean, of Guelph, at the Creamerymen's Convention, held in



Yes, and you might jot this down too.

Toronto, dealing with some of the experimental work carried on by the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College at Guelph.

He talked briefly on the work carried on to show the losses sustained through improper care of the separator,

showing the effect on the quality of the cream as well as the loss sustained by lack of efficient separation of the milk, the first is showing the effect on the quality of the cream, when the separator bowl is not properly washed and dried at the farm or at least allowed to dry before it is assembled for the next separation. When milk was run through a bowl that had been thoroughly washed in hot water and soda solutions, the average bacterial content of the milk was reduced from 148,000 per c.c. to 120,000 per c.c., whereas, similar milk run through a bowl that had been flushed with hot water and soda had the bacterial count increased to 487,000 per c.c., while the milk from a bowl merely flushed with hot water and allowed to stand until next time of using had a bacterial count of over 2,000,000 per c.c., so that it clearly demonstrated that improper care of the separator is the largest factor contributing to the lowering of grades of cream, which is very costly since the grading system has been in vogue. The man who does his work properly and carefully is paid for his efforts as we will try further to demonstrate.

Let us look at it from another angle. They found that where the separator was kept in the best condition the loss in the skim milk was comparatively low, it being .05 of one per cent., but in the case of the improperly washed bowls the loss was twice as high, being .1 per cent. The separator bowl remained more free of rusty or rough spots when properly washed, therefore, will last longer and do more effective work. Let us now look at this from

a quality point of view; you must confess when you have milk or cream with a very high germ content you have a product which will deteriorate more rapidly than one with a comparatively low germ content. Let us look at the effect as arrived at by experimental work. The grade of the cream was reduced from special to first in three days by not washing the bowl, and at the end of five days these latter lots of cream were graded No. 2, whereas the cream from well washed bowls still graded firsts. Assuming a farmer had an eight gallon can of cream testing 30%, it would represent 24 pounds of fat: should this can of cream be reduced from special grade to second grade through careless washing of the separator, the price would be reduced by five cents, the actual loss being, 24 pounds fat times five cents, or \$1.20. Now, suppose the patron shipped one can per week or fifty-two cans per year at a loss of \$1.20 per can, through reduced grades, his loss for the season would equal \$72.40. When you think of it, you are not saving in neglecting the separator.

Similar results were obtained where cream was not cooled before mixing with the lot already cooled, these two common practices on the farm represent a potential loss of about \$140.00 per year, varying according to the amount of cream handled, and which can be prevented by a little care on the part of the cream producer.

These experiments are not reported in a faultfinding way but to draw attention, if possible, to the fact of the purchaser of cream being engaged in the handling of one of the finest food products and also one of the most delicate. These experiments based on facts may show the person on the farm what can be actually saved in dollars and cents by careful handling of these products. Also, if the products of the dairy are delivered in the best possible condition you, as a producer, have the right to demand that the creameries who handle these products do it in the best way, so as to conserve all the value which can possibly be got out of your You can rest assured if you support the co-operative dairies you will not be disappointed in the results obtained.

WHAT OUR MEMBERS ARE SAYING

(From Page 23.)

Shovel" hear that co-operation

'-Ignatius Mamchur, Melita, Man.

FROM A U. S. POOLER

Kindly keep the Scoop Shovel coming to my address. I appreciate it highly.

—H. J. Herman, Lewiston, Idaho.

IN THE LIBRARY

(From Page 21.)

sionate desire for a social square deal. In his method of attack on the dragons of our economic system he reminds one of that great tribune of the men on the land— William Cobbett. Like Cobbett, Partridge speaks the language of the people, and like Cobbett he srikes with vehemence and with the full intention to hurt. He has no use for the class which acquires wealth at the expense of those who create it. He has no patience with those who urge caution and slow progress. He wants the just state in our time, not visualized as some "far-off divine event, to which the whole creation moves," and he believes "all we lack for a realization of this ideal is education of 'the right sort, education of head, heart and hand."

It sounds simple, easy, but alas! education of "head, heart and hand" is exactly the baffling problem-what does it mean? If it means such discipline in each individual of head, heart and hand as is necessary to supplant egoism by altruism, hatred by love, conflict by co-operation, and so on, then we are afraid the just state is a long, long way off. But read this book-A War on Povertyby the man who has given of his best to the cause of the farmers and social justice. You may think he is too optimistic; that he misses realities; that he is contemptuous of lines of thought that are actually fundamental to correct diagnosis of and prescription for the evils he denounces so strongly; that he is rhetorical where he should be scientific, and dcclamatory where he should. soberly reason. But you will be inspired by his sincerity and his passion, saved from tedium by his torrents of invective, and stimulated to go out and help in the good work.



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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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DRESSED POULTRY SHIPPING

At the time of writing this article, your association is in the midst of its dressed poultry shipping, and as about one hundred points are being covered



furkeys are apt to be a bit temporary just now.

this season, very close attention must be given to the handling of the product, which, of course, is a perishable one. Beginning with the reports on volume to be shipped from each point, there has been a continual pressure of work getting things lined up for shipping.

The distribution of boxes and paper, lining up of necessary supervisors and furnishing them with the necessary equipment and supplies, and imparting to them the necessary instructions in order to carry on their work well, all of which places us in the position that we have little time to think of material for the Scoop Shovel. The weather has been very cold for shipping, especially the first and second week, but notwithstanding all, the response to our marketing services is very encouraging, and the volume so far, exceeds our expectations. The volume, we are quite sure, will very much exceed last year's receipts, keeping in mind, of course, that production may not be more, but we are covering many more points than last year. The quality of the poultry would appear very average, and if anything, better than last year, although, at some points, due to the scarcity of feed, the quality has declined. The grading is more severe than last year, and the percentage of specials will, no doubt, be less. The market started off very favorably, comparing the two seasons, but it is very doubtful if it will remain firm until shipping is over. There are two principal reasons; the trade is buying very cautiously this season, due to some doubt as to consumption, and the heavy storage stocks carried over from last year. According to storage holdings report of November 1st, 1927, storage stocks showed 114.94% increase of turkeys compared with five year average of same date, and 159.76% compared with November 1st last year. These are important factors which must be taken into consideration, and are bound to have considerable effect on market prices. The American demand is not at all active, and very few turkeys are going to the States this season. Production, in Ontario is fairly heavy,

At Napanee Fair, especially on mixed poultry. held about December 1st, 300,000 pounds of poultry was disposed of, and although turkeys were not overly plentiful, receipts of small lines were very heavy. Prices paid at this fair on turkeys were: 35c, 34c, 32c; chickens, 29c, 26½c and 23c; fowl, 20c and 18c. This is only one of the many fairs which are held in Ontario at this season of the year, and at which all the poultry is sold. Another outstanding feature about our poultry marketing this season, is the fact that the cars are very heavy with chicken and fowl, and as there is plenty of this class of poultry in the east, it makes it much harder to dispose of our turkeys with such a large percentage of mixed lines in the cars. We are in hopes prices will remain firm, but are not very optimistic at time of writing. It might be interesting to know, however, that there is the prospect of getting more for your poultry in Manitoba than the eastern producer is realizing. Heavy turkeys are not so numerous this season, and we think every effort should be made to get heavier breeding stock if at all possible. The advance this season is again 15 cents per pound on flat basis of all kinds and grades of poultry. We think the acceptance of this advance, especially on turkey, in the face of other enticing prices being offered, pays a very high tribute to our shippers, and shows the real spirit of co-operation and confidence in your association's system of marketing. Final payment will be made on poultry just as soon as all the poultry has been sold and expenses all reckoned and final payments arrived at, which should be out about the usual time during January.

FINAL PAYMENT EGGS FOURTH POOL PERIOD

Concluding our fourth Pool period on eggs handled at our Winnipeg station, the following prices were paid: Extras, 44c; firsts, 41c; seconds, 32c; cracks, 22c. The eggs handled during this period were from Sept, 3rd to November 15th, the volume handled being mostly in September. We are now advancing 45c per dozen at our Winnipeg Egg Station. Address all shipments, 191 Market St. E., Winnipeg.

GRINDING THE AXE

When you hear someone say that you never should wed; And that if you've a girl, you should quit her-

It's a ten-to-one bet that those words have been said

By an old maid who's sour and bitter.

When you hear some one sneer as you purchase a Ford,

And then laugh as you start to equip it;

You will know, as a matter of simple accord,

It's some salesman for Buick or Whippet.

When you hear someone say, as you're joining a pool

That you're sure to regret it all later;

You may put it right down as an absolute rule-

That he must be a food specu-

All the folks who object when you do something new

Rarely have any arguments binding;

And the reason they crab in the manner they do

Is because they have axes for grinding.

CHEESE POOL GROWS

With 75 per cent. of the nation's American cheese produced in Wisconsin, co-operators of that state hope to soon control the market by enrolling a majority of the production in the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation.

The federation has been in existence for 14 years, and the volume of cheese handled has grown from 5,000,000 pounds in 1921 to 35,000,000 pounds in 1926. This year the volume of business is ex-40,000,000 exceed pected pounds.

