

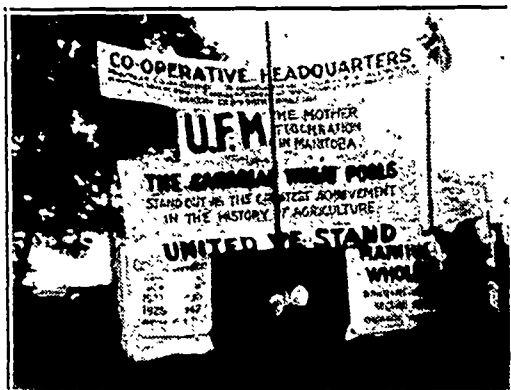
The Scoop-Shovel

A Magazine of Agricultural Co-operation

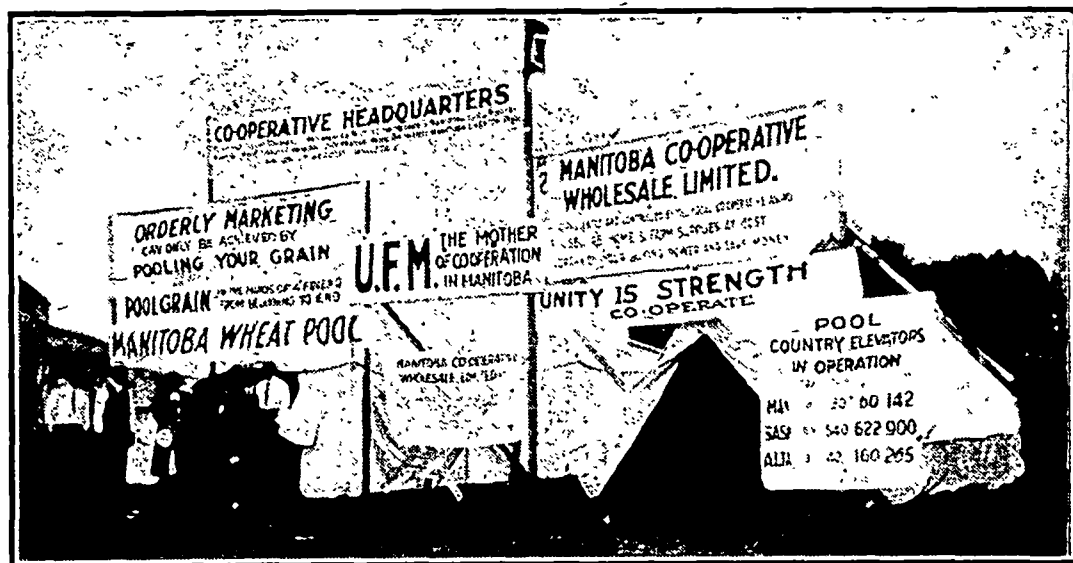
VOL. IV.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AUGUST, 1928.

