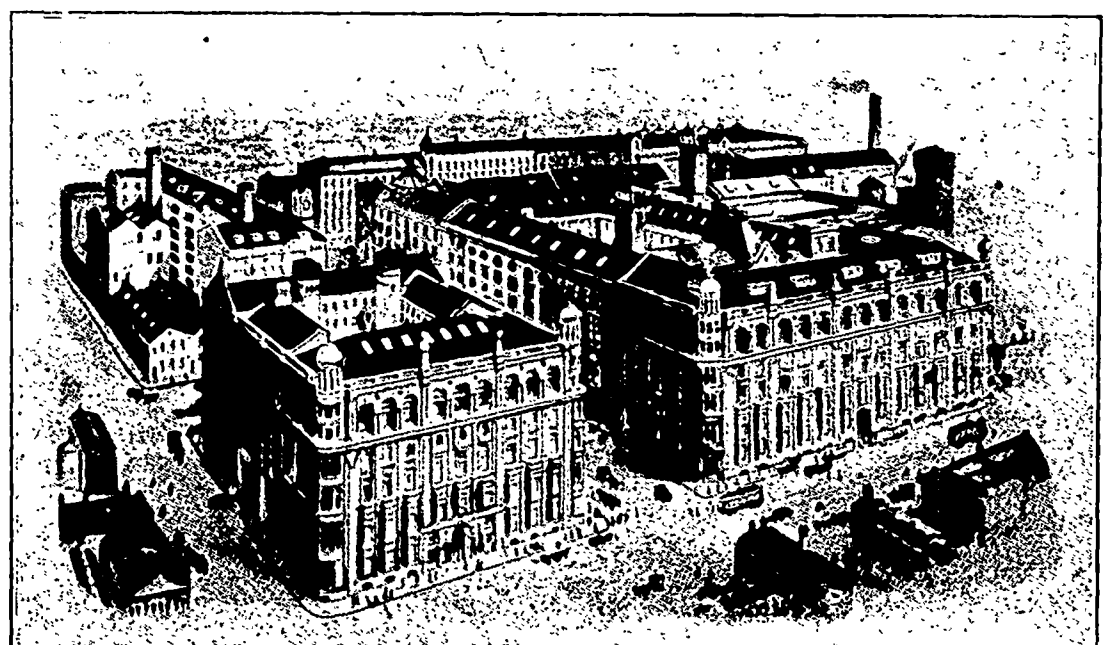
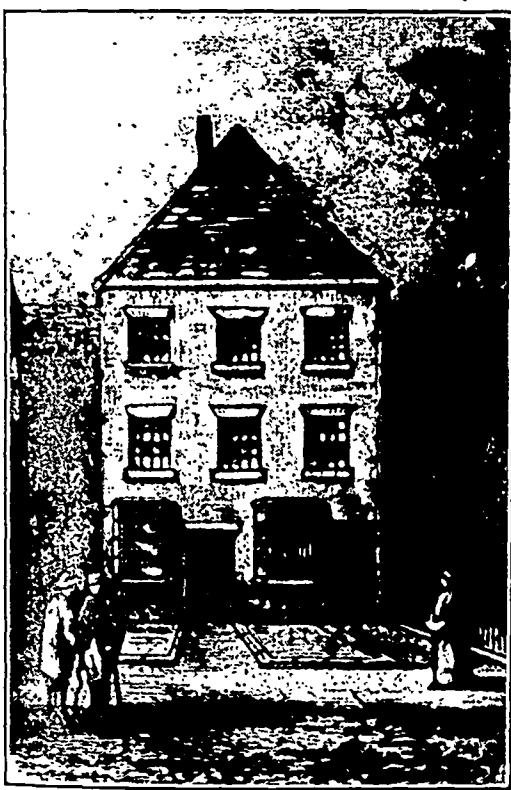


**A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation**

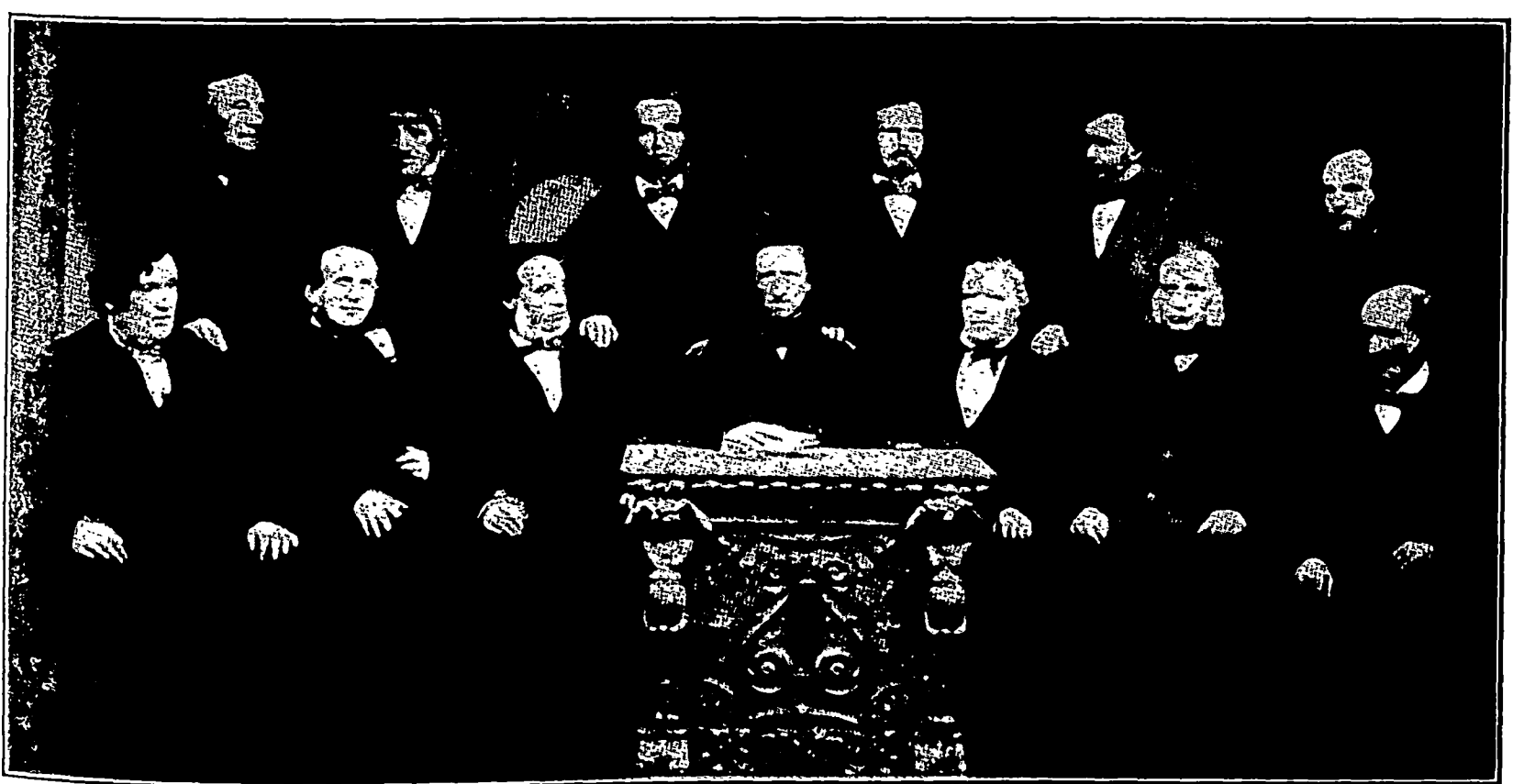
VOL. IV

WINNIPEG, MAN., JULY, 1928.

No. 7



At Left—The Rochdale Pioneers' Original Store, Toad Lane, Rochdale, opened on December 21st, 1844.  
 Above—The Present Central Premises of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society.



THIRTEEN OF THE ORIGINAL TWENTY-EIGHT ROCHDALE PIONEERS.  
 Reading from Left to Right—Back Row—James Manock, John Collier, Samuel Ashworth, William Cooper, James Tweeddale, Joseph Smith.  
 Front Row—James Standring, John Bent, James Smithies, Charles Howarth, David Brooks, Benjamin Rudman, John Scowcroft.

# Alberta Holds Institute of Co-operation

*First Canadian School for Co-operative Instruction, Established by Alberta Government, Draws Big Attendance at Edmonton University*

Co-operative problems and experience in many lines were featured at the Alberta Institute of Co-operation at Edmonton, June 25 to 29. Not only did Pool and other officials from Canadian organizations give significant and instructive addresses, but the delegates from the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies introduced the atmosphere of "world co-operation," and experts from the United States added testimony and advice to a remarkable week. L. D. Nesbitt, of the Alberta Wheat Pool, said it was "the first important step taken in the province of Alberta to educate farm producers to think co-operatively and understand the basis, the opportunities and the limitations of the movement."

In addition to the general assembly, special meetings were held for women, at which addresses were given on foods, nursing, and the care of children. Special classes were also held for young people under the direction of Professor Murchie, of Manitoba Agricultural College, and W. M. Drummond, M.A. Over 100 young people attended these classes in which the history of co-operation, its meaning not only as a way of doing business, but as a way of living, and its social significance, were covered in an interesting and attractive manner.

## First Day

The first speakers on Monday were, A. W. Golightly, of the English C.W.S., and Lew Hutchinson, of the Alberta Pool. Mr. Golightly expressed his conviction that co-operation was destined to sweep the world, and gave his idea of co-operation as the closest working together of producer and consumer without the intervention of purely profit-taking interests. He was anxious that consumers' co-operation be given a trial in Canada. Mr. Hutchinson outlined the progress and achievements of the Alberta

Pool from its initial 25,000 membership to 43,000 at present. He also spoke of the elevator system and the new plan of deducting actual costs from the final Pool payment.

John Oliver, also of the English C.W.S., told of the tremendous spread of consumer co-operation in England, the discussion afterwards being led by A. H. Hobley, wheat buyer for that organization. Prof. C. R. Fay, University of Toronto, gave the Wheat Pool most credit for raising the morale of the farmers of the West, and told the English delegates that it stood for fair wages and fair play, just as they did. Now, for the first time, he said, expert met expert in selling the farmer's crop, relieving the individual grower of this difficult task for which he was ill-fitted.

H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta Pool, speaking at the Monday night session, was inclined to disagree with some of the ideas put forward earlier in the day. Several farmer organizations had come to disaster through organizing on a consumer basis, he pointed out, and commodities at cost would make little difference to the farmer in comparison with his marketing efficiency. Superior organization among manufacturers and laborers had driven the farmer into co-operation of the producer variety, and he knew of no other way in which his problems could be settled.

## Second Day

Livestock marketing occupied Tuesday morning, when C. G. Randell, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, told of two and a half billion dollars worth of co-operative business done last year, and urged more livestock co-operation. A. B. Claypool, chairman of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers followed by saying that co-operative livestock marketing in Alberta was now so

well organized as to be entirely in the producers' hands.

In the afternoon, George McIvor, general sales manager of the Canadian Pool, described the workings of the Central Selling Agency, and pointed out that with 220,000,000 bushels in the hands of the Pool out of 800,000,000 on world markets, quite an effect could be produced for favorable prices and conditions. E. R. Ramsay, general manager of the same organization, spoke on "Some Problems of Management." He said co-operatives had a very different job from that of a corporation, largely due to the democratic element. "No trick of management," he said, "can make up for a badly informed and dissatisfied membership." He advocated telling the members everything possible, since a co-operative failure hurt the whole movement, whereas an ordinary commercial failure was forgotten immediately. Lively discussion followed these addresses, and F. M. Harvey, chartered accountant for the Alberta Pool, described in detail the complex and complete system of bookkeeping employed.

Premier Brownlee, of Alberta, spoke in the evening, also Robin Hood, editor of the Co-operative Marketing Journal of Memphis, Tennessee. Both dealt with co-operative education, Mr. Hood stressing the encouraging tendency he found in Alberta towards the spirit and ideals of co-operation, and Premier Brownlee forecasting a more complete treatment of co-operation in Alberta schools.

## Third Day

Another subject of the afternoon, was dairy marketing, the speaker being A. Scott of Vancouver. The bad name of Alberta butter in B.C., he said, was due to the many small creameries in Alberta which could not separate the grades of cream into distinct churnings. Owing to lack of equipment or small volume, they

mixed the cream grades and lost heavily in the quality of the butter output. J. R. Love, M.L.A., secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool, followed this up on Wednesday morning by advocating large central creameries where possible, but thought it wise to concentrate on No. 1 butter when the premium for special was so low. N. S. Clarke, of Didsbury, spoke on "Fluid Milk Distribution," and advocated a reduction of costs by avoiding duplication. Co-operation could help here, he said.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. H. E. Erdman, economist of California University, stressed the importance of people, rather than capital, in co-operation, and Robin Hood again spoke, this time on the responsibilities of members. A discussion on field services was carried on after addresses by F. W. Ransom, Manitoba Pool, T. L. Guild, Saskatchewan Pool, and R. O. German, of the Alberta Pool.

W. J. Tisdale, told the story of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, and discussed the question of a contract basis for that organization.

#### Fourth Day

Dr. D. A. McGibbon, professor of political economy, University of Alberta, was exceedingly interesting in his talk on "The Future of the Prairie Farmer." He scouted the Russian menace, saying that production would take some time to overtake consumption in that country. Furthermore the world situation seemed to promise the Canadian farmer a better market as time went on, the main necessity to take advantage of it being a much more rigid attention to quality production. Professor Fay followed, offering three main guideposts for the Canadian Pools. First, continue the provincial systems on a five-year contract basis; secondly, do not restrict membership except by rejection of dealers or trading bodies who would destroy from within; thirdly, build extensions slowly on the solid and splendid foundation of the past. The success of the Pool would lead to other successes, he said, and it must not be endangered by rash experiments.

Dr. Erdman spoke again Thursday, to the effect that price con-

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## Future Home of the Pools



This building, which is being erected on Main street, Winnipeg, between McDermot and Bannatyne avenues, has been leased for a term of years by the Central Selling Agency of the Pools, and when completed will be occupied by the Central Selling Agency, the Manitoba Wheat Pool, and the Winnipeg offices of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools." "The rapid extension of the Canadian Wheat Pools," states E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency, "and the development of the handling facilities owned or controlled by the three provincial Pools and the Central Selling Agency, make it absolutely necessary that we should have permanent quarters in a building designed for our special use. By having all our offices in the one building substantial economies can be effected, especially as we have secured very satisfactory arrangements with the lessees. At the present time the three Pools and the C.S.A. have to maintain offices in three separate buildings. The advantages of having our entire staff under one roof are obvious. The size of the building will be approximately 60x120 feet, and we are informed that it is the intention of the owners to erect a one-storey financial office on the balance of the land in the near future." It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy early in the new year.

# Economic Status of Farmers in United States

*Study of Statistics Issued by Department of Agriculture Shows Farmers Receiving from Eight to Fifteen Cents an Hour for Their Labor*

By DON M. CHASE

One of the most significant facts in American life since the great war is the decrease in rural population. The net loss in farm population by migration to the city in 1925 was 900,000. Partially offsetting this figure is the surplus of rural births over deaths, amounting to 422,000. The net decrease in farm population in 1925 was thus 478,000. To understand the basic reason for this migration is to understand the worst maladjustment in American life today.