THE WAY IT HAPPENED

The Market Manipulator: "All this talk about orderly marketing and pooling is the berries. Why, I know of a fellow who cleaned up a fortune on the sale of just one crop. This fellow came home from France and he didn't have a nickel, and he borrowed enough money at the bank to buy a nice quarter-section farm. He worked hard, and sometimes he got mighty discouraged, but he kept

right on the job all that first year. In the fall he took his crop to town in his car, and, by gosh, he cleaned up on it. He went over to the bank and paid up his loan, bought a new suit of clothes and married the daughter of the president of the pickle factory."

"Did you know this fellow personally?"

"Thunder, no. I saw it in a movie—and gosh, it sure was a good film!"



AVIATION

A NEW and FASCINATING BUSINESS

Are you willing to utilize your spare time this Winter learning the most thrilling of sports; the most fascinating of sciences; the most romantic industry

If you are between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five—sound of body and mind, you should be interested in knowing how you can pleasantly acquire a Practical Knowledge of Aviation at home, and later, if desired, obtain your Pilot's License.

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INCREASES EGG PRODUCTION

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This page conducted by MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, LTD., AND CENTRAL LIVESTOCK CO-OPERATIVE, LTD.

CENTRAL LIVESTOCK CO-OP. OPENS FOR BUSINESS JANUARY 1

On May 6, this year, an understanding was reached between the three provincial co-operative livestock marketing associations and United Grain Growers, to the effect that on December 31 the tangible assets of United Livestock Crowers would be turned over to the three associations, and the Board of United Grain Growers would recommend ratification of this proposal to their shareholders at the annual meeting.

At the annual meeting this month, the loard recommended that United Livestock Growers should



Well, we're away!

retire from the yards of Edmonton and Calgary, but should continue on the St. Boniface Yards, pending a more complete organization of the Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers. The annual meeting rejected the recommendation of the board and instructed them

to remain on both Alberta Yards and on St. Beniface Yards.

After the decision of the shareholders of the United Grain Growers was known, the board of the Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., met for the purpose of deciding on the next step that should be taken. It was their unanimous opinion that they should begin negotiations so that the Central Marketing Agency will be operating on the St. Boniface Yards by January 1st, 1928.

It was found that the Union Stock Yards Exchange Building did not have any office space to lease, and office accommodation had to be found elsewhere. The most economical and satisfactory solution to the problem was to build a small office building on a suitable location near the yards. Tenders are being called for now, and construction work will commence in two or three days.

It was also necessary to engage a sales staff for the St. Boniface Agency, and Mr. William A. Torrance, of the Manitoba Cattle Loans, Ltd., has been engaged as head salesman, to take charge of the livestock sales after January 1st, 1928.

We have in Mr. Torrance, one of the outstanding men in the Livestock Exchange. He has been in the livestock business for over 20 years, and is thoroughly qualified to handle the very responsible position that he has now undertaken.

The Central Marketing Agency will be ready for business by January 1; after that date make your shipments to Central Livestock Co-operative, Ltd., Union Stockyards, St. Boniface.

THE ST. BONIFACE MARKET The market for all classes has been quite active, particularly from the killing and stocker standpoint. Packers are good buyers for anything carrying some flesh. Nice quality little butcher cattle are selling very strong, and even plain to medium rough cattle are meeting a fairly keen demand. It is coming to the time of year when packers are looking for choice stuff to meet the Christmas trade. So that fancy little light weight steers and heifers, something on the calvy order, are selling for \$10.00 to \$12.00 per hundred, according to quality. These light weight, baby cattle are in strong demand by all buyers, and will outsell any other class on the market. Good weighty, well-fleshed steers are bringing from \$9.00 to \$10.00, and very medium grade steers from \$7.00 to \$8.00. Good killing butcher heifers are selling from \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hundred, while the fair to medium sort are bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.50. There are not many heifers going to killers at less than \$8.00 a hundred. The best fat heavy cows are selling from \$6.50 to \$7.00. Cows of medium quality are going at \$4.50 to \$5.50, and plain canners and cutters from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Good quality light veal calves are very scarce. Sold on the market at the present time they will bring from \$10.00 to \$12.00. Heavier and more fleshy calves will go for \$7.00 to \$9.00. Plain boners, lacking in flesh and substance, sell from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Stocker and feeder cattle continue to meet with good outlet. The bulk of these steers are being bought for shipment to the United States, where there has been a shortage for some time, and the demand still continues. Good quality steers, weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, sell for \$7.00 to \$8.00 per hundred. Good quality steers weighing from 600 to 750 pounds, being from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a hundred. Nothing in the line of steers is selling at less than \$6.00. At these prices, steers look to be too high in price to interest feeder buyers, and consequently find cows and heifers more to their liking. Good quality heifers suitable to go in the feed lots are bringing from \$5.50 to \$6.00, with good quality yearling stocker heifers from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Heifers selling at less than \$5.00 do not carry much quality and are not in keen demand. Good quality young stocker cows are selling from \$3.75 to \$4.25, according to the flesh they carry. It appears to us that there should be good money in buying this quality of animal to rough it through the winter and sell off the grass next fall. Good quality stocker calves weighing from 400 to 500 pounds are being marketed at \$6.00 to \$7.50 a hundred. A great many of these calves are bought for shipment

to the United States.

QUEENSLAND PLAN SAVES MONEY FOR FARMERS

A report of the operations of the Queensland Producers' Association, Brisbane, Australia, for the year ending June 30th, 1927, prepared by the Queensland Director of Marketing, reviews the work of the commodity marketing boards, set up for different commodities. These boards give the producers opportunity to establish co-operative control of the marketing of their products, when two-thirds of the growers of any product so vote. The plan was worked out on the theory that the products of non-members often neutralized the benefits of co-operative effort, while complete control made possible more favorable marketing conditions.

During the past year the following commodities were marketed through boards organized for the purpose: Butter, cheese, eggs, arrowroot, cotton, peanuts, broom millet, canary seed, Atherton maize and Atherton pigs. The marketing of wheat and sugar is controlled under separate statutes. A council of agriculture is made up of one representative of each of the organized industries.

This plan is stated to have worked successfully, and for the year ending June 30, 1927, the result of this organized effort was a net gain to the producers of Queensland of more than one million pounds sterling.

NEW TERM

Begins

January 3rd

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Finest strains carefully selected and tested for Purity and Germination,

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Now is the time to ship hides for tanning into ROBES, HARNESS LEATHER, RAW HIDE and LACE LEATHER. We pay freight on all hides to be tanned so

SHIP TO

the largest, oldest but most up-to-date custom tanners in the West.

The Wheat City Tannery Ltd.

The only firm to ship your tanning to. The firm to sell your hides and raw furs to for a square, honest and straightforward deal.

WE PAY FREIGHT AND TOP MARKET PRICES ON ALL HIDES FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES OF FOUR AND OVER.

OUR NEW PRICE LIST IS READY FOR YOU ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR IT TODAY.

The Wheat City Tannery Ltd.
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"INTERNATIONAL" - Made in Canada by Canadians

Every International preparation that is shipped from our factory is one hundred per cent. Canadian manufacture and is the work of Canadians.

Supporting each and every International preparation is a sound organization, one that is favourably known throughout Canada for its service, knowledge and the extremely high quality of the products it manufactures.

The responsibility connected with the making of these preparations is in the hands of skilled professional men, veterinarians, chemists, etc., executives with a life-long training and a vast experience in the exclusive manufacture of live stock medicinal and mineral preparations, who have an intimate knowledge of live stock needs and requirements.

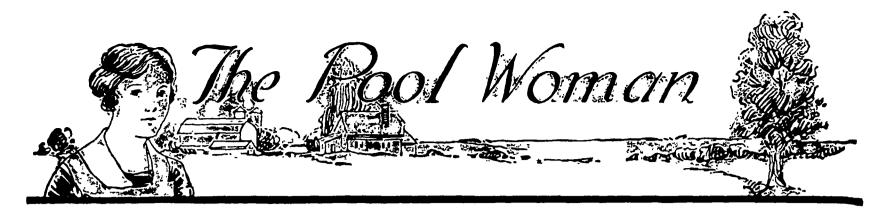
Year by year the sales of International preparations steadily increase as Canadian live stock raisers recognize that these preparations are regular stand-bys, dependable in quality and purity, and what is more important that through their use they obtain maximum satisfaction and good results.

International Stock Food Co.

LIMITED

CANADA

TORONTO



THE WOMAN WITH THE BASKET

There has just been added to the Pool library a book which should be read by all our farm women. The title of the book is "The Woman with the Basket," and it is the story of the British Women's Co-operative Guild. The author, Miss Catherine Webb, is especially qualified to write the history of this woman's movement, for she was not only a pioneer member of the guild, but twenty-three years



MISS CATHERINE WEBB, Author of The Woman with the Basket.

ago she edited a most comprehensive history of the whole co-operative movement. Other histories have been written since Miss Webb's "Industrial Co-operation: The Story of a Peaceful Revolution, but as a text book for the student who wants to know just where the co-operative movement fits into the economic organization and social thought of England, it has not been superseded.

The Women's Co-operative Guild was launched in 1883 with a membership of fifty and an annual subscription of twelve cents. Today the membership is 58,000, and the guild is a potent factor in the political and economic life of the country.

In 1922 the Co-operative Union invited Miss Llewelyn Davies, then general secretary of the Women's Guild, to preside at the 54th annual cooperative congress, the highest honor in the whole co-operative movement. As chairman of the congress Miss Davies delivered the inaugural address, and it ranks with any of the inaugural addresses as a clear and forceful enunciation of the principles of co-operation and social justice.

