

The Scoop-Shovel

POOL
ELEVATOR

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

VOL. IV.

WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY, 1928.

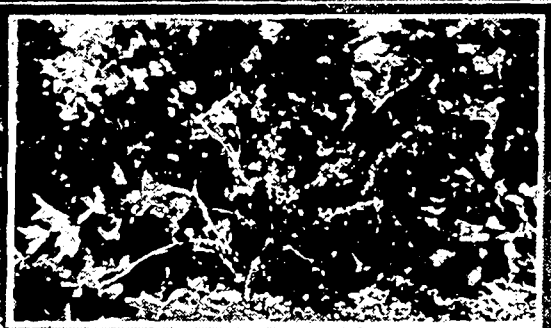
No. 5



Tom Thumb Cherry in bloom 2 years from planting at 1 year old when - 1927



Young plants 1927



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927



Hungarian Grapes - 1927. Photo taken by John Wpg. Garden Show. Photo by M. J. K.



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927. Photo taken by John Wpg. Garden Show. Photo by M. J. K.



Picking Strawberries



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927



Cherry orchard in bloom - 1927

9

Third International Co-op. Conference

**Representatives of Co-operative Organizations in Many Countries
Meet in Regina, June 5, 6, 7.**

A special meeting of the International Wheat Pool Conference Committee to draw up a programme for the third international co-operative conference, was held at the Manitoba Wheat Pool offices, on Wednesday, May 2nd. There were present: C. H. Burnell, president Manitoba Wheat Pool, chairman; George W. Robertson, secretary Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, secretary; W. A. MacLeod, Central Selling Agency, acting secretary; E. R. Downie, manager Kansas Wheat Pool; A. J. Scott, secretary North Dakota Wheat Pool; Lew Hutchinson, Alberta Wheat Pool; H. S. Fry, director of publicity, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

The date previously set for the conference was confirmed as Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 5th, 6th and 7th. All arrangements in connection with the place of meeting, banquets and details of co-operative livestock, dairy, poultry, wool and other conferences, were left in charge of Mr. Robertson and Mr. Fry.

It was suggested that Mr. W. Waldron, co-operation and markets commissioner for Saskatchewan, would assist in arranging the programme in connection with the wool, livestock, dairy, and poultry products, fruit, and other producers' co-operatives represented at the conference.

As all organizations taking part have problems peculiar to their own product to consider, it was the opinion of the committee that separate product conferences on the forenoon of each day with a general conference of all co-operatives each afternoon would give the best results.

Co-operative marketing associations engaged in marketing livestock, dairy products, wool, fruit, poultry, etc., as well as representatives of consumers' co-operative organizations, will take part in the conference. Chairman Burnell reported that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society will be

represented by John Cairns and Peter Malcolm, directors, and William Smith, commercial manager and wheat buyer, as well as by John B. Fisher, of Winnipeg, Canadian manager, and the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, by A. W. Golightly and J. Oliver, directors, and A. H. Hobbey, central wheat buyer.



H. J. MAY,
Sec. of the International Co-operative Alliance, who will represent the Alliance at the Regina Conference.

Sir Thomas Allen will attend as a member of the British Empire Marketing Board. Henry J. May, secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, will be present. The Australian Wheat Pools are sending C. Judd, manager of the Victoria Wheat Pool.

It is expected that Russian co-operative marketing societies will be represented by several delegates.

Dr. J. F. Booth will represent the United States Department of Agriculture. Representatives of a number of large co-operative organizations, in addition to delegates and officials of the United States Wheat Pools, will be present. Among those who have

promised to attend are: C. O. Moser, president and manager, American Cotton Growers' Exchange; John Brandt, president of the Land o'Laker Creameries, of Minneapolis; Ralph D. Merritt, managing director of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, Fresno, California; J. S. Montgomery, general manager of the Central Co-operative Association of St. Paul; F. M. Black, chairman of the Interior Tree Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction, Kelowna, B.C.; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Canada; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta; Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan, and Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba.

Special conferences are being arranged for the livestock, dairy, poultry, and other producers' co-operative marketing organizations, which are sending representatives to Regina.

The following tentative programme was drawn up to be finally completed and approved at a final meeting of the committee shortly before the opening of the conference:

Tuesday Morning, June 5th

Registration, 9.30 to 10.30.

Chairman's report.

Secretary's report.

Appointment of committees.

Tuesday Afternoon

Official welcome to the province by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan.

Welcome to the city of Regina by Col. James McAra, mayor of Regina.

Handling facilities for producers' co-operatives:

Grain—Louis C. Brouillette, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Ben Plumer, Alberta Wheat Pool. Discussion.

Dairy Products—John Brandt, president, Land o'Lakes Creameries.

Fruit—Ralph P. Merritt, Sun-Maid Raisin Growers. Discussion.

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Consumers' Co-operation in Manitoba

Local Co-operative Associations Are Organizing to Do Business With Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale

Consumers' co-operation is making healthy progress in Manitoba today. It is evidently here to stay and deserves a brief review of its progress to date.

At a meeting in Brandon during the winter of 1927, a wholesale committee was formed to consider collective buying for co-operatives in Manitoba, and a year later E. D. Magwood, of Killarney, broached the subject for serious action at a conference of co-operative trading societies in the Manitoba parliament buildings. Although some of the delegates present were not convinced that the time was quite ripe, a new committee was authorized to proceed with the formation of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale Society. All but one of these committeemen are now on the permanent board.

The society was formed and incorporated on November 16, 1927, considerable discussion and useful organization work taking place at the United Farmers of Manitoba convention at Portage la Prairie in January.

The first annual general shareholders meeting was called for February 15, at Brandon, one result being the opening of a Winnipeg office. The meeting elected E. D. Magwood, president and manager; George Brown of Deloraine, vice-president; Roy W. Johnston, secretary. The other directors were H. Hindson, of Moline, Joseph Wood, of Ebor, and W. F. Popple, of Minto. The business was to be confined at first to the buying of carlots for member associations.

The Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale does not do business with individuals, but with co-operatives properly incorporated under the Manitoba Co-operative Act. Such organizations can become members of the wholesale on subscription for one ten dollar share.

Progress to Date

The business of the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale is main-

taining a steady and exceedingly healthy growth. The member associations now number 35, and new ones are joining at the rate of several per week on an average. The total cash turnover to date has been approximately \$25,000.

The policy of the organization is to buy direct from factory, mine and mill, and it is being done successfully with an increasing range of commodities. Twine, flour, coal oil, lubricating oil, gasoline, cement, salt, barbed wire, lumber and even clothing are among the articles already on the trading list, and inquiries are constantly coming in for others so that buying operations are extending as rapidly as is consistent with due caution. Harness is one of the commodities recently asked for by a local, which has been very satisfied with all business to date.

The method of finance is very simple but very equitable. The goods are bought at straight wholesale rates and shipped to the locals by carlots for cash. The amount of the usual broker's discount is charged by central office for expenses, being entered up

with reference to the commodities on which it was earned and the locals who made the various purchases. The locals, in turn, sell as near as can be calculated to the "going price," the principle of "price-cutting" being carefully avoided as unsound and leading to trouble.

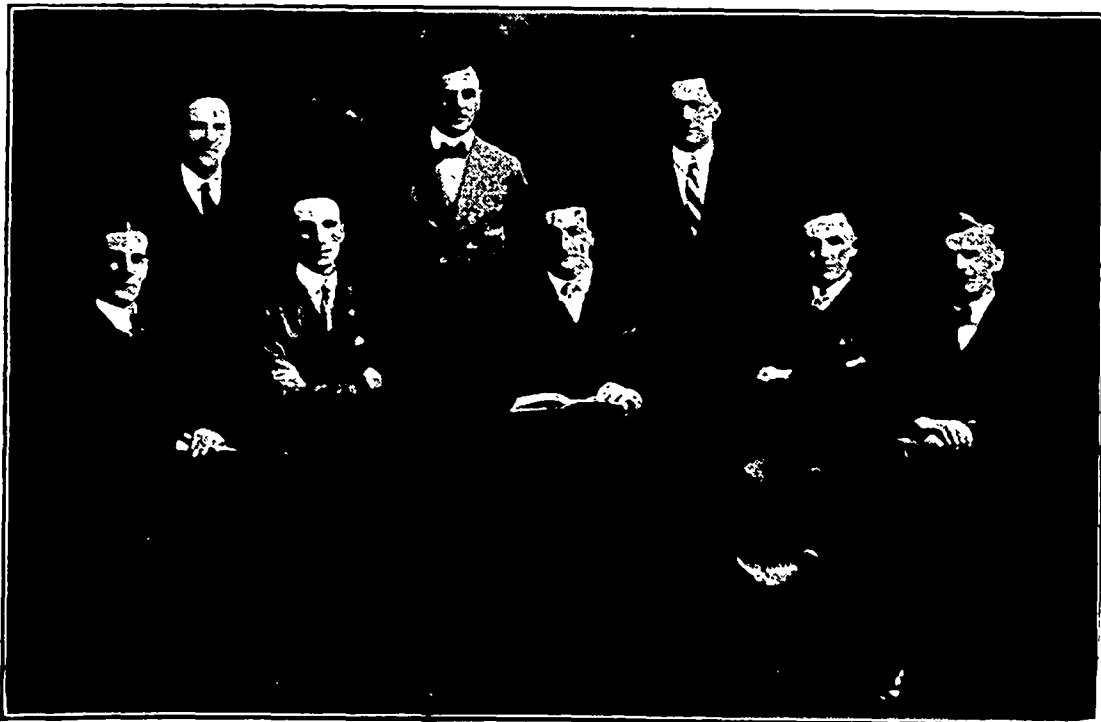
At the end of the year the central office, if the brokers' discounts more than clear its expenses, pro-rates the surplus back to the locals according to their purchases of each commodity. The reason for this is that the profits on certain goods are quite high, and the locals which purchase most of these commodities are entitled to a larger patronage dividend than locals whose total business may be larger, but in much less profitable lines.

The local, in turn, pro-rates its combined central surplus and local profits back to the individual buyers under a standard system of accounting.

Favorable Sentiment

The business side of the organization, then, is on sound lines and

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE BOARD.

Back Row—Left to right: W. F. Popple, Minto; H. Hindson, Moline; R. C. Currie, Thornhill.

Front Row: T. J. Murray, K.C., solicitor; Geo. Brown, Deloraine, vice-president; E. D. Magwood, Killarney, president and manager; Roy. W. Johnston, Croll, Secretary; Jos. Wood, Ebor.

Rebels and Reformers

No. 11---Josephine Elizabeth Butler

"We are rebels for God's holy laws."

By J. T. Hull

There has just been issued from the office of The League of Nations, a voluminous report covering an inquiry by a body of experts into the international traffic in women and children. It is sad to think that in this age, so magnificent in its achievements in the realm of physical science, civilization still endures some of the worst evils born of human association, and it is found so difficult to bring ethical practice up to the actual level of our intellectual progress. That the League of Nations should have had committed to it a task of the kind dealt with in this report, is at least an indication of a changed attitude toward an ancient evil, and for that change we owe a great debt to one courageous woman.

Josephine Elizabeth Butler was the daughter of John Grey, a Northumbrian farmer, with a reputation in his vocation that brought farmer-visitors to his home from many countries. The Greys of Northumberland stand well in the annals of reform, and John Grey lived up to the record of the name. The mother of Josephine was a farmer's daughter, chosen by John without regard to the feelings of his socially superior relatives. Like her husband, she was endowed with fine moral qualities and devout religious sentiments. She came of a refugee Huguenot stock, which probably accounts for a breadth of toleration which made her home open to the adherents of every creed. Josephine, who was born on April 13, 1828, received most of her education at home, and it was precisely the kind of education to make a reformer. An outdoor country life; the talks of her father on reform toward social justice; the training of a mother to master any task which she took up; the atmosphere of a sincere religion that brooked no compromise with evil, and a philosophy of life based on human values—these were the influences that moulded the character of the

girl who was to defy statesmen, oppose men of science and face howling mobs, for a cause. And such a cause. Respectability would not even acknowledge the existence of the evil it attacked. It was something that was better ignored.

In 1852 she married George Butler, a professor at Oxford, and it was at Oxford she began in a personal way the work that was to occupy so much of her life.



JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH BUTLER.

There she learned, what she would probably never have learned in the country, that society tolerated an institution which degraded women and made vice safe for men. At first she pitied and opened her house for the care of the women outcasts of society, and in this work she was encouraged and helped by her husband. At a very early period she had been attracted to the movement for sex equality, and the opposition she saw develop to higher education for women, brought home to her mind the grave social and economic disadvantages under which women labored. Then came a great shadow on her life, in the death by accident of her only daughter. There are women in this world who have heavier sorrow to bear, said a Quaker friend to her, and the gentle admonition stirred her to the determination to do something for those women whose lives

were a living sacrifice to lust, and who, in the words of the historian Lecky, "appear in every age as the perpetual symbol of the degradation and sinfulness of man."

On the statute books of England were laws which practically amounted to the state regulation of prostitution. They were defended by medical men, statesmen and others, as the only means of preventing the spread of venereal disease, and legalized vice according to these people, was a social necessity. The same view was taken in practically every European country, with the result that organized vice became an established and profitable enterprise.

Josephine Butler brought against the supporters of this system the arguments of religion, morals and justice, and mainly the latter. With the aid of other notable women, she formed the Ladies' National Association for Repeal, and by word and pen she worked indefatigably in the cause. She went back to Magna Charta for argument—"To no man will we deny or delay right and justice." There was her slogan—"Right and justice." Her demand was for laws "embracing every man and woman, and administered with equity and forbearance." Again she said: "Injustice is immoral, oppression is immoral, the sacrifice of the interests of the weaker to the stronger is immoral and all these immoralities are embodied in all systems of legalized prostitution, in whatever part of the world or under whatever title they exist." For the sake of both men and women, because morality and justice were not matters of sex but matters relating to human beings, she demanded repeal of the laws and the recognition of one standard for human conduct. In this campaign she fearlessly opposed political candidates who supported the laws. In a by-election in Colchester she worked actively against the government candidate who supported the laws

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Wheat Pools in Australia

Victoria and New South Wales Are Working for a Compulsory Wheat Pool

Mr. C. Judd, manager of the Victorian Wheat Pool, Australia, under date of March 23, writes as follows to President Burnell:

Since writing to you last very little has happened so far as the marketing of last season's wheat is concerned. We got approximately our 3,000,000 bushels—the great bulk of the wheat was secured by millers—and the merchants hold a comparatively small quantity.

Prices locally are practically on the basis of overseas parity, and singularly little operating is taking place owing to the disinclination on the part of holders of wheat to quit stocks. At the moment the price of wheat at seaboard is 5/7d. per bushel.

There have been quite a number of developments in connection with the Compulsory Pool. I have already outlined to you a few rough suggestions as the matter came up in February. Last week things came to a definite head, and we practically know where we are now. There was, last week, a meeting of the Victorian Country party, at which farmers from practically all over the state were represented, and it was decided to consider the Compulsory Pool proposal at this conference. We, therefore, arranged as a preliminary, to have a meeting of the various organizations in this state which are concerned with the farmers' interests in regard to wheat, and the Victorian Chamber of Agriculture, the two political parties—the Victorian Country party and the Country Progressive party—the Co-operative companies, and ourselves, agreed to a basis upon which the Compulsory Pool would be generally acceptable. The points agreed upon were:

1. The Pool was to be controlled by a board of five, four members being elected by wheat growers, the remaining member to be a government nominee.

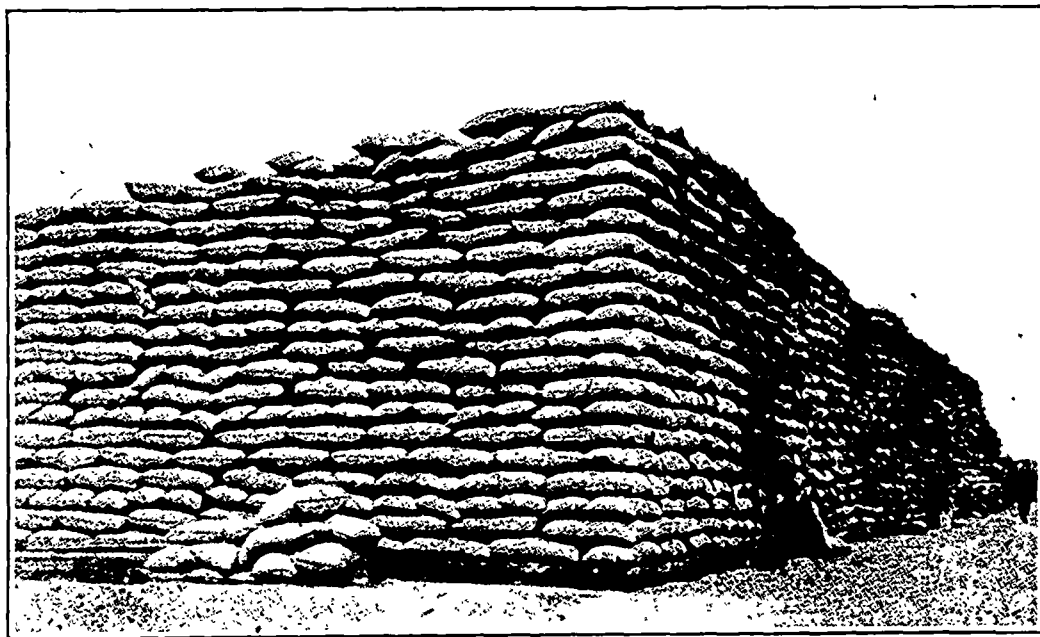
2. The period of the act was to be for three or five years.