The plain and unadorned reason for this movement, is that it is impossible to make a living on the farm today. This thesis can be amplified from several angles. Each approach throws fresh light on the movement away from the farm.

The first point which we may consider is the loss of capital invested in farms. The amount of capital invested in agriculture in America has decreased 27% since 1920, according to a committee of the association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities. Professor Carney, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, estimates that in the years 1920-1926 the farmers of America lost \$20,000,000,000, or 25% of their total invested capital.

## Bankruptcies

Another view of this loss of capital is seen in farm bankruptcies. The percentage of farm owners who lost their farms in the years 1920-1926, varied from 6% in the north central states to almost 20% in the mountain states. The percentage of tenants who lost their property was materially greater. In the years 1926-1927 there were nine times as many farm bankruptcies as in the years 1904 to 1913. Professor Carney states that over a million farmers, 17% of the total number, lost their life-time savings in this period.

The great increase of bank failures, chiefly in agricultural reg-

ions, testifies to the same general condition, as bank failures often follow directly after widespread farm bankruptcy. From 1912 to 1919 the average annual number of bank failures was 88. In the years 1920 to 1926 the average number was 438.

It will also be of value to note the extent of farm indebtedness represented by mortgages. Between 1920 and 1925 farm mortgages in the United States increased 13%. In 1925 more than 36% of all farms were mortgaged to banks and investment companies. The mortgages amount to 42% of the total value of these farms.

## Farming as a Business

Going back of bankruptcies and mortgages, let us consider farming as a business venture, and see what the farmer gets in the way of interest on his investment, and what he gets for his labor. It will be instructive to compare the average returns for a very bad year, 1921, for a medium year, 1923, and for a fairly good year, 1924.

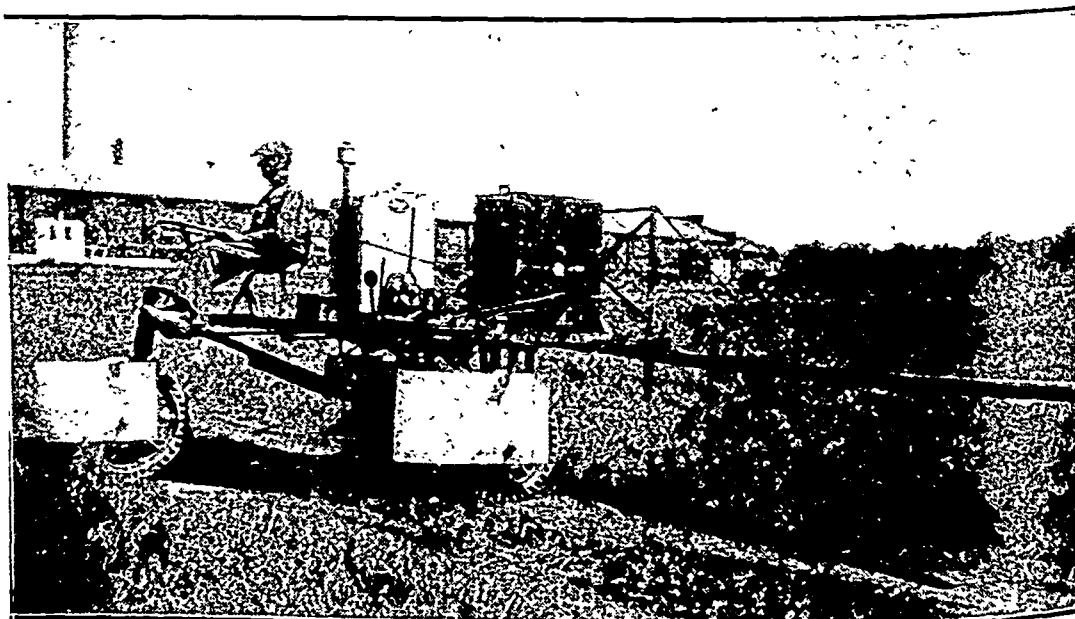
## Agricultural Year Book

The Agricultural Year Book gives reports for 1921 of 3,306 farms in all sections of the country. The average invested capital represented by these farms was \$22,138. The average income for these farms in 1921 was \$1,088. This amount should be applied to two purposes, to pay interest on invested capital, and to pay the farmer for his work. At 5% the interest on the capital amounts to \$1,108, or \$20 more than the farmer got in the entire year. Hence he got nothing at all for his labor, and not quite 5% on his invested capital.

For the year 1923, we have 1,784 typical farms from all sections of the country. The average invested capital was \$18,314. The average farm income was \$1,072. When 5% on the investment was deducted from this sum the farmer had \$157 left to show for his twelve months' labor. To consider his income another way, if the farmer pays himself the current wage for his work, there remains 1.3% on his investment.

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## RUST CONTROL CAMPAIGN



Above is a self-propelling dusting machine, made by the Niagara Sprayer Company, with which experiments are now being conducted in Manitoba. The Pool has got from the same company a number of hand machines which are being tried out at various points in the province.

# Co-operative Union Congress at Lloydminster

## Marketing Organizations to be Invited to Become Members of the Co-operative Union of Canada

The annual congress of the Canadian Co-operative Union, was held at Lloydminster on June 26, 27. Representatives of consumers' co-operatives attended from Nova Scotia, Ontario, the three prairie provinces and British Columbia, and interest was added to the proceedings by the presence of representatives from the International Co-operative Alliance, the English Co-operative Wholesale and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale. The feature of the congress was the discussion on the formation of a co-operative wholesale for the whole of Canada, and plans for linking up in the Union the various kinds of co-operative enterprises now actively functioning throughout the country.

Lloydminster has a thriving co-operative store, and its customers attending the congress as visitors, gave a thoroughly interested and appreciative audience to the numerous speakers. The society was also responsible for a public dinner on Tuesday night, and the hall was filled to capacity to hear the story and philosophy of co-operation told by men whose lives had been spent in the movement.

### Wholesale Society

Mayor H. Huxley at the opening of the congress, extended a warm welcome to the delegates and visitors, and expressed the opinion that the formation of a co-operative wholesale society for the whole of Canada would be an achievement greater than that of the Wheat Pools. Routine business and special addresses occupied the attention of the congress for the whole of the first day. The discussion on the question of a co-operative wholesale brought in the representatives of the English co-operatives. The Canadian consumers' societies, A. W. Golightly, director of the English C.W.S., said, had been talking for years of doing something to promote direct trade with the English C.W.S., and he

thought it was time they really did something and gave the English representatives a definite proposition to carry back to their board. Mr. Oliver spoke in similar emphatic manner, but it was evident the delegates had doubts about the wisdom of attempting a national wholesale society. Eventually a compromise was reached in the following manner: The congress accepted a resolution declaring that in its opinion, "the time has arrived when a wholesale society should be established to cover the whole of Canada," and urging the British co-operative wholesale societies "to attach to their Winnipeg and Montreal depots respectively, an official whose duty will be to commence trading operations at once, and to assist in the development of the movement in Canada"; then it adopted another resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the whole question of a wholesale society, either for the whole of Canada, for the three prairie provinces, or one for each province, and to report on this

and other matters affecting the development of consumers' co-operation to the next congress.

### Invitation to Pools

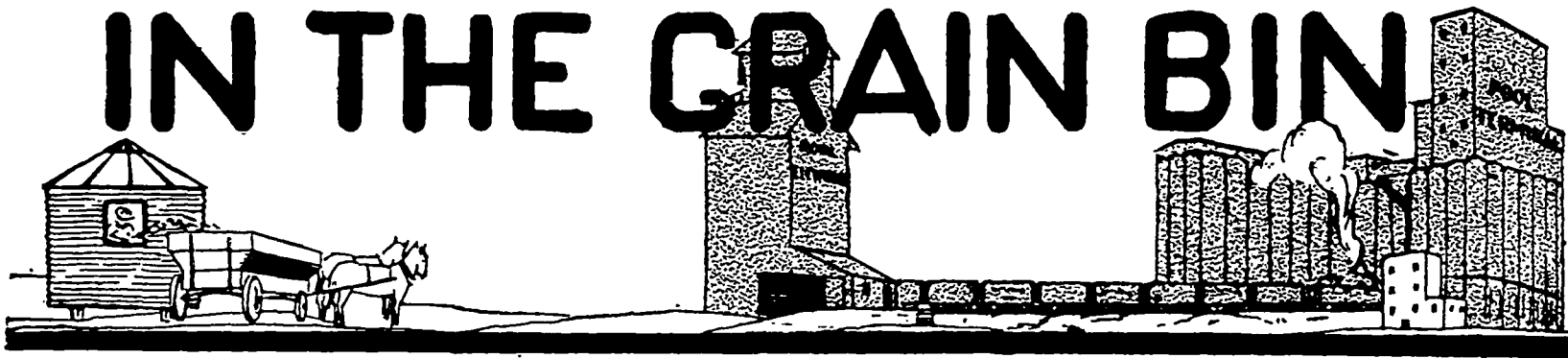
The congress extended a cordial invitation to the Wheat Pools to join up with the Union in the following resolution: "That the appeal be made to the societies that was made last year in order to increase the efficiency of the Union, and that the various co-operative marketing organizations be invited to affiliate with the Union." In reply to a question, Mr. George Keen, secretary of the Union, stated that United Grain Growers was the only co-operative marketing organization affiliated with the Union, and he explained in some detail that the executive at the time of the admission of the company to membership had carefully scrutinized its form of organization, and had decided that it was with respect to its purposes, and as far as the circumstances of the time and the trade permitted, a co-operative organization entitled to membership in the Union. Some dis-

(Turn to Page 29.)



The Fine Co-operative Store at Lloydminster, Sask.

# IN THE GRAIN BIN



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

## INCREASING VOLUME

At the agents' conference, all Pool elevator operators agreed to try and secure at least 1,000 additional acres signed up to the Pool and Pool elevator at their point. We realized that this would be difficult at some small points, but the success most of the operators have had in this work has been very gratifying.

In addition to this, we have asked the agents to complete township maps, showing accurately who was farming each quarter-section, and showing the percentage of land tributary to each point signed up to the Pool and Pool elevator. This may seem like a lot of work and a lot of bother, but it is being done purely for the benefit of the local association, so that maps may be made in this office and copies sent back to the local; thus showing exactly what percentage of the land is signed up and what percentage is still outside.

It also shows the strength or the weakness of the sign-up. It is all very well for us to assume that we have a certain percentage signed up at a point. I have yet to find the point that was not surprised when they discovered the quantity of grain outside the Pool and Pool elevator in their district. It is very simple and easy to say that we have 90 per cent. signed up; figures, however, often disclose the fact that at many points where they think they have 90 per cent, they have, in reality, only 65 per cent. or 70 per cent.

These maps will be a great help to everyone, and we urge the members to co-operate with their agent in this work.

There are questions in connection with the operation of our elevators which should be vital to every member. I wonder how many members can answer them.

How much grain did your elevator handle last year?

How much grain went through other elevators at your point last year?

What percentage of land tributary to your point is signed up to the Pool and your elevator association?

What has been your cost per bushel for handling?

Every elevator association member should know the answers to these questions. If he does not, he should get in touch with the local secretary and secure the information.

Directors of local elevator associations should check over the acreage of their association carefully and make every effort to increase the acreage before the new crop begins to move. If they know of any members who are giving a share of crop in

payment of lease or as security in payment on mortgage or crop payment, they should try to have these members arrange with the owners to have that share go through the Pool and Pool elevator. If the grower has difficulty in arranging this, he should take it up with the secretary of his association or with Winnipeg office.

One has only to look at cost per bushel for handling figures to realize that volume, along with the proper handling, plays a big part in your cost per bushel of operation.

You are helping yourselves and all other association members by increasing volume.

## NEW INITIAL PAYMENTS AT PRIVATE ELEVATORS

In connection with the initial payments covering both carlots and so-called street lots in country elevators, a word of explanation might be in order.

The Fort William carlot advance is, of course, the price per bushel at Fort William from which must be deducted the freight from shipping point to Fort William, which in the case of platform shipments would be the only deduction made. In the case of carlots going through so-called line elevators, there would be a deduction in addition to the freight as follows: Service charge  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cent per bushel on wheat, barley and rye;  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel on oats; and 1c per bushel on flax. Also there would be deducted regular elevator handling and storage charges which are ordinarily  $1\frac{3}{4}$ c a bushel on wheat, barley and rye;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ c on oats, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ c on flax. These are minimum charges and some line companies have in some cases charged the maximum charge allowed by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The maximum charge allowed in the tariff ratified by the Board of Grain Commissioners on special bin grain is 3c per bushel on flax,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel on wheat, barley and rye, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ c per bushel for oats. Our interpretation of charges, however, is that there may be no discrimination as between growers and points. For instance, the charge must be uniform within any company to all growers at all points. Under the agreement which was entered into between the line companies and the Pool for handling less than carlots, it is set out that the elevator company may take on less than carlots, in addition to the freight charges, a sum not to exceed 5c per bushel on 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat; 6c per bushel on all other grades of wheat;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel on all grades of oats;  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel on all grades of barley and rye, and 10c per bushel on flax.

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE WHEAT PRODUCERS LIMITED

Street and Carlot Prices

Price List No. 1

Effective July 17th, 1928.

WHEAT

	Car Lot	Fort William Freight Rates:					
		14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
1 Nor	\$1.00	86½	86	85	84½	84	83½
2 Nor	.97	83½	83	82	81½	81	80½
3 Nor	.92	78½	78	77	76½	76	75½
No. 4	.82	67½	67	66	65½	65	64½
No. 5	.72	57½	57	56	55½	55	54½
No. 6	.62	47½	47	46	45½	45	44½
Feed	.52	37½	37	36	35½	35	34½

1 Durum	.94	80½	80	79	78½	78	77½
2 Durum	.91	77½	77	76	75½	75	74½
3 Durum	.86	72½	72	71	70½	70	69½
4 Durum	.76	61½	61	60	59½	59	58½
5 Durum	.66	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
6 Durum	.56	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½

1 Kota	.82	68½	68	67	66½	66	65½
2 Kota	.79	65½	65	64	63½	63	62½
3 Kota	.74	60½	60	59	58½	58	57½
4 Kota	.64	49½	49	48	47½	47	46½
5 Kota	.54	39½	39	38	37½	37	36½

1 Hard White Spring	.87	73½	73	72	71½	71	70½
2 Hard White Spring	.84	70½	70	69	68½	68	67½
3 White Spring	.80	66½	66	65	64½	64	63½
4 White Spring	.76	61½	61	60	59½	59	58½
5 White Spring	.70	55½	55	54	53½	53	52½
6 White Spring	.60	45½	45	44	43½	43	42½

1 Red Durum	.79	65½	65	64	63½	63	62½
2 Red Durum	.76	62½	62	61	60½	60	59½
3 Red Durum	.71	57½	57	56	55½	55	54½
4 Red Durum	.61	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½

No. 1 Mixed Grain	.60	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½
No. 2 Mixed Grain	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
No. 3 Mixed Grain	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
No. 4 Mixed Grain	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½

Dried 1 Northern	.95						
Dried 2 Northern	.92						
Dried 3 Northern and Lower Grades, same as straight grade.							