The Women's Co-operative Guild is a kind of sister organization to our own farm women associations. It deals with all questions affecting women, children and the home, and simply because it is impossible to separate women, children and the home from their environment, it is necessary to delve into the larger questions affecting society as a whole. So our farm women have also found, and a glance at the work of the British Women's Cooperative Guild shows how much alike are the problems faced in all countries.

About the beginning of this century, communication was established between the women co-operators of European countries; communication developed into fraternal visits, and then came the devastating interruption of 1914-18. With the coming of peace co-operators picked up the threads of their international movement, and in 1921 the Women's International Co-operative Guild was

Naturally, women have occupied a prominent place in the cause of peace, and it was a woman from the British Co-operative Guild who moved the peace resolution at the last international co-operative congress. Here is certainly one great question on which our western farm women and their sisters in the co-operative movement across the sea are at

But read "The Woman with the Basket." shows what women can do in the co-operative movement and in the cause of social justice. We may have to go about our co-operative organization in a somewhat different way, but fundamentally cooperators are everywhere pursuing the same ideal and striving for the same ends

THE POOL LIBRARY

We often have letters asking if the wife of a Pool member is entitled to a book from the library on her own account, that is, if she may get a book as well as her husband. Most certainly; the rule one book to a member at a time refers to persons, not families. Men will probably want one kind of reading, women another kind, and you will also find in our library catalogue books for the young people. We want the whole family to use the library, and we will help to make suitable selections where the borrower is not familiar with the literature on any particular subject. So do not hesitate to use the library for the whole family, but please state, when asking for more than one book, that the others are required for members of the family.

Jeff's Christmas Concert

A Story for Young Co-operators By Helen E. Gilbert.

Jeff Patterson laid down nails and hammer, and stepped back to get a better view of the work he had just finished. It was a chariot, high and rounded in front, low behind, so that the fairy could easily step from it on to the stage, in the last scene of the Christmas play.

When the dialogue book had said, "The Christmas fairy enters, drawn in a chariot by six brownies," Miss Davis, the teacher, had shaken her head. "I'm afraid we must leave out that part. The fairy will just run on." All the children looked disappointed. "Maybe we could use a sleigh," one of them suggested, "or a cart." Then Jeff, a thoughtful expression in his grey eyes, said slowly, "I believe I could make a

chariot." And he had—a beautiful one! The curved front was covered with white tissue paper, edged with green, and in the very centre was a gold star, to match the one on the fairy's wand—which Jeff had also made. Miss Davis was delighted, and the boys stood

around in an admiring group.
"Say, Jeff," said Alf Burns, "it looks like a real chariot. How did you ever think of using barrel staves for the front?"

"That's easy," answered Jeff,

"but I wish I had a decent set of Then those wouldn't look so rocky."

"They look pretty good, if you ask me," said Frank Thompson,

Jeff's particular chum.

"It is splendid altogether," Miss Davis agreed, "but you boys had better run along now, or you will all be late for your suppers."
"Just think," said Jeff, as he

and Frank hurried along the road, "This is Thursday, and tomorrow

night is the concert."

"And, oh boy!" said Frank, "it's going to be the best concert ever. There's not a school around that will have as good a programme or as big a tree. And the things you've made for the dialogue and everything, Jeff. You're some carpenter.

"Oh, I'm nothing wonderful," Jeff replied. Then he added, "I do like making things though. I

wish I had real tools."

"Maybe your father will bring you some back from Ontario,

Frank suggested.

Jeff sighed. "I guess dad won't be home for Christmas. We got a letter from him Saturday, saying grandfather is no better, and he can't leave him yet."

"That sure is too bad," Frank was sympathetic. "Well, so long, see you tomorrow," and he turn-



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

ed westward.

Jeff continued thoughtfully on his way. It wouldn't seem like Christmas without dad; and mother hadn't even gone to town to do any shopping. Her cold had been bothering her all week, and was worse when he left this morning. He hurried on as he remembered that there was only his little sister Edith at home to help her

As he reached the yard, someone was getting into a cutter. It was Miss Simpson, the Red Cross nurse.

"I was over at Brown's and just dropped into see your mother," she told Jeff. "She has a touch of 'flue' and is running a temperature. Don't look so frightened. She's going to be all right, and I'll be out again Saturday, but she must not get out of bed on any account, and the house must be kept warm. You can look after that, can't you?"

"I certainly will, Miss Simpson," Jeff replied, and hurried into the house.

Mrs. Patterson was lying on the couch in the diningroom, while Edith, wearing a big white apron which seemed to cover all of her but her black curls and rosy cheeks, bustled about getting supper. Jeff went right to his mother's side. "Are you feeling very bad, mum?" he asked anxiously.

"I'm going to be fine, Jeff," she smiled, then grew sober. "The only thing I am worried about is that one of you will have to stay home from the concert tomorrow night. I'm so sorry, but Miss Simpson says I must not be alone, and I'm afraid all the neighbors will be going to the concert."

Jeff stood stock still. He had forgotten about the concert. "But I—I can't stay away, mother," he stammered, at last. "I'm stage manager and have to fix the platform up for the dialogue, and—and everything. None of the other fellows know how to put up the fireplace, or how the curtains go, or—or—why, Miss Davis said they couldn't get along without me."

For a moment no one spoke. Then Mrs. Patterson said slowly, "If they really can't get along without you, Jeff, you must go, and Edith will have to stay. I'm sorry, Edie, but we will make it up to you some way. Would you

do that for mother, dear?"

Little Edith nodded bravely, but Jeff saw her lips quiver as she turned away to hide her face.

Supper was a very silent meal, and, as soon as it was over, Jeff went outside to do the chores. He wasn't feeling very happy. "It's not my fault they need me at the school," he told himself again and again, but he couldn't forget how Edie's dark eyes had filled with tears when she tried to smile back at mother. Kids thought so much of Christmas Trees, and seeing Santa Claus and everything. As he went through the shed, he stumbled over some boards nailed together. It was part of a sleigh he had started to make for a Christmas present for Edith. When he told mother he wasn't going to have time to finish it, she had said, "Perhaps you will be able to do something for Edith that will please her just as much." He thought of that now. "Here is your chance," a voice seemed to say. "You can stay home and let her go to the concert." "But I can't stay home," he told himself again. Then he straightened up slowly. Could he? Supposing he was sick? They would have to get along without him then. He had promised dad to look after mother and Edie while he was away. Was it keeping his promise if he left Edie to look after mother when she was sick. Slowly he went back into the house.

"I've been thinking, mother," he said, "that if Edie stayed home from school tomorrow, I could go and do all I have to do, so's I could stay home at night and let her go to the concert."

"Oh! oh!" cried Edith, clapping her hands for joy. Mother said nothing, but the smile on her

tired face satisfied Jeff.

He worked hard all day Friday, hammering nails here, putting finishing touches there, and telling the boys just what had to be done. Once he had made up his mind to stay home, it wasn't as hard as he had expected.

"We're going to miss you, Jeff," Miss Davis said, "but it is splendid of you to stay home and let Edith come. And remember, the beauty of making a sacrifice is

in doing it cheerfully."

So Jeff determined to make his

GIFTS OF MUSIC

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AT CHRISTMAS and throughout every season of the year, your home will be the happier for music. Let your young folks find an outlet in music. You will enjoy life yourself as never before.

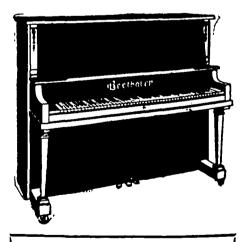
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Send your order without delay, if you wish to take advantage of this special offer.

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sacrifice cheerfully. It wasn't casy, when Frank came to take Edith to the concert, but she was so excited, and mother looked so happy, that when Frank said, "Sorry you're not coming, old man," he was able to answer, "That's all right. Hope you have a good time."

After they had gone, Jeff drew his chair up beside mother's couch and they made plans for Christmas. They would send to town for fruit and candy. Frank's mother had brought over some mince pies, and Jeff was going to kill a turkey. "Maybe I'll have time tomorrow to work on Edie's sleigh. If I had a decent plane, I could finish the runners." Then his face clouded. "But I've nothing for you mother."

Mrs. Patterson put her hand on his. "You have given me my

present, Jeff," she said, gently. "Knowing my son is unselfish enough to make a little sacrifice is the finest gift I could ask." And Jeff felt as if he, too, had had his present.

There was a real prairie blizzard Christmas Eve, but next morning the sun shone brightly on a dazzling, snow-white world. The nurse had said Mrs. Patterson might sit up, so, as soon as break-



Those who have sent already for Working Charts are delighted with the fairness of the rules and amazed by the generosity of the Prize List! Think of it! 378 PRIZES, ranging in value to \$2,440.00. And One New or Renewal Subscription to The Saskatchewan Farmer CAN WIN A CAPITAL PRIZE. No wonder sharp-witted BOYS and GIRLS are competing with MEN and WOMEN in this Thrilling, Irresistible, Educational Contest. It is plainly a case where skill and skill alone will decide the winners. YOU or YOUR CHILDREN have an equal opportunity to WIN THE BIGGEST PRIZES. Decide NOW to employ a few spare hours in this alluring, profitable. occupation. This announcement tells you also of the "EXTRA SPECIAL PRIZES" being offered to DECEMBER ENTRANTS for the correct or nearest correct solutions to the Puzzle received before December 31. READ IT!