3. This board was to have the right to fix the price of wheat for local consumption, having regard to the actual cost of production of wheat in this state.

4. The necessary legislation was to be introduced after a ballot of wheat growers had been held, and only if 55% of those voting were in favor of the Compulsory Pool.

Having arrived at this basis of agreement between the various organizations, we then waited upon the minister of the government, and placed the position before him. He indicated that the basis was quite acceptable so far as he was concerned, and that he would place the matter before the

representatives of certain of the other organizations will be conducting a campaign in the country, and we hope to address meetings of growers at practically every wheat growing station in the state. We feel that although there is a Labor government in power at the moment, it cannot spoil the effect of a Compulsory Pool, if it is to be conducted on the basis set out above. The most that can be said against the Compulsory Pool is that it is dependent to an extent upon politics, but only insofar as any further legislation may be brought forward altering the basis of the Pool or bringing it to a termination.



16,250 bags of wheat stacked at a country point to be shipped to West Australian Pool.

cabinet for favorable consideration. It is understood that the cabinet will approve of this basis, and the ballot papers will be issued soon after Easter, and will be returnable early in May.

This practically clears the air so far as the Compulsory Pool is concerned, and so far as we believe, it will mean an improvement on the present Voluntary Pool. Accordingly, we are recommending farmers to vote in favor of the Compulsory Pool, and we are doing everything possible to ensure that there will be a heavy ballot.

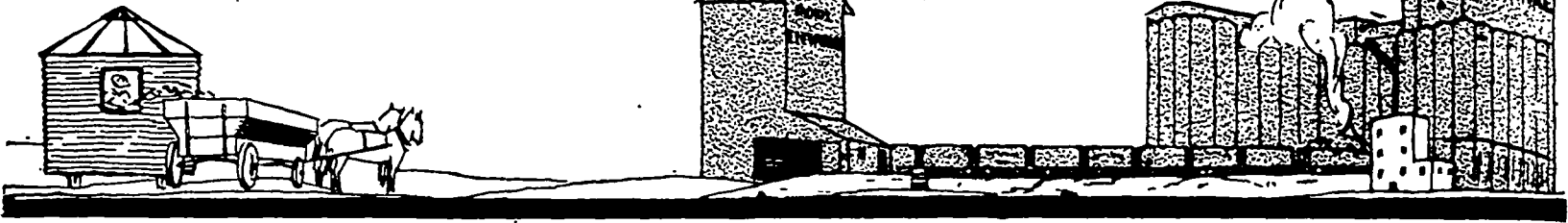
Immediately after Easter, all our Directors, together with re-

In the former case we do not think that any other political party would have in mind maintaining a Compulsory Pool on any other lines than what has been suggested, and in the event of the Compulsory Pool being terminated later on, we are no worse off than we are at the moment, so that from practically every point of view, there appears to be ample justification for our endorsing the proposals.

The one big doubt about the Compulsory Pool proposal is whether legislation can be got through the upper house—the legislative council. The present gov-

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IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

In 1924 when the Manitoba Wheat Pool started, there was little or no talk of country elevator facilities. The Pool started as a grain selling organization only. During the early summer of 1925, however, a few members in a few districts decided that if the Pool was to be 100% successful, it must control the movement of the commodity which it was to sell, and if the non-profit and co-operative system of selling grain was right; then the non-profit co-operative system of handling grain in the country was right.

No elevator policy had been worked out and placed before the delegates; consequently, when these few locals started talking local Pool elevators, the board of directors and the management were in a position where they had to work out a policy and submit it to the annual meeting of delegates to be held in Brandon during July, 1925.

Little need be said here about the Manitoba Pool elevator policy; it has been talked about and written about sufficiently, so that we believe every member is more or less familiar with it. We worked out this policy, attempting to take from the line system of operation all its good points, all its strong points and all its economical points of operation, and then attempted to take from the locally owned farmers' elevator, its good points and its strong points, eliminating many of its weaknesses, and we laid before the Pool delegates in Brandon, in July, 1925, our outline of elevator policy, which was ratified.

The First Elevators

Six locals decided to go ahead under this system and acquire elevators. At Waskada we bought an old elevator, which has since been torn down and a new 50,000 bushel elevator built in its place. At Dalny we built a new 35,000 bushel house. At Bowsman we leased a 30,000 bushel elevator from the Canada West Grain Company. At Durban we bought a reasonably new 30,000 bushel elevator from the Union Grain Company. At Roblin, with a 16,000-acre sign-up, we built a new 50,000 bushel elevator, and last, but not least, Grandview, where in order to purchase an elevator there, they had to take one at Meharry and Dutton, where they organized one local and took in three elevators.

The success of these eight elevators was such that the next year there was a demand for more Pool elevators. Let me say that during the first year many Pool members at points other than where we were building felt that the Pool was going ahead too fast, and that the elevator policy would be its ruina-

tion. However, in spite of this, about twenty-two points in the spring of 1926, decided to go ahead and acquire Pool elevator facilities. Some houses were purchased; some were leased, and some were built.

The success of this total of thirty elevators was well proven when we distributed around \$150,000.00 in patronage dividends last fall.

The Demand Grows

In the spring of 1927, even before the members knew what sort of a showing the thirty locals had had the previous year, thirty new points got busy and acquired through purchase, lease or construction, local Pool elevators. This meant that we went into last fall with sixty Pool elevators operating in Manitoba under the Manitoba non-profit service at cost policy.

This last winter we estimated that there would be possibly forty points decide to go ahead and acquire Pool elevator facilities. Work was started at points where there was a demand for a canvass, and as time went on more locals became interested, and we had to revise our figures, until it looked as though we would have fifty new elevators. It is a good thing we started early, because I have in front



A TYPICAL POOL ELEVATOR.

of me now a list of points where new elevators will be formed this year. These points are as follow:

Barnsley	Fallison	Moline
Boissevain	Gordon	Oakland
Carey	Brandon	Reston
Clearwater	Cardale	Sanford
Cypress River	Clanwilliam	Solsgirth
Domain	Crystal City	Treherne
Edwin	Deloraine	Jordan
Elphinstone	Eden	La Riviere
Fortier	Elm Creek	Letellier
Belmont	Fannystelle	Medora
Broomhill	Hargrave	Napinka
Carman	Hathaway	Pierson
Coulter	Kemnay	Rhodes
Dand	Leighton	Silver Pains
Dufrost	Lyleton	Souris
Elie	Minto	Woodnorth
Fairfax	Oak Lake	Justice
Goodlands	Purves	Lauder
Binscarth	Rounthwaite	Linklater
Brunkild	Snowflake	McConnell
Chillon	Tilston	Ninette
Crandall	Homewood	Portage
Decker	Killarney	Rosburn
Dunrea	Lena	Sinclair
Elkhorn	Margaret	Swan Lake

Ten Other Points

In addition to these points there are about ten other points that will undoubtedly be finished up within the next week. At Benito the final meeting has not been held, but it looks as though a Pool local would be formed taking over the present Farmers' elevator. At Bield, where an elevator was leased last year, the elevator is to be purchased this year. At Graysville an elevator was built late last fall, and a seed plant for the Brome Grass Growers' was built in addition to it. At Holland where our elevator was burned, we have re-built. At Bowsman where we have leased an elevator for three years, a new elevator is being built. At Minitonas where they operated under a lease the last two years, they have purchased the Grain Growers' elevator and are fixing it up for operation. At Makaroff where we operated under a lease last year, we have purchased an elevator. At Pilot Mound the final meeting has not been held, but it is expected that the local will form an association and take over the

present Farmers' elevator. At Vista an attempt is being made to purchase an elevator for operation.

To date we have purchased twenty elevators; some to operate and some to wreck. We are dealing at the present time on eleven more, and are sure that we can complete deals on some of these. These thirty-one are included in the list of names previously given.

From this building and buying programme you can see that the Pool elevator idea has really taken hold in the province of Manitoba. Despite all that opponents of the Pool may say, the Pool elevator policy has not been pushed from head office. Many locals that were only lukewarm a year ago were left until they could get bigger and better sign-ups, and until a larger percentage of the district could make up their minds that they wanted Pool elevator service.

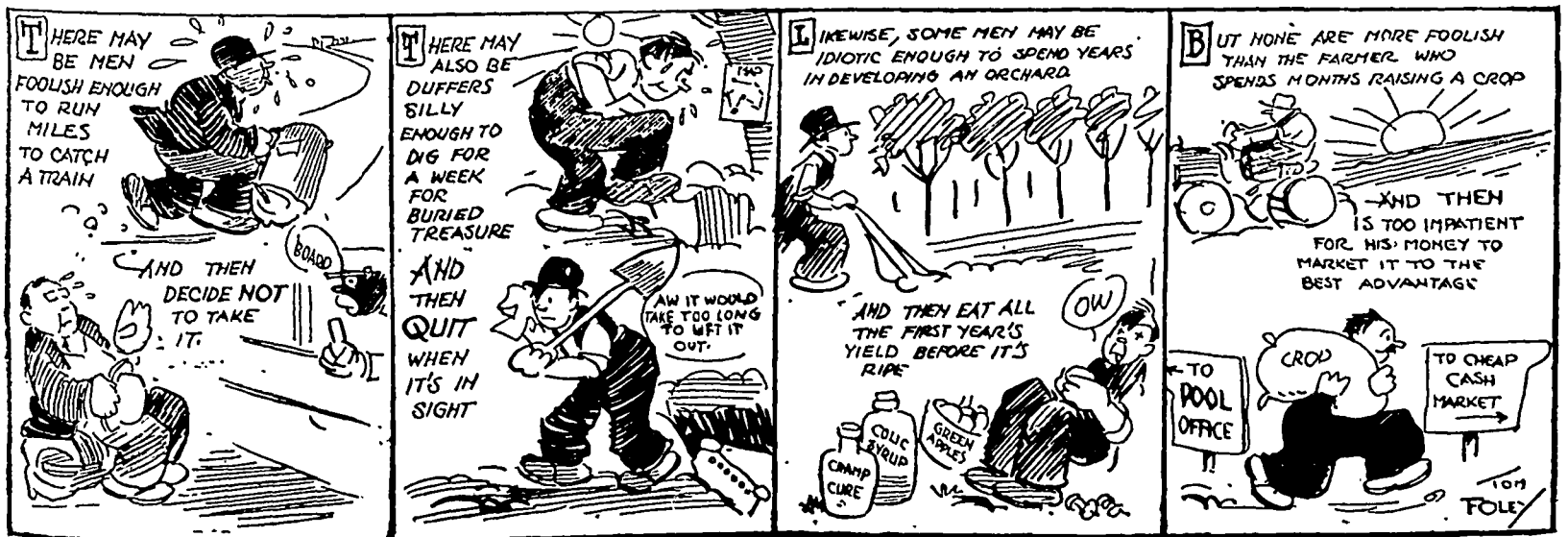
As we see it here, the province of Manitoba will be well covered with Pool elevators within the next two years. All Pool grain will be put through Pool elevators at cost and will be shipped to Pool terminals. Any earning that may be made from these Pool terminals will be reflected back to the grower of grain; and the Sales Agency of the Pool will have full control of the commodity itself at all times.

The Limit for This Year

Lest someone think that this article is written with the idea of stirring up further interest in Pool elevators this year, let me say that when this appears it will be too late for any new locals to start to work, as we have definitely set as our time limit of accepting contracts and agreements for new elevators as June 1st, when all work must be completed. Thus, any point that has not completed, or practically completed, its work at the present time, need expect no Pool elevator to be built for it this year, as it is going to be very difficult, in view of this construction programme, to even complete all these houses in time to handle this year's crop. This last is not written to frighten locals. We have fourteen construction crews out, and with what elevators we have bought to operate, we are satisfied that with any sort of a break of luck we can finish all our houses by September 1st, but we cannot take on any more.

Illustrated Lectures on Cooperation.

By Tom Foley



THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MAY, 1928.

“MONGREL CANADA”

It isn't a nice-sounding phrase—mongrel Canada—but it is not of our coining. It has been furnished the country gratuitously by the Bishop of Saskatchewan who, in communications to the press, objects strongly to the government encouraging the influx of Germans, Poles, Ruthenians, Scandinavians, and other non-British stocks, and deplors the denationalizing of the country.

On the economic side there is much to be said against a policy of forced immigration. There is a real danger that the standard of rural life may be lowered by large addition of peoples who are not accustomed to and have little ambition toward achieving a good standard of life. It is not so long ago that one Canadian public man, who did a lot in his day toward filling up the prairie lands; declared that what the west needed was the eastern and south-eastern European peasant in the sheepskin coat. That doubtless would be a welcome thing to those who make fine livings out of ignorant workers, but it is something that should be strenuously resisted by those who believe that a rural civilization can make a valuable contribution to national life.

But that is not the same thing as saying that it is bad for the country to have a mixture of peoples. There is more unadulterated nonsense talked and written about race, racial qualities, racial characteristics, racial contributions to civilization and so on, than is to be found in any other section of social and political science. There isn't a pure race in any part of the globe, no historian has found one in historical times, and anthropologists are still wrangling over the question for pre-historic times. One thing is sure; the peoples who are leading the world are a racial mixture which defines analysis or definition.

We need to forget about race and to remember that physical environment is the main cause in determining what we call national characteristics. A changed environment will change people. It is the individual qualities that count; if these are satisfactory Canada can afford to welcome every kind of immigrant. Not, of what race is he? but, What kind of a man is he? should be the test for immigrants. If he will make a good useful, industrious and intelligent citizen, we needn't worry about the flag he happened to be born under, nor yet about mongrelizing the country.

PARASITES

“Dad,” said a boy of inquiring mind to his father, “What is a parasite?” “A parasite, my boy,” re-

plied dad, peering learnedly over the rim of his glasses. “is a man who goes through a revolving door without doing his share of the pushing.”

The dictionary—if it is a good one—tells us that the word comes from the Greek and signifies literally one who lives on his neighbors wheat, grain, or food. That sounds like coming home to Manitoba where we have a goodly number of people who manage to live quite comfortably on wheat grown by somebody else. In fact they have lived very much more comfortably than those who grew and owned the wheat, and evidently they come of a long line which goes back possibly to pre-historic times. History tells us that about seven centuries before Christ, a Greek law-giver, whose name is still used as a synonym for legislation, Solon, found it necessary to permit the “throwing off of burdens,” in other words to cancel all the indebtedness of the farmers because their debts had become so great as to be a menace to the state. Things haven't improved such a lot in the intervening twenty-six centuries; the farmer is still in the debtor class and principally because in all that time he has never been able to shake off the class which lived on him. He started out some milleniums ago cultivating land for himself. In time he became subject to those adventurous souls who would rather fight than work any time. They squeezed him to the limit, and when after the tyranny of ages he did venture to rebel, they metamorphosed themselves into landlords, who took nearly all the land produced in rent. When he crossed the Atlantic to get rid of the landlord he soon found himself paying tribute to the money lords, and he is still doing it. Because of his weak economic status, every organized economic force took toll of his produce. Four years ago he took the hint from the rest of society and organized the Wheat Pool, through which, for the first time in a million years, the cultivators of the soil, as a class, can keep control of their produce. That is, some of the farmers did, the fighting ones, the ones with the spirit which every now and then throughout the course of history has blazed out in a peasants revolt. They are the ones who are doing the pushing on the revolving door of economic justice. There are still some who live on their labors, but not so many as there used to be, and their number becomes less as the years go by. And there are still some farmers who do not see that they should do their share of the pushing, but their number is also becoming less. What an increase in the membership of these Pools there would be if every member, acting on the principle of the Boy Scouts, set himself to do one thing for co-operation every day. And

every increase in membership means a decrease in those who live by the farmers table.