Condemned No. 1 Heated	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Condemned No. 2 Heated	.47	33½	33	32	31½	31	30½

Wheat in the following mixtures means Spring, Durum or Kota.							
Wheat & W. O.	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Wheat, Oats & W. O.	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Wheat, Oats, W. O. & Bly.	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Wheat, W. O. & Barley	.50	36½	36	35	34½	34	33½
Wheat, Barley & W. O.	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
Wheat & Rye	.60	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½
Wheat, Barley & Rye	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½

1, 2 or 3 Durum & Spring	.70	56½	56	55	54½	54	53½
4 Durum & Spring	.60	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½
5 or 6 Durum & Spring	.58	44½	44	43	42½	42	41½
Spring & Durum	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Spring & Kota	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Kota & Spring	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Kota & Durum	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Durum & Kota	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Red Durum & Amber Durum	.65	51½	51	50	49½	49	48½
Durum, Spring & Rye	.60	46½	46	45	44½	44	43½
Durum Spring & Barley	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½
Durum & Barley	.55	41½	41	40	39½	39	38½

The following discounts apply on all Wheat and Wheat Mixtures:	
Toughs	8c Under Straight Grade
Rejected	9c " " "
Rejected Sprtd	9c " " "
Smutty	12c " " "
Damp	15c " " "
Rejected X Htd.	28c " " "
Rejected X Rotten Kernels	30c " " "
Musty	40c " " "
Rejected X Fireburnt	40c " " "
Rejected X Binburnt	40c " " "

If for any reason Wheat should grade Tough Rejected Smutty take the three spreads—8c for Tough, 9c for Rejected, and 12c for Smutty, or a total of 29c under the straight grade. For other combinations add together the various discounts as shown above.

COARSE GRAINS

OATS	Car Lot	Fort William Freight Rates:					
		14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
2 C. W.	.34	24½	24	24	23½	23	22
3 C. W.	.31	21½	21	21	20½	20	20
Extra 1 Feed	.31	21½	21	21	20½	20	20
1 Feed	.29	19½	19	19	18½	18	18
2 Feed	.26	16½	16	16	15½	15	15
Rejected Oats	.26	16½	16	16	15½	15	15
Tf. 2 C. W.	.31	21½	21	21	20½	20	20
Tf. 3 C. W.	.28	18½	18	18	17½	17	17
Tf. X 1 Feed	.28	18½	18	18	17½	17	17
Tf. 1 Feed	.26	16½	16	16	15½	15	15
Tf. 2 Feed	.23	13½	13	13	12½	12	12
Tough Rejected	.23	13½	13	13	12½	12	12
Oats and Wild Oats	.20	10½	10	10	9½	9	9
Oats, W. O. & Barley	.25	15½	15	15	14½	14	14
Oats, Barley & W. O.	.25	15½	15	15	14½	14	14
W. O., Oats & Wheat	.25	15½	15	15	14½	14	14
W. O. Barley & Wheat	.25	15½	15	15	14½	14	14
Rejected Mxd. Heated	.20	10½	10	10	9½	9	9

Discount for Tough, 3c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Damp, 7c Under Straight Grade.

BARLEY	Car Lot	Fort William Freight Rates:					
		14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
3 C. W.	.50	37½	37	36½	36	35½	35
4 C. W.	.45	32½	32	31½	31	30½	30
Rejected	.43	30½	30	29½	29	28½	28
Feed	.42	29½	29	28½	28	27½	27
Tough 3 C. W.	.46	33½	33	32½	32	31½	31
Tough 4 C. W.	.41	28½	28	27½	27	26½	26
Tough Rejected	.39	26½	26	25½	25	24½	24
Tough Feed	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Rejected Sprtd. Barley	.35	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20
Condemned Barley	.35	22½	22	21½	21	20½	20
Barley & Rye	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley & Wild Oats	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley, W. O. & Wheat	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley, Wheat, Oats & W. O.	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley, Wheat & W. O.	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley, W. O. & Oats	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23
Barley, Rye & Wheat	.38	25½	25	24½	24	23½	23

Discount for Tough, 4c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Damp, 9c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Heated, 10c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Musty 15c Under Straight Grade.

RYE	Car Lot	Fort William Freight Rates:					
		14c	15c	16c	17c	18c	19c
1 C. W.	.70	56½	56	55½	54½	54	53½
2 C. W.	.70	56½	56	55½	54½	54	53½
3 C. W.	.65	51½	51	50½	49½	49	48½
Rejected	.60	46½	46	45½	44½	44	43½
Rejected Rye Sprtd.	.57	43½	43	42½	41½	41	40½
Rejected Account Ergot	.57	43½	43	42½	41½	41	40½
Tf. 1 C. W.	.66	52½	52	51½	50½	50	49½
Tf. 2 C. W.	.66	52½	52	51½	50½	50	49½
Tf. 3 C. W.	.61	47½	47	46½	45½	45	44½
Tf. Rejected	.56	42½	42	41½	40½	40	39½
Tf. Rej. Rye Sprtd.	.53	39½	39	38½	37½	37	36½
Tf. Rej. Account Ergot	.53	39½	39	38½	37½	37	36½
Rejected 2 C. W.	.67	53½	53	52½	51½	51	50½
Rejected 3 C. W.	.62	48½	48	47½	46½	46	45½
Rejected Rejected	.57	43½	43	42½	41½	41	40½
Rye & Wheat	.55	41½	41	40½	39½	39	38½
Rye & Ragweed	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye & Oats	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye & Wild Oats	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye & Barley	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye, Oats & W. O.	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye, Barley & W. O.	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye & Ergot	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye, Ergot & W. O.	.45	31½	31	30½	29½	29	28½
Rye, Wheat & W. O.	.50	36½	36	35½	34½	34	33½
Rye, Wheat & Barley	.50	36½	36	35½	34½	34	33½
Rye, Durum & Barley	.50	36½	36	35½	34½	34	33½
Rye, Wheat & Ergot	.50	36½	36	35½	34½	34	33½

Discount for Tough, 4c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Damp, 10c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Rejected, 3c Under Straight Grade.

FLAX	Car Lot	FORT WILLIAM FREIGHT RATES					
		15½c	16½c	17½c	18½c	19½c	20½c
1 N. W.	1.50	1.31	1.30½	1.30	1.29½	1.29	1.28½
2 C. W.	1.46	1.27	1.26½	1.26	1.25½	1.25	1.24½
3 C. W.	1.30	1.11	1.10½	1.10	1.09½	1.09	1.08½
Rejected	1.25	1.06	1.05½	1.05	1.04½	1.04	1.03½
Flax & Broken Wheat	.75	.56	.55½	.55	.54½	.54	.53½
Flax & Broken Rye	.75	.56	.55½	.55	.54½	.54	.53½

Discount for Tough, 15c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Damp, 25c Under Straight Grade.  
Discount for Rej. X Htd., 20c Under Straight Grade.

# THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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

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Managing Editor—J. T. Hull

Subscription Rate—50 cents per year

## CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

JULY, 1928.

### PRICES, WAGES AND CO-OPERATION

The representatives of the consumers' co-operative movement had their innings in Western Canada last month. At the Regina Pool Conference, at the Alberta Institute of Co-operation and at the congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada at Lloydminster, the discussion took in both producers and consumers, and much was said about the relationship that ought to exist between the marketing co-operatives and the consumers' co-operatives. There was at these gatherings, practically unanimous opinion that fundamentally the co-operative movement is one and, inasmuch as the co-operative character of the marketing organizations was beyond question, therefore, there must be some way of linking them up with their co-operative customers. Just how, remains a problem.

We have no quarrel with that view; the co-operative movement, insofar as it represents a social philosophy and a mode of life, is a unity, but it is a big mistake to assume that as a method of doing business within a universal competitive system, it can at once escape the implications of that system. As co-operators we may refuse to be content with the world as it is, but as we cannot immediately take the world and "mould it closer to our heart's desire," we must perforce adapt our policies to realities while keeping our faces turned toward the sun.

Now, for ourselves, the situation is this: the purpose of the Wheat Pool is to get the best price possible for the wheat of its members and to exert whatever influence it may possess in sustaining the price level; the purpose of our customer co-operatives is to get wheat as cheaply as they can and to use their influence in lowering the price of wheat. We have that situation because it is the world method of making a market. Price is the outcome of a conflict of interest, and it really does not matter whether the conflict takes place in the babel of a wheat pit or in the parliamentary atmosphere of a round table conference. Price is made by the strongest force in the market.

The British co-operatives, for example, are an organized buying interest, and as long as they had opposite to them on the other side of the market an unorganized horde of wheat producers, they possessed an advantage which they certainly did not mitigate for the benefit of the producers. When the wheat producers met organized buying with organized selling they changed the character of the market; both sides met in a more nearly equal

position to bargain, and whatever readjustment took place in the market represented a fairer price than could possibly ensue when the bargaining took place between a strong buyer and a weak seller. No price can be fair where the conditions of bargaining are not equal.

Now co-operators have always recognized that moral fact in the case of wages. They take the world as it is in that respect, and they have always supported trade unions. There is not a particle of difference, so far as co-operatively organized producers and co-operatively organized consumers are concerned, between prices and wages. Co-operation stands for a living wage and it stands for a fair return on the capital co-operatively invested. Price to our farmers should mean just that and nothing more. Both forms of co-operation, therefore, stand for such improvement in economic conditions as will make for the good life.

That is the common ground on which all co-operators can meet; the achievement of the good life for all who are engaged in socially useful services. That better order can only be reached through organization and neither producers nor consumers are yet effectively organized for that purpose, nor, indeed are they as thoroughly imbued with the purpose as they must be if it is ever to be realized. The day will most certainly come when the business of supplying the world with its daily food will be organized, and in such a manner as to prevent the exploitation of producer and consumer alike. When that day comes the farmer will not be working himself into the grave at the rate of ten cents an hour, and with his whole year's income at the mercy of wind, weather and crop pests; the consumer will not regard it as none of his business whether the farmer lives or just exists; both will consider it their duty to see that "each for all and all for each" is something more than a slogan.

When, therefore, our co-operative customers express fears with regard to the effect of the Wheat Pool on wheat prices, they are forgetting some vital co-operative principles and are approaching the question of relationship from the wrong direction. We will never get anywhere if their attitude is to be: How much cheaper will you sell wheat to us than to others? The plain answer is: Not a cent cheaper. What would be the answer of the members of the Distributors' Union if the co-operatives asked them to work for less wages than were paid elsewhere? Would the co-operatives even dream of asking them to do it? They would not; nor have



they any right to expect preferential treatment with regard to prices from the Wheat Pool.

That much understood as one of the implications of the system in which we are compelled to work, and as involving a problem which really affects society as a whole, and not merely the Wheat Pools and their customers, it will be the easier to discover what business arrangements can be made of mutual benefit. And if we agree that as between producers' and consumers' co-operation there are opposing interests which can only be reconciled in a new social order, we will see our duty as co-operators in a clearer light, and there will be no difficulty in maintaining that harmony and that concerted effort in the co-operative movement, which are essential for the accomplishment of our common purpose.

### **A CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE**

The Alberta Institute of Co-operation, the first of its kind in Canada, was an experiment which deserved success and achieved it. There was a large attendance, the programme covered a fairly large part of the field of agricultural co-operation, the addresses were interesting and there was just enough of the critical spirit to give life to the proceedings. The section for students and young people provided an excellent course of grounding in the principles and ideals of co-operation, with just the right amount of the business of co-operation to bring the class into contact with the enterprises operating in the province. Altogether the board of trustees of the Wheat Board Fund, who were responsible for the promotion of the institute, have every reason to believe that they have hit upon a good plan for making the Fund of real value to the Alberta farmer.

Two matters of importance to the other provinces arose out of the institute. In an address at the institute, Premier Brownlee spoke strongly in favor of teaching co-operation in the public schools and training teachers to teach co-operation. The Alberta Department of Education is having

the text-book of economics revised, and a section on co-operation included, and the text-book of agriculture will also include material on co-operation. Premier Brownlee's words would indicate that he believes they should go much further than this, and we agree with him. It is not co-operation as a business method that needs to be taught in our schools, but co-operation as a way of living. It would be an unfortunate thing for this promising movement in Canadian life if it should become associated exclusively with economics or the technique of marketing. In that form it would make no appeal whatever to young children and to high school and college students, it would rank simply as an element in a curriculum of instruction. We must avoid that. To get the right conception of the ideals and principles of co-operation in the mind of the young, it is necessary that the teaching should evoke some moral response, for co-operation, as we understand it today, is essentially an attitude toward the problems of social life. Looked at in this way co-operation can be made a part of the school training of the youngest and the oldest in our public schools. In all three prairie provinces this question is receiving consideration by the respective departments of education.

Mr. Brownlee, replying to a request from the U.F.A. for the establishment of the institute, says that his visit to the Pool Conference at Regina convinced him that the co-operative movement should be given national status, and that the provinces should link up to make a national institute of co-operation to be held in the provinces in rotation. This is a good idea; this country should develop its own co-operative movement and link up on a national basis with the world movement. The western provinces might well take the lead in this; agricultural co-operation from Manitoba to British Columbia is well enough developed to sustain an effort to make it a permanent part of agricultural life. Mr. Brownlee's proposal should be given consideration by all the agencies engaged in promoting co-operation. If the cultural side of co-operation be neglected then the business side loses what is its greatest asset in times of storm and stress.



STAFF OF THE MANITOBA WHEAT POOL AT THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC, GRAND BEACH, JULY 14.



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

## NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES

Do not fail to send in:

1. The resolutions which were passed at your local annual meeting.
2. The names of the delegates to the annual general meeting.
3. The list of local officers for the year 1928-29.
4. The name of the meeting place for next year.

1. Last year there were some complaints that the delegates did not have the opportunity of thinking over or discussing with fellow delegates or with the members of their local, the resolutions that were brought up at the annual meeting. It is generally conceded that provision should be made to allow the fullest possible consideration of all questions upon which the shareholders or their delegates are expected to vote. So all the resolutions will go out to each secretary that he may have the opportunity of calling his local board and the delegates together to discuss them.

It is necessary, therefore, that the resolutions should be sent in to the office immediately after the local annual meetings, so that we will have time to get them together, copy and mail them back to the locals. The secretary of the local must also receive them in time to call his meeting prior to the annual general meeting.

2. The names of the delegates are required so that we can mail to them not only copies of the resolutions, but also the formal notice of the annual meeting and particulars and information in connection therewith.

3. A list of the local officers for the year 1928-29 will be printed in the August issue of the "Scoop Shovel." It is desirable that all the names appear in one issue. Where there is delay in sending in the lists, then they appear in different issues of the paper, which makes it inconvenient in many ways, both for the office and for the member.

4. Do not neglect to advise us of the place of the local annual meeting for next year. Each year, in preparing the notices of these meetings, we have been caused a lot of trouble in the office through the neglect of some secretaries to give us proper notification of the wishes of the members in this respect. We arrange the meeting according to the information on hand at the time; then after the notices are printed and sent out, we always, every year, get word that some of the dates or places are unsuitable. That means sending a letter to every member in the local concerned, cancelling the prev-

ious notice and stating the change of date and place of meeting.

Most of the local secretaries are right on the job, make their reports and do their work efficiently, but the few exceptions who delay, and neglect to report properly, create extra work, cause a great deal of worry, and considerably lessen the effectiveness of the organization.