TWO EXTRA SPECIAL PRIZES FOR DECEMBER ONLY

1st Prize, Federal 5-Tube Ortho-Sonic Radio, Completely Equipped in Every Detail, value \$265.00

As a further evidence of the exceptional generosity of The Saskatchewan Farmer's Prize List, announcement is made of TWO EXTRA SPECIAL PRIZES for the correct or nearest correct solutions to the Puzzle sent in DECEMBER. Those who have not entered this exciting, spare-time, educational contest, should write TODAY for Complete List of Prizes—Full Details of Rules—Large Working Puzzle Charts, etc.—to qualify for the EXTRA

2nd Prize, Zenith 4-Tube Radio, Completely Equipped in Every Detail, value \$225.00

SPECIAL PRIZE RADIOS mentioned above. These will be given FREE in addition to the regular automobiles, Aladdin Homes, and Cash Prizes to the Two skilful contestants who send the correct or nearest correct solutions to the Great "Covered Wagon" Problem during the month of DECEMBER. Write TODAY. You have the opportunity of winning two valuable prizes—a regular and an Extra Special Prize!

Patience and Skill Will Win the Prizes

There are no tricks
—no hidden figures
—no strings—no
jokers of any kind.
Skill and patience
only are required.

Do not attempt to count the figures in the small picture printed above. Send for a larger chart—an exact duplicate of the small chart at the top of this advt. See additional instructions—lower right hand corner.



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Attach your name and address—mailit tonight! No letter is necessary. Full details, large working charts, printed en good grade paper will be forwarded inmediately—Faer Of Charge.

1010

fast was over, Edith arranged pillows, while Jeff helped his mother to an easy chair by the stove.

"It's great to have you up, mother," he said. "If only dad was here too!"

"I hear sleigh bells!" cried Edith, and ran to the window. Sure enough, horses were ploughing their way through snow drifts near the house, and, in a moment the door opened.

"Merry Christmas!" called a jolly voice, and there stood dad, his face beaming, his arms full of bundles, which went in all directions, as Edith threw her arms about his neck.

"Grandfather is getting better, so I came along home," dad explained, when the first excitement was over. "I would have got out last night, but didn't dare leave town in that blizzard."

What a gay time they had opening their presents; a doll and a game for Edith, a silk scarf and gloves for mother, and for Jeff—a chest of "real" tools.

"I didn't know what to get for Jeff," dad told them, "but I happaned to meet Miss Davis on the street in Winnipeg, and she told me about his carpentering, and how he wanted better tools. She told me, too, about why he stay-



Nominate British Settlers for Assisted Passages

ANADA wants more British Agricultural Families, Farm Workers and House Workers.

Take advantage of your privileges as a British subject to nominate and thus help other British subjects from the United Kingdom who desire to come to Canada.

The Empire Settlement Passage Agreement offers the following rates to persons over seventeen:—

To Halifax, St. John To Regina, Moose Jaw or Quebec . £2 0 0 or Saskatoon £5 0 0

Montreal . . 3 0 0 Calgary or

Toronto . . . 3 10 0 Edmonton . . 5 10 0

Winnipeg . . 4 10 0 Vancouver . . 8 0 0

Children under seventeen years of the approved classes receive free passage.

How to Nominate

Secure the nomination form from your bank manager, any Immigration or Land Settlement official, any Provincial District Agricultural representative or a representative of a transportation company. (There are separate forms for families, farm workers and house workers). Fill in the nomination form and send it to your nearest Land Settlement office (See address below). Nomination may be made by name or by description.

The District Superintendents of the Land Settlement Branch are located at St. John, N.B.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver and Vernon, B.C.

Department of Immigration and Colonization Ottawa

N.B.—If interested in nomination, please keep this advertisement for future reference.

ed home from the concert, and I thought he deserved to get what he wanted for a Christmas present. Do you like it son?"

"Do I like it?" Jeff laughed happily. "Why, I'd rather have these than all the concerts in Manitoba."

A CO-OPERATIVE COLONY

Editor Scoop Shovel:

Dear Sir,-The most forward move in co-operation is a proposal for one hundred men to take up that many homesteads en bloc, build in a village, become as nearly self-supporting as is possible, at least to the extent of finishing the products they export, providing their own canned goods, etc., and instituting mass production methods and a strictly cash business, hence no debt, efficient methods, no unemployment, etc. The proposer claims that under such a system, wheat could be produced at 25c per bushel in the colony and produce as good living conditions for its members as the average outside the colony getting \$1.00 per bushel.

There must be a contract similar to the Pool contract and for a stated term, at the expiration of which any member may withdraw and take out his credit in full.

This is expected to appeal mostly to renters, mortgage-ridden tenants and working men. Any who are interested further in the project may obtain further information by writing to the undersigned.

ROSS LAMB, Binscarth, Man.

MORE THAN 300,000 ORGANIZED DAIRYMEN

Delegates representing more than 300,000 organized dairy farmers and a business volume of \$300,000,000 a year attended the 11th annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation in Milwaukee recently.

Among the member organizations of this federation are the Twin City Milk Producers of St. Paul, with assets of \$1,400,000; the Connecticut Milk Producers of Hartford with 3,500 members and an annual business of \$12,000,000; the Pure Milk Producers' Association of Chicago with 600 members; the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, etc.



When Time Counts

When there is sickness or an accident, it is a comfort to know that your doctor can be reached immediately.

When you run up against equipment difficulties in your busiest season, the telephone is there again to help you.

These are times when your telephone is indispensable to you, and worth many times its cost.

Write to the nearest Northern Electric branch for full information as to cost.
No obligation, of course.

Northern Electric Telephone

MONTREAL HALIFAX

QUEBEC

TORONTO HAMILTON LONDON

WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

470 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG



AUDITORS TO THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL Murray, M.O. Rette Mertant Charles Dick & Cass Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass Marristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS, WINNIPES.

Pomes of a Pesky Pooler

OME folks they spend the livelong day, in tacklin' jobs the hardest way, No matter what they do, they go about it hind-end fore; they waste their time and what is more, they never quite get through.

When plows or harrows need repair, the tools they want are never there; they left them in the shed. They patch their harness up with string, and when they ought to bolt a thing, they wire it instead. Then if their tractors start to boil, they just recall they needed oil—and so they have to quit, and fix the tire on the car; and ask Ma where the patches are; and cuss and chew and spit.

I knew a fellow just like that; he never knew where he was at. He spent all summer long, in taking down his windmill pump; and then the good-fornothing chump could not find what was wrong! He had a tooth that hurt so bad, it blame near drove the fellow mad. He stood it though until—he found a rock to tie it to; walked three miles to a place he knew, and threw it off the hill!

Such things as that may make us smile, and we forget once in awhile—we've all been just as bad. Why I remember when I'd haul my crop each fall and dump it all; it makes me good and mad. The trouble was I didn't see how wasteful marketing could be, upon the old-style plan. I didn't know the co-op. way can make our farming really pay—as co-ops always can.

I'll take my hat 'way off my head, to that wise fellow who once said. "We all can live and learn." No one can label me a fool, as long as I am in the pool—where I can live and EARN!

THOMAS PAINE

(From Page 9.)

land would have meant imprisonment. In the United States he found that it was possible to have a republic without the pure democracy he had preached and which he fondly hoped he had helped to establish. He found that men could think and act aristocratically in a republic, even as in France he had found that a republic could act tyrannically. His dream of a rational society founded on the inalienable natural rights of man, was rudely shattered by the realities of life. He wrote vehemently on the betrayal of the people, and only created gaps between himself and his former friends. He died in 1809, and immediately the campaign of calumny against him began. So much was he hated by the ruling classes that a literary hireling was engaged by the government to write a lying biography, and for many years after his death, men (and women too)

Tested by Results

Every day in our mill Quaker Flour is tested by results. We bake with it under actual home conditions, in our home baking kitchen, with ordinary kitchen utensils. Bread, cakes, pastry, are subjected to the most severe examination for texture, lightness, flavor, color. The flour must pass this test daily before it can bear the Quaker name. It is the test for results. And only results count.

Successful home bakers have supreme confidence in Quaker Flour. They know it can be depended upon, absolutely. They take no chances with flour. That's why they use Quaker Flour. It always bakes the same, because it always is the same.

Selected wheat and over fifty years' milling experience with the finest equipment give Quaker Flour its assured and uniform quality.





Every bag sold with our money back guarantee that Quaker Flour will give you the utmost satisfaction.

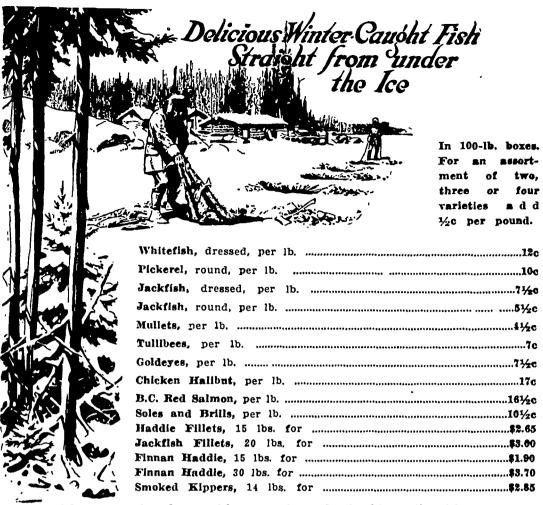
were sent to jail for publishing his books. In those days it was a great crime to talk to the common people, in language they understood, about rights and justice. In 1819 William Cobbett dug up his bones and took them back to the land which had exiled him because of his passionate love for right, liberty and the common people.