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE FARMS

Reports in the Co-operative News show that the losses sustained by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society on the operation of its farms, were the subject of much discussion in the divisional meetings of the society. Not a few of the delegates expressed the opinion that the society should get out of the farming business before things got worse, and about the only defence of the directors was, that they hated to admit that they could not make farming pay, although they had decided to get rid of two of their farms.

With this discouraging experience before them, it is difficult to understand why some of the officials of the C. W. S. look with unconcealed suspicion on the Canadian Wheat Pools, and persist in referring to it as a mere combine, the purpose of which is to squeeze the consumer as other combines and monopolies do. It is high time it was recognized, and most especially by co-operators, that agriculture, because of its unorganized condition, has been practically helpless in the face of the

economic revolution of the last century. Today the farmer meets organization in which ever way he turns; the goods he buys are made by organized labor for organized manufacturers who put them into the hands of organized distributors. Wages, profits, dividends and interest are no longer determined by competing individualistic units, but depend upon the organization of economic institutions. The C. W. S. itself is one of these institutions, and to hear a professed co-operator falking solemnly about economic laws of supply and demand, and so on, is like listening to a modern engineer applying to his business the mechanics of the stage coach.

However, a number of the leaders of the British consumers' co-operative movement will be present at the International Co-operative Conference at Regina next month, and we are certain that they will go home with ideas concerning the Wheat Pools that are far more fitting for co-operators than the ideas which some of them at present entertain.

We have a supply of indexes for the 1927 Scoop Shovel. Members who keep their Scoop Shovels should have a copy of this index so as to make reference easy. Just ask us and we will send you one.



THE MAN WHO PUSHES AND THE MAN WHO DOESN'T.



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

A TYPICAL DAY'S CANVASSING

(By T. M. McIlwraith, Fieldman.)

In the articles written by Fieldmen Watt and McEwen in preceding issues of the Scoop Shovel, the various kinds of work undertaken by the fieldmen is set forth.

I have been asked to write of one day's activity in a specific field-canvassing. The following will show that even in a short time one encounters various types of people and argument.

One of my most interesting days was at ———. I had held a meeting on the previous night. Extremely cold weather resulted in an unusually small attendance. The decision of the meeting was to organize to secure a Pool elevator. The committee asked me to stay and assist, so the next morning found me in a closed jumper behind a frisky team of bays, driven by one of their number, starting on a list of prospects who were referred to as "hard ones," men who had not yet joined the Pool, but who were regarded as likely signers. My companion, the local committee man, was an old hand at canvassing, and his shrewd advice as to the best method of approaching the different types of men on whom we called, showed him to be a keen student of human nature. This advice has been of great value to me in my work since. "What I want you to do," he said, "is not to coax or persuade them to come in, they have all been canvassed before, but get them interested, give them accurate information; and no matter how ridiculous some of their arguments may seem, be courteous in pointing out where they are wrong. If you see they are interested and you feel sure they are going to sign, come right to the point. If you see it is hopeless, try to keep them from saying 'No' definitely, and we will slip away quietly. Remember, when a man says 'No' once, it is easier for him to say it again. Even if you don't get them, try to leave them with a friendly feeling toward yourself and the Pool. Remember, that today's refusal is tomorrow's prospect."

We arrived at a prosperous-looking farm house and were invited in. Our host thought the Pool was a fine thing, but that the ideal condition was as it is now—about half in and half out—so that the competition between the trade and the Pool would keep prices up. An explanation that the Pool was a selling agency, not a buying agency, and an illustration showing that competition in selling lowers instead of raising prices, was the way in which we met this argument, which is typical of many advanced by those who do not understand the Pool. This gen-

tleman also objected to the Pool on the grounds that it interferes with personal initiative—the member was asked to submerge his individuality to let someone else do everything for him; that it was a step toward Bolshevism, etc. He had no intention of joining. At this point his wife who had been listening to the discussion interjected "that she believed there were many farmers that had really become convinced during the last year or so that they should be in the Pool, but because they had said so much against it at the start felt that they would be displaying weakness to come in now," and she concluded, "my husband is one of them." He did not sign that day. I have since heard that he is in and has become a booster. His quiet wife evidently submerged his individuality for him.

Our next call was at the home of one who did not believe in co-operation—liked to sell his grain himself they told me—believed in competition as an agency to increase efficiency and prices—was an individualist, and feared the Pool had socialistic tendencies. We arrived at his place about 10 o'clock. His stock was in the barn, evidently not fed, and though smoke issued from the chimney of his bachelor abode, our knocks brought slow response. We had got him out of bed and he was in a surly humor. He did not sign—had enough to do to pay his own debts without building elevators. No, most decidedly he was not a co-operator. We leave him in a lonely ill-kept shack, upon a weedy farm, among his hungry stock, a product, an example of the efficiency and benefit of his beloved competition.

At the next gate my companion stopped the team. "I am going to let you off here," he said. "I haven't much hope of you getting this man. I wish you could. He farms a couple of sections and is a good community man. He will make you welcome, so talk to him awhile. These two ahead are sure signers. I can get them myself and call for you on the way back. I will be about half an hour."

In the house the radio was just sounding the time service from CKY. I found I had met the farmer before in U. F. M. work. He had just been discussing the Pool with his son who had been at my meeting. No, he had not joined but was interested. He enjoyed the talks on the radio, was amused at the trade taking so much interest in the farmer since the Pool started: liked the Pool broadcast—through listening to it he had become convinced. Sure, he would sign the petition. He had been against the Pool at first, so much so that recently local canvassers had not asked him to join. This man is now a director of the Elevator Association of ———.

Thank you, Mr. Bradbrooke, you made my task an easy one, and I have had many similar cases this winter.

My companion did not get back in half an hour. He had found one of his prospects had been affected by the propaganda of the opposition, that the Pool "dumped" as much as the trade. He came back to where I had been left off and brought his argument with him. Luckily I had the Scoop Shovel containing the directors' report, showing amount sold each month, which disproved the statements which he had heard, but the most interesting fact was that our host, who had never been a member of the Pool and had only signed the petition half an hour before, was the most ardent advocate of the "pooling system," and the most persuasive in the attempt to show our critical friend the fallacy of the arguments to which he had been listening, and to have him come in. His efforts were successful. We had dinner and proceeded on our way.

The next two were small farmers delivering less than carlots. The advantage of an elevator to them was clear. Both signed readily.

The next, a newcomer from Saskatchewan, signed immediately. I was interested in his opinion that the elevator system in Manitoba was better than that in the province he had left. The excuse of the next man was one of the most common we meet. He liked the Pool, but said he could not afford to come in just now. Had large payments to meet in the fall—landlord anti-Pool. Talked to him of the advantage of payments spread over the year, of the fact that one in his position could not afford to be out, as he was forced to sell in the fall. Of the fact that the Trade borrowed the money to handle his grain, the interest on which, plus large overhead by duplication of facilities plus profit, had to be made between the price paid to him and the price at which they sold the grain. Also pointed out that the greatest enemy to the successful operation of the Pool was the man who supplied the grain to be sold on the open market. He admitted every argument, but while he felt that he was being selfish, he would have to stay out at least another year.

We called on another, a successful farmer. A young man who had been given a good start and was making good. The Pool was a wonderful achievement. He asked many questions. His remarks showed he already understood a great deal about it. He was interested in the elevator organization—wanted to see it go over. He told us the names of neighbors who were likely to come in. Told us the best arguments to use in getting them to join. Wished us the best of luck, but he himself would not sign.

Would some one please tell me the best method of canvassing this man? With him I always feel so helpless.

We spent the evening with one who had quite the most interesting and unique personality of anyone I ever met. Our three hour visit would make a story in itself. I was subjected to a cross-examination on the general principles of co-operation. He discovered some point on which I was weak and proceeded to rub it in. He was an old country Englishman. He was not looking for information, but

an argument. At last I told him that was my impression and handed him a copy of memorandum and auditor's statements, telling him to figure things out for himself and do as he pleased. He signed the petition. I am sure he intended to from the start.

The above is typical of the experiences and arguments we meet in a day's work among those who, until this winter, had not become part of our organization.

NO RENEWAL, NO VOTE

The list of those who have not renewed their 1924 wheat contract will be prepared about the beginning of June and sent out to secretaries of locals and fieldmen. Those who have not renewed their contract by that date and who are not in the Coarse Grain Pool, will not be allowed to vote at the local annual meeting, though they may attend to hear the directors' report and business discussed.

The directors agreed, at their last meeting, that all those who have not renewed their contract by the 31st of July should, when re-signing their Wheat Pool contract, be treated as new members. They will, therefore, be charged the two dollar organization fee.

LOCAL ANNUAL MEETINGS

The local annual meetings will be held as heretofore, during the month of July. Though no date has been fixed, the annual general meeting of the Pool will probably be held in October or November.

NOTICE TO LOCAL OFFICERS

Send in to this office copies of any permits which you have issued for the sale of seed and feed grain. We need these for filing purposes, and as a check-up on non-deliveries.

COARSE GRAIN PAYMENT

A Pool interim payment of 10 cents per bushel on all grades of barley, flax and rye, and 8 cents per bushel on most of the grades of oats, will be made on May 23rd. The records of the Manitoba Pool show that all our oat receipts are included in the list entitled to the 8 cents per bushel payment.

This payment will not be received by any grower who has not sent in his growers' certificates.

Separate cheques are being issued for separate kinds of grain delivered, and also for grain delivered to two or more shipping points.

This is a payment on coarse grain only and not on wheat.

This will increase the initial prices after May 23 to the following figures, basis Fort William:

	Per bushel
Oats 2 C.W.	58c
Barley 3 C.W.	75c
Rye 2 C.W.	95c
Flax 1 N.W.	\$1.75



THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

Office—224 Parliament Buildings.

Telephone, 840 394

Members of the Board:

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Chairman.

F. W. Ransom.

W. A. Landreth.

G. W. Tovell.

R. D. Colquette, Vice-Chairman.

H. C. Grant.

Geo. Brown.

Secretary: P. H. Ferguson.

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

MANITOBA FISHERIES

At the request of Manitoba fishermen, The Co-operative Marketing Board commenced an investigation into the fishing industry early last summer, with the particular object of finding out how the selling system might be improved upon. Our investigation has extended over the entire year, covering both summer, autumn and winter operations. It embraces, therefore, a wide range of conditions and methods which have an important bearing on the marketing process. A preliminary report giving the results of the study was placed before the board at its last meeting. Certain information on fish prices for the 1927-28 season is now being awaited, and as soon as this is received the report will be put in its final form for distribution to the public.

Coincident with the completion of our fish marketing enquiry is the decision of the fishermen to organize a provincial fish marketing association. This came as the outcome of a meeting held in the Legislative Buildings, on Thursday, April 26th, when a number of fishermen and fish dealers from different parts of the province, after discussing the problem from all angles, decided that co-operation was the only means of solving their difficulties. The new organization shall be known as "Manitoba Co-operative Fisheries, Limited." Members will be asked to sign a contract direct to the provincial body and to subscribe for a share of capital stock valued at \$25.00. A committee has been appointed to draft a contract and prepare the necessary incorporation papers. The chairman of this committee is Mr. S. Sigfusson, of Lundar; the secretary, Mr. E. Walker, of Winnipeg.

Hay Marketing

The formation of a provincial Hay Pool providing for a central selling agency and a contract system of delivery, is the most recent development in co-operative marketing in Manitoba.

This announcement was made following a meeting of hay growers held in the Empire hotel, on Tuesday, April 24. What was said at this meeting showed very clearly that farmers have not been receiving a sufficient price for their hay. It was stated that the margins were too great, and that the entire market was subject to a considerable amount of dealer control. These facts were further supported by Mr. I. Ingaldson, manager of the Central Livestock Co-operative at St. Boniface, who investigated the situation some two years ago and found that the market for hay was very restricted. The answers to questionnaires sent out to farmers and hay growers revealed the importance of having some kind

of centralized selling, and the necessity of removing the hazards under which the growers are now practically compelled to operate.

"Manitoba Co-operative Hay Growers' Limited," is the name chosen for the new association. Members will be required to sign a term contract and pay a membership fee of two dollars. The following are the provincial directors: George McKay, of Marquette (chairman); C. V. McCurdy, of Poplar Point; I. Ingaldson, of Arborg; Thomas Wood, of Marquette; Harry Hogue, of Poplar Point; Skuli Sigfusson, of Lundar, and William Carriere, of St. Laurent.

A secretary and field organizer is being appointed, and it is expected that an organization campaign will be launched during the month of June.

Costs of Distribution

The Farmer's Sun, of Toronto, draws attention to a book recently published by the Ronald Press, New York, entitled "Principles of Marketing," in which the authors point out that the costs of distribution absorb almost two-thirds of every dollar paid by the consumer. This applies particularly to grain products such as corn flakes, rolled oats and bread. The actual figures for the United States, as given by the joint commission of agricultural enquiry, for the three products named are:

	Per Cent.
Farmer received	25
Transportation costs	10.8
Manufacturing cost	11.6
Selling expenses	38.2
Manufacturers' and Dealers' profits	14.4
Consumer pays	100

This brings to mind another example of expensive distribution. Speaking on the cost of distributing goods to country stores, the president of Mabees, Limited, of Moose Jaw, told the managers of co-operative stores, in conference at Saskatoon a year ago, that the average charge for this service represents 15 per cent. of the selling price, and frequently, he declared, it is as high as 21 per cent. By eliminating unnecessary expenses, selling goods by catalogue instead of by personal solicitation and carrying samples rather than large warehouse stocks, he pointed out that he would guarantee to reduce this cost to 7 per cent., and after sufficient reserves are accumulated, to reduce it to 6 per cent.

The above statement provides some material for thoughtful consideration. If these costs can be reduced, and it looks as if they can, the consumers are the people who should be reaping the benefits.

IN THE LIBRARY

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—Bacon.

(By The Editor)

The newspapers have been giving columns of front page space recently to the Kellogg-Briand proposals for renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Do you know what the proposals are? If not you ought to know, if not for your own sake at least for the sake of your children. Wars grow out of national policies which in their beginnings look harmless enough, but which in the course of time, owing to conflict of interest, political and economic, lead to situations from which nations almost insensibly drift into the arbitrament of power. The only way to avoid war is to ensure that all international disputes shall be subject to the arbitrament of reason, and this in its turn means that national policies shall always be subject to international scrutiny, and what is of more importance, be open to the scrutiny of the people.

There are many proposals before the thinking world today for putting war alongside the duel in the museum of history. These proposals have been collected in a pamphlet, *The Peace of The World*, issued by The Union of Democratic Control, England. We have a few of these pamphlets and we will send one free to any member of the Pool who is sufficiently interested to write in and ask for it. We have also some pamphlets on the League of Nations, issued by the Canadian League of Nations Society, and these also we will distribute free as long as the supply lasts.

Visitors to the Pool office invariably express both surprise and gratification at the Pool library—surprise at its educational contents and gratification at the extent of its use. This, we are told time and time again, is real constructive work. Placing within the reach of the farmers such facilities for educational reading is bound, we are told, to develop citizenship, and understanding of democracy and in consequence a larger attachment to the principles of co-operation.

Developing the mind is a laborious process, and all the more so

for those who must work hard for a living. But citizenship demands knowledge in all who exercise its privileges, and it demands something more—an ethical consciousness on which to build the art of living together. The world needs both light and warmth, but it is the latter which is the animating spirit of social life. To know how to live together for mutual benefit and then to apply the knowledge—that is the task for all reformers and all co-operators, and our

Pool library is useless unless it is used to help in this task.

Therefore I would say to all Pool members: Find the time to do a little reading. Take up some subject in which you are interested—social, political, economic, historical, literary—anything that will help you to face your own tasks and enable you to understand the problems of life. If you are already using the library, get your neighbor interested. Help to make the Pool membership an active, alert and progressive factor in your community. Parents should get their children interested in the library; it is here to be used by all Pool families.

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

Soothing—

yet a man's smoke

COOL AND FRAGRANT



Save the Valuable
“POKER HANDS”

The POOL WOMAN



ARE WOMEN PEOPLE?

The Supreme Court of Canada has decided that a woman is not a person within the meaning of the British North America Act, and is not, therefore, eligible to appointment to the Senate.