## UPS AND DOWNS OF A FIELD MAN'S WORK

D. W. Richmond, Fieldman, District No. 6.

There appeared in the January issue of the Scoop Shovel, on the Secretary's Page, an article entitled, "Why a Field Service?" This has been followed at intervals by short contributions by members of the field staff. The object in this, I take it, is that members of the Pool may know more about the fieldmen and their work.

In each district covered by a fieldman there are some 3,000 members. It is our aim in building a strong organization, to make the acquaintance of the members as much as possible. Our work puts us in touch, too, with farmers who are not members almost to as great an extent as with our members.

The fieldman, because he has an opportunity of meeting and talking with so many, comes to realize the peculiarities of human nature. We see on one hand generosity, helpfulness, neighborliness, enlightenment; a striving after better things and a willingness to help bring about these better conditions; and on the other, indifference and lack of knowledge.

The work of a fieldman is such that it calls for patience, tact, and perseverance. It is not a path of roses. There is the cloud and the sunshine, the disappointments and the encouragements. You have factors to contend with which make a fellow sick at heart; others which give cause for much joy and satisfaction and keeps you pegging away. The wonderful loyalty and enthusiasm of the Pool member, the improvements in marketing brought about by the farmers' own efforts, the stronger spirit, higher morale, better conditions on the farm, and greater confidence and hope in the future of farming all make the heart glad.

We come in close contact with the conditions of the men on the land, their difficulties and their handicaps. We see the need for improvement and find much evidence which proves that in co-operative marketing the farmers are on the right road

to better themselves. We come to know—but not to understand—the man who will not join in this fight for better things. I have learnt that indifference and carelessness present a foe that calls for careful tackling, and they surely take the joy out of life and are the barrier which is making the progress slow.

Let me take from my experiences incidents which will give just an idea of some of the ups and down of a fieldman's work.

Last fall I had made arrangements personally for a meeting to be held at a point some 30 or 40 miles from Winnipeg. We left Winnipeg at 6.30 and drove out by car. During the day I was working in a district in another direction and came into the city in time for supper, ready to drive out to the meeting. We had as comfortable a ride as could be expected—if you can imagine three in a coupe being comfortable. You can guess how I felt when only three men showed up at the meeting. After sitting around and chatting awhile we drove home, but the coffee we had before turning in was not nearly so stimulating as a good turn out would have been.

I was canvassing early this spring at a point for an elevator association, in a district where there were a number of non-English-speaking farmers. With me was a Pool member who spoke both languages fluently. We called upon a man, and for three-quarters of an hour my companion and the farmer talked in their own tongue. I was feeling very out of place all this time, because I could not understand the conversation. When my fellow canvasser was through talking, and probably tired, too, he walked over to the buildings. I then got into conversation with the farmer. He could talk English quite well enough for us to understand each other, so we spoke of seeding, horses, etc., I then asked him what he thought of the Pool and of Pool elevators. He said, "I no speak much English." Checkmate.

During the late winter, the organization work in connection with an elevator association at a certain point was not going well. There was work for me to do, so I made arrangements with the local men to go and help them. The first canvass had brought the acreage up to nearly 6,000, and there it seemed to be at a deadlock. With the local men I drove over the bad roads and made call after call, talking and arguing, but did not get a signature, and this for the better part of three days. Third day, at nearly 10.00 p.m., fed up with it all, wishing I could throw discretion to the wind and tell those men what I really thought of them, we decided not to give up or let the canvassing drop, but to wait for a week or two and so give the men we had seen a chance to think the matter over. In ten days we went back at it again, and the first day we signed 700 acres. What a grand and glorious feeling that gave us. There is to be a Pool elevator there for this year's crop—the reward for much perseverance.

One incident I recall which was quite amusing. I have been taken for an agent, salesman, or pedlar many times, and while canvassing in a district new to me, I called upon a Pool local officer. When I drove up, the lady of the house said, "Here's another of those dreadful tombstone salesmen." Of course, I had to apologize for my mournful counten-

ance, and say that I was with the Pool—an organization which was needing no tombstone. She replied, "Oh, we are great Pool folks." This I found to be very true.

To point out that the Pool has its supporters and its sympathizers, not only among the men but among the farm women, too, I would mention an experience I had some time ago. I wanted to see a local canvasser whom I had not met, so I drove to his house to inquire where I could find him. The lady who answered my knock at the door gave me a chilling look, and in answer to my inquiry said, no, she did not know where her husband was. I then asked was he on the farm, or away from home? "Well," she said, "perhaps he's on the farm somewhere, but I don't know whereabouts." I told her how sorry I would be if I could not see him, because I wished to have a talk with him about the Wheat Pool. Right then her manner changed, her face brightened; she opened the door wider and said with a smile, "Oh, I think I can find him for you, or show you where he is working." With that she took me along a trail around two or three bluffs, and pointed out to me a man on a mowing machine half a mile away. The man I wanted to see. I took this to be an outward visible sign of an inward grace.

Wheat Pool! What magic words they are, and what a lot they mean to the farmer. I know that to this family the Wheat Pool is a thing that affects the heart as well as the pocket. To a host of our members it is a fraternal organization. It is my brightest hope that the Pool will bring to all farmers that feeling of contentment, security, and protection which is possessed by many of the men who are now members of this organization.

### THE POOL IN LOCAL FAIRS

In addition to the Pool tent already referred to on page 19 of this issue, we were, for the first time represented at each of the "B" class fairs—Carman, Neepawa, Portage and Dauphin. If popularity is shown by attendance, then they were a great success.

At Carman the Agricultural Society provided space for the Pool in one of the buildings on the fair grounds. The Egg and Poultry Pool, Manitoba Co-operative Livestock Producers, and the Co-operative Wholesale were represented as well.

At Neepawa the Egg and Poultry Pool joined with us in the tent, but the accommodation was too small for the large crowds that attended. Here, as at the other fairs, the demonstrations put on to show the grading and handling of eggs and poultry proved of particular interest to the women folk, and accounted for the fact that they were in greater attendance at the Pool tent at each of the fairs this year than ever before. Our grain inspector, Mr. Wright, was kept busy discussing and answering questions relating to grading and inspection.

At Portage, every co-op. was represented. Here again another year we will have to secure a bigger tent; the crowds were coming and going all the time. At Dauphin, it was a repetition of the story at the other fairs.



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Telephone, 840 394

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H. C. Grant.

Geo. Brown.

Secretary: John W. Ward.

(Conducted by John W. Ward, Secretary, The Co-operative Marketing Board.)

## MR. KEEN'S VISIT

Mr. George Keen, secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, is visiting a number of co-operative stores and purchasing associations in Manitoba during the latter part of July, and all who are interested in the movement should endeavor to attend one of his meetings. The places and dates of these meetings are as follows: Lauder, July 19th; Moline, July 20th; Austin, July 21st; Keyes, July 23rd; Dacotah, July 24th; Arborg, July 25th; and Winnipeg, July 26th. At Lauder, Moline, Austin, Keyes and Arborg, Mr. Keen will meet the directors of the local association at 2 o'clock, and will address a public meeting at 8.00 p.m. At Dacotah there will be a meeting with the directors at 2.00 p.m., and in Winnipeg there will be no afternoon meeting, but a public meeting will be held in the Parliament Buildings at 8.00 p.m.

There is no one in Canada better informed upon the co-operative movement than Mr. Keen, and no one better qualified either to advise co-operative directors and managers on the practical aspects of their work, or to expound the philosophy and aims of the movement. Mr. Keen is making this trip under the auspices of The Co-operative Marketing Board, and a member of the board will accompany him at each meeting.

## THE FISH POOL

The organization of the Fish Pool for the marketing of the catch for Manitoba's great lakes, is proceeding in a manner highly satisfactory to the provisional board in charge of the work. The organizer, Paul Reykdal, has recently made a trip to the chief fishing points on Lake Manitoba, and has returned with a large number of signed contracts. He is now away on the steamer "Bradbury," on a tour of Lake Winnipeg, where equal success is confidently anticipated. Manitoba whitefish, pickerel, jackfish and tullibeas, are highly esteemed in the fashionable homes and restaurants of New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other American cities, as well as here at home, but at the present time a very small fraction of the price paid by the consumer reaches the man who gathers the harvest of the deep. The promoters of the Fish Pool hope to increase the returns to the producer without increasing the cost to the ultimate consumer, and co-operators in other fields will wish them every success.

G. F. Jonasson, of Winnipegosis, is president, and E. Walker, of Winnipeg, secretary of the provisional board.

## PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

English and Scottish co-operative newspapers just to hand indicate that the recent visit of the representatives of the old country consumers' co-operatives to the International Wheat Pool conference, and the Co-operative Congress, has brought about a very much better feeling towards the Pool on the part of our English and Scottish friends. "Alarm gives way to admiration," is one of the headings used by The Scottish Co-operator of June 30th, the article going on to explain that the alarm had been occasioned by a fear that the Wheat Pool might mean an effort to squeeze the co-operative consumer, which, however, as a result of the conference, had given way to admiration for the method adopted by the Canadian grain growers in marketing their product co-operatively. At first sight co-operative marketing and consumer co-operation may appear to have conflicting objects, but if both branches of the movement are imbued with true co-operative ideals they will be able to harmonize their work to the advantage of all. The old country co-operators have now evidently grasped this fact, and have realized that the development of producer and consumer co-operation must advance hand in hand toward the common goal.

## WORLD-WIDE AND CO-OPERATIVE

Wherever civilization and democracy exist and even where there is no political democracy, consumers' co-operation has developed. The movement is world-wide and international. But as a consumers' movement it recognizes itself as not self-sufficient. It works with organized agricultural producers, with the trade union movement, with educational and cultural associations—with whatever agencies it recognizes as striving to create a larger and finer life for the people.—Scottish Co-operator.

"Barbarism is exclusive, specially guarding its cave dwellings of isolation; and the barbarians, thus mistrustful of others, constantly ready with their bows and arrows, remain stunted in mind and poor in spirit."—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Houston, of Starbuck, who celebrated their golden wedding on June 19. In extending congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Houston over the radio, the Manitoba Wheat Pool said:

Robert Houston came to Winnipeg in 1878, and he married the same year. The couple went to Starbuck in 1879, where they have been ever since. In the family are four boys and five girls, all living, and two of the boys are on farms in the neighborhood.

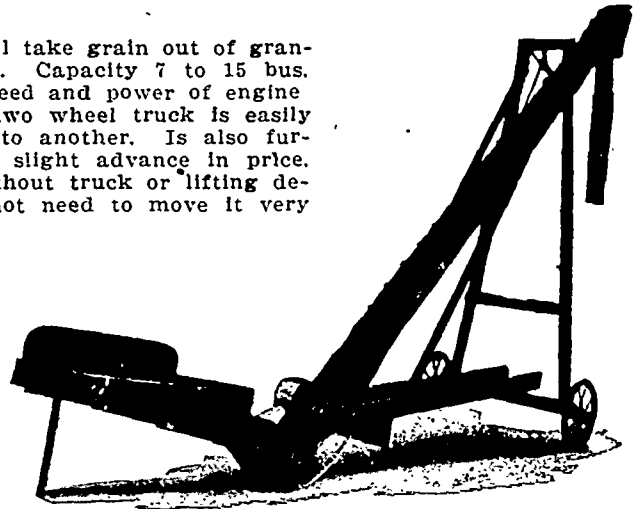
Mr. Houston was a member of the Grain Growers' Association from the very beginning, and later of the United Grain Growers'. He was a prominent worker in the U.F.M., and has since contributed much time and effort to the Manitoba Pool, of which he was an early member. He is secretary of the Starbuck Pool Elevator Association, secretary of the Starbuck Consolidated School and responsible for the institution of this form of school; he is auditor for the Manitoba Trustees Association, was formerly secretary and is now elder of the United Church.

In congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Houston, the Manitoba Pool also extends felicitations to Starbuck on citizens who have been an active and consistent asset to the community for a steady 49 years. We hope to see them giving their support to enlightened progress when we send greetings for their diamond wedding anniversary.

## The Improved Twin City Portable Grain Elevator

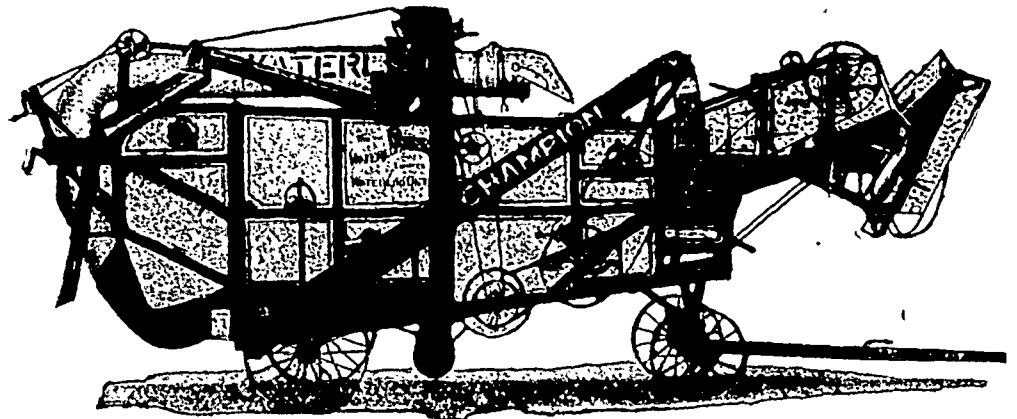
Is so constructed that it will take grain out of granaries as easily as put it in. Capacity 7 to 15 bus. per minute, depending on speed and power of engine. Mounted on strongly built two wheel truck is easily transported from one field to another. Is also furnished on 4-wheel truck at slight advance in price. Can also supply the leg without truck or lifting device for farmer who does not need to move it very often. Elevators are equipped with gravity or carrier hoppers. Well constructed machines at reasonable prices.

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# The POOL WOMAN



## EMMELINE PANKHURST

After a struggle lasting over sixty years the women of Great Britain are finally enfranchised on the same terms as men. A few days before the Equal Franchise Bill passed the final reading in the House of Lords, there occurred the death of the greatest fighter the woman suffrage movement had: Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the famed militant leader, died on June 14th.

So greatly has Mrs. Pankhurst's name been associated with the suffragist movement, that many people seem to believe that the demand for the vote originated with the militant suffragists. The suf-



MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST.

franchise movement, however, goes back much further than that. The first woman suffrage societies in England were founded in Manchester, London and Edinburgh, in 1867, and Bristol and Birmingham in 1868. These amalgamated in 1868 to form the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which now comprises several hundred affiliated organizations. This society worked along educational lines and endeavored to win public opinion to its side by peaceful propaganda. Educational methods, however, are slow to show results, and when in 1903, 35 years after the formation of this society, the vote seemed as far away as ever, a group of ardent suffragists, under the leadership of Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter, Christabel Pankhurst, founded the Women's Social and Political Union with the object of substituting revolutionary for evolutionary methods. "It is unendurable," said Christabel Pankhurst, "to think of another generation of women wasting their lives begging for the vote. We must not lose any more time. We must act." And so began the movement of rebellious women who smashed windows, destroyed mail boxes, fired empty houses, and kept up a continual procession through the jails. They sent deputations to the prime minister, and when these were refused a hearing, got into conflicts with policemen and were arrested and imprisoned; they heckled cabinet ministers at their public meetings and were imprisoned for creating disturbances.

In prison the women adopted the hunger-strike; the government met this with forcible feeding, and the Cat and Mouse Act, under which a person released from prison on account of health, could be re-arrested and made to continue her sentence. Under this act, Mrs. Pankhurst was alternately in jail and in a sanatorium recovering from forcible feeding.