In a sketch like this it is impossible to cover with adequacy such an adventurous and active life. The range of his thinking may be gauged by his fertile suggestions. He was the first to propose American independence and to use the name United States America; he proposed the abolition of slavery, taxation of unearned increment, international arbitration, protection for dumb animals, rights for women, public and free education, old age pensions, mother's allowance, the land for the people, and international copyright. He founded the first ethical society which advocated the religion of humanity. In addition he devoted considerable time to technical science, and produced a number of inventions, among which was the first iron bridge which, from his model, was built over the river Wear in the North of England.

In radical literature Paine's books, a century after his death, and despite the slanders of his enemies, are among the best sellers.

JERSEY FARMERS BUILD CO-OPERATIVE MARKET

A farmers' market has been established by the North Shore Cooperative Association at Neptune City, N.I. The members of the association are Monmouth County farmers who organized in June of 1926; because of dissatisfaction with the privately-owned market. The new farmer-owned and controlled market is valued at \$50,000. About 150 farmers provided the initial share capital. Last year this enterprise showed net earnings of over \$5,500, paying 6 per cent. interest on capital and applying the remainder to the mortgage. More than 300 growers sold their produce on the new market.



We are actual producers of long standing and only ship quality fish.

Send cash with order to

ARMSTRONG INDEPENDENT FISHERIES LTD.

309 SCOTT BLOCK :: :: :: :: WINNIPEG

Your Fire Insurance

MR. FARMER:-

Your property is probably protected against Fire loss by a Fire Insurance policy.

Did you read over the application which you signed when you applied for insurance?

Did you ever read your policy over since you received it?

If you are able to answer "yes" to these questions and are not already insured in the "Wawanesa," we would like to have you join us, because we have found careful men make good fire insurance risks.

Because most applications are taken when the assured is working in the field or too busy to read it over carefully. A large percentage of the applications have errors on important matters in them, and because the policy is based on the application, trouble would, in a good many cases, result if a fire occurred before these errors were corrected.

To avoid this we adopted a plan three years ago of sending out an exact copy of each application with the policy. A stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, with a request to the assured to look it over carefully, correct any errors and return.

This gives the assured a chance when he has the leisure, to see . just what he has signed and to disclose any errors or unusual hazards, and these are corrected, and any trouble dealt with before a loss

So successful has this plan been that since its inception we have not had a single lawsuit over a settlement, and our adjustments have been uniformly satisfactory to the assured.

We can take care of your farm or city property and save you

Over \$130,000,000.00 Insurance in force.
Over \$500,000.00 on deposit with the Provincial Governments.

Canada's Largest Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company WAWANESA, MANITOBA

There's a "Wawanesa" agent near you. If not, write us.

FAIR WAGES

Editor Scoop Shovel:-

Dear Sir,—Attached is a condensed outline of a conversation between the lumber merchant in my "home town," and the undersigned, some weeks ago. It occurred to me that it might be of interest to some of your readers. Herewith best wishes.

Yours sincerely, E. GILBERT.

"Good morning, Mac," was the hearty greeting of a farmer, as he drove into the lumber yard of one of our small towns.

"Good morning, Jim," was the no less cheery reply from the lumber merchant. "How is all your care today?"

"Pretty fair, thank you," said e farmer. "And what's the the farmer. news about town?"

"Well," said the merchant re-flectively, "we have a strike on, for one thing. The council decided to lay a sidewalk on two sides of the block where the church stands. They put three men to work on it yesterday, but this morning, when the men found that the wages were to be three dollars a day, they all went on

"Were they good men?" asked the farmer.

"Why, yes," was the reply. "They were so-and-so," (naming the men).

"Why, those fellows are the heaviest and strongest men in town," said the farmer. "What wages did they want?"

"Four dollars a day," said the

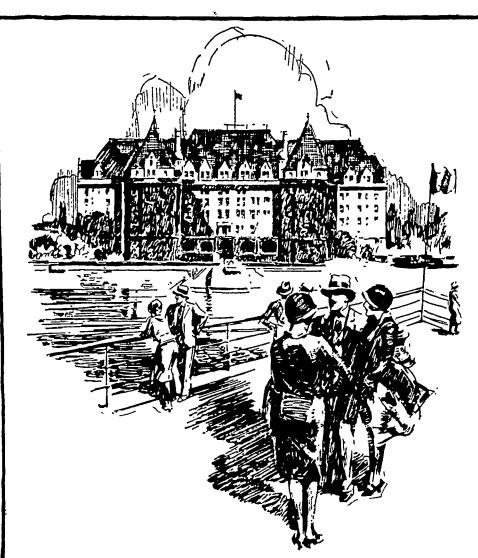
merchant.

"I don't blame them," said the farmer. "In these days of high prices a good man can earn five dollars a day at such work as mixing concrete, and it takes a man of intelligence, too, to lay a sidewalk as it ought to be laid. A man cannot keep a family on three dollars a day. You know, Mac, that neither you nor I would work for that amount."

"True enough," said the merchant, "but you can't pay your men on the farm five dollars a day. Your returns will not stand

"You're right, Mac, but your business will stand it, and laying these sidewalks is town business. You business men are making money fast these days. Anyone can see that by the expensive cars you are driving, and by the way your families are dressing. We farmers, at the present time, are not able to pay high wages, because the price of our produce is

too low. We are working hard for small returns, while our employers, the grain merchants, machine men and other dealers, are living in luxury. We are waking up, however, to the fact that if



Are you longing for Spring?

Would you like a delightful change? Then cross the gorgeous Canadian Pacific Rockies and come to Victoria and the Hotel Empress. A city of sunshine. An ivy-clad hotel set in the loveliest of gardens. Rooms, service, cuisine, all as you would want them. Music, dancing, swimming, in the Crystal Gardens. Answering the call of the open, go golfing to Colwood. Riding along pleasant trails. Motoring on Malahat Drive. All about you, mingled glories of mountains, big timber, rugged fjords, green islands in silvered water.

PLAN A TRIP NOW!

Ask About Low Winter Excursion Fares

press

The Canadian Pacific Hotel at Victoria, B.C.

we are going to get fair returns for our produce, we must organize as other business men do, and insist on fair treatment. Then we can pay our men fair wages, and what is more, we shall be able keep more men working through the winter. Through the grain Pools, and other co-operative movements, we expect to receive a better average price, and moreover, we hope to trade more directly with consumers Europe and other lands, so that they will get the necessaries of living at more reasonable prices. This will gradually eliminate the speculating dealers from the market, but it will mean a higher standard of living for both farmers and other working people. It will also help to equalize and consolidate all communities which come within range of its operation."

"No doubt you are right, Jim, in some ways, at any rate, but I can remember the time when I have worked for 25 cents a day."

"So have I, Mac, and we have both seen the time when we considered one dollar a day fair wages, but in those times we could buy lumber at ten dollars a thousand, and other things in proportion. At present, you are charging \$50 a thousand on the average, for lumber, and I claim that wages ought to be at least \$5 a day.'

THE ADVANTAGE OF FOREIGN OFFICES

More than 11,000,000 pounds of Burley tobacco has been sold for foreign trade since the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association, Lexington, Ky., established a European office in Brussels. None of the buyers of this tobacco had ever bought from the association before, according to a statement of the management.

SASK. POOL TO BUILD NEW TERMINAL

Tenders for the construction of a terminal elevator at Port Arthur, with a storage capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, are being called by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, a subsidiary of the Sas-Wheat Producers, katchewan Ltd., as a result of a meeting held Saturday, of the newly-elect-



What Give?

ACK through the centuries Christmas has always been a btime for the giving of presents—big or little things to delight and gladden the hearts of children and their elders.

But where are the Christmas presents of other years—the toys, the useful things? Broken—worn out—forgotten.

Keep alive the spirit of your gift. Let it bring happiness and contentment from year to year—add a Royal Bank Savings Book to your list of Christmas presents.

Christmas Presentation Covers are provided for Gift Books.

The Royal Bank of Canada

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

ed board of directors. A 900,000 bushel workhouse will be provided, and this will be equipped to unload a maximum of five hundred cars a day. The terminal will be the latest thing in terminal elevator engineering, with drying and cleaning equipment of the

"The site for the erection of the elevator has been obtained from the National Elevator Company at Port Arthur, it is understood, and it has a frontage of four hundred feet, with a depth of twentysix hundred feet.

THE MELTING OF MR. MELLOR

(From Page 11.)

had to back out of a snowdrift in

consequence.

The driver behind the offending lights gasped. She had seen them too clearly to be mistaken. There was only one place to which they could be going. She purred round three blocks and took the trail with a roar, well ahead of them and gaining fast.

"Tickled to death to see you here again, Mel," shouted a tall, brisk, weather-beaten man who met them a hundred yards from

the house.