Chief Justice Anglin, in giving the reasons for the decision of the court, refers to the case of *Chorlton vs. Lings* in 1868, as establishing a precedent. In the year 1850 the British Parliament passed an act known as Lord Brougham's Act, which provided that in all acts of parliament, "words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed to include the feminine gender, unless the contrary is expressly provided." When a further extension of the franchise took place in 1867 the word "man" was employed in the Act instead of the words "male person." Women suffragists, interpreting this in the light of Lord Brougham's Act, immediately tried to have their names registered as parliamentary electors. Most of the applications were refused, and in order to settle the question a legal decision was sought. Four cases were selected and tried before the Court of Common Pleas. Judgment was given against the women, the chief justice deciding that although for all ordinary purposes the word "man" when employed in an act of parliament, must be held to include women, this did not apply when state privileges were in question.

It seems to me, however, that the Supreme Court of Canada in looking for a precedent didn't look far enough, for it is recorded that many hundreds of years ago it was solemnly decided by men in council assembled, that woman was a person. At a church council held at Macon at the end of the sixth century, a bishop expressed a doubt whether woman was a human being at all; after carefully weighing the evidence for and against, the council finally decided that despite her many shortcomings she really did belong to the human species. The majority was very small—only one as a matter of fact—but still it was established and waveringly held until women tried to get some practical and material benefit out of it.

Chief Justice Anglin quotes Justice Willes in the *Chorlton vs. Lings* case as saying that "out of respect to women and sense of decorum they have been excused from taking any share in this department of public affairs." Isn't that nice of men to excuse women from taking part in public affairs without even asking them if they wanted to be excused, and when the women themselves were protesting that they didn't want to be excused! I have always thought that the restrictions which men have set on women were unjust, but I am glad to know that I was mistaken and that these restrictions really proceeded from "one of the glories of our civilization—the respect and honor in which women are

held," to quote Justice Willes again. For instance, when men made laws depriving the mother of the guardianship of her child and denied her the right to have any say in its upbringing, wasn't it consoling, especially to the mother, to know that this was due to the deep reverence which all men have for motherhood?

However, this is really irrelevant. Just now women aren't asking for reverence; they're asking for a seat in the Senate. This is something real, something tangible. You can feel it, you can see it, and you get paid \$4,000 a year for it. And that brings us to another phase of the question. What right have men to keep all the best jobs for themselves? Would women do that? They would not. But it is only the things he doesn't value that man is willing to share with woman. If men voluntarily gave women the right to sit in the Senate it would be because they considered the right wasn't worth anything. Some of them say it isn't; these men are usually quite willing to extend the right to women.

The Western Producer says that admitting women to the Senate will postpone the reform or abolition of the Senate because while it is extremely difficult to persuade a man that he should not draw \$4,000 a year for nothing, it is next to impossible to persuade a woman. History disproves this. One of the things which led to the entrance of women into the field of politics and ultimately to their enfranchisement, was the organizing of the Primrose League by the Conservative party in Great Britain to train women to canvass, work in committee rooms, etc., during elections. Of course, the men never expected that women would repay this generosity by starting to kick up a fuss for the vote, declaring that men could not logically encourage women to do this work and then refuse to enfranchise them on the grounds that women should not get mixed up in "the dirty mess of politics." The joke in this is that the necessity of bringing women into this work arose from the fact that after the passing of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883, making the payment of canvassers illegal, it was impossible to get sufficient men to do this work. I suggest that women set to work to have the salaries of senators abolished, or perhaps only materially reduced, and they will soon have the whole Senate to themselves.

But why do judges have to be ruled by the decisions of their predecessors anyway? A judge of more heroic mould, faced with the startling idea of the humanness of women, would have clenched his fists, gritted his teeth, thought of Galileo, Darwin and Mrs. Baker Eddy and accepted it. He would then have deserved a place beside such heroes as the first man to eat an oyster and the man who first walked down the street carrying an umbrella.

The Tale of Simple Simon

(By C. H. CREED, Jr.)

Simple Simon met a Pieman
 In the busy city,
 Said Simple Simon to the Pieman,
 "Isn't it a pity,
 Though I've wheat in town for
 sale,
 I am one of many,
 You have pies and cakes galore;
 And I haven't any."

You see Simple Simon was a
 farmer and, while he raised and
 had for sale the food products in
 the raw state, he was not a manu-
 facturer. It was his custom to dis-
 pose of his unmanufactured prod-
 ucts and then buy the necessaries
 of life from those who were in
 the business of manufacturing.
 Said the Pieman to Simple Simon,
 "I don't see the pity,
 You say you've a load of wheat,
 Right here in the city,
 Haul it down across the tracks,
 Sell it to the miller;
 You can't have a piece of pie
 Till you show your siller."

It seems that Simple Simon had
 been such a poor business man in
 the past, and so imposed upon by
 those with whom he had had his
 dealings, that he was chronically
 short of cash and his credit was
 no good, so you can hardly blame
 the Pieman for wanting to see
 the color of his money before he
 came across with the pie.

Said Simple Simon to the Pieman,
 "Cash I haven't any,
 But I'll sell my wheat at once,
 Then I'll have a penny."
 Said the Pieman to Simple Simon,

"Sneeze, your brains are dusty,
 Pie's went up just half a cent,
 While your head was musty."

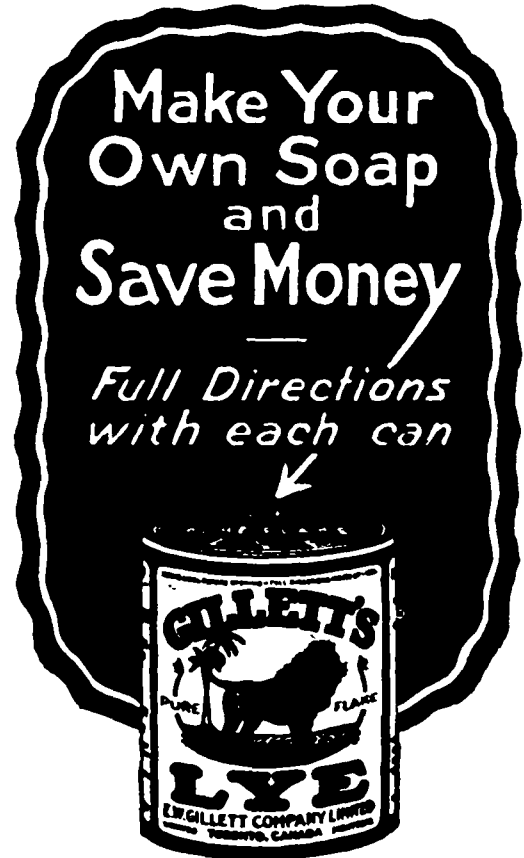
'Twas always thus. Just when
 the farmer began to feel that he
 was at last able to have what he
 wanted the manufacturer found it
 out first and raised the price on
 his wares. You can excuse the
 Pieman for raising the price of pie
 if he knew he could get it. You
 see, if he didn't take it away from
 Simon some one else would.
 Said Simple Simon to the Pieman,
 "Tell me now your reason,
 That you raise the price of pie,
 In the baking season."
 Said the Pieman to Simple Simon,
 "Taxes I've been paying,
 And to protect my profit small,
 For you I've been laying."

So that's the way it was. When-
 ever the Pieman was taxed he just
 passed the buck to his customers
 by adding a little to his price, and
 said customer paid the tax for him,
 leaving him all in the clear with
 his sacred profit undiminished by
 either a jot or a tittle. It was the
 same in case of any other added
 expense which fell in the course
 of his pie-making. He just tacked
 on a little to the price and made
 it right up.

Said Simple Simon to the Pieman,
 As he raised his leather,

"Thanks for what you've said
 today,
 "I feel in fine feather.
 When the miller sees my wheat,
 If he's buying any,
 I will raise the price to him,
 Just the half a penny."

Poor, simple, deluded soul. He
 meant to do just that hopeless
 thing. He really thought he
 could do alone as the manu-
 facturer had done with an organi-
 zation, and control the price of
 his product by merely fixing it
 (Turn to Page 17.)



Be Sure You Get The Genuine
GILLETT'S FLAKE LYE

VIRDEN NURSERIES

Everbearing Strawberries:—
 Champion, 20 for\$1.00
 Raspberry Canes, 15 for\$1.00
 Red Currants, 12 for\$1.50
 Black or White Currants, 12 for\$2.00
 Gooseberries, 12 for\$2.50
 Strawberry Rhubarb, 12 for\$1.50
 Wild Plums, 8 for\$1.00
 Iris, 6 for\$1.00
 Honeysuckles, 3 for\$1.00
 Hybrid Plums, each60c
 Transcendent Crabs, each60c
 Hardy Hybrid Apples, each50c
 Rocky Mountain Cherries, 3 for\$1.00
 Peonies, each50c
 Caragana, 10-12 ins, 100 for\$3.00
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 We pay mail or express on all orders
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 Write for extended price list.

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Jimmy, Mary and Robert
 are eating bread made from

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Positive "MONEY BACK" Guarantee in each bag.



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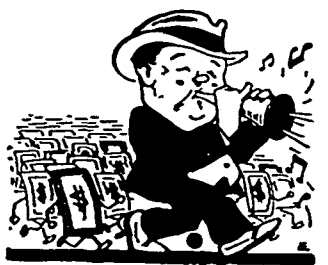
J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay.

W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

BONUSES!---HOW AND WHY?

In a former issue of the Scoop Shovel we gave a short report of our annual meeting, but there still appears to be some doubt about the methods by which we distribute bonuses.

The first fact we would like to impress on you is: to manufacture anything there must be capital expenditure, therefore, this must be taken care of in some way. After due consideration the conclusion has been reached that the most equitable way is to have this provided for out of the proceeds of the cream shipped; or, putting it more plainly, out of the surplus made from handling the cream or other material



To keep them tagging along you must join the band.

manufactured and sold after paying the market price at all times.

The Co-operative Act has made provision for this as follows: No bonus shall be paid out in cash until such time as there is sufficient cash accumulated to the credit of the patron to pay for one share of stock, which in our case amounts to (\$25.00) twenty-five dollars. By handling the surplus in this way the distribution of stock is uniform for every shipper.

Look After Your Money

When the shipper is the owner of one fully paid-up share, all bonuses are paid out in cash, as well as interest on the money placed to your credit for stock. We would like to impress on you the necessity of making application for your stock. The time to do this is when you have the first credit from your cream shipments, as we are then able to apply on stock whatever amount is standing to your credit on our books. When this application is in, you will receive interest on whatever amount is held to your credit. On the other hand, if you do not apply for your share of stock you do not receive any interest, as this money is just placed in a reserve account until such time as you claim it by applying for stock. If you leave it for a period of four years it will be transferred to the general account of the company and they will have to pay income tax on it, so that it helps everyone concerned if you make your application for stock as soon as you have anything to your credit. It does not place any obligation on you whatever if you state that this stock is

to be paid out of the bonuses received by you from year to year.

We have hundreds of shippers who have paid their shares up in this way and are now reaping the full benefits of co-operative marketing, quite a number of these have paid for their share in one season; in fact, we had one shipper who received in cash \$54.00 as his share of the 1927 surplus. Surely it is worth while to market through your own organization when results of this kind are so readily obtained.

All Together!

We have been able to pay seven per cent. (7%) on all stock so far, and hope to be able to continue it as your money is just as good to the company as that of the bank. It is up to the shipper himself, as quantity and quality are two of the greatest factors in the success of any business, and the shippers have both these factors under their control.

Let us all go forward with the firm determination to make this, the year 1928, the banner year of our existence—This can only be done if all do their utmost to make their own plant one hundred per cent—a rather high aim, but if we do not aim high we will not do our best. Remember the old slogan, "United we stand, divided we fall." Which shall it be?

The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies have two plants now, one at Winnipeg and one at Brandon, placed so as to give the very best service to the shippers of cream. Ship to the nearest point and, if any information is required, write to either plant and any information will be cheerfully given, together with prompt and efficient service. Do not hesitate, support the co-operative method of disposing of your products, thereby helping yourself and your neighbor to get the very best possible out of your products.

THE EDISON OF SWEDEN

Just 50 years ago the first centrifugal cream separator made its appearance. It was devised by Dr. Gustaf de Laval, whose other inventions include steam turbines, methods of galvanizing iron, or producing steel, of extracting phosphorous from iron ore, the lactocrite (one of the first milk testers), a centrifugal churn, a centrifugal emulsor, a milking machine and several other items. His work has revolutionized dairying the world over.

THE TALE OF SIMPLE SIMON

(From Page 15.)

himself. He was entirely unaware that the Pieman belonged to an organization of manufacturers who stuck together to protect prices and profits, and he was equally unconscious that the millers had the bulge on him the same way. Some day he would get over being so simple and learn to do as they did.

Said Simple Simon to the Miller, "I've had expense and trouble. To cover all and leave my gain, I'll have to charge you double." Said the Miller to Simple Simon, And he said it slow and well, "You poor deluded—blankety blank, !! ***—&\$!|!(**) |--)-!!! go to (????)"

Now, Simple Simon at last realized what a boat he was in. He was going it alone against organization, whichever way he turned. When he bought the seller set the purchase price for him. When he sold he took what they gave him. No wonder they called him simple. What the miller gave him for his wheat would not buy the pie he desired, and he had to be satisfied with a mouldy crust. But when he began to think his simpleness vanished. He organized his neighbors into a pool which finally became large enough to control the situation, and in the years that followed, folks began to refer to him as Mr. Simon, the wheat grower. It was during this period that he entered the shop of the Pieman one day.

Said Mr. Simon to the Pieman, "Now that I have money, Dig me up a piece of pie, Hop right to it, Sonny." Said the Pieman to Mr. Simon, "Yes Sir, I'll be happy——" "Can that stuff," said Mr. Simon, "PIE, I said, be snappy."

The 13 terminal market co-operative sales agencies, affiliated with the U.S. National Live Stock Producers' Association, handled 5,590,728 head of livestock in 1927, according to the published report of the management. These animals had a sales value of \$131,014,077. The gross income of the 13 agencies amounted to \$1,364,506, and the net earnings for the year were \$246,648.

Insurance at Cost

IN YOUR OWN FARMERS INSURANCE POOL

Assets over\$ 2,500,000
Insurance in force, over\$134,000,000
On deposit with Provincial Governments\$ 500,000

We have more surplus assets in Canada per million of insurance in force than any of the other leading insurance writers in Canada, Board or Mutual.

More than double the volume of insurance in force of any other Mutual in Western Canada, and nearly three times the cash assets.

Get a broader Policy for less money than with any other insurance organization in Western Canada.

Reduction for lightning rod and chimneys built from the foundation, and for brick veneer, stucco, metal or metal-clad buildings; and a further reduction for first and second-class buildings. Horses and harness covered while in stable, temporarily, anywhere. All farm equipment covered anywhere on the farm.

Prompt and equitable settlement of all loss claims.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

FIRE—LIGHTNING—WIND
SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT.

Melotte

CREAM SEPARATOR

ONLY SEPARATOR WITH WHITE LINED PORCELAIN TANK

NEW LOW MODEL

BALL BEARINGS FOR 40 YEARS

The secret of "Melotte's" success the world over is its Self-Balancing Clean-Skimming Bowl Suspended on a frictionless ball-bearing.

Largest sale in the British Empire.

Receiving tank of New Model is only Waist-High and is lined with white porcelain. Rustless, sanitary aluminum now replaces all former tinware parts.

Automatically lubricated, needing attention only once or twice a year. New Speed Indicator ensures correct and easy operation.

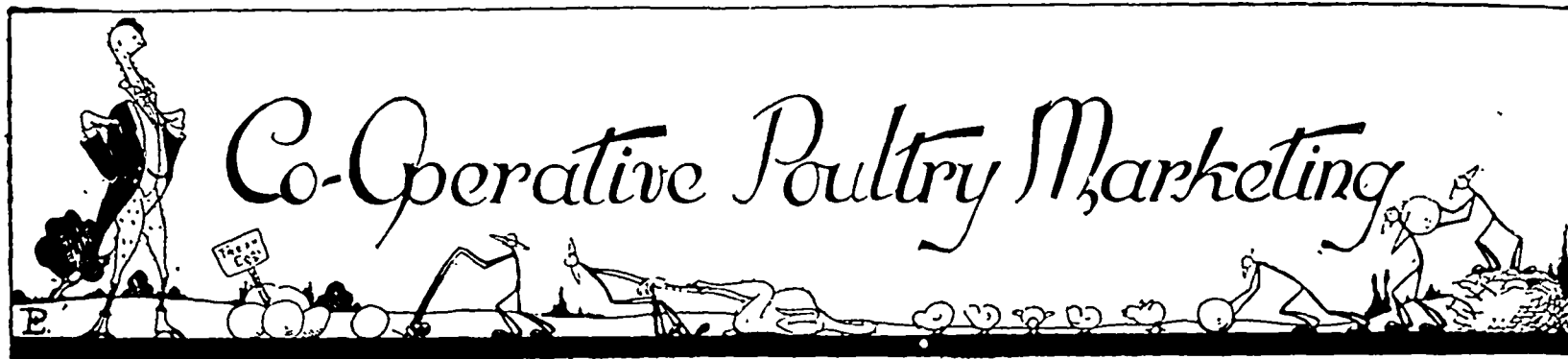
A good allowance as part payment on your old machine.