When the war came in 1914, a truce was established, and Mrs. Pankhurst threw herself into war work, and little was heard of woman suffrage for four years. In 1918 a limited suffrage was conferred on women. The vote was given to women over thirty years of age, and since then until the passage of the Equal Franchise Bill a few weeks ago, the fight has gone on to get the franchise extended to women on the same terms as men, that is, at twenty-one years of age. And so the battle is over! It is a satisfaction to know that Mrs. Pankhurst, before she died, knew that the cause to which she gave so much had triumphed.

Some people doubt whether militancy helped the suffrage movement; some even think it hindered the progress of the movement. There is no doubt that the spectacle of women smashing windows and fighting with policemen shocked and disgusted many people, and may have alienated some who had a slight sympathy with the suffragists. But at any rate it brought the question of votes for women before the public and set discussion going amongst people who never noticed that there was a suffrage movement before. The fact that many people never heard of the suffrage movement until they were startled and shocked by Mrs. Pankhurst and her militant band would almost seem to justify revolutionary methods; at least, they make people sit up and take notice!

### *A Modern Girl---To Mrs. Pankhurst*

I never knew you; never came within the sphere  
Of that most radiant personality.  
I rarely thought of you nor knew I held you dear,  
Nor realized for what you stood to me;  
For what I breathed in with my native air,  
For womanhood enfranchised, educated, free.

My career opens, before me rise the heights  
Of beckoning high achievement I must scale.  
Fear not, oh fighter of a thousand fights,  
I am true woman and I shall not fail.  
But, as you pass on your last journey, proud and  
sad,  
I,—heiress of the ground which you have won,—  
I cry "All hail."

—From an anonymous correspondent to *Time and Tide*, London.

## Royalty and the Fool

By C. H. CREED, Jr.

Sing a song of sixpence,  
Wagon loads of wheat.  
Tons and tons of nutriment,  
But not enough to eat.

Just by way of introduction, did you ever stop to think how long your crop of wheat would last if you had to eat it all yourself? And since you don't, but sell it for money to spend for your necessities, isn't it a fact that it don't quite seem to get by until the next crop comes? Well, well, there must be something rotten in the exchange which trades a plenty for an insufficiency. Mull that over awhile.

The King was in his counting house,  
Counting out his money,  
A thousand times what he could use,  
Now doesn't that seem funny.

It certainly does. Here you have been putting in long hours at hard labor, raising the blamed stuff, and there sits the king in possession of nearly all the fruits of your industry. Let's go into your counting house and take a look at your pile. What! You have no counting house? And no money either? Oh, pshaw. Why? Answer me at once, Sir. Why haven't you?

The Queen was in the parlor,  
Eating bread and honey.  
She never worked like common wives,  
And life for her was sunny.

Contrast the life she led with

that of your own women folks  
No monkeying with incubators,  
no fussing with little chicks, no babying of little cold pigs, no back breaking toil in the garden, no field work to do on top of the regular house chores. Yet there she sat eating the honey bought by the King with his unfair profits, and you can bet your bottom dollar that the man who produced the honey got little enough for it too.

The Maid was in the garden,  
Hanging out the clothes,  
She had an up-to-date marcelle,  
And rolled her silken hose.

Get that? Even the maids are well paid for their hours. Turn to your own clothes line next Monday morning and see what happens there. Needn't mention the maid, you haven't any, but your wife or daughter fills the bill instead. They don't wear expensive clothes, and when she reaches extra high with a clothes pin you can see that she is saving her silk bloomers, and that there are runs in her stockings. She don't have to reach very high, but you get the idea. As for a marcelle, well, it depends on the next cream check, don't it now?

The Prince was on the highway,  
His heart was never sad.  
He drove a brand new Cadillac,  
No wonder he was glad.

Some difference you must admit between the shiny monster the Prince drives and the old model T Ford which Henry is going to keep making repairs on for ten years yet. Do you suppose the Prince ever uses a blow-out patch when the tire goes? Never. He buys a new and expensive tire with the money from the counting house. It's you that patches up the old standbys and calculates whether it pays to risk blowing up that inner tube, many times mended, but still in the race. It's  
(Turn to Page 17.)

# Royal Yeast Cakes

STANDARD  
OF QUALITY  
FOR OVER  
50 YEARS

MAKE  
BETTER  
HOME  
MADE  
BREAD



SEND FOR

The  
**CASH GROCERY  
PRICE LIST**

and

GET YOUR GROCERIES

at

**WHOLESALE PRICES**

The

**CASH GROCERY**

395-397 PACIFIC AVE.,

Winnipeg, Man.

*Win Prizes at*  
**BAKING CONTESTS**  
*with*  
**Robin Hood  
FLOUR**



NOTICE—Watch the Prize Lists for special offers made by Robin Hood on baked goods exhibited at local fairs and Provincial Exhibitions throughout the West. Robin Hood Flour makes prize winning bread in all competitions.



# Co-Operative Dairies

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

President—G. Fjeldsted.

Vice-Pres.—W. Robson.

Sec.-Treas.—G. W. Tovell.

Solicitor—T. J. Murray.

Winnipeg Plant:

Manager—Alex McKay.

Brandon Plant:

Manager—Fred Ryles.

Directors:

J. M. Allen, Brandon

N. Breton, Letllier.

J. A. Carnahan, Kemnay.

W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

## THE BABCOCK TEST

There still appears to exist in the minds of some people a considerable amount of suspicion in regard to the accuracy of cream-testing at the different creameries of the province. We can assure you that every precaution possible is taken at this plant to insure accuracy. All tests are double

checked when they differ from the previous test. The provincial government inspectors are at liberty to check up tests at any time they see fit to do so.

The testing of cream or milk is not very well understood by the average shipper—the test is only a scientific means whereby the buttermaker or his assistant is able to determine the percentage of pure butter oil contained in a certain quantity of cream.

To make this test requires a delicate scale to weigh out exactly eighteen grams of the cream to be tested; then to this is added sufficient sulphuric acid to dissolve the gaseous matter in the milk and liberate the fat. The test bottle containing all this is then placed in a centrifuge where the fat is whirled to the top, on much the same principle as that of a cream separator; hot water is added to float the fat into the neck of the bottle where the operator can read its percentage. The neck is very accurately made and has a scale engraved on it, the whole being maintained at a consistent temperature for reading. This work can be performed perfectly accurately, providing the operator is careful. If he is not, he has no place in creamery practice. The fat is too valuable a product to waste by careless work at any time.

We do not believe that any creamery doing business will allow anything but perfectly accurate tests to be made, and any cream canvasser, who tells you as a shipper, to ship to his company to get better tests, is either deliberately lying or slandering his company unknowingly, as we firmly believe that all testing is done as correctly as it is humanly possible to do it. The law also protects the shipper from any manipulation of the tests, as each operator is supposed to carry his cream samples over for at least twenty-four hours, and an inspector has the privilege of checking up these samples; also of going to the cream sheets to see

that the patron is paid according to the correct test. We have not heard of any prosecutions, so that we believe that all tests are honestly and truly made by all operators. If we are going to get the best out of the industry we must have confidence in each other.

"Then," you ask, "why does my test vary?" This is a very perplexing question to the average shipper of milk or cream. One of the great reasons for variation is that the milk from a herd of cows may vary from one to two per cent. of fat during a short interval. In work done at Purdue University the milk of two separate herds was tested for fifteen days, in the first herd the variations were from 4.1 to 5.2, while in the second herd the tests varied from 3.7 to 4.4. This shows quite clearly that the fat content of the cow's milk is not by any means constant. Now, if you are separating your milk and selling it to a creamery, you have your separator set to take a certain percentage of the milk as cream, what is cream? It is pure butter oil with a small portion of milk left in it, then for example, suppose your separator takes 15% of your milk as cream, this would mean that for every 100 pounds of milk separated you would have 15 pounds of cream, but suppose we use the foregoing variations, for instance, say the milk tested 4.1% of fat, this means that for every 100 pounds of milk you have 4.1 pounds of fat, but you run this through your separator which takes nearly all the fat out with this 15 pounds that it takes off as cream, you still have your 4 pounds of fat in this 15 pounds of milk and fat, which is cream, but this only leaves 11 pounds of milk with this 4 pounds of fat, where in the original milk you had 4.1 pounds of fat and 95.9 pounds of skim milk, suppose, for the sake of illustration, you lost the  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. of fat in the skim milk, you recovered 4 pounds of fat and 11 pounds of milk, what percentage of fat would be in your cream? It would be  $\frac{4}{11} \times 100 = 36\%$  fat in your cream. Now supposing your cows gave milk testing 5.2 as the herd mentioned above did, let us use this in the same way, separating 15 pounds from 100 pounds of milk we would then have 15.5 or 10 pounds of milk to 5 of fat, roughly speaking. To find the percentage we will use the same illustration, 5 pounds of fat divided by 10 pounds of milk  $\frac{5}{10} \times 100 = 50\%$  of fat in the cream in place of 36%. But supposing the following week the weather became excessively hot and the flies very bad, so that the percentage of fat



"When it comes to measuring fat we know our stuff."



in the milk dropped to, say 3.5%, let us use this in the same way,  $15 - 3.5 = 11.5$ , to find the percentage,  $\frac{8.5}{11.5} \times 100 = 32.8\%$  fat. These variations are quite wide but will give you a good idea of the effect variation in the milk will have on the percentage of fat in the cream.

There are also a number of other reasons why cream tests vary, though the percentage of fat in the milk is one of the greatest sources of variation, others might be mentioned, such as mechanical influences, for instance, the speed of the machine; the higher the speed, other things being equal, the higher the test of the cream, as a greater force is applied to the milk passing through the bowl of the machine. This changes the percentage taken off as cream, or in other words, extracts more skim milk from the fat content of the milk. Another reason for variation is the amount of milk left in the supply tank, if the tank is kept full the force

driving the milk into the machine is greater than if it is only part full, so that it again changes the proportions and influences the per cent. of fat in the cream. There are numerous other reasons, so that it is very difficult to have the percentage of fat constant in your cream from week to week even though you do your work perfectly. The cow slips in and changes the fat content of her milk, so that you are beaten from that source; but if you depend on the tester at the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies to determine the percentages in your cream, they will, without fail, be correct, whether your cream tests 25, 35 or 50%. These variations are all possible, and no matter how you have your cream screw set, you will not be able at all times to have a uniform testing cream. Look into this matter thoroughly, and when your test varies do not be led to believe that the creamery man is doing something wrong.

## ROYALTY AND THE FOOL

(From Page 15.)

you that pokes a stick into the gas drum and figures ways and means of paying for another filling.

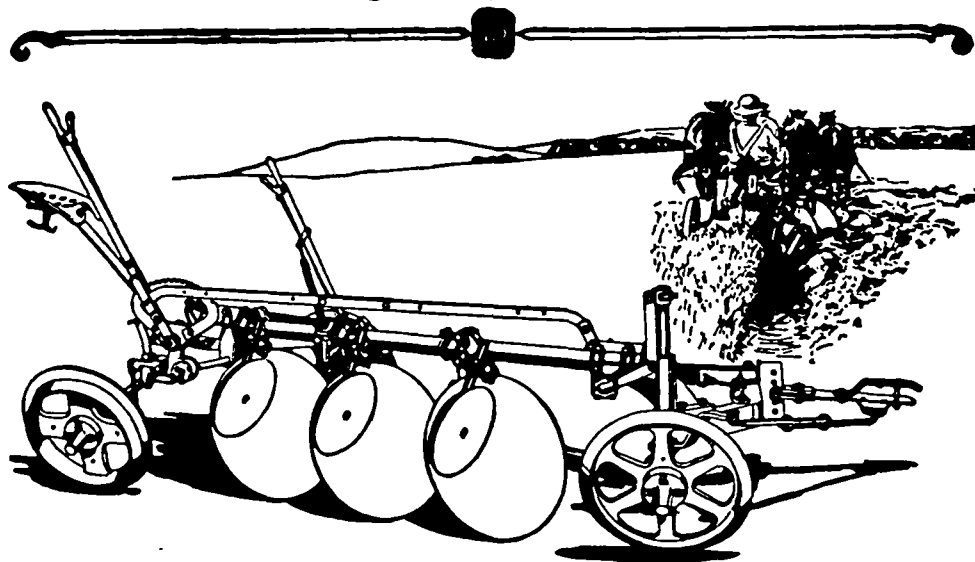
The Princess gave a splendid ball,  
With flowers and minstrel band.  
A fortune hung around her neck,  
Another 'decked her hand.

And your girl? She's pretty enough to get by without a diamond necklace, and you know it. If she isn't too tired after doing the ironing she goes out with some penniless neighbor boy to a public dance, and she hasn't a word to say about who is there. She can go or stay at home, and youth is youth. Well, maybe the young man is a fine fellow and the crowd perfectly decent, but what we are trying to get at is; why do some folks have everything, anyway?

The Fool was raising corn and wheat,  
He wore no cap and bells,  
But all the same he furnished the  
Amusement for the swells.

Now, wouldn't that jar you? Once he used to sit near the King and entertain with merry quip and jest. Now he stays away out in the sticks and produces the grain which the King and his fellows take from him and convert into money. With this money they can procure an endless variety of entertainment. Once they put bells on him so that visitors might know him for the fool but now it isn't necessary. Everybody admits it. You do yourself, don't you? Once he had to amuse the King all alone, but that day is long gone by. Where they

(Turn to Page 30.)



# Roller-Bearing Plows for Canada

You'll like the light-draft roller-bearing disk bearings on these John Deere Disk Plows, made especially for western Canada. High-grade bearings mean lighter draft, greater strength and longer wear from the

## John Deere Nos. 62A and 63A Disk Plows

The roller-bearing disk bearings are anti-friction, dirt-proof, strong and long-wearing.

The clean-faced, correctly-angled, keen-edged disks penetrate readily and stay down to their work.

The frame is above the disks instead of at side—there's ample

clearance for trashy conditions.

The popular Canadian hitch—eight horses, four and four abreast can be used.

Every part is strong; main frame bar has no bolt holes to weaken it.

The No. 63-A has three disks; the No. 62-A has two.

See the John Deere No. 63-A at your John Deere dealer's store. Write to us for free folder describing it. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Saskatoon, Lethbridge or Edmonton, and ask for Booklet CD-49

**JOHN DEERE**  
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



# Co-Operative Poultry Marketing

## MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

W. A. Landreth, President and Superintendent  
 W. S. Patterson, Vice-Pres.  
 A. W. Bádger, Sec.-Treas.

**DIRECTORS**  
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Head Office: 191 Market Street, Winnipeg.

### POULTRY PRODUCERS OF MANITOBA!

Why keep a flock of non-producers, when you can just as well have a flock "bred-to-lay" stock, that will pay for its keep and return you a handsome profit?



Don't keep the duds. Even if it hurts—cull 'em out!

Here is what Mr. W. J. Ross, Oatfield, did in 1927, with a flock of 120 Barred Rocks:

Gross income .....	\$1,303.29
Deducted for feed, etc. ....	300.00

Net profit on flock .....	\$1,003.29
Or net profits per bird of .....	\$ 8.36

This is a good record and pretty hard to equal, yet there are many farmers in Manitoba, who are securing almost as good results as Mr. Ross, and still there is room for many more before there is any danger of over-production.