"Compliments of th' season t' you, Charlie," replied Mr. Mellor, as they shook hands heartily. "Quite a car park you got here."

"Quite a car park you got here."
"Oh sure; there's a tolerable gang of 'em cutting up inside. Guess we'll spread a checker board in the root cellar. Come on in. Got a surprise for you."

"Say, Daddy, you're slow!" laughed Ann, meeting them in the doorway with Mrs. Dyke.

"This is a bit of a surprise, Ann," said her father, very quietly. "How do you happen to be here?"

"If you must know, I wanted my Dad," teased the girl, helping him off with his coat. "I was coming home just as fast as I could when I ditched you at the corner there. Well, then I just turned and came ahead, that's all"

"She's been here all of five minutes, Jim," Mr. Dyke reproached his son. "Figger we'll have to get one o' them new Fords."

"'Twasn't a fair start, Dad," laughed Jim, who seemed unusu-

ally pleased about it.

A few minutes later he was talking to Ann in the pantry. With the door shut it was possible to hear oneself speak.

"I don't know what to make of your dad," he told her seriously. "He didn't say one word, even when you nearly wrecked us."

"Neither would you, my child, if you'd just surrendered, given in, capitulated," retorted his ladylove.

"Oh rot! He hasn't."

"What'll you bet?" she flung back. "Didn't he slam the car door?"

"Of course, but---"

"There! He always does when he's beaten. Coming from him that's the same as 'Bless ye my children' with a short weep thrown in."

"I wish I thought that," grumbled Jim.

"You do have to be shown, don't you, Sobersides?" the girl teased. "Come along."

Followed by her mystified but trusting swain Ann marched upstairs and planted herself outside the small room where their two male parents had found a moderately quiet retreat, and were engaged in one of the deadliest checker battles in history. Laughing at his puzzlement she whispered: "Pull yourself together, silly. You've got to help."

Without further ado she started in a voice plainly audible to the players: "Oh, I know, James, but it can't be done. I shall simply have to teach school for a year to help out. It may mean just the difference between doing things right, the way you want to, and just dragging along. Don't

you see?"

Apparently Jim didn't.

FARMERS!

You Grow Pool Wheat -- We Grind It

When Marketing Your Crop Insist on Getting

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

The World's Best

Write or wire for Quotations on mixed cars

FLOUR AND FEED ROLLED OATS, ETC.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY

merely mumbled. Ann ran on unaided:

"Oh, yes, but your Dad could help us out on that. I'm sure it would be a cinch if I taught and we were to pool our resources."

There was a loud chuckle from the checker table.

"Good for you, Ann. That's the stuff to give the troops," crowed Mr. Dyke.

Mr. Mellor drew himself up grimly.

"Charles," he said, "if I'm not mistaken, it's your move."

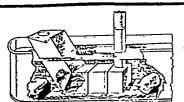
The End.

TEXAS TO HAVE COARSE GRAIN POOL

In response to a demand, the Texas Wheat Growers' Association, Amarillo, has taken necessary steps to start a coarse grains pool. A board of directors has been selected and a charter applied for. As soon as this is granted, contracts will be executed and the Pool will begin to function. Numerous requests for contract blanks have been received, and it is expected that some of the 1927 crop will be handled through the new Pool.

The plan of operation provides for a cross contract with the directors of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association to market the coarse grains through their sales agency, which it is believed can be done more economically than by maintaining a separate sales agency.

Pray then that you may continue to want, not that you may continue to get; for wanting means just this—capacity of growth. To want no longer means that one is old, but for any sake try to be keen about something.—E. F. Benson.





Submarine Tank Heater

Made from finest quality heavy-gauge material, all the seams being thoroughly welded. The grate is removable and we supply two lengths of 5-inch galvanized pipe and coal rake. Very moderate in price. Ask your dealer, or write to

Western Steel Products Limited

(Amalgamated with The Metallic Roofing Co. Ltd.) WINNIPEG, MAN.
CALGARY, EDMONTON, REGINA, SASKATOON,
VANCOUVER



FRESH

Don't delay! Season open! ..Order your frozen fish right now. Our stocks are excellent. We ship the finest trade in New York, Chicago, Montreal, etc., so we can ship you. We ship from Winnipeg only.

Sea Herring, per lb.101/20 Send Cash with Order. Shipment made on first heavy frost weather. United Farmer Locals, please write for special prices. No charge for boxes, bags or packing.

NORTH WESTERN FISHERIES CO.

Wholesalers and Exporters.

WINNIPEG, MAN. 287 JARVIS AVE. PHONE: 54 399

Western Canada's Largest Mail Order Fish House

WHENCE THE RIVERS **FLOW**

(From Page 3.)

estimated at \$325,000, but exceeded \$800,000. Each mechanical failure of the line added heavy expenses which could not be mer out of revenue. Capitalization grew out of all proportion to the service which the utility rendered or the revenue earned.

The report for 1922 showed a capitalization of \$2,165,000; cost of operation, \$191,000; earnings, \$170,000; and a book deficit of some \$20,000. But less than \$92,-000 of revenue was collected, leaving an actual deficit of over \$99,000! A little arithmetic shows the cash receipts to be only 4% of the capitalization, and sadly inadequate to meet the annual charges.

Something had to be done. The Sullivan Commission was appointed to investigate. It was persistently rumoured in 1924, that the government would be glad to dispose of the Hydro lines. In March Hon. W. R. Clubb, announced in the House that four definite offers to lease or buy had been received.

Municipalities, however, protested the government's right to dispose of the system, and, following the report of the Sullivan Commission, the government announced its policy:

1. To retain the line;

2. To appoint a commission of

3. To write down the capitalization.

The capital was cut from \$2,165,000 to \$921,000, which figure represented the true value of a line heavy enough to serve the communities connected up at that time; and in addition some \$471,000 of operating deficits and un-collected bills were wiped off —a total of approximately 1½ millions unloaded from the commission onto the taxpayer.

Under the new capitalization the books of the commission made a better showing. In 1926 a small surplus was reported—but one-third of the year's earnings were uncollected, and the real result was a deficit of \$60,000. The system is not yet out of the mire!

The plan for an independent commission of three was discarded, and Mr. C. A. Clendening was (Turn to Page 45.)

Travelling Funds



THESE are easily and safely carried in the form of Travellers' Cheques, issued by this Bank and accepted the world over.

THE identification cards issued with them render them both safe and convenient.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

For your

WINTER HOLIDAY

CANADIAN NATIONAL

offers

CHOICE OF ROUTES

We will, at your convenience, advise and assist you in selecting the most attractive and convenient THE ACME OF TRAVEL COMFORT CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY IN MODERN TRAIN EQUIPMENT

Eastern Canada Pacific Coast

OLD COUNTRY

ANY AGENT WILL BE PLEASED TO GIVE YOU FULL INFORMATION

OR WRITE W. J. QUINLAN, District Passenger Agent :: WINNIPEG

CANADIAN NATIONAL

MORE

Grain Growers' Guide Thrilling Figure Puzzle Contest Closes Soon!

MORE

Extra! \$210°°

Prize List increased from 210 to 255 Prizes. This means 45 Extra "Special Prizes" have been added—15 of these for your district. \$21000

To prevent a rush at the close of the contest: To remard those who were unable to enter below:

WE ARE OFFERING

"Special Prizes"

Fifteen for Your District

correct or nearest correct solutions received during the

month of January only. The Contest closes January 31,

It is wonderful opportunity for those who have not yet entered. There are 15 prizes for District No. 1, which includes Manitoba and Western Ontario, 15 prizes for District No. 2, which is the province of Saskatchewan, and 15 prizes for District No. 3, which includes

Remember these additional prizes are for the first

This is absolutely the last "special offer" of the entire Contest.

District

No. 1

District

No. 2

\$20.00

10.00

5.00

4.00

3.00

2.00

District

No. 3

\$20.00

10.00

5.00

4.00

3.00

2.00

How Many Miles Did This Ship Sail?

FOR JANUARY ONLY See Details Below!

The Last Special Offer of the Contest



\$1.280 "Extra Cash" with Grand Awards

First and Second Prize Winners have 10 makes o Latest Model Cars to select from, and \$1,280 Extra Cash is being offered with the First to Seventh Prizes. CLIP THE COUPON FOR THE COMPLETE LIST OF PRIZES - RULES - IN-STRUCTIONS HOW TO ENTER AND HOW TO QUALIFY FOR CARS AND EXTRA CASH PRIZES-LARGE WORKING PUZ-ZLE CHARTS, ETC. DO IT NOW! ALL MATER-IAL MAILED FREE.

PRIZE LIST NOW TOTALS \$7,240 FOR 255 PRIZES

1st Grand Award - Total

Value, \$2,000
Your choice of three \$1,500 cars and \$500 cash extra.

2nd Grand Award - Total

Value, \$1,400. Your choice of two \$1.150 cars and \$250 cash extra.
"Extra cash" totalling \$1,280 is offered with the first seven prizes.

3rd Grand Award — Total Value, \$700 \$590 cash and \$200 cash

extra.

4th Grand Award — Total Value, \$500.

\$350 cash and \$150 cash extra.

5th Prize - Total Value, \$300.

\$200 cash and \$100 cash

6th Prize - Total Value, \$200.