See your dealer or write us direct for full particulars

31

R. A. LISTER & CO. (CANADA) LTD.
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: TORONTO, ONT.
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Regina Vancouver

R. A. Lister Co. (Canada) Ltd., Winnipeg
Please send me full particulars of
Melotte New Low Model as at
retailed in Scoop Shovel
Name
Address



MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

W. A. Landreth, President and Superintendent

W. S. Patterson, Vice-Pres.

A. W. Badger, Sec.-Treas.

DIRECTORS

W. A. Landreth - Hartney D. W. Storey - Hartney W. S. Murray - Carman W. S. Patterson, Boissevain
 Geo. Gordon - Oak Lake W. B. Martin, Shoal Lake C. B. McLean, Grandview W. S. Smith - Neepawa
 Head Office: 191 Market Street, Winnipeg. W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

"SWAT THE ROOSTER"

With the advance of egg production season and warmer weather, an increased percentage of germinated eggs are being received at our candling stations. This means that more eggs are being graded as seconds and fewer as extras and firsts. Where germination has just started in an egg it may be graded as second, but where there is evidence of advanced germination, the egg must be graded as a rot, as it is not fit for human consumption. Of the egg producers in Western Canada 90 per cent. allow roosters to remain with their flocks during the entire season, and the result is that almost 80 per cent. of the eggs marketed are fertile, and only need to be subjected to 80 degrees of heat to start germination. Unfertile eggs, the product of flocks from which the roosters have been eliminated, are not so readily affected by warm weather. We are bringing this matter to the attention of egg producers at this time because this is the season during which roosters should be eliminated from the flocks. The breeding season is over, they have served their purpose, and as they contribute nothing toward egg production, they are only a nuisance.

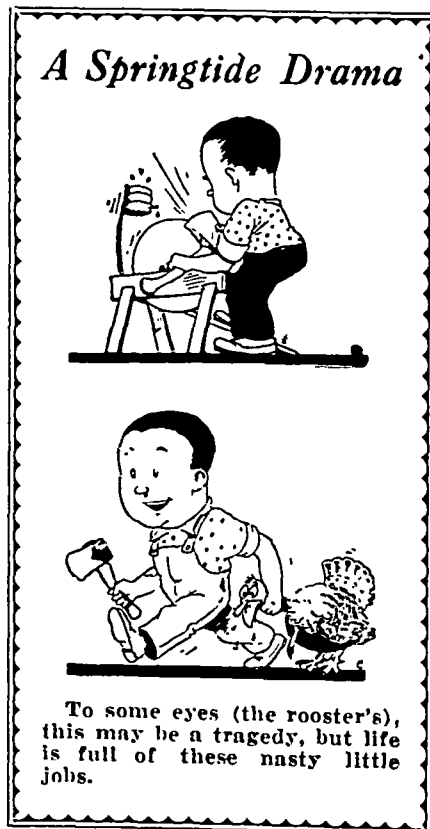
The first duty of a co-operative egg producer is to market as high-grade a product as possible. Your association is endeavoring to improve the quality of eggs marketed by putting on a "Swat the Rooster" campaign, beginning about May 24th. Posters are going out to all our secretaries and merchant members. Circulars are being enclosed with advance payment to all shippers of eggs throughout the province. Stickers are being placed on all shipping cases going out from the branches, and we are requesting the co-operation of the press in giving publicity to the campaign. The objective of this association is to market 90 per cent. of our egg receipts as extras, and firsts. Prince Edward Island boasts that they established this record last season. Very few of their shippers have roosters in their flocks.

Co-operative poultry producers in one section of California, who have gone extensively into egg production, have so perfected their methods of handling eggs on the farm that they are able to ship direct to New York market without having to candle their eggs. They attribute their success to the fact that they have no roosters with their flocks and market their eggs every day. We earnestly request the co-operation of all egg producers in this province to "Swat That Rooster Now." By doing

so you are obtaining for market a higher grade product at considerable more value and establishing confidence in the product in the mind of the consumer.

Organization Notes

Mr. A. W. Badger, our secretary-treasurer, is now in the country calling on all secretaries of locals and our merchant members. It is the desire of this association to give nothing but efficient service in the handling of eggs, and this is only possible by keeping closely in touch with our shippers throughout the province. Mr. Badger is also lining up districts for culled poultry marketing later in the season. We would appreciate it if our local secretaries would get in touch with their committee, so that they will have definite information to give Mr. Badger when he calls.



EGG VOLUME HEAVY

This is the rush season in the marketing of eggs. Your association is experiencing the heaviest volume of receipts in its history, this is most evident at Lauder and Brandon stations, but all branches are showing a very satisfactory increase over previous years.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER

(From Page 4.)

and had the satisfaction of seeing him defeated.

It was, so many people thought, strange work for a gentle, delicate woman, and the ignorant mob took advantage of both her gentleness and her delicacy. It was not only obscene jeers she had to face; she was howled from platforms and driven to seek safety from physical violence. In the Colchester by-election hooliganism was organized against her and not even her religious meetings were safe from mob attacks. It was daring work for a woman for even those who firmly believed in the righteousness of the cause were loath to identify themselves with it. It was too far away from conventional ideas of decency.

Josephine Butler let righteousness be her guide. Her friends increased and the cause progressed. Men and women with influence took courage from her example, and in time the politicians listened to them. Fourteen years of untiring work brought parliament to the point of repealing part of the obnoxious laws, and three years later (1886), they were wiped off the statute books.

In the meantime the agitation had spread to the continent of Europe, and gradually other nations introduced reforms, Mrs. Butler herself, visiting the continent and promoting the movement. Conditions on the continent were even worse than in England, and a regular traffic was organized round the institution. To combat this Mrs. Butler formed, in London, a committee with the object of securing the suppression of this "white slave" traffic, which, of course, could only be done by international action, a course that did not appeal to some of the worst offending countries.

Just when success came to her efforts in England, her husband became seriously ill (1886), and her work was interrupted. In 1890 her husband died, and she then retired to live near her eldest son at Wooler, Northumberland, where she died on December 30, 1906.

Her work is still going on. It no longer requires the exceptional courage it did when Josephine Butler decided to consecrate her life to it. Men and women alike join in the work, conscious only

that it is a work for humanity. The initiative of Josephine Butler brought women to a realization of the fact that everything that made for the degradation of women was woman's business, and that a social order which accepted the subjection of woman could never be changed until women had the courage to face the actual facts of the order and fight for justice for women as human beings and not merely as a sex. And so they learned to talk boldly on things that they were, as women, not supposed to know anything about, but which as citizens, holding fast to a vision of a better social order,

they could not ignore.

"We are rebels for God's holy laws." So Josephine Butler declared, and in that belief she broke convention and first startled and then converted the thinking world. The "fatal paralysis of the sense of justice," to use her words, which permitted what she abhorred is not yet cured. It is terrible to read what it is that the League of Nations has to overcome in the traffic in human merchandise, but the fact that the evil is being faced, that men and women are no longer afraid to be associated with the efforts to abol-

(Turn to Page 21.)



Gas Service for Cooking

No Matter Where You Live

THE COLEMAN AIR-O-GAS Stove is a modern up-to-the-minute cooking unit. It brings all the advantages of city gas service right into your home—no matter where you live. It is easy, economical and safe to operate. It makes and burns its own gas—no piping, no wiring, no installation expense. It's ready to begin active duty the minute it is set in your kitchen.

The Air-O-Gas generates quickly to full cooking heat. Produces a cleaner cooking fire—no dirt, no smoke, no soot

on utensils. Quicker cooking action—boils half a gallon of water in less than five minutes. You have a steadier cooking blaze—instantly regulated to any heat desired, from a low simmer to the hottest blue flame you'll ever need. Uses any good grade of regular motor gasoline as fuel.

Air-O-Gas Stoves are attractively designed and finished. Built in a variety of practical models to meet every cooking need. Priced within the means of everybody.

Let your dealer demonstrate this great stove. If he is not supplied yet, write us for descriptive literature, prices, etc. Address Dept. 3808.

Made in Canada By

THE COLEMAN LAMP COMPANY, Ltd.

Queen Street East and Davies Avenue
TORONTO, Ontario, CANADA

(A08)



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

The Central Livestock Co-operative still maintains the position of second highest in St. Boniface, with every prospect of reaching first place in the near future. There are those who believe that the reason for this remarkable expansion of the business in a relatively short time is the result of the alleged

"dissatisfaction" on the part of the farmer which makes him try something different. We are inclined to feel that there is an element of truth in that idea. The farmer has been and still is "dissatisfied." At least we are hoping that the great majority of our patrons are dissatisfied.

Dissatisfied with shipping merely through a good sales agency among a dozen or more other "good" sales agencies—dissatisfied with the lack of system in the country—dissatisfied with just being "one of the biggest"—yes, and dissatisfied with being mere "hangers on" in an organization which needs pushers.

If we could only become really "dissatisfied," then we might be "moved with indignation." Indignation makes wonderful motive power if properly "hooked up."

We hope to put on a series of contract drives in June and July. Every district which has been incorporated already needs increased membership and improvements in service to its members. Every part of Manitoba where there are producers of livestock is a field for effort on the part of co-operative organizers.

From every section of the province of Manitoba shipments are being consigned to Central Livestock Co-operative. There is every indication that before long the proportion of business handled by us will far out-measure that which we are now handling. We believe that with the increased volume we can secure increased bargaining power. We believe that by concerted action throughout Western Canada we can become a factor in stabilizing prices. But we are hoping that when we have climbed up to our present objective, our mental horizon will have so widened that we will still be "dissatisfied."

A number of shipping associations throughout the country have indicated their willingness to link up with the M.C.L.P., but want to maintain the present small association which they have, rather than merge it into a larger unit. In a good many

places we are inclined to think that these people will finally decide on the large unit plan, but in the meantime we welcome them in as they are. The contract membership will strengthen their present association and will give them the chance to share in the earnings of the central association and direct its policies.

We are anxious to get all our contracts "called" as soon as possible. Remember that the organization in the country depends on the levy of one-half of one per cent. which can only be made on members' livestock. If the livestock already handled from Manitoba shippers had all been contract stock the problem of financing organization work would be completely solved. As it is, your board is obliged to "hasten slowly."

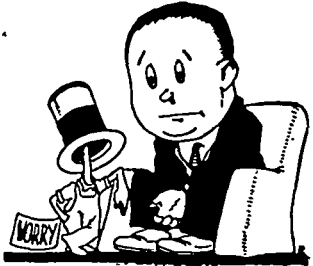
News From the Saskatchewan Organization

The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool now has sixty-five local shipping associations in operation. Some of these are not large because of their location, and shipments are somewhat irregular, but the majority cover four to six shipping points with shipments at least every two weeks.

During the past month special work in organization has been going on in the eastern part of the province, and we appreciate the interest of producers in the establishing of local shipping associations. During the past week officers were elected in the local covering Whitewood and Wapella. Notices are now out calling organization meetings in the territory from Kipling to Vandura and Wawota, and following this organization will be completed in the district from Glen Ewan to the Manitoba boundary. The local committee in charge of this territory has built up a membership of over sixty.

The cattle market at this time appears to be towards a little lower prices, more in particular on the better class of stock. Good heavy steers and heifers appear to be hard to move at fair prices. The markets to the south and east of us are in the same condition. We, therefore, do not look for any better than a steady market during the month of May. The feeder and stocker trade continues fairly strong.

The hog market at this time is steady, thick smooths selling at \$9.75, with selects 50c above. We feel that the hog market will be fully as strong, with a possible rise in prices. Feeders at this time are selling at almost the thick smooth price, with the tendency to a larger spread between thick smooths and feeders.



Be a co-operator—and work your head in better company.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER

(From Page 19.)

ish it, and that abolition has become an international question, dealt with in an international way, marks a notable progress. Last month in many countries throughout the world, special public meetings were held to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the woman, who, born, reared and educated on a farm, bore with patience social contumely and scorn, in a noble resolve to awaken the conscience of mankind to a great evil and a great injustice.

CO-OP. SERVICE BOTH WAYS

The Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association is an example of a co-operative consumers' association, although it is commonly regarded as a marketing organization. It is both.

It has 4,000 members. In 1926 it distributed to its members 84,000 tons of chicken feed at \$40 per ton. That means that the members, as consumers, bought \$3,360,000 worth of feed. Formerly the association used to buy feed from wholesalers. Then it tried the experiment of owning its own feed mill. Now it has six feed mills.

In 1926, the Association paid back to its members, on this feed alone, \$200,000, or a savings return of \$2.50 per ton—over 6 per cent.

It sells feed only to members. Last year it imported a shipload of corn from Argentina.

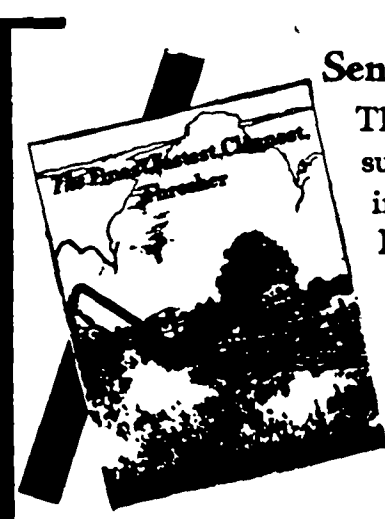
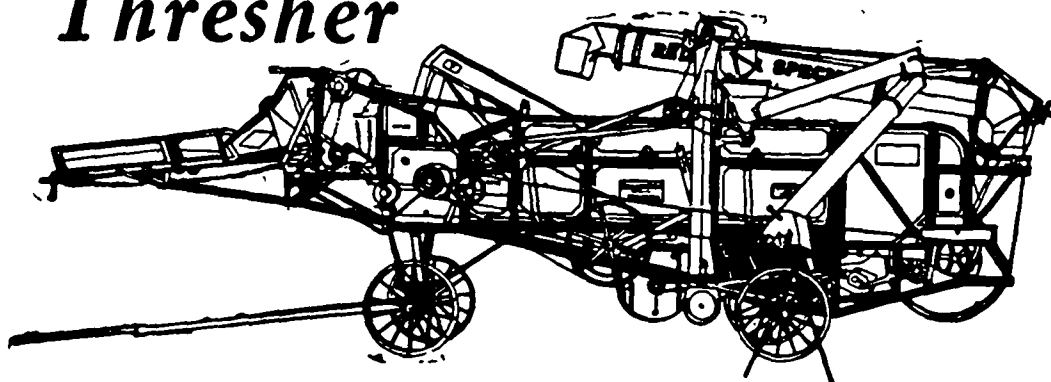
Here is big consumers' co-operation within a marketing association. And this is the way farmers learn co-operation.

What can stop this organization from taking step after step and buying or producing more and more things for its members?

The innocent looking little egg can lead people out of the scramble for profits into the satisfaction of co-operation, just as butter and bacon lubricated the way for the Danish farmers.

One thing is certain: any sort of mutual action or association, among people performing a useful service or supplying a social need, may supply the lesson that will lead on to other fields of united service.—"Co-operation."

The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher



Send for the Book That Tells Its Story

The Red River Special Line of 1928 is the result of 80 years of building high quality threshing machinery. Our new book—"The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher" will interest every farmer and thresherman—It tells why the machine is just that. Send coupon for your copy.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD

In Continuous Business Since 1848
 307 Marshall St., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta
 Branch Houses with stocks of repairs.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



Co-operation with the Farmer

LONG ago The Canadian Bank of Commerce developed a form of co-operative banking service. Each branch was to be a "community bank", to serve first in the interests of the district, and, secondly, to place its customers in contact with a nationwide and world-wide service.

This modern, far-reaching banking service is of the utmost value to every progressive farmer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

187

UNITED FARMERS — OF MANITOBA

ORGANIZATION

EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

FOUNDED 1903.

U. F. M. President, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek.
Secretary, R. C. Brown.

U.F.W.M. President, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden.
Secretary, Miss M. E. Finch.

Office: 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

THIS PAGE CONDUCTED BY U. F. M. AND U. F. W. M.