Last season's handling of eggs by your association was very large, yet you received the highest price ever paid by any co-operative marketing association in the West, and for 1928 season the volume of eggs has increased by some fifteen car loads so far. The production all over Canada has increased and yet it is very gratifying to all concerned to say that your association is at present advancing 23c per dozen on eggs, and this is the highest advance price that has ever been paid in the West at this season of the year.

How has this been brought about? Simply through the co-operation of the merchants and poultry producers by: more care in handling of eggs, better feeding, swatting the rooster, culling of flocks for greater production, and breeding for production of larger eggs.

So we would ask all poultry producers to get behind the Poultry and Egg Pool and give it all the assistance you can, because it is not only the oldest Co-operative Marketing Association in the West, but it is one of the most efficient and economically conducted poultry marketing associations in America.

### Culling of Flocks is Now On

The Extension Service of the Provincial Government, is supplying men to cull your flocks. These

are all practical men, experienced in the work, and they will give you information and instruction as to why certain birds are culled out, and will show you when you have disease in your flock. They can also give you advice on improving your hen house by putting in dropping boards, ventilation, light, etc. These men have a lot of work to do, and unless you take an interest in your flock and ask them for information, you will not get very much. We would ask all farmers to assist the cullers in every way possible, by having your hen houses cleaned out, by having an opening on the side or end to put a catching crate over. This is a much easier way than running the hens down in order to catch them. This way, too, the hens are handled quietly, and are not put off their laying.

All flock owners will be advised by their local committee when to close up their flocks, and we would ask you all to be prompt in doing so. The service is given free in districts that have not been culled before. In districts where culling has been done before, the charge will be 3c per hen for flocks of 65 or under, and 2c per hen for flocks over 65. The charges can either be paid to the culler or deducted from final payment. The culler will have an agreement form, which each flock owner is asked to sign, one column showing number of birds in flock and another showing number of birds you will have to market.

### FINAL PAYMENTS HELD FOR CONTRACT

We have about 150 final payments for eggs for Pool period ending May 26th, that according to our rules cannot be sent out until we receive contracts signed by the shippers.

Contracts and notices have been sent to each one. Please sign these and return to our office, 191 Market street, Winnipeg. The signing of this contract does not entail any further fee. We would like any of our members who have moved or changed their address, to please notify our office. You will readily understand how this will help us, when you know that we have over 10,000 members.

Be sure and help all you can with the culling of flocks, and make 1928 season bigger and better than ever before.

**CO-OP. TENT AT BRANDON**

Following the practice of previous years, the Manitoba Wheat Pool was joint host with other co-operatives in Manitoba at the co-operative tent at Brandon Fair. The tent, which was decorated both inside and out with streamers and posters, stood in a shady place among a group of trees just inside the fair grounds, where a huge banner hung between two large trees in front of the tent, announced "Co-operative Headquarters." Represented in the tent were the Egg and Poultry Pool, the Co-operative Dairies, the Co-operative Livestock Producers, the Co-operative Wool Growers, The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, the Manitoba Co-operative Wholesale, and the Manitoba Wheat Pool. The U.F.M. joined the party after a conference on Wednesday, between representatives of the co-ops. and the U.F.M. Board.

In the terrific heat which prevailed—despite the fact that it rained every day—the tent proved a haven of rest to about 1,500 people who called in to rest and talk, renew acquaintances made in other years, and cool themselves with the fans which were distributed in the tent, while partaking of complimentary ice-cream from the Co-operative Dairies. Representatives from the various co-operatives engaged in conversation with the visitors and answered questions regarding their respective organizations. An interesting feature was the egg candling and cream testing demonstrations, carried on by the Egg and Poultry Pool and the Co-operative Dairies respectively. Literature issued by the different co-operatives, was available to those who wanted it, and each visitor to the tent was presented with a button bearing the slogan well-known to members of the Wheat Pool—"Service at Cost."

She: "Do you believe in clubs for women?"

He: "Yes, if kindness fails."

"Hello, old chap, you're looking rather down in the mouth. Finding money a bit close?"

"Yes—but not quite close enough to reach!"



Priced possession of every well-conducted home, for ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is a Flour perfected by our milling experience of one and a quarter centuries.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.  
Mills at: WINNIPEG MEDICINE HAT EDMONTON

# Holt Renfrews Annual AUGUST FUR SALE

Offers wonderful values in Fine Furs  
**20% to 30% reductions from regular prices**

These events by Holt Renfrews have proved to many hundreds of customers in the past that the August Fur Sale is THE time of the year to buy furs. Holt Renfrews enjoy unique advantages as the largest fur dealers in Canada, and when special efforts and plans are made for this annual event, the savings to be effected are nothing short of remarkable.

**SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING AUGUST SALE VALUES**

Electric Seal, Plain—	<b>\$79.50</b>	Persian Lamb, Alaska Sable	
Reg. \$110. ....		Trimmed.	<b>\$325</b>
Hudson Seal, Plain or Alaska		Reg. \$400. ....	
Sable Trimmed—	<b>\$295</b>	Muskrat—	<b>\$195</b>
Reg. \$375. ....		Reg. \$250 .....	

Complete range of higher and lower priced coats at similar generous reductions.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR BUDGET BUYING PLAN**

10% deposit, one-third payable before delivery, and the balance on convenient terms. No interest. No storage charges.

WRITE TODAY—stating your requirements, your height, size and weight. We will send a selection of furs on approval for comparison with coats from any other source. We pay charges both ways.

# Holt, Renfrew CO. LTD.

Makers of dependable Furs since 1837.

WINNIPEG

Toronto Montreal Quebec

# Co-operative Livestock

# Marketing



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

## LIVE STOCK

During the month of June the Central Livestock Co-operative, Limited, handled 146 cars of livestock, which was considerably more than any other firm on the St. Boniface Yards handled during that month. The interest of the Central Livestock Co-

operative is naturally towards increasing their volume of stock, but more so to know just what the producers in the country think in connection with their livestock marketing organization and the service that the staff employed by them is able to give.



"Contracts this way, Suh!"

## NEWS FROM THE MANITOBA ORGANIZATION

During the month of June and the first week in July, we have organized the following:

A district association to the east of Lake Manitoba around the Narrows and Dog Lake.

A district association along the west of Lake Manitoba to be known as the Bluff Livestock Co-operative, Limited, in and around Reykjavik Post Office, with W. A. Finey, of Bay End, as president, and G. Olafson, of Reykjavik, as secretary.

A district association on the Langruth branch, to be known as the Big Ridge Co-operative Producers, Limited, taking in from Alonsa, the north end of that line south to Lakeland, with Magnus Peterson, of Langruth, as president, and John Valdimarson, of Langruth, as secretary.

A district association in the Killarney district. The permanent board of directors has not been elected for this district association. Geo. Campbell, of Killarney, is acting as the shipping manager, and Roy Clark, of Killarney, as secretary-treasurer.

A district association in the Birnie-Eden district. Full particulars of this association are not to hand as yet.

A district association in the Clanwilliam area.

All of those districts above mentioned give every indication of becoming real live district associations. The marketing of their livestock will, I am sure, be looked after in the best possible manner by their shipping managers that are being engaged by the district boards of directors.

Your president, Mr. Roy McPhail, is now at-

tending a number of district annual meetings. The latest report is to the effect that the district associations are satisfied with the service that your livestock marketing organization has been able to offer.

We are somewhat short in our objective as to the number of contracts that are signed, and we would, therefore, once more urge upon every good worker to continue his efforts.

### News From the Saskatchewan Organization

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Livestock Producers, Limited, was held in Moose Jaw, on the 4th and 5th of July, with some seventy delegates representing the various local associations in the province. Among other information contained in the directors' report is the following:

"When the first annual meeting of the association was held March 16th, 1927, the membership of the association stood at 3,264, with estimated yearly marketings of 19,827 cattle, 44,175 hogs and 3,372 sheep. The membership of the association June 30th last, stood at 10,316, with an estimated marketings of 55,360 cattle, 109,146 hogs and 13,477 sheep. This represents about 3,600 carloads, or 33 per cent. of the yearly marketable livestock of the province."

The delegates in discussing the various problems relating to the livestock marketing, showed their understanding in the problems confronting such an organization. The spirit, to a man, was to build up their respective districts to a point where they will handle all the stock coming out.

## CATTLE MARKET

The cattle market during July and the first part of August, according to our ideas, will be steady to strong on any stall fed cattle. Grass fed stock, however, is going to have a slightly lower tendency. We would respectfully suggest that producers endeavor to hold off shipping their grass fed cattle, giving them a chance to get a little more flesh before sending them to the market.

The hog market appears to be steady to strong, thick smooths selling on the 11th of July at 11 cents, with selects 50 cents above. We look for a steady hog market.

Lambs are going to be lower, and any lambs weighing around 70 lbs. in good condition, should be put on the market at this time. Sheep are very low at this time, and there is no indication of the market improving.

**NEW INITIAL PAYMENT AT PRIVATE ELEVATORS**

(From Page 6.)

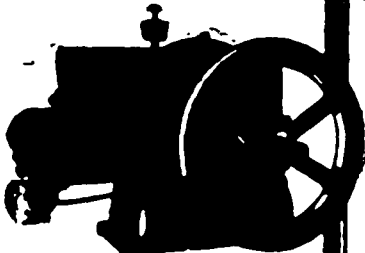
plus, in the case of all grades, any fraction of a cent less than 1/2c per bushel which may arise when deducting the freight rate per bushel from the initial cash payment as determined. For example: The advance on 1 Northern wheat at Fort William is \$1.00 a bushel. The street advance on this same wheat at a 15c cwt. freight rate point is 86c, 9c for freight and 5c for charges, or a total of 14c from a dollar, leaving 86c.

The tariff, as ratified by the Board of Grain Commissioners, sets out the maximum charge that may be made for handling grain in carlots. The agreement between the Pool and line companies sets out the maximum charge that may be made per bushel on less than carlots. There is, however, nothing to prevent any company from making a lesser charge; thus you may find that certain companies at certain points may be exceeding this so-called Pool street price. We have no objection to their doing this. In fact, we are glad that they do it as it means just that much more money in the grower's pocket.


In other words, the prices listed on Page 7 are the minimum prices which you may receive from any company. If you can get more, it simply means that they are reducing their handling charges that amount. I suggest that you preserve Page 7 and these comments, so that you may check the prices that you receive per bushel this year. Deliveries of Pool grain to Pool elevators by members of Pool elevators, or even by non-members comes under a special price list which is in the hands of every Pool elevator agent.

**CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING IN OHIO.**

Livestock shipping associations in 42 Ohio counties shipped 8,204 decks of livestock to market during 1927, according to the annual report of the Ohio Livestock Co-operative Association, Columbus. These shipments included 72,474 individual consignments consisting of 409,363 hogs, 141,396 sheep, 38,993 calves, and 15,012 cattle, a total of 604,764 animals.



**Water Systems for every service**




Electric or engine driven. Capacities from 120 gallons an hour up. We also supply windmills, pump jacks and pumps.

# 400000 FARMERS Have Proved It!

**The famous Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine**

Furnishes dependable power so easily and cheaply that over 400,000 farmers have found they cannot afford to be without it. Built and guaranteed by the pioneer makers of farm engines—simple to operate—low price. Ask your dealer or write our nearest branch for free booklet.

117



**A new home Electric Power Plant**

Completely enclosed, self-contained. Gives steady light direct from generator or from battery.

## Fairbanks-Morse



# Plant for Beauty, Comfort and Protection

Happy home surroundings. . . . cool comfort in blistering summer . . . . warm protection in blustery winter . . . . and a big increase in the value of your property.

All this follows the planting of our "guaranteed to grow" trees, shrubs, fruits and flowers, in accordance with the free plans and instructions of our representative in your district. He is thoroughly trained to give you expert service. Write us and he will call on you.

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# UNITED FARMERS ORGANIZATION OF MANITOBA

EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

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## THE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

On Wednesday, July the 4th, the Board of the United Farmers of Manitoba, met in conference with the Consultative Committee of the Commercial Co-operatives, in the City Hall, Brandon. This meeting was to have been held in Portage la Prairie prior to the amalgamation picnic, but, owing to bad weather, had to be cancelled.

The following items composed the agenda:

1. Discussion of fundamental principles underlying the farmers' movement.

2. The following resolution passed by the board of the U.F.M.:

We, the boards of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M., place ourselves on record as favoring one co-operative livestock marketing agency, and urge that this matter be brought up at the next co-operative conference.

3. Consideration of ways and means of increasing the U.F.M. membership.

4. How to make the U.F.M. an effective instrument in promoting co-operation.

(a) Policies. (b) Methods.

5. How to ensure the permanency of the U.F.M. locals.

The first item to receive consideration was the resolution re the livestock situation. Roy McPhail, president of the Co-operative Livestock Producers, gave it as his opinion that nothing could be done until the next an-

nual meeting of the United Grain Growers. In the meantime, he stated, that his organization was trying to avoid friction by staying out of territory satisfactorily served by the United Livestock Growers. At the conclusion of this discussion, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, it is almost universally accepted that the co-operative marketing of livestock is the desirable mode for western livestock producers; and

Whereas, there is reason to believe that the two organizations now in the field have no basic antagonism, but desire to serve the best interests of the producers;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this body go on record as favoring the unifying of these organizations, and urge that all possible effort be pushed for such unification of activities at the earliest possible time.

In a discussion of fundamental principles underlying the farmers' movement, it became apparent that one of the difficulties in the way of proper co-ordination of educational activities, lies in the fact that our farm movement is becoming divided into sections with varying views on such questions as the tariff and dumping duties. The anomalous position of the U.F.M. in trying, under these circumstances, to carry on a uniform educational programme, was made evident.

A further consideration of principles led to a request from the co-operators that the association

should support the principle of co-operation. It was pointed out that since its inception, this had been one of the avowed objects of the U.F.M., and the last annual convention had declared itself still holding to it. The board, however, again reaffirmed its stand in the following resolution:

The board of the United Farmers of Manitoba, reaffirm its unchanging endorsement of the principles of co-operation;

Welcomes the development of the various commercial co-operatives now in action in the province;

Accepts the obligation which the present situation brings of taking as one of its primary objectives the promotion of co-operative enterprises, and instructs its executive to meet at an early date with the consultative committee of the co-operatives with a view to working out increased measures for actively seconding their activities.

Owing to pressure of time, the remaining items on the agenda were left over for the consideration of the executive in conference with the consultative committee of the co-operatives.

## VIRDEN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

When one looks over the programmes, there can be no doubt as to the beneficial nature of the U.F.W.M. summer conferences. The following is a brief summary of one held at Virden on June 26th.

Among the items of major interest were addresses by Dr. Barager, of Brandon Mental Hospital, and Dr. Jackson, chairman of the health and hospital survey committee. Much valuable information was given on mental deficiency and maternal mortality problems.

Mr. G. W. Tovell spoke of the work of the Co-operative Dairies, Cattle Pool and Poultry Producers, indicating encouraging progress in these organizations.

Other features of the conference were the handicraft exhibit and the oratorical contest. This latter was won by Miss L. Cullen, of Cromer local.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, president of the U.F.W.M., and R. H. Mooney, M.L.A., both addressed the conference.

**Melita Summer Conference**

Souris district reports a splendid conference at Melita on June 27th. After receiving favorable reports from district directors and officers as to the general work of the organization, the locals gave individual accounts of their membership and activities.