\$150 cash and \$50 cash extra.

7th Prize - Total Value, \$100.

\$70 cash and \$30 each extra.

Five Prizes-\$50 each.

Twenty-eight Prizes - \$20 each.

Forty Prizes-\$10 each. Forty Prizes-\$5 00 each.

Second Prize 10.00 Third Prize 5.00 Next Three Prizes 4.00 Next Five Prizes Next Four Prizes 2.00

Alberta and British Columbia.

First Prize\$20.00

1928.

Contest Closes Jan. 31, 1928

Once you see the wonderful opportunities, the benefits, the advantages of this Contest you will never be satisfied until you have sent in your solution. For simplicity and fairness of rules, for thrills and satisfaction, this "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest sweeps aside all competition for popularity and establishes a new standard of satisfaction.

What others say about this Contest:

"Would you kindly mail me haif a dozen copies of your "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle? I have already sent Figure Puzzle? I have already sent in a solution but am anxious to cheek it again and have friends interested who want some of these copies. I find your Figure Puzzle about the most interesting occupation for a pastime that I have tackled yet.—T. W. Bundy, Erickson, B.C.

"Having heard that W. Poole, of Neepawa, won on his third try at your last puzzle. I thought I would try my

luck for the third time also, so am sending my solution and my own renewal for three years.—E. J. Brown, Basswood, Man.

"There is something very fascinating about your puzzles. I just can't leave them alone. I was unable to compete last winter but am trying it this fall.

I hope, if my answer is correct to
get a change at the 'special prizes'
for December."—Mrs. M. S. Dec-Bois, Calvet, Sask.

Remember---THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE

New FORD CAR Selected

We have chosen the best and most expensive model manufactured for the second prize winner, namely, the Fordor Sedan. Here is a wonderful prize for the successful contestant. The new Ford has graceful, distinctive lines, exceptional power, unusual speed and getaway. Best of all, it will be delivered free of charge, to the winner's nearest station, and if you read the prize list carefully you will see how you can qualify for some "extra cash" in addition to this splendid prize.

·--SEND FOR LARGE CHARTS--

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Please send mecopies of the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle, also complete prize list and details of the Contest.

This Contest is open to all rural people living between Port Arthur and the Pacific Coast.

EXCURSIONS

PACIFIC COAST

VANCOUVER - - VICTORIA NEW WESTMINISTER

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

Dec. 1, 6, 8, 13, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29. Jan. 3, 5, 10, 12, 17, 19, 24. Feb. 2 and 7.

RETURN LIMIT APRIL 15, 1928.

EASTERN CANADA

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY

DECEMBER 1st TO JANUARY 5th.

FROM STATIONS IN
Manitoba (Winnipeg and West) Saskatchewan,
Alberta

RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS

CENTRAL STATES

TICKETS ON SALE

DECEMBER 1st TO JANUARY 5th.

FROM STATIONS IN Saskatchewan and Alberta

RETURN LIMIT THREE MONTHS

FOR FULL INFORMATION ABOUT WINTER TRAVEL ASK THE TICKET AGENT OR WRITE:-

G. D. BROPHY,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

J. W. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Regina, Sask.



C. B. ANDREWS,
District Passenger Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

R. G. McNEILLIE, District Passenger Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

WHENCE THE RIVERS FLOW

(From Page 42.)

appointed as commissioner in May, 1924. During his tenure of office, re-organization was carried out, and the old towers on the Portage line reinforced or replaced by units which would stand up. Careful surveys were made and a plan perfected for the extension of the system to cover the entire southern part of the province in five years. Actual construction, however, was limited to short lines by which Sperling and Miami were connected to the system in 1925, and High Bluff added in 1926.

Early in 1927 a dozen communities voted for Hydro by-laws and, while Clendening left the department before either he or the utility could reap the full reward from his work, the first section of his plan was carried out in the summer of 1927. A score of communities were added to the system by the construction of 140 miles of line at a cost of \$400,000.

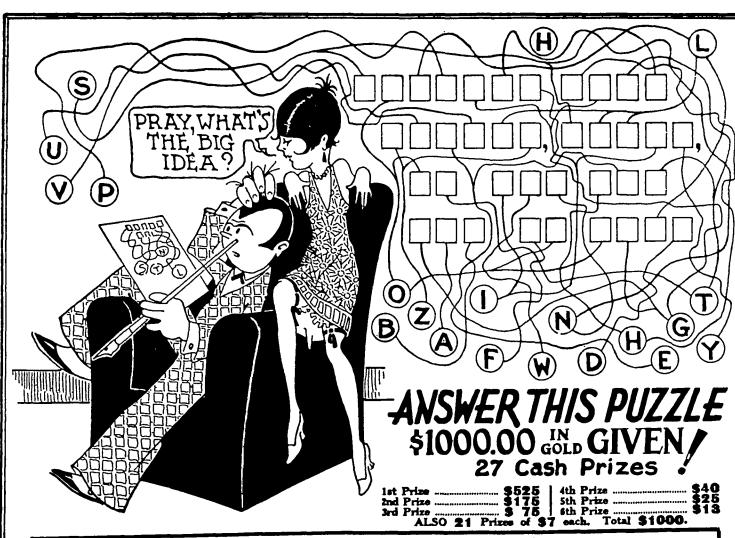
Will the Clendening plan be carried on? In the absence of a definite pronouncement to the contrary, it is probable that it will. A progressive government could hardly spend half a million on such a project during electionyear only to drop it immediately upon re-election, could it?

Our next article will outline the Manitoba Hydro situation as it is today.

Are You a **CLASSIFIED ADVERTISER?**

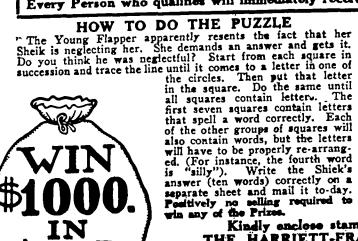
Are You Interested?

IF YOU ARE, WRITE THE SCOOP SHOVEL FOR FREE MAP OF MANI-TOBA, SHOWING COMPLETE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SCOOP SHOVEL CIRCULATION, IT SHOWS HOW THE SCOOP SHOVEL COVERS THE PROVINCE THOROUGHLY, GOING INTO MORE THAN EVERY SECOND FARM HOME. SEND TODAY AND BE CONVINCED THAT THE SCOOP SHOVEL WILL GET RESULTS WILL GET RESULTS.



\$1 to \$5 WORTH OF FREE MERCHANDISE

Every Person who qualifies will immediately receive \$1 to \$5 worth of merchandise absolutely FREE.



READ RULES CAREFULLY

1. Write your answer plainly on a square sheet of paper Be as NEAT as you can as neatness will be a consideration.

2. Print your name and full address at top right-hand corner of the sheet. State if Miss, Mrs. or Mr.

3. Print the name and date of this paper at top left-hand corner of the sheet.

4. Write nothing but the above on your entry. Any other remarks should be on separate sheet.

4. Write nothing but the above on your entry. Any other remarks should be on separate sheet.

5. Contestants will be asked to make a small purchase of our goods, but will be under no obligation to do so.

6. Entries will be judged according to points earned by a committee of three prominent Toronto business people in no way connected with us. Their decision shall be final.

7. Our employees and their relatives, or people in any way connected with the company, are barred from the contest.

8. Send answers immediately to address below. You have a great deal to gain.

Contest Dept 21

FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange through this page

The cost is 3 cents per word one insertion. Each initial and group of four figures counts as a word. Be sure and count name and address. Farmer's advertisements on livestock, seed grain, poultry and farm produce, displayed with big type are charged at the rate of \$1.82 per inch deep by one column wide.

Cash must accompany each order.

All advertisements and changes should reach us not later than the tenth of each month.

Circulation 26.000 all in Manitoba

Miscellaneous

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

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

FOR SALE—300 TONS OF GOOD TIMOTHY and clover. Correspondence solicited. Fitzpatrick Bros., Piney, Man.

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

CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTEDsatisfactory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE — DELICIOUS MANITOBA Sweet Clover Honey, \$8.40 for a 60 lb. crate in 10 lb. palls, or \$14 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Dauphin. John Aller, 344 Dauphin, Man.

Man.

TOBACCO—CHOICE CANADIAN-GROWN
Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural
leaf tobacco at 20c to 80e lb. A 3-lb. package of samples sent postpaid to any address
in Canada for \$1.50; 6-lb. package, \$2.50.
Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven
Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven,
Ont.

GOOD BLACK BUSH LOAM, CULTIVATand summer followed, close to wood, ter and lumber. Low price. West of water and lumber. Dauphin. A. N. Mack, Wadena, Sask. BIRTLE FOR SEED BARLEY — (

No. 21 Government tested and inspected, registered 3rd generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C Barber, Sec. Mgr., Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association, Ltd., Birtle, Man.