GREETINGS

In our first official appearance on the pages of the Scoop Shovel, we wish to solicit the support of all our members in making these columns a really worth while part of the publicity of our organization. This page has been secured through the courtesy of the Scoop Shovel upon the understanding that all matter contained therein must pass through the hands of central office. While it is quite evident that it will be impossible to publish all the details of local happenings, yet we are anxious to secure such local reports that will be of benefit to our membership generally throughout the province.

We should also like to appeal to all the farmers of Manitoba to give to the U.F.M. the support which it so well merits. The educational work of the association has been the greatest single factor in making possible the development of the farmers' co-operative marketing institutions. The promotion of commercial enterprises has not, however, been its sole function. Its task is the all-round development of rural life with a view to making it as satisfying and effective in the commonwealth as possible. This purpose is being achieved by means of a varied programme of social, educational, and community work. Such an objective should attract to the association all who desire to see a finer and better rural citizenship established in Manitoba.

The Oratorical Contest

It is a long step from a farmer to a millionaire, yet the conception of an oratorical contest in the mind of a millionaire in California in 1923, made it possible for a charming farmer's daughter to

blossom forth as Manitoba's representative in the International Oratorical Contest this year. Miss Alice Muse, of the Cromarty district, Roblin, will uphold the honor of our province in the Dominion finals at Toronto, on May 16th. There the East and West will join hands with the prairies.



MISS ALICE MUSE.

Master Edson Smith, of Pownal, Prince Edward Island, and Swan-

hild Matthison, of New Westminster, British Columbia, will portray "Canada's Future" as viewed from where the waters lap the coast, while "Our Alice" will picture the country's future as she knows it in the freedom of the wind-swept prairies and the sun-lit plains. William Fox, of London, Ontario, will bring the message of Canada's destiny as seen through the eyes of those sturdy pioneers of the east, while Margaret Kenny, of Edmonton, Alberta, will hold aloft the high hopes of Canada as seen by the new pioneer who rejoices in the verdant pastures that face the foothills of the Rockies.

The United Farm Women of Manitoba feel a glowing pride in this fair daughter of the prairies.



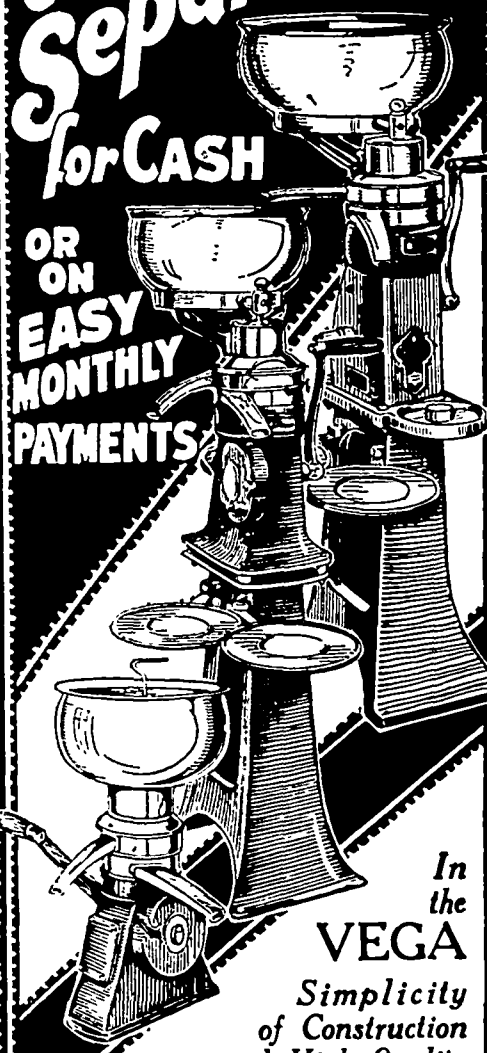
CONTESTANTS IN ORATORICAL CONTEST, 1928.

Reading from left to right, those standing are: Thelma Brown, Manitou, Lisgar Constituency; Therese Goulet, St. Joseph's Academy, French-Speaking Section; Edith McCutcheon, Carman, Macdonald Constituency; Flossie Lawlor, Norwood, St. Boniface Constituency; Catherine Elliott, 645 Furby St., Centre Winnipeg Constituency; Mary Highfield, Foxwarren, Marquette, Constituency; Gretta Graffin, Carberry, Neepawa Constituency; Ruth Birchard, 318 Kingsway Ave., South Winnipeg Constituency; Alice Muse, Roblin, Dauphin Constituency; Margaret Dixon, Beausejour, Springfield Constituency; Irene M. Green, Bowsman River, Nelson Constituency; Madeleine Covernton, St. Jean Baptiste, Provencher Constituency; Varna Meldrum, Gunton, Selkirk Constituency.

Reading from left to right, front row: James Rennie, Portage la Prairie, Portage la Prairie Constituency; Claude Dunbar, Reston, Brandon Constituency; Allan Dyker, Waskada, Souris Constituency; Irvin Brotman, Ste. 2 College Theatre Apts., North Winnipeg Constituency; Dave Bews, Lord Wolseley School, Suburban Winnipeg Constituency.

Vega Separators

for CASH
OR ON **EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS**



In the
VEGA
Simplicity of Construction and High Quality at a Surprisingly Low Price

THE "Vega" has many points of merit which help it to maintain its commanding position in the world. Note the short compact design of spindle and gears—note the improved neck bearing which prevents vibration. It has the close skimming, self-balancing bowl and gears of best bronze, running in a bath of oil. It is easy to turn—easy to clean. The "Vega" is made in five sizes—see page 357 of our Spring and Summer Catalogue for full particulars. Priced very low—for cash or on easy monthly terms.

Sold Exclusively in Western Canada by

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
REGINA SASKATOON WINNIPEG

When they became responsible for the organization of the contest in rural Manitoba in conjunction with the Women's Canadian Club in Greater Winnipeg, their one hope was, that by so doing, they would open another door of opportunity to rural boys and girls. That this hope has been realized was demonstrated in the hundreds of young people who joined enthusiastically in the contest. Those who heard the fine patriotic addresses of these fervent youths were filled with renewed hope, courage, and pride in the possibilities of our land.

DON'T FORGET THESE DATES

U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. drive for membership: May 28, 29, 30, 31. June 1 and 2.

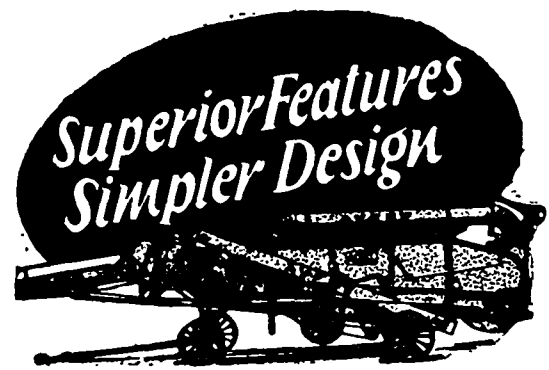
Amalgamation picnic, June 22, Island Park, Portage la Prairie. Bring your family and your lunch basket.

Canada's winner will speak at Washington with representatives from Mexico, Cuba, France, Holland, the United States, Japan, Argentina, England and Germany, thus contributing to the world programme of international goodwill and peace.

At a luncheon in Winnipeg, on May 10, the U. F. M. and U. F. W. M. and staff of the Wheat Pool, joined in a presentation to Miss Muse, and to wish her the best of luck. Mr. R. J. Lough, on behalf of Russell and Lang, presented her with a writing set.

We are just able to mention since the above was written that the contest at Toronto was won by William Fox, Jr., of De la Salle school, London, Ontario. Miss Swanhild Matthison, Vancouver, was awarded second place, and Miss Alice Muse, the Manitoba representative, third place. Nearly 11,000 people attended the contest. The decision of the judges was unanimous.

To win third place in a contest taking in the whole of Canada is quite an achievement, and the U.F.W.M. extends heartiest congratulations to the representative of Manitoba.



The Avery Steel Separator is new through-out—inside and outside—not simply old parts in a steel frame instead of wood. It's ahead of the times. Every working part is new and better. A wonderfully simple design combines them into a thresher that in 1927 proved a record breaker in sales and performance.

Some new Avery superior features are: no crankshaft—full roller bearing drive to rack and grain pan, perfect spaced cylinder, spreading comb beater, combination adjustable grates and rack, full Alemite Zerk Lubrication, only six belts, all oilers and hangers outside, and many others. There's a size for your power and your threshing run.

Big New Catalog Ready

Gives interesting facts—colored illustrations—write for copy. Tractor catalog tells about Avery Tractors.

AVERY
POWER MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.
REGINA, DEPT. 76 SASK.
L. J. HAUG, WINNIPEG, MAN., DISTRIBUTOR.

Make Your Roof Fireproof



EASTLAKE GALVANIZED SHINGLES

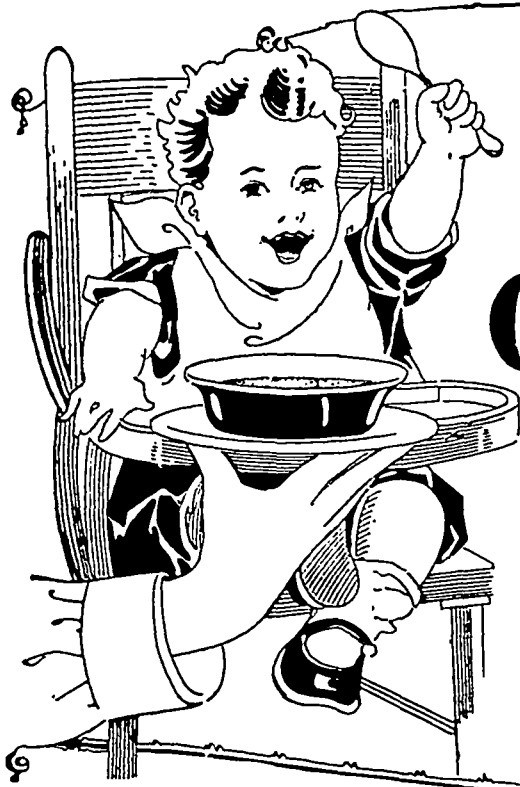
Will solve your roofing problems. Let us tell you how. Write for free booklet or ask your dealer

WESTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED
WINNIPEG
Calgary Regina Vancouver
Edmonton Saskatoon

RENNIE SEED EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

	Pkt. oz. ¼-lb.
GOLDEN ACRE—	
Earliest Cabbage ...25	\$2.00 \$6.00
JAPANESE EBENEZER ONION—	
Heavy yielder .....10	.50 \$1.50
SAXA—Earliest of	
Scarlet Radishes .....10	.25 .75
	Pkt. ¼-oz. ½-oz.
GOLDEN PLUME	
CELERY—Good	
keeper .....25	\$1.25 \$2.25
Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver	

GOVERNMENT TESTED



Ask for,
and see that
you get

OGILVIE WHEAT HEARTS

For you—for His Majesty of the High
Chair—the very cream of the wheat!
Priced at half what you'd suppose.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

Mills at:

WINNIPEG, MEDICINE HAT, EDMONTON

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

(From Page 3.)

prospering. What of the attitude towards it of those most affected?

Among the locals satisfaction is freely expressed over the results of co-operative buying. The patrons of the earlier locals are not under contract to buy their goods from the co-operative, but the lately formed locals have adopted the contract as a method of ensuring a volume of business that will return good dividends to the members.

The manufacturers, almost without exception, are very ready to do business, and are placing all their services unreservedly at the disposal of the wholesale society. Only one or two manufacturers have refused to deal, except through brokers, as usual; and in these cases their commodities are not being handled. If the brokers handling certain goods are to be given their profit, the brokers of all are equally entitled to it, and the first principle of the organization is to save all unnecessary intermediate handling.

The British Co-operative Wholesale Society is already making advances and is very anxious to establish business relations. Correspondence between the Winnipeg office and George Keen, secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Union, Brantford, Ontario, is now in progress, and representatives of the great English co-operative will be in the West during June, and will meet the Co-operative Wholesale Board. The possibilities are inspiring. A lot is being talked of empire trade, and if the meeting of two co-operatives can produce an economic basis for importing British goods, the mutual advantages will be beyond calculation.

The co-operative buying organizations of Saskatchewan and Alberta are well under way, Alberta being further developed than Manitoba is at the present moment. It is hoped eventually to have a central buying committee for Western Canada.

The Country Storekeeper

What of the man who has served the community in past years as a retailer of goods, and frequently as a source of necessary credit? This, if anywhere, is where the shoe would pinch; and this is where the greatest surprise is



Introducing MASSEY-HARRIS steel THRESHERS

An easy running, Fast Threshing, Grain Saving Separator

Massey-Harris now offer threshermen and farmers a stationary threshing machine of exceptional merit and efficiency. Made by Sawyer-Massey Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. for Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., this is combined the long experience of the former in building threshers with the extensive organization of Massey-Harris noted for its prompt and efficient service.

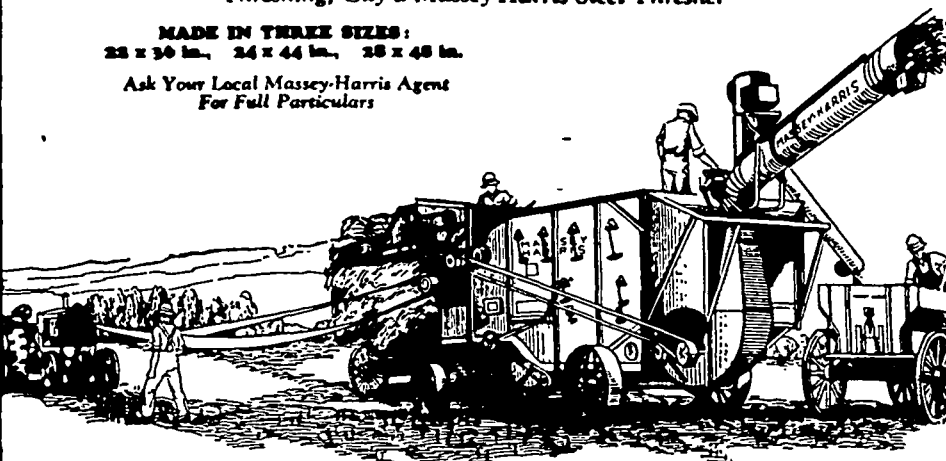
The New Massey-Harris Steel Threshers are the very latest in separator construction. All-Steel. Hot-riveted frame, thereby ensuring alignment of working parts. This results in smooth, easy running and is one reason why Massey-Harris Steel Threshers are easy to drive. Also, there is a marked absence of vibration.

Massey-Harris Steel Threshers have the capacity to do fast work and the ability to give clean, thorough separation. All adjustments can be made and parts attended to from the outside of the machine, making these threshers very convenient to operate.

For Cleaner and Better Separation, for Smooth Running, for Fast Threshing, Buy a Massey-Harris Steel Thresher

MADE IN THREE SIZES:
22 x 30 in., 24 x 44 in., 28 x 48 in.

Ask Your Local Massey-Harris Agent
For Full Particulars



MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1842 86 YEARS

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

being met. Reports are repeatedly coming in that the country storekeepers are offering little opposition, and are, in some cases helping organize!

The reason is not so far to seek. Mail order houses are putting many of them out of business already, and most of the others see the writing on the wall. One instance, at least, is recorded of a storekeeper who offers to turn over his store and stock immediately on good terms.

Such a situation wipes out the biggest objection there could be to co-operative purchasing. It will not apply universally, but cases such as the one mentioned help a lot. The wheels of progress always bruise someone. If co-operative progress can be made with a minimum of hardship to the men who have served our communities in the past we may lay that unction to our souls and make the most of it.

RUSSIAN ECONOMISTS DEFINE CO-OPERATION

"Co-operative association is, first, a voluntary union of a non-limited number of members for economical purposes; second, union entirely free from any aspiration for material gain, and third, union based upon the equality of rights of all members."—Professor Anziferoff.

"Co-operation is common friendly work."—Professor Totomiantz.

"Under co-operative enterprise, one must understand the economical enterprise of several voluntarily united people, which has for its aim not the getting of the largest material benefit for the money invested, but the increase — by common management—of the labor income of its members or the reduction of their expenses for their needs as consumers."—Professor Tugan-Baronovsky.

"The co-operative society is a society of a variable number of members and of a variable amount of capital invested. Such a society working under a special form, has for its aim to develop the material as well as the moral prosperity of its members through a common organization of the different economic enterprises and of the labor of its members."—All-Russian Co-operative Convention, Kief, 1913.