Mr. G. McLaren presented a paper on "Why Young People Leave the Farm and What the U.F.M. Can Do To Remedy This Condition." This address has received much favorable comment.

Mr. Thomas Wood, provincial president, spoke on "U.F.M. Work and Principles." The speakers of the evening session were Premier Bracken, Hon. D. L. McLeod, who dealt with the hydro situation; Mr. James Steedsman, M.P., and Hon. R. A. Hoey, who, as the principal speaker of the evening, dealt with "Rural Organization and Rural Problems."

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Why take a chance on the weather—the Finest—Fastest—Cleanest Thresher — from the Red River Special Line — is waiting for you. Write, wire or phone our nearest branch today for the new low prices on the 28x46, the ideal machine for farm and neighborhood threshing.

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IN YOUR OWN FARMERS INSURANCE POOL

Assets over .....\$ 2,500,000  
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 On deposit with Provincial Governments .....\$ 500,000

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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.

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FIRE—LIGHTNING—WIND  
 SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT.

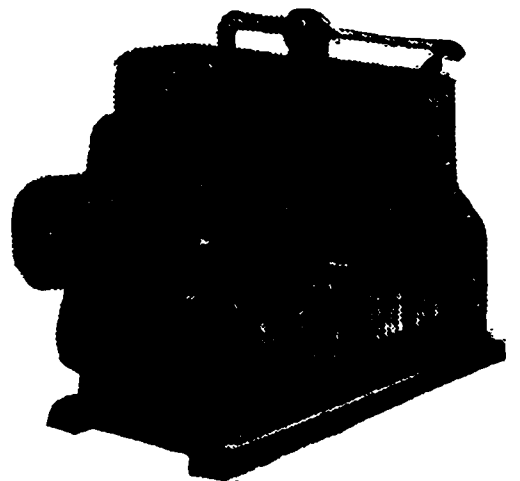
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This mill makes the finest grade of flour from local grown wheat. A self-contained complete roller mill, made in two sizes, 25 and 50 barrels per day capacity.

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



**ECONOMIC STATUS OF FARMERS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

(From Page 4.)

For the year 1924 we have figures for 1,356 typical farms from all sections of the country. The average investment was \$26,975. The farm income averaged \$4,114. When 5% on the investment was deducted the farmer

had left \$645 in wages. If on the other hand he paid himself the current wage for work performed, he had left 4.6% on his investment.

If we average the returns to the farmer for these three years, we find that the average farmer received \$261 for twelve months' labor. Is it any wonder that the farmer leaves the farm and joins the ranks of the city wage earner?

**Fifteen Cents An Hour!**

Another study based on the figures of the department of agriculture, shows that 16,183 farmers in 1923 received \$235 for their year's labor, and in 1924 15,103 farmers received \$435 for their labor. Consider what that means in other terms:

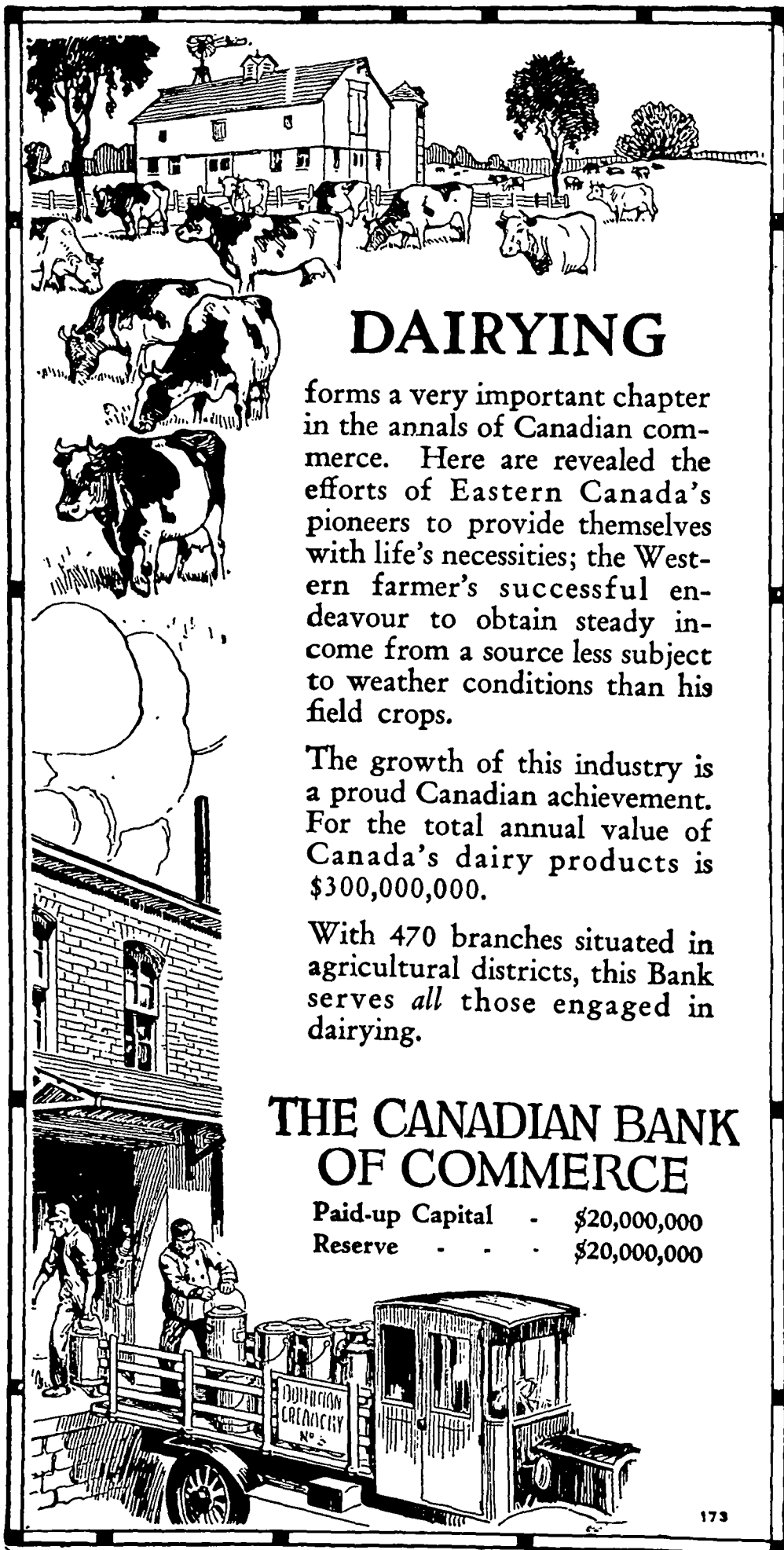
If we assume that the farmer in a year works 200 eleven-hour days and one hundred six-hour days, a total of 2,800 hours during the year, then in 1923 he received for his labor the astonishing sum of 8 1/3 cents per hour, and in 1924, 15 1/3 cents per hour. This leaves out of account unpaid work done by the farmer's wife and other members of the family.

Mr. M. H. Dixon has made a study of reports from 5,649 farms in the post war period. The average labor income, after interest on the capital had been deducted from the farm income, was but \$22.

A natural objection to this analysis is that the farmer gets much of his living from the farm. His cash income is not his sole income. This is quite true, and must be accounted for. Unfortunately this item is not as easily computed as cash income, and so is not available in such a large number of cases.

However, 7,738 farm reports relating to the years 1918 to 1922 reveal that the approximate average value of the family living derived from the farm was \$518. Other data, also gathered by the department of agriculture show that in 1,361 farms in scattered states, the living from the farm was valued at approximately \$500 in 1921. In 1923, 758 farms in scattered states report approximately \$485. For 342 farms in scattered states in 1924, the approximate average value of farm produce consumed at home was \$460.

To a considerable extent, of course, this mitigates the extreme condition suggested by the income figures given above. But when we have added \$500 to the amounts arrived at above as the average cash return for the farmer's labor, the result is still a miserable pittance. The situation is seen in a still worse light when we reflect that the farm products consumed by the farmer's family are largely produced



**DAIRYING**

forms a very important chapter in the annals of Canadian commerce. Here are revealed the efforts of Eastern Canada's pioneers to provide themselves with life's necessities; the Western farmer's successful endeavour to obtain steady income from a source less subject to weather conditions than his field crops.

The growth of this industry is a proud Canadian achievement. For the total annual value of Canada's dairy products is \$300,000,000.

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Paid-up Capital - \$20,000,000  
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173



by the farmer's wife and children, so that these products cannot be regarded as returns for the labor of the farmer alone.

**Clothing**

We have seen that much of the food consumed by the farmer's family is grown on the farm. But this is not true of his clothing. And when we remember that the farm family is decidedly larger than the city family, we see that clothing is a very important item in the farmer's budget.

In 1925 a study was made of the clothing expenditures of 1,337 farm families. Husbands were found to spend \$56.76; wives, \$61.81; infants, \$10.61; and other members of the family spent from \$17.84 to \$103.36. A family containing three children under 15 years of age, would thus require approximately \$210 for clothing. When this amount is deducted from the cash income of the father it is obvious that the farmer has had either to draw upon and deplete his capital, or depend upon very hard work on the part of his wife and children.

It may be worth while to point out that the amount spent by our rural family for clothes is not exorbitant. In 1921 the National Industrial Conference Board, an agency set up by an employers' association, estimated the clothing budget of a family, including three children under 15 years, as \$295.36. This figure was prepared for Detroit, Michigan, where clothing could be obtained more cheaply than in rural districts, and in a year when the price level was lower than was the case in 1925. The estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board for the complete budget was \$1,697.95. We have seen that in that year the average farmer received no cash for his labor, raised \$500 worth of produce for home consumption, and had to draw upon his capital in order to live.

**The Farmers Dollar**

A final word may be said about the farmers' economic plight, with respect to the purchasing power of what the farmer produces. An index number has been prepared, showing the value of the farmer's produce, upon the basis of the 1909-1914 price level. The index for 1919, the last year

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### The Best Binder

Because it gives less trouble; successfully harvests the most difficult crops; does good work for many years; uses less twine, and requires little attention or outlay for repair expense, farmers regard the "Massey-Harris" as the best binder.

Several exclusive features contribute to the success of the Massey-Harris Binder. One is strength in the main "trussed" frame and the table. This preserves alignment, making the binder easy-running and light draft. It is also an important factor in insuring long wear. Another is the reel which can be quickly set in the position best suited to control the crop. The Massey-Harris binding mechanism ties a sheaf tighter than others, thereby making a saving in twine. The canvas used on Massey-Harris Binders is the strongest made.

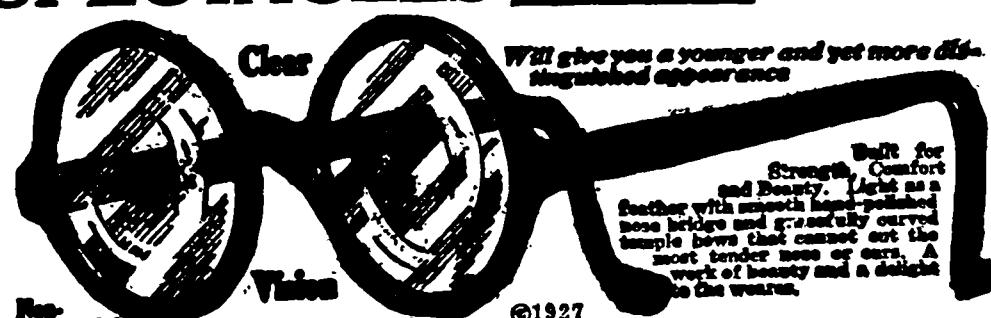
Many new features have been added to the Massey-Harris Binder. Steel decks, down which the grain glides smoothly to the binding mechanism, are now regular equipment. For 1928 there is a power take-off Massey-Harris Binder in addition to the other well-known sizes.

When you have a Massey-Harris you know you have a binder you can depend upon. Your Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you full particulars.



**MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LIMITED**  
ESTABLISHED 1897 31 YEARS  
TORONTO MONTREAL MONCTON WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON  
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Built for Strength, Comfort and Beauty. Light as a feather with smooth hand-polished nose bridge and gracefully curved temple bows that cannot cut the most tender nose or ears. A work of beauty and a delight to the wearer.

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Let me send on 60 Days' Trial my famous "Clear Vision Spectacles. Will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needle, see far or near. If you are not amazed and delighted, if you do not think my spectacles at only \$3.98 equal to those sold elsewhere at \$15.00, send them back. You won't lose a cent. You are to be the sole judge. Hundreds of thousands new in use everywhere. Beautiful case included FREE. Just send your name, address and age on the coupon below. I will also tell you how to get a pair for yourself without cost.

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Province \_\_\_\_\_

of prosperity, was 105. The next year it fell to 85, and in 1921 the farmer was able to exchange his produce for only 69% of its value in 1909-1914. From that low point the farmer's bargaining power rose to 89 in 1925, and fell to 85 in 1926.

Senator Capper at a recent conference on rural conditions, stated that what the farmer sells today, brings in 134% of the pre-war price, and for what he buys he has to pay 159% of the pre-war price. Hence his dollar is worth only 85c as compared to other people's dollar.

### The Hired Man

The situation in which the farm laborer finds himself is in some respects even worse than that of the farmer. In some respects, of course, it is better.

The farm laborer is of two kinds with respect to the length of his job. He may work the greater part of the year, or all year, on one farm. In this case he is paid by the month. Or he may work by the day for shorter lengths of time. The average monthly rate of pay, not including board, has been as follows: 1920, \$65; 1921, \$44; 1922, \$42; 1923, \$47; 1924, \$47; 1925, \$48; 1926, \$49. Assuming that the laborer who is employed by the month is able to work twelve months in the year, his income is seen to be less than \$600.

But if the laborer works by the day, although he gets a higher rate of pay, he is probably even worse off, because he is compelled to be idle so much of the time. The daily rate of pay, not including board, in recent years has been as follows: 1920, \$3.50; 1921, \$2.17; 1922, \$2.14; 1923, \$2.45; 1924, \$2.49; 1925, \$2.46; 1926, \$2.49. For convenience, take the figure \$2.50 per day. Assume that the day laborer has work two-thirds of the working days, i.e., 200 days. His total income will then be \$500 for the year.

### The Rural Church

The view we have just had of the economic status of the farm population has, of course, a very important bearing upon the financial support of rural churches.

The cash income of the farmer being so low it must be expected that he will not be able to contribute much to the church.

A study of 329 open-country churches in 26 states reveals that in churches having a membership of less than 50, the average contribution to missions and benevolences other than local church support, was \$3.42. In churches whose membership was 150 or more, the contributions was \$5.14 per member.

In these 329 churches the average contribution to the pastor's salary was \$6.17. Assuming that a preacher should be paid \$1,600, it would require a church of 260 members to support a pastor. To do this requires either home mission aid, or larger churches in

rural districts secured by eliminating competition.



Cotton **BAGS** Jute  
Grain Bags Twine  
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Try Pure Oil supplied by your own company and get the saving. Your co-op. oil station protects you against high prices.

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Order your winter coal supply now and get it at greatly reduced prices. We have any grade and we ship it direct from the mine to you. There is a big saving for you.

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E. D. MAGWOOD, President and Manager.

## ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

(From Page 3.)

trol was best attempted by building a demand and advertising. Crop restriction did not work well, he said. A. J. McGuire, of Minneapolis, manager of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, described that very successful organization.