PANTS-DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER. Send length, waist and seat measure with 25c for postage. We will make, from measure, and mall, subject to approval, pair of guaranteed all-wool 22-ounce Bannockburn tweed pants for \$6. D. McPhall, Tailor, Chilliwack, B.C. 12-1

WANTED—FEED BARLEY and 3 C. W. Oats in car lots. Send samples and prices to Alex Rogers, Brookdale, Man. 12-1

MAGNETO REPAIRS—OFFICIAL SERvice station. Bosch Webster, Splitdorf, K.W., Berling, Kingston Magnetos. Genuine parts. We service all makes of ignition, generator, and starter apparatus. S. H. Brown, 1110 Rosser avenue, Brandon Phone 2020, 12-2

SELLING — ONE CAR LOT OF TREBI barley, cleaned, 90c per bus., f.o.b Morris Sample on request. S. J. Irvine, Box 154 Morris, Man. 12-1

Poultry

CHICKS FOR 1928—BRED-TO-LAY FROM tested, trapnested and official inspected hens, with records up to 250 eggs in one year. Big discount for orders placed before January 1st. Canada's largest hatchery. Buckeye & Wisconsin Incubators and Brooders. Free catalogue. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery. Winnings. Man. Brooders. Free catalogue Hatchery, Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, April hatched, choice B. C. laying strain, \$2 each. Walter Dunlop, Deepdale, Man. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM trapnested high producing stock. Weil developed. \$2 each. Mrs. Robbins, Glenella.

SELLING—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, 25 lbs., \$12; pullets, 15 lbs., \$7. Pedigreed Chinchillas from All Star matings. Jas. Dow. Macdonald, Man. 12-1

SELECTED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, April hatched, \$2.50 to \$3 each. Mrs. E. G. Fraser, Fairfax, Man. 12-2

SELLING — PURE BRED MAMMOTH
Bronze Turkeys, early May hatched, Toms,
\$10; hens, \$6. Bred from first, second and
third turkey hens, first and second young
Toms. Also heavy laying strain Barred
Rock Cockerels, McNab and Parker strain,
and Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3 each;
two for \$5. Robert Anderson, Hood Settlement. Portage la Prairie, Man. ment, Portage la Prairie, Man.

GOVERNMENT "BANDED" MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Toms, \$5; pullets, \$6. Unbanded but from later hatch and same stock, Toms, \$6; pullets, \$5. A few pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits left, \$5 each, either sex; \$9 pair. O. R. Watson, Brookdale, Man. 12-1

FOR SALE—PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Toms, up to 17 lbs., \$10, older birds to 22 lbs., \$15 Pullets, 10 to 12 lbs., \$6, 12 to 16 lbs., \$8. Bred from my Moose Jaw and Reging prize wilness. Regina prize winners. Second prize year old Tom, \$26. First prize 2 year old, \$25. All birds are perfectly marked. E. M. Morgan, Viewfield, Sask. 12-1

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—OF BEST bred-to-lay strain, \$2. each. Mrs. Chater Angusville, Man. 11-2

BUY PEDIGREED COCKERELS AND pullets, and baby chicks, from the best ROP. and registered stock under Dominion government inspection; offical records 200 to 300 eggs. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Australian Black Orpingtons and Anconas. Apply E. A. Lloyd, Secretary-Treasurer R.O.P. Association, University of B.C., Vancouver.

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A true crank shaft, reground cylinders 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.

FISH FOR SALE

ress irozen lish from my own nets as follows: Jack Fish, 4½c; Tulibee White, 5c; Yellow Pike, 10c per lb. F.O.B. Delta, Man. Send money with order. Wm. Dow, Delta,

Used and New Auto Parts

FOR EVERY MAKE OF CAR

Engines, Magnetos, Gears, Radiators, etc. Generators for charging Radio Batteries complete from \$12.50 to \$15.00.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO. 783 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

Pool Ripples



To win success, they tell us that A fellow must have grit and sand.

We know a farmer, though, who failed

Because he had that kind of

A lot of farmers are losing their farms, and some of the fellows who are always talking farm relief are helping them—helping them lose them.

There's a farmer in our neighborhood who didn't have a nickel last spring; but he worked hard all summer and now he's practically doubled his money.

Commercial Traveller: "You've nicked my face in a dozen places. How much do I owe you?"

"Sixty cents." "Sixty cents?"

"Cut rate, sir—cut rate!"

Motorist: "Yes, it took me about six weeks to learn to drive

Pedestrian: "And what did you get for your pains?"
Motorist: "Liniment."

-TREBI BARLEY-

3 C.W. Free From Wild Oats and Noxious Weeds

It will pay you to grow this variety, as it is a weed killer; a heavy yielder. PRICE \$1.00 PER BUSHEL

Sacks Extra S. K. Case, R.R. 2, Portage la Prairie.

Two Trial Bottles.

ZOC Postage and Insurance Paid. TRY THIS PERFUME

True Flower Scents
Delicate odor from a single
drop. Lasts for days. Bouquet,
Rose, Lilac, Violet, Apple Blossom, Sweet Pea, Lily of the
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bottle a lovely gift.
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IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL RESEACH CONFERENCE

(From Page 9.)

and for veterinary science and animal parasites, in London.

Each of these centres will, it is proposed, be attached to, although not under the control of, institutions carrying on work along these lines in the cities or centres indicated, and would, it was hoped, receive the support of the imperial government as well as assistance from the dominions and colonies or protectorates, and In-

The conference held its sessions for the most part in London, in Westminster Hall, but visits were paid to Rothamsted, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen. Belfast, Oxford, East Malling, and a number of other centres where more or less research work is under way. In this way opportunities were afforded the delegates to get some idea of the research work under way at the different points visited, and to get in touch with the men responsible therefor, or in charge thereof.

The conference, in the opinion of the Canadian delegation, as

well as in the opinion of the delegations from all the other dominions and colonies, was a very decided success, and should be of immense value to the men who participated and to the departments of agriculture they repre-

The Canadian delegation included: Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture; Mr. E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms; Dr. E. A. Watson, chief animal pathologist; Dr. J. M. Swaine, associate Dominion entomologist; Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist.



WHY PRIZES ARE GIVEN

We are an old "Direct-to-the-Wearer" Mail Order House, and these cash prizes are offered to arouse public interest in our money-saving method of doing business and to further advertise our "Lady Ledon" Hosiery, Lingerie and other merchandise. You do NOT have to sell anything to win the prizes. have to sell anything to win the prizes.

Simply follow the rules carefully. You Ledon Knitting Mills Co. are barred have the same chance as anyone else.

1. Write your answer with pen and ink NEATLY and PLAINLY in the middle of a square sheet of paper. 2. Place your name and full address in top righthand corner. State whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss. 3. Place name and date of this paper in lower left-hand corner. 4. Only the above should appear on your

points gained by a committee of prominent Toronto business men and their decision shall be final.

When your entry reaches us, you will be advised the number of points gained and asked to purchase a small sample order to introduce our goods. If you want to win \$500.00, spend a few moments right now and RUSH your answer. You have MUCH to gain and no obligation

RUSH YOUR ANSWER TO-DAY — PLEASE ENCLOSE STAMP FOR RELPY

LEDON KNITTING MILLS Co., 20 Wellington W., Dept. 63 Toronto 2, Can.



Yes, you are the maker of your own Destiny!

Do you realize you are living in the greatest industrial age in history? Those few already "on the inside" know that they are slated to become part and parcel of this most amazing boom. In Canada activity is even more marked than in other countries. Our natural resources are just being tapped. New settlements are springing up everywherealmost overnight! And skilled labor goes handin-hand with industrial expansion.

Every new town—every big piece of work to be done—demands SKILLED M E C H A N I C S and TRAINED WORKMEN. Already experts are making BIG MONEY — but bigger wages are yet to be made. That they will be is as certain as sunrise and sunset. Thousands of former Hemphill Trained

Men are now in the big money class. Yes, it is the

Most Amazing BIG MONEY Opportunity in History

Realize now that YOU and you alone hold your future in your own hands! Of course, you wish to "pull down" a big salary, which is rightfully yours if you but qualify for it. Who is going to help you if you don't help yourself? And the sooner you start, the more brilliant your future will be.

You don't want to spend your life in a blind-alley job. You feel you are capable of bigger things. You feel the urge to accomplish something worth while—to be independent—surging within you. This is your one SUPREME chance! We are ready right now to help you realize your AMBITION. Decide this moment to improve your position in life

beyond anything you ever dreamed of. It's up to YOU to choose!

Earn More---Learn More!

We have hundreds of letters on file like this:

4075 Clippert St., Detroit, Mich.,

July 27, 1927. Hemphill Trade Schools, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Friends:

I have great pleasure to express my appreciation of the training I received in your schools during the past few months in the line of electricity. During those few months that I remained in your school, I received such a definite training, that even now it surprises my companion workers. Every word that I learned comes in handy into use every day, and enables me to help my companion workers in all points. I am now working in an Electrical Motor Repair Shop as an electrician

of many years' experience, although the only training and experience I had was in your school for a few months.

WILLIAM DROHEMER.

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The demand for TRAIN-ED MEN is without parallel in history. It spells O -P -P-O-R-T-U-N-I-T-Y in letters a foot high for every ambitious man. Get in on the ground floortrain NOW for SUCCESS. Follow in the footsteps of thousands of other successfully trained Hemphill Experts. Clip the coupon for our BIG FREE BOOK, "The Road to Prosperity" and mail it to your nearest Hemphill School tonight!

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Please send me, without obli ROAD TO PROSPERITY," and have marked with X.	TD. (Address Nearest School) gation, your Big Free Book, "THE particulars of Course of Training I
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ADDRESS I saw this ad. in The Scoop Shovel, December.	