Use this material for both Roofing and Siding!

Many farmers who have put Pedlar's NU-ROOF on their buildings were so pleased with the appearance of the roof that they used the same material for the siding. In each instance the completed job gave the owner a building to be proud of.

PEDLAR'S Nu-ROOF

Here is something radically new in roofing—a roof which has greater covering area per sheet than any other sheet metal roofing made, yet stiff enough to lay quickly and easily. The sheets are 33½ inches wide and up to 10 feet in length. A combination of ribs running the whole length of the sheet gives the roof great strength and rigidity, while the square-topped side corrugations provide a lap joint that holds tight under all weather conditions. Pedlar's NU-ROOF is made from a high-grade of corrugated iron, and will last as long as the building.

Send us dimensions of your building and we will quote you on material for the complete job.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE LIMITED

WINNIPEG OFFICE AND FACTORY: 599 ERIN ST.
HEAD OFFICE OSHAWA, ONT.

FACTORIES: Oshawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Vancouver.

PEDLAR'S METAL-BUILT PRODUCTS

A zephyr moves it — but a gale can't hurt it

STEEL ECLIPSE WINDMILL

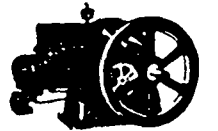
Pumps in light winds because two-thirds of a turn of wheel lifts and only one-third returns plunger.

Strong to withstand winter gales, yet so finely finished it will last for years (often over 30 years' service).

Its tilted wheel is self-regulating to strength of wind, and it has automatic brake, which ensures even speeds. Oil it once a year and forget it. Pays for itself quickly in time and money-saving.

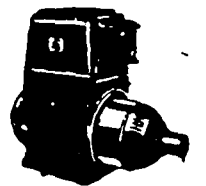
Free booklet from our nearest branch

The Canadian FAIRBANKS-MORSE Co., Limited
St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto,
Windsor Winnipeg Regina Calgary
Edmonton Vancouver Victoria



"Z" Engines

Smooth running, trouble-free. 2, 3 and 6 h.p. Made by the makers of huge engines of hundreds of horse power.



Fairbanks-Morse Light Plants

Lights can be operated direct from generator or from battery. Also supplies handy power for farm machinery.



PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and Better Pastry too.

USE IT IN
ALL YOUR
BAKING



For Settling Small Accounts

Many business houses as well as individuals use Money Orders obtained from the Bank of Montreal instead of cheques.

They are safe, convenient and economical. The charges are:

\$ 2.50 and under— 5c	Over \$30.00 to \$ 50.00—15c
Over \$ 2.50 to \$ 5.00— 7c	Over \$50.00 to \$ 60.00—18c
Over \$ 5.00 to \$10.00—10c	Over \$60.00 to \$ 80.00—20c
Over \$10.00 to \$30.00—12c	Over \$80.00 to \$100.00—24c

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$830,000,000

WHY NOT PLACE YOUR

HAIL INSURANCE

EARLY WITH THE

MIDWEST AGENCIES LIMITED

Hail Department of

BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE CO.

Applications for Hail Agencies Invited Where Not Already Represented.
SEE OUR AGENT IN YOUR TOWN

POOLING IN AUSTRALIA

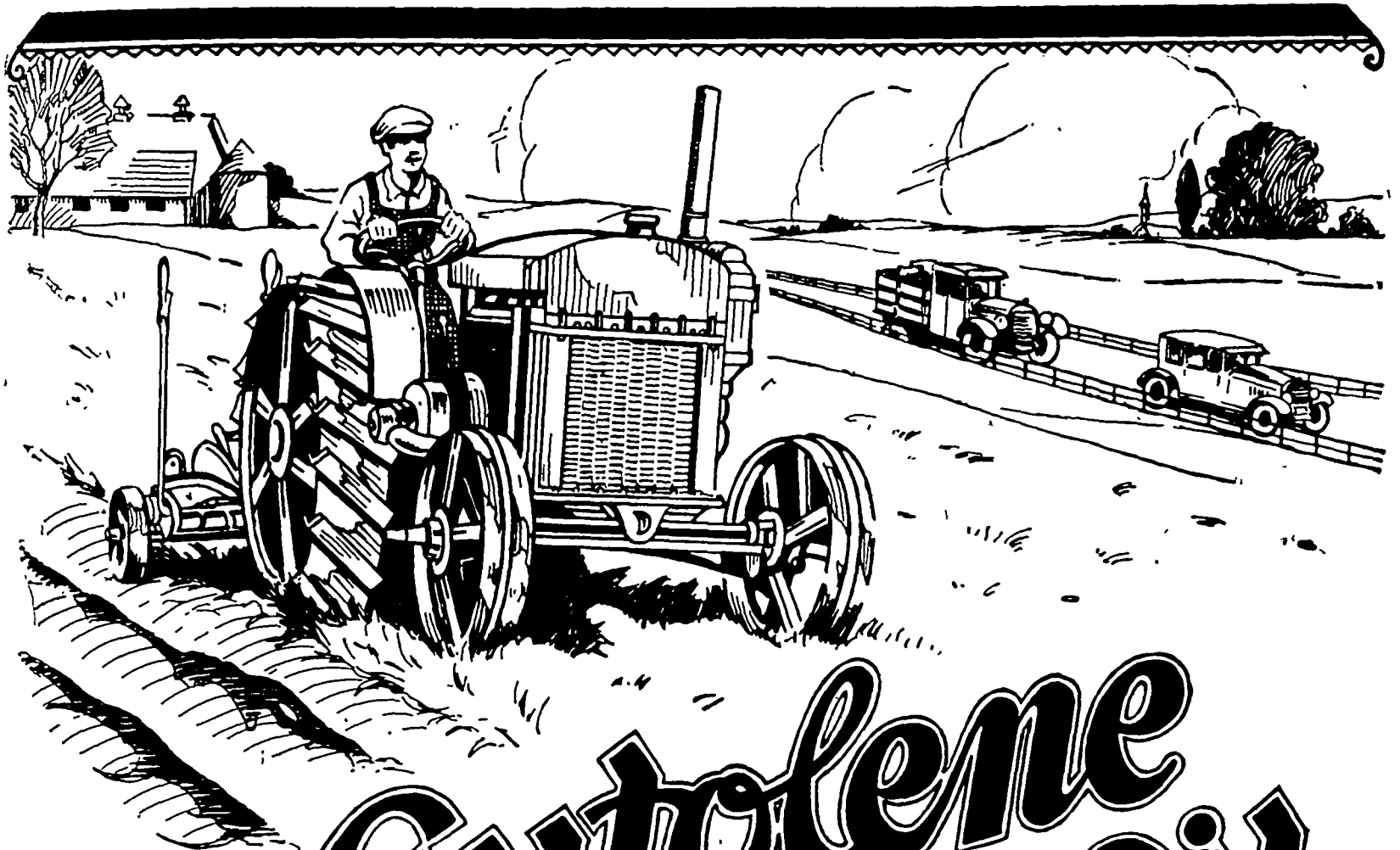
(From Page 5.)

ernment have a majority in the lower house, and it is believed that there is little doubt the bill will be passed there. In the upper house, however, as it is constituted at the moment, a similar bill was rejected in 1924, but an election of the council is being held this year before the bill will be brought up, and it may be that the house will view the bill somewhat differently from previously, and there may also be certain changes made at the election.

The other proposal which I mentioned regarding a scheme for the export control of wheat from Australia has passed into the background for the time being, and will not receive any further serious consideration until this Compulsory Pool question is settled one way or the other.

The position in New South Wales appears to be that the government in New South Wales is anxious to have a Compulsory Pool there. You are, no doubt, aware that last year the Labor government, then in power in New South Wales, proposed to introduce Compulsory Pool legislation, and as a preliminary took a ballot of wheat growers, which negated the proposal by reason of the government not giving sufficient assurance as to the lines on which the proposed Pool would be conducted. Since then, however the Labor government has been ousted from office, and the present anti-Labor government is bringing forward the same suggestion, except that it proposes to meet the farmers' wishes as to the basis upon which the Pool is to be conducted. This being so, it looks as if it is practically certain that New South Wales will have a ballot of growers, and that they will have a Compulsory Pool by the end of the current year.

"Boys," said the new teacher. "I want you all to be as quiet as you can be; so quiet that you can hear a pin drop." A few moments elapsed, then came a voice from the rear of the room: "Let 'er drop!"



Autolene ENGINE Oil

Prolongs the Life of Gasolene Engines

FOR more than 22 years Autolene Engine Oil, product of the British American Oil Company, has been adding to the efficiency and wearability of automobile engines.

Tractors, trucks and pleasure cars have consumed millions of gallons of Autolene and because of its unusually high lubricating quality have given thousands of miles of extra service.

Since 1906, in the rush of every seed-time and harvest, when every minute has meant money, Autolene Oil has kept running smoothly the engines of thousands of tractors and trucks.

Always the same, always dependable, 100% lubrication to every drop—that's Autolene Engine Oil.

Whether you own a tractor or truck, or any size or make of automobile, insure the life of your engine by using Autolene in the crank case.

A Grade for every make and size of Engine.

Autolene—
Light,
Medium,
Heavy,
Special Heavy,
Extra Heavy.

There is no price penalty

12

The **BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED**

Refiners and distributors of the celebrated Peerless and British Motor Gasolenes.

The First Filling will show you the Difference

Tomies of a Pesky Pooler



TOM HICKS and me the other day, was playing leap-frog down our way—a-hoppin' to and fro; and as you've probably seen the game it won't be no use to explain, because you likely know.



First Tom would be a bit ahead; but when I'd jump 'twas me instead who'd be up in the lead. Then Tom would give another leap and land in front me a head. We sure did show some speed. And so it went all afternoon—first Tom would be ahead but soon I'd be in foremost place; and when at last we got all done, why neither of us two had won. We both had tied first place.

I got to thinking how that game went just about the very same as when we sell a crop. One year I'll get the better price and think I'm sitting pretty nice, because I've hit the top. But next year Tom will have the luck and best my price by half a buck, and I'll be kind of sore; until another market break gives me a little extra stake when

I get two bits more.

There's one thing that's a certain bet—no one of us can ever get much more than all the rest. The prices that the others take; those prices either make or break the markets that are best. And just as long as we compete, we can't expect to ever beat the men who set the price. The gains we make from year to year by beating neighbors far or near, won't buy us our Rolls-Royce.

Instead of playing leap-frog when we rush to market now and then, there is a better way. By joining hands we make more speed; we help along the common need—and we get better pay!

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

(From Page 2.)

Tuesday Evening

Banquet by Regina Board of Trade:

Addresses—

J. Smith, president Regina Board of Trade.

H. W. Wood, vice-president Canadian Wheat Pool and president Alberta Wheat Pool.

Dr. J. F. Booth, agricultural economist, Co-operative Marketing Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Canada.

Wednesday Morning, June 6th

Grain marketing policies and practices:

Producers—John Vesecky, manager, Southwest Wheat Producers, Kansas City.

George McIvor, general sales manager, Canadian Wheat Pool.
Consumers — Representatives

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXCURSIONS

EASTERN CANADA

ALL RAIL OR LAKE AND RAIL

PACIFIC COAST

THE TRIANGLE TOUR - ALASKA

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

MT. ROBSON PARK

TICKETS ON SALE
MAY 15th
to
SEPT. 30th.

GOOD TO RETURN
UP TO
OCTOBER 31st
1928

DURING JULY
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS
TO
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT
ALSO TO
THE PACIFIC COAST

CANADIAN
NATIONAL
RAILWAYS

Please call and get full details from
Local Agent

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Or Write

W. J. QUINLON,
District Passenger Agent
Winnipeg, Man.

English Co-operative Wholesale Society; representative Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

Canadian club luncheon—Sir Thomas Allen, British Empire marketing board and director English C.W.S.

Wednesday Afternoon, June 6th

Marketing problems—

Representative of Centrosoyus, Russia.

Dr. Alva H. Benton, marketing department, North Dakota Agricultural College.

C. Judd, Victoria Wheat Pool, Australia.

J. S. Montgomery, Central Co-operative association, South St. Paul.

F. M. Black, chairman, Interior Tree, Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction, Kelowna, B.C.

Wednesday Evening

Banquet given by Saskatchewan government.

Speakers—Hon. J. G. Gardiner, premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, premier of Alberta; Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba; Sir Thomas Allen, British Empire Marketing Board.

Thursday Morning, June 7th

Organization problems and policies:

Country organizations—F. W. Ransom, secretary, Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Field service—E. R. Downie, manager, Kansas Wheat Pool.

Contracts—R. O. German, secretary, Alberta Wheat Pool.

Co-operative education—J. T. Hull, directors of Education and Publicity, Manitoba Wheat Pool.

Co-operative publicity—H. S. Fry, director of publicity, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

Thursday Afternoon, June 7th

Reports of committees. Organizing for co-operation:

Henry J. May, secretary, International Co-operative Alliance. Discussion led by Mr. May.

Thursday Evening

Pool banquet.

Addresses—

A. J. McPhail, president Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and president Canadian Wheat Pool.

C. O. Moser, president and general manager American Cotton Growers' Exchange.

Hon. Irene Parlby, Alberta.

WHERE THERE'S DIRT THERE'S DANGER!

BUY MANITOBA SOAPS



SAVE SPECIAL "JIF" COUPONS

Real Silk Stockings for - - - **25**
 Dainty Rayon Silk Vests for - **25**
 Beautiful Rayon Silk Bloomers for **30**

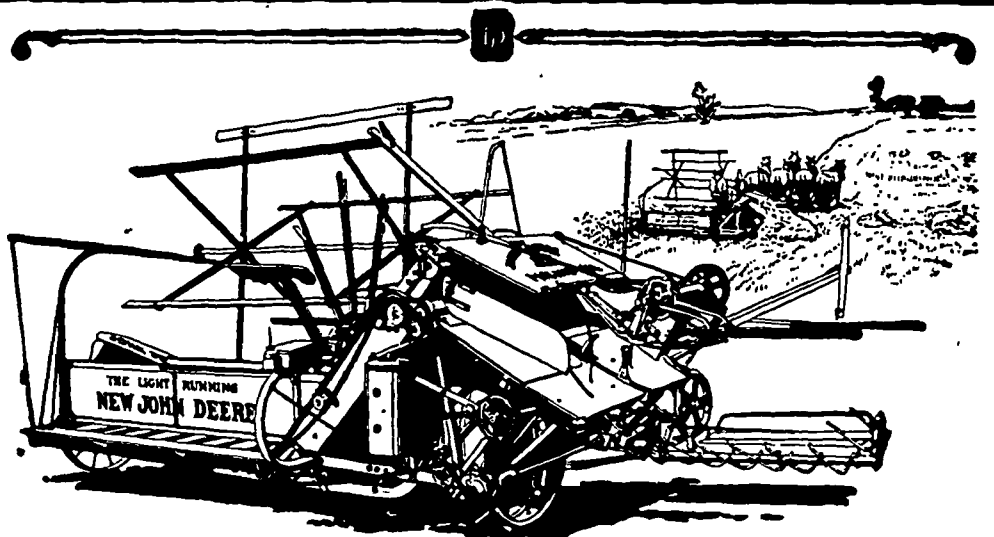
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

4 coupons taken from
ROYAL CROWN CLEANSER or LYE
 will count as 1 "JIF" Coupon.

Fine, Fluffy Flakes

000029 FOR ORDER-2300

THE ROYAL CROWN SOAPS LIMITED



Ask Any Owner About Its Lighter Draft

BEFORE you buy a grain binder, ask any owner if he has found lighter draft, smoother running and better binding in his

Light Running New John Deere Grain Binder

You will get a reply that will start you on the road to your John Deere dealer's store. You, too, will want to be ready for the harvest with a Light-Running New John Deere.

Wide bull wheel with wide, high lugs; improved cutter bar that does not bind; better lubrication; easy running, gear-controlled reel; flexible-capacity elevators; smooth-working binder attachment—all of these help to make the John Deere a lighter-running, satisfactory binder.

When you see the John Deere, notice its facilities for oiling. You can oil it thoroughly with an ordinary oil can in just a few minutes.

In thin or heavy crops this improved binder handles the grain without waste and without clogging. It's famous for its uniformly good work.

Give the John Deere your harvesting job this year. You will like it better each year of its long life. See it at your John Deere dealer's now.