In the afternoon H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, dealt with co-operative credits and their possibilities, while J. J. Frawley, of the attorney-general's department, reviewed the legal aspects of co-operation in Canada.

### Fifth Day

The last day opened with an address by Peter Malcolm, director of the S.C.W.S., who gave an outline of the history of co-operation in Scotland, going further back than the date of the Rochdale pioneers. He concluded by saying that the aim of the working men co-operators in the old country, was the creation of a co-operative state. Mr. Malcolm was supported by Mr. Cairns, also of the S.C.W.S. Cedric Long, secretary of the Co-operative League of America, dealt with the particular problems faced by the consumers co-operative movement in that country, and in the afternoon session, V. S. Alanne, secretary of the Northern States Co-operative League, told of the business and educational work of his organization, which consists of 53 affiliated societies doing an annual business of \$10,000,000. Professor Erdman dealt with the "Possibilities and Limitations of Co-operative Marketing," emphasising again the comparatively narrow sphere in which the co-operative could influence price. Mrs. Bertha Holmes, president of the Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool, gave an interesting paper on the history and trying experiences of that organization, and she was followed by D. M. Malin, manager of the Alberta Poultry Pool, who dealt with the general development of egg and poultry co-operative marketing in the Dominion. Just before the chairman closed the session. Lew Hutchinson, of the Alberta Wheat Pool, declared that in his opinion Robin Hood was wrong in his belief that the Canadian people

laid more emphasis on the spiritual side of co-operation than the American people did, and Professor Erdman was wrong in his belief that the Pools could not influence price beyond the advantage of collective bargaining. The Canadian farmer, Mr. Hutchinson said, was out to get all that was possible for his wheat. The

Pool had raised the price and would go on raising it until the men on the land had as good a living as the man in the city, no matter what the consumers in other countries might say or think about it. Hon. George Hoadley in a few words, expressed the pleasure of the government and the committee responsible

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The Greatest Tube Elevator on the Market. Investigate and you will agree with us. Built to render years of dependable and faultless service.

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Through its FACULTY OF MEDICINE courses leading to the degrees of M.D. and C.M.

Through its FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS courses leading to the degrees of B.S.A. and B.Sc. (H.E.).

Through MANITOBA LAW SCHOOL, an affiliated institution, a course leading to the degree of LL.B.

For terms of admission, details of courses and other information, apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar.  
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### QUACK GRASS KILLER

Is specially designed to kill quack grass and sow thistle, by pulling out and scattering the roots to dry and die. The sharp points of the long teeth point ahead, not down, giving lighter draft and great lifting power. Tooth spacing is changeable. Sections quickly added or removed and easily lifted separately. Frames have wide clearance and are flexible, doing away with frequent clogging. Hundreds of satisfied owners in Western Canada. Write for descriptive folder No. 4, prices, money-back guarantee with trial offer, and names of Kovar owners near you. Do it now.

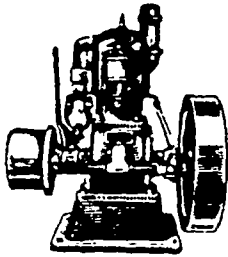
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AUDITORS TO THE  
MANITOBA WHEAT POOL

for the institute, at the success of the venture, and their appreciation of the contribution of all those who had taken part in the proceedings.

## CO-OPERATIVE UNION CONGRESS

(From Page 5.)

cussion ensued as to the terms on which the Pools could be admitted to membership, the rules of the Union at present making no provision for such organizations as the Pools. The question was further raised as to whether there was any chance of the Pools joining the Union so long as United Grain Growers was a member. Ultimately the question of dealing with the whole of the marketing co-operatives was left in the hands of the executive.

### To Promote Co-operation

The necessity for systematic and continuous educational work was stressed by the secretary of the Union, and resolutions were passed calling upon the affiliated societies to gain members for the Union, to undertake propaganda work, to organize educational committees, to form women's guilds, to push the official paper of the Union, and generally to do all they can to further the co-operative movement. Other resolutions included: Provincial legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative credit societies; Dominion legislation for the incorporation of co-operative societies of all kinds; revision of the rules regarding the income tax as it affects co-operative associations; provincial legislation providing for the compilation of statistics regarding co-operative associations. The question of the tariff was raised, but it was too close to party politics for the congress, and, accordingly, it was dropped.

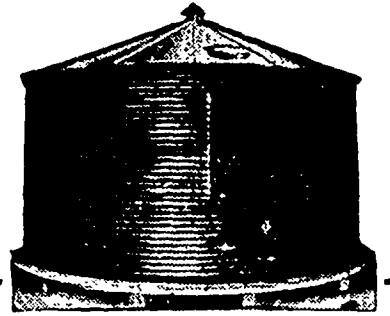
All the old board of the Union were re-elected, and the executive were left to make a choice from Winnipeg, Wetaskiwin and Davidson for the next congress.

### HOUSE AND BARN PAINT

Consol Super Gloss House Paint.  
Gal. ....\$4.25  
Red School House and Barn Paint.  
Gal. ....\$1.75

Buy your paint direct from the manufacturer. Satisfaction guaranteed

**THE NORTHERN PAINT CO., LTD.**  
394 GERTRUDE AVE.,  
Winnipeg, Man.



## The WESTEEL Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

Ask your dealer, or write us about the improved WESTEEL — 8 feet high, 1,000 bushels capacity—with two opposite man-holes, and the new combination door.

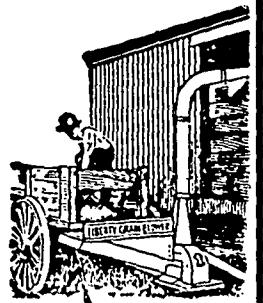
### Western Steel Products Ltd.

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON  
CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

## LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

'THE ELEVATOR EVERLASTING'

Cleans, dries, elevates and fills bin or car at one operation. Saves all grain. No scooping. One man handles and operates. Invaluable for drying wet wheat. Amazing low price.



### FREE CATALOGUE

PRAIRIE FARM MACHINERY CO.  
764 Main Street, Winnipeg.

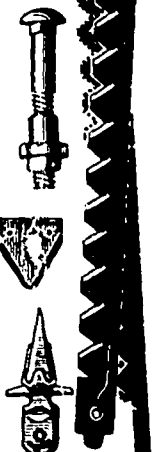
# EATON

## BARGAINS IN MOWER and BINDER PARTS

### Buy Your Mower and Binder Repairs at LOW PRICES

If your mower or binder is an Imperial, McCormick, Deering, Deere, Massey-Harris or Frost & Wood, and you require repairs to fit same, we can offer you generous savings on superior oil-tempered steel knives, guards, guard plates and guard bolts; pitman straps, pitman boxes, or drive chains, and on a fine selection of other much-wanted parts.

SEE OUR MIDSUMMER SALE CATALOGUE FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND BARGAIN PRICES.



**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## FARMERS' ADVERTISEMENTS

Buy, Sell or Exchange through this page

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

Cash must accompany each order.

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

Circulation 28,000 all in Manitoba

### Miscellaneous

**KNOW YOUR FUTURE.**—SEND 25c AND birth date. Let me try and locate your future mate, will send name and address. Adel, Box 1600 Sta. C, Los Angeles, Calif. 7-1

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

**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

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BOTH SEX,** all ages. Duncan Pierce, Croll, Man. 7-2

**CHINCHILLAS FROM IMPORTED PRIZE** stock. Pelt sales good. Two \$12. 4 months pedigreed and registered bred does, \$12 to \$18. Registered buck, \$10. Member Canadian Small Breeds Association. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 7-1

### Poultry

**ELEVEN WEEKS OLD, S.C. WHITE LEG-**horn cockerels, \$1 each. Bred to lay flock. Mrs. James Richardson, Lyleton, Man. 7-1

**SELLING—APRIL HATCHED GENUINE** Tom Barron Strain S.C. White Leghorn cockerels, vigorous birds, during this month 75c. T. Plant, Gilbert Plains, Man. 7-1

### Machinery

**SELLING—RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARA-**tor, 32-50, housed \$1,250; Acme Sheaf Loader, \$450. Both three years old. Cook car, \$150; Hart-Parr 30-60, \$250; complete, \$1,900. Box 105, Wilcox, Sask. 7-2

**FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TRADE FOR** horses, 30x52 Geo. White Separator, in good running order. M. F. Bain, 753 McGee street, Winnipeg, Man. 7-1

**FOR SALE—ONE 22 h.p. SAWYER- MAS-**sey Straw Engine, 145 lbs. pressure; first class condition, at bargain price. One 150 foot 3 inch five-ply drive belt nearly new. One 10-20 Titan tractor, latest model. One Fordson tractor and plow one year old. Apply to Howard A. Milton, Sinclair, Man. 7-2-x

**SELLING—NEW RACINE SEPARATOR,** 24-40. All belts and Kilngtite drive. Located at Erickson. O. W. Strand, Starbuck, Man. 7-1

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

**Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass**  
Barristers

**ELECTRIC CHAMBERS**  
WINNIPEG

### ROYALTY AND THE FOOL—

(From Page 17)

formerly enjoyed the antics of a single fool they now cash in on the efforts of a thousand. Say! Are you a Fool?

The Thinker sat in a mental strain, And he figured the whole thing through, Till step by step he reached his goal, And he knew just what to do.

So would you if you weren't so blamed adverse to mental strains. The way out is co-operation in marketing your products. Think it over yourself. Why continue dumping your stuff to the King and his courtiers? Whose stuff is it anyhow? You don't like to think? Oh, well, the King must be entertained and it might as well be you, but don't bother to tie any bell on. We all know it.

### 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

## FARMER'S ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY COST 3 CENTS PER WORD IN THE SCOOP SHOVEL

THE RESULTS ARE USUALLY AS GOOD AND SOMETIMES ARE VERY MUCH BETTER THAN OBTAINED FROM MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE MAGAZINES. IT'S SERVICE AT COST.

## Pool Ripples



"Hadn't you better go and tell your master?" said the motorist to the farmer's boy who stood looking at the load of hay upset in the lane by a collision.

"'E knows," replied the boy.  
"Knows? How can he know?"  
"'Cos 'e's under the 'ay."

He claims his wife was intractable your lordship, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club.

"In how many strokes?" asked the judge.

Company Promoter: "I've a gilt-edged proposition here. I'll let you in for two hundred pounds."

Jones: "You mean you'd like to!"

Prison Visitor: "Why are you here, my poor man?"

Prisoner: "Through no fault of mine. I ain't had a single chance to break out."

Pat was hired in a lumber office. The proprietor was a young man, and he decided to have some fun with the new hand, so Pat was left in charge of the office, with instructions to take all orders which might come in. Going to a nearby store, the proprietor called up the office:

"Hello! Is this the East Side Lumber Company?"

"Yis, sorr."

"Send me up 1,000 knot holes."

"What's that?"

"One thousand knot holes."

"Well, now, an' ain't that a shame! We are just out of them. Sold them all to the brewery."

"To the brewery? What do they want with them?"

"They use them for bungholes in barrels"

### CYLINDER GRINDING

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

**TRIDENT MACHINERY CO.**  
62 PRINCE ST., WINNIPEG.

**ADVANTAGES OF POOLING**

The advantages of co-operative marketing organizations, when properly financed and completely managed, were recently summarized by Hon. W. M. Jardine, U.S. Secretary of State for Agriculture, as follows:

"They give agriculture the same effective bargaining power that other industries have enjoyed since they got together. Through these organizations the farmers will be able to widen their markets, foreign and domestic, standardize commodities, cut down overhead, control seasonal surpluses, eliminate gluts in the market, stabilize agricultural prices, bring about better adjustment of production to demand, decrease the spread between the producer and consumer and get back to the farmer a larger share of the consumer's dollar without materially increasing, if at all, the prices paid by consumers."

**CO-OP. FINDS IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE**

A far more extensive advertising campaign than ever before, was carried on last season by the California Lima Bean Growers' Association, Oxnard, Calif. Advertisements were carried in ten leading magazines of wide circulation for several months. At the beginning of the season each member of the organization received copies of the broadsides and of the recipe book which is sent free to anyone upon request. Facsimiles of the colored advertisements which appeared in the magazines were sent to a large number of wholesale grocers, many chain stores, and many of the leading retail grocers. These were also carried by the salesmen

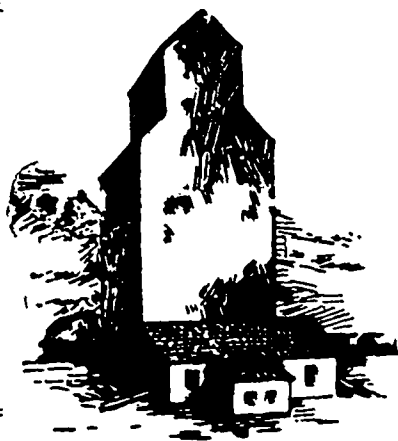
for distribution when soliciting orders, and thousands of window posters and price cards were placed in windows in all parts of the country.

Up to March 1, more than 28,000 requests for recipe books have been received from housewives, and since that date, the requests have been coming in at the rate

of 200 per day. These communications have come from all parts of the United States and Canada, also from England, France, Germany, Russia, North and South Africa, Syria, Malay States, China, Philippine Islands, Cuba, Madagascar, Hawaii, Egypt, Holland, Portugal, Australia, New Zealand and Mexico.

## General Contractors and Engineers

Consult Us  
For Your  
Building  
Requirements



Our Organization  
Always at Your  
Service and  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

## Pearson-Burleigh Ltd.

601 McINTYRE BLOCK  
WINNIPEG

## 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

### Do You Know

How much it will cost you to say 20 words to more than half the farmers in Manitoba?

### Just 60 Cents!

And if you have anything that is of no use to you, but may be valuable to some other farmer, those 20 words may bring you

### Hundreds of Dollars

SEND YOUR CLASSIFIED AD TO

**THE SCOOP SHOVEL**

Your Own Paper

IT GOES INTO 27,500 FARM HOMES



**5 YEARS OF  
RESEARCH  
JUSTIFIES  
MOTORIST'S  
CONFIDENCE  
IN Autolene**

**Every Grade of Autolene Oil Meets Rigid S.A.E. Standards**

For five years the Lubricants Division of the Society of Automotive Engineers has been studying the lubrication of gasolene engines. The Committee has now made its report.

Every one of the 5 grades of Autolene measures fully up to the new S.A.E. standards without a single change.

This means that the Autolene Oil you have always used in the crank case of your tractor, truck or passenger car has always been just what you should have used. Thus is your judgment justified. And now you *know* from both experience and official pronouncement that Autolene at no extra cost for quality, is the heat-resisting, friction-fighting, service-prolonging oil for you to use.

*Look for the Autolene red-white-and-blue sign.*

**A Grade for Every Make and Size of Gasolene Engine**

- Light ..... S.A.E. Std's 20    Medium ..... S.A.E. Std's 30
- Heavy ..... S.A.E. Std's 40    Special Heavy .S.A.E. Std's 50
- Extra Heavy .. S.A.E. Std's 60

**S.A.E.**  
is the symbol which  
identifies the  
**SOCIETY OF  
AUTOMOTIVE  
ENGINEERS**

**The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED**

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

**Autolene**  
ENGINE **Oil**

**The Life Saver for Gasolene Engines**