Write for free folder describing it—address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge, and ask for folder AB-79

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

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 \$1.52 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

BRITISH GIRLS DESIRE CANADIAN correspondents. Proposition, 10c. Scolare, 16 Cambridge Street, London, S.W., England. 1-12 JGX

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

REGISTERED BLUE AND SILVER FOXES—Buy now, save 20% for fall delivery. Booklet free; breeder-agents wanted. Six bank references, Seattle Chamber of Commerce. We help you. Cash or terms. Write today. Cleary Bros., Fox Farms, Empire Building, Seattle, Wash. 4-6x

50 LBS. RHUBARB, \$1.50. IMMEDIATE delivery Highland Farm, Mission, B.C. 5-1

KNOW YOUR FUTURE—SEND 25c AND birthdate Let me try and locate your future mate, will send name and address. Adel, Box 1600 Sta. C., Los Angeles, Calif. 5-1

GOVERNMENT CERTIFIED COUCH FREE Brome, \$12.50 per 100 lbs. Government certified Couch free Brome and Western Rye Mixture, \$11 per 100 lbs. Government standard No 1 Broome, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. Government standard No. 2 Brome, \$8 per 100 lbs. Timothy, 10c per lb. Greysville Co-op. Brome Growers' Assn, Ltd, Graysville, Man 5-1-X

FOR SALE—PARTS FOR MODEL 83 OVER-land car, good shape, including 33x4 tires. Bert Shaw, Solsgirth, Man 5-1

Seed and Plants

SELLING — WHITE SWEET CLOVER, cleaned, scarified, bagged 10c a lb. Ansley Smith, Carrol, Man 5-1

SEED CORN—MANITOBA FLINT, GOV-ernment certificate 57-7870 germination. Dominion Seed Laboratory test. Grown from Manitoba University Seed in Red River Valley, close to International line. Bred by University of Manitoba for Manitoba conditions. Early, heavy yielder Limited quantity, at bushel, \$5; peck, \$1.50. FOB Walthalla, North Dakota. H Ramsay. 5-1-X

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—IMPROVED, EX-tra hardy, early Senator Dunlap. Quality guaranteed. Delivery prepaid, \$1.25 hundred; \$4.50, five hundred; \$8, thousand; \$15 two thousand. Leonard Barkley, Morrisburg, Ontario. 2-4

GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEEDS — Arctic White Blossom Clover, 12c lb.; Timothy, 10c lb.; No. 2 Timothy, 8c lb.; brome (free of couch grass), 10c lb.; novelty flax, \$2.50 bushel. Seeds thoroughly cleaned. Bags free. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 4-2

BIRTLÉ FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. NO. 21, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association, Limited, Birtle, Man 4-4x

Poultry

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED Barred Rocks, dark and nicely barred Good layers, \$1.50 for 15, or \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. F. Lansing, Virden, Man. 5-1

A.1 QUALITY ROCK, LEGHORN, WYAN-dotte, Red Baby Chicks, \$18 per 100 and up. Hatching eggs, \$8 per 100 and up. Pedigreed cockerels, \$6 each and up. 36 page illustrated catalogue free L. R. Guild & Sons, Box 91, Rockwood, Ont. t.f.x.

HATCHING EGGS FROM HIGHEST QUAL-ity Baron strain, single comb White Leghorns, 5c each, or \$4 per 100. Also Shetland pony colts for fall delivery, at \$50 for horse colts and \$60 for mare colts. Delivered free at your station. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 4-3

Machinery

SELLING—22 H.P. STEAM TRACTOR. 28x 48 Ideal Rumley Separator, with all latest attachments. Belts all good as new. Two steel tanks, pumps and hose Outfit good as new Retiring only reason for selling. \$2,000 delivered N Banister, Oak Lake, Manitoba 5-1

WANTED — CASE SEPARATOR, 28-50, heavy frame, any year since 1912. Sound frame main requirement Give price and particulars and whether shedded or not. Will pay cash or might consider trade with 40-62 case All correspondence answered, Howard Holden, Deloraine, Man. 5-1

Used and New Auto Parts FOR EVERY MAKE OF CAR

Engines, Magnetos, Gears and Generators. All kinds of Machinery and Belting

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
783 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG

WHAT IS CO-OPERATION?

When you get right down to it, co-operation is just common sense, bounded on the north by Understanding, on the east by Loyalty, on the south by Confidence, and on the west by Unselfishness.—Canadian Wool Grower.



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

CYLINDER GRINDING

A true crank shaft, reground cylinders filled with new pistons and rings make an old engine new. Modern equipment, long experience, low price.

THORNTON MACHINE CO.
62 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

GENERATORS

WE ARE OFFERING NEW 600 WATT 32-VOLT GENERATORS, which can be operated by a 1½ h.p. (or larger) engine, for \$42 F.O.B. Winnipeg. They can be used for electric lighting, or charging car and radio batteries. Write for printed circular.

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS MORSE CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY

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

Pool Ripples



Jeannie: "Jock, Jock, there's a coo in the vegetable garden."

Jock: "All richt, woman, dinna stand makin' that fuss. Hurry up and milk her before she gets out."

Salesgirl: "Could I interest you in underwear?"

Male Customer: "I'll say you could."

Country Kid: "Beat it, the bulls are comin'!"

City Kid: "Aw, stan' yer ground. We ain't done nothin'!"

Some men are rather under-rated in their own homes. It was a cold winter's night. Little Johnnie sat beside the radiator reading a book. Mother was about to retire upstairs. She called down to Johnnie: "Johnnie, bring up the bed warmer." Johnnie without leaving his cosy corner, hollered out to the kitchen: "Daddy, Mamma wants you."

"Did yez hear 'bout the trick that some one put over on old Hank?"

"No."
"Some one left one of dem there birth-control pamphlets in the henhouse, and he ain't had no eggs for a month."

There was a landlubber with the shipwrecked crew that had been adrift for two days, with hope at low ebb.

"What's that?" exclaimed the landsman, pointing into the distance. "That's land, isn't it?"

"I see nothing but the horizon," replied the first mate.

"Well, hang it, that's better than nothing. Let's pull for it."

"What are you doing, Mabel?" asked her fond mother.

"I am knitting, mother dear," replied the young woman. "I heard Jack say the other day he was afraid he'd have to buy a new muffler for his car, and I thought I'd knit him one as a sort of surprise."

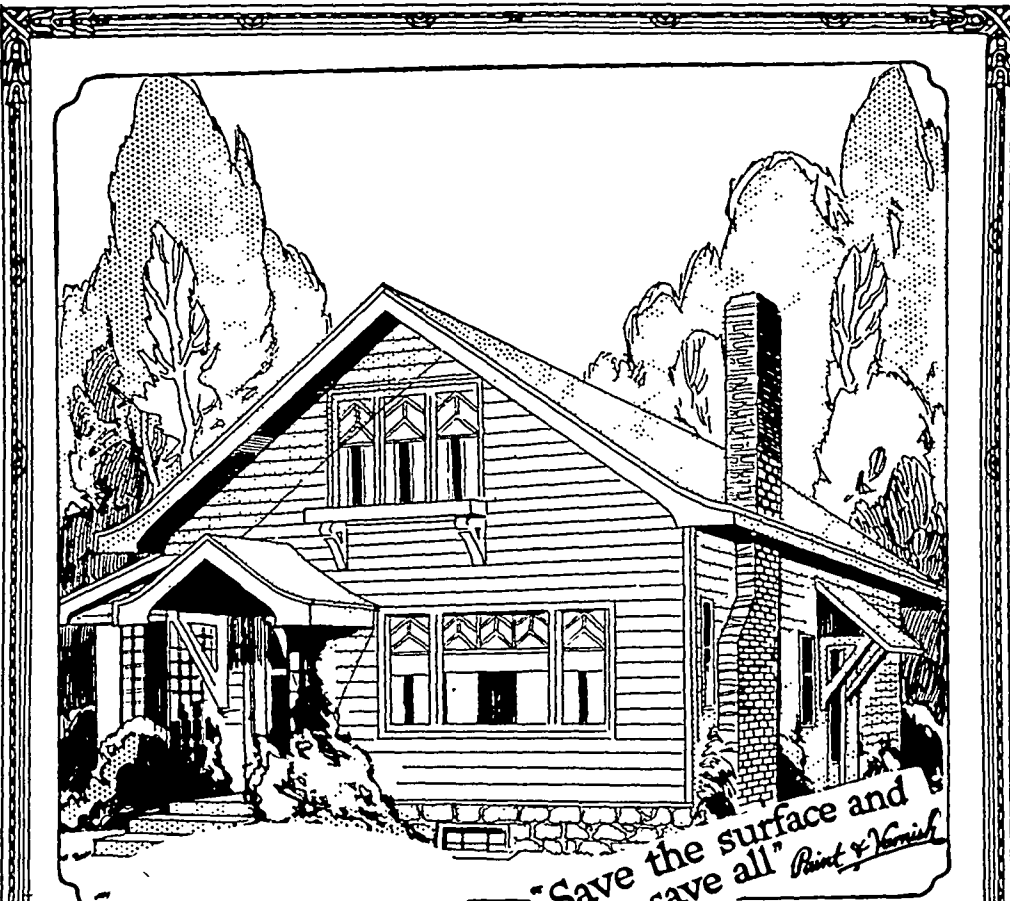
MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 470 MAIN STREET
 Winnipeg

AUDITORS TO THE
 MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

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

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass
 Barristers

ELECTRIC CHAMBERS
 WINNIPEG



A Home of Individual Charm!

Stephens' HOUSE PAINT

There are 32 attractive permanent shades of House Paint and 8 solid durable shades of Shingle Paint from which to choose the most suitable color scheme for your home.

Stephen's will be pleased to suggest a color combination which will make your home strikingly Distinctive! A postal will bring this suggestion — FREE. Address SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

To be the owner of a Distinctive Home is not a question of "How much money" but largely a matter of good paint, plus the ability to select a happy color combination.

This year, plan ahead to make yours a home that will radiate happiness, contentment and prosperity.

Stephens' paint not only beautifies but gives lasting protection. It is the first choice of hundreds of particular home-owners who know from experience that it withstands exposure far longer than cheaper brands.

For back of the Stephens' label are 46 years of paint-making experience and thousands of the most rigid tests! Ask for it by name. You will not be disappointed.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CANADA

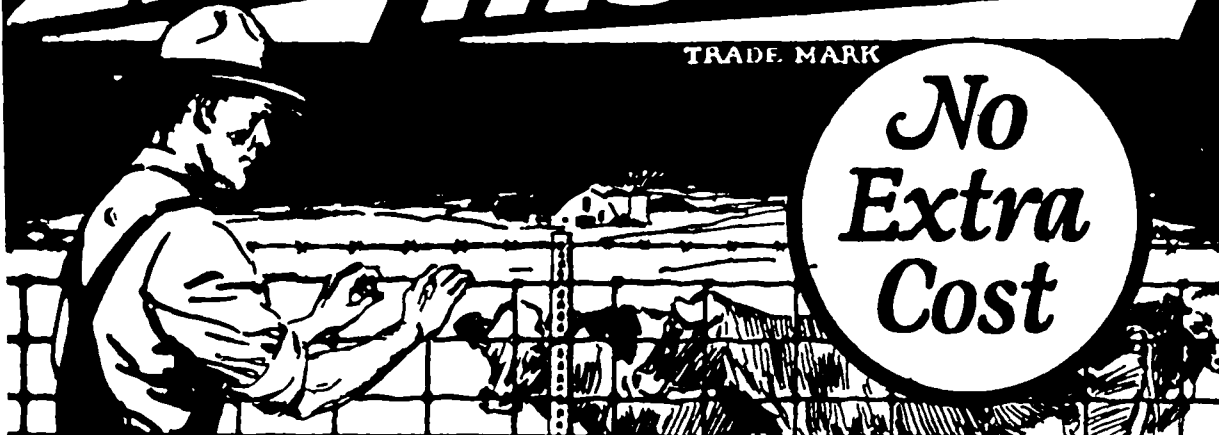
Paint Makers Since 1882

GUARANTEED

Zinc Insulated Fences

INSULATED AGAINST RU

Ask Your Dealer for the
Written Guarantee



**No
Extra
Cost**

**Net F. O. B. Winnipeg
Cash Sales Tax
Prices Absorbed by Us**

“CHAMPION” STIFF STAY AND HINGE JOINT FENCE

STIFF STAY FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

433	4 line wires, 33" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs...	24c
540	5 line wires, 40" high (even spaced) stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 700 lbs.	35c
640	6 line wires, 40" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs...	40c
740	7 line wires, 40" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs. ..	46c
748	7 line wires, 48" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs. ..	48½c
936	9 line wires, 36" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,180 lbs.	65c
950	9 line wires 50" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,225 lbs.	66½c
1048	10 line wires, 48" high, stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1,325 lbs.	72c

POULTRY FENCE Intermediates and Stays No. 12 Top and Bottom Wires No. 9

1848	18 line wires, 48" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs.	70c
2060	20 line wires, 60" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs.	80c
2272	22 line wires, 72" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1475 lbs.	88c

HINGE JOINT FENCE FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

436	4 line wires, 36" high (even spaced) stays 24" apart, 8 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs.	24c
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 975 lbs. ..	54c
845	8 line wires, 45" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1100 lbs.	58c
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs.	65c
1052	10 line wires, 52" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 1360 lbs.	72c

HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE Top and Bottom Wires No. 9 Intermediates and Stays No. 12

726	7 line wires, 26" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs.	31c
741	7 line wires, 41" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 650 lbs.	36c
832	8 line wires, 32" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 680 lbs...	37c
845	8 line wires, 45" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 730 lbs...	41c
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs.	42c
949	9 line wires, 49" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs.	45c

HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE Top and Bottom Wires Full Gauge No. 12 Intermediates and Stays No. 13

1134	11 line wires, 34" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs...	45c
1443	14 line wires, 43" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 790 lbs.	45c
1548	15 line wires, 48" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs.	52c

SPECIAL

“Champion” Hinge Joint Hog Fence TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES No. 9 INTERMEDIATES AND STAYS No. 13

726	7 line wires, 26" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 600 lbs.	34c
832	8 line wires, 32" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod 100 rods weigh 660 lbs.	39c
939	9 line wires, 39" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs.	43c

GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES No. 9

Height in Inches	Cable wires No. 13 Single Loop Pickets 3" apart	Double Loop Pickets 3" at top 1½" at bottom
36"	10c per foot	14c per ft.
42"	12c per foot	16c per ft.
47"	15c per foot	19c per ft.
16"	Flower Guard 8c per foot	
21"	Flower Guard 10c per foot	

Cutting to special lengths add 1c per foot.

GATES FOR FARM AND LAWN HOT GALVANIZED FRAMES

Size Ft. Ins.	Plain Frame	Scroll Tops	Scroll Lawn Filling
3 x36 high	.....	.....	\$3.65
3 x42 high	.....	.....	3.85
3 x48 high	.....	.....	4.05
3½x36 high	.....	.....	3.75
3½x42 high	.....	.....	4.15
3½x48 high	3.70	4.20	4.55
8 x48 high	5.75	6.90	.....
10 x36 high	.....	.....	9.75
10 x42 high	.....	.....	10.00
10 x48 high	7.25	8.35	10.60
12 x48 high	7.95	9.05	12.00
14 x48 high	8.65	9.75	.....
16 x48 high	9.45	10.55	.....
16 x48 high double	11.50	13.80	.....

POSTS

“BANNER” PAINTED POSTS BUILT LIKE A RAILROAD RAIL

6½' long. Approximate shipping weight 9.5 lbs., with clips, each	46c
7' long. Approximate shipping weight 10 lbs. with clips, each	48c
7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 11 lbs., with clips, each	53c
8½' long. Approximate shipping weight 13 lbs., with clips, each	62c

No tools necessary for attaching clips.

“CHAMPION” GALVANIZED POSTS

“CHAMPION” Galvanized Line Posts, No. 16 Gauge, 7½' long. Approximate shipping weight 8¼ lbs.	65c
“CHAMPION” Galvanized Line Posts, No. 13 Gauge, 7¼' long. Approximate shipping weight 12¼ lbs.	85c

PAINTED ANGLE POSTS

2" x 2" x ¼"

FOR CORNERS, ENDS, GATES

Length	Weight Approx	Posts Corner	Weight Approx	Posts End & Gate
7'	82	\$4.95	52.5	\$3.40
7' 8" ..	92.5	5.45	58	3.70

Ball Tops for “CHAMPION” Line Posts	.....20c
“CHAMPION” Steel Driving Caps	.....\$2.75

Where “CHAMPION” Line Posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self contained clips on the posts themselves.

ZINC INSULATED wires used in “CHAMPION” Fences insures longer years of service.

FULL GAUGE
WIRE

The Canadian Steel and Wire Co. Ltd.

FULL WEIGHT AND
FULL LENGTH

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.