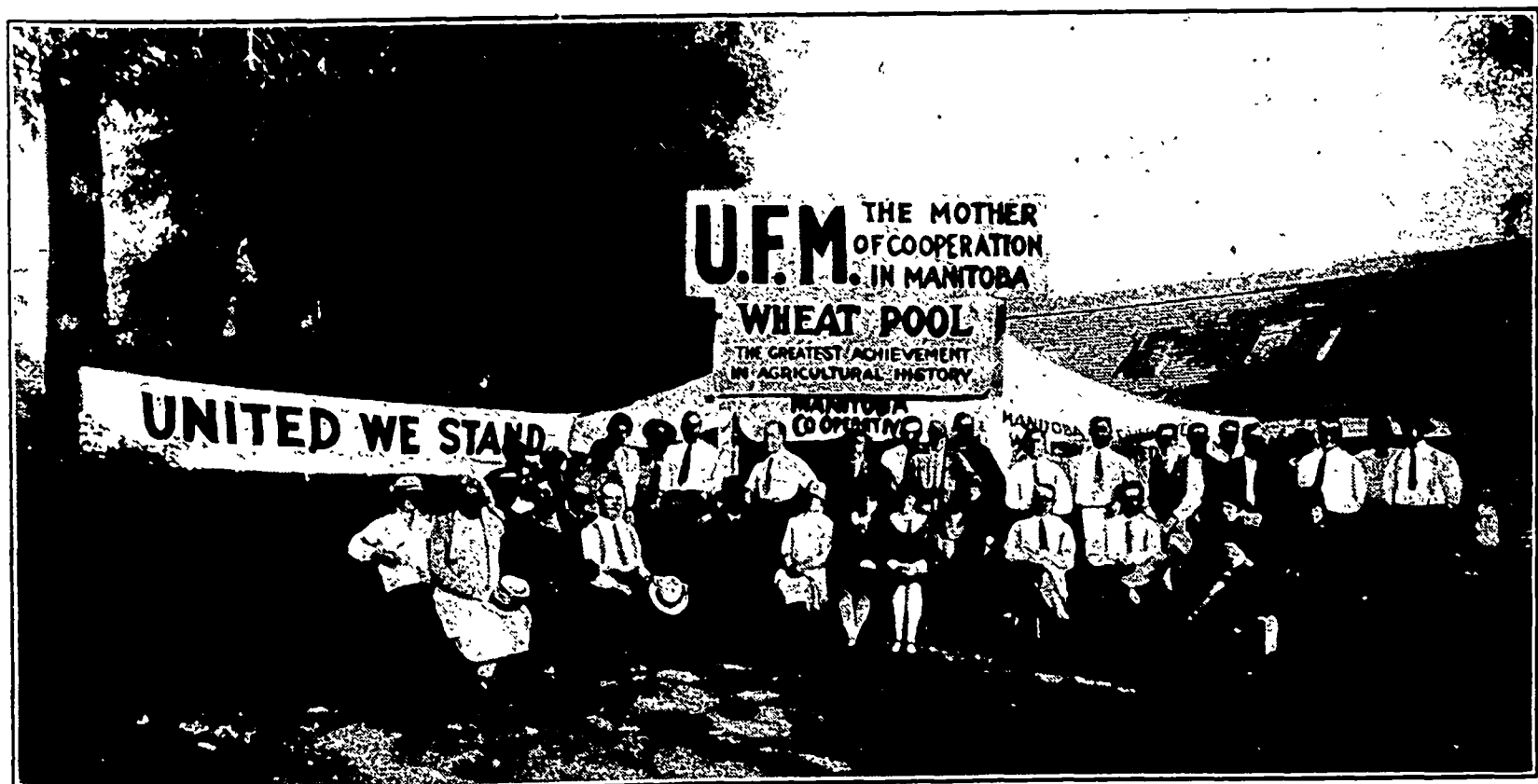
No. 8



Above—Pool Tent at Dauphin
 At Right—Pool Tent at Portage la Prairie



Below—Pool Tent at Brandon



THE POOL MEETS FRIENDS AT MANITOBA FAIRS.

Ontario Wheat Pool Completes First Year

Final Payment Makes \$1.32½ Per Bushel for Red Winter and \$1.30½ Per Bushel for White and Mixed

The Ontario Grain Pool has just closed its first year's operations with a volume of over one and three-quarter millions of bushels. H. B. Clemes, general manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, announced, July 23, that cheques covering final payment were in the mail for over 7,000 who marketed wheat since last August. Arrangements are now being made as quickly as possible for the handling of the 1928 crop throughout the territory in which the Pool has been organized, taking in several counties not included in the 1927 campaign.

The cheques were accompanied by a letter from E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, Winnipeg—the Central Selling Agency of all Canadian Grain Pools—in which it is pointed out that the amount realized from the sales of Ontario grain gives a gross return of \$1.32½ on the higher grades of Red Winter, and of \$1.30½ on White and Mixed. The return on lower grades was smaller because of a lesser value for milling purposes. From the gross prices there were to be deducted such charges as the Ontario organization requires for overhead, including salaries, stationery, etc., as well as for handling at the local shipping point.

"I would point out," says Mr. Ramsay, "that many difficulties had to be overcome in the handling of Ontario wheat during the first year of the Pool, and we have to mark our appreciation of the co-operation received from your organization, without which it would have been impossible to overcome successfully these difficulties. The lack of satisfactory storage facilities for grain in the province is a factor which has contributed to the low price heretofore obtained for Ontario wheat when the rush of grain was pressing on the market, and this has forced grain to the seaboard for

export in competition with the foreign and western wheat. We are inclined to think that a growing strength in the support of the Pool by the Ontario farmers, will bring about a much more satis-



RT HON J. R. MACDONALD.

Speaking at Winnipeg, on August 15, Mr. Macdonald said:

"The Canadian farmer has tried the old methods, the old game of 'beggar my neighbor and the devil take the hindmost,' and has solved nothing. But he has been driven almost unconsciously along another road. He is discovering things at last. His movement here has a relation with the labor movement and with the great co-operative movements in Europe. The Canadian farmer is beginning to lift his head high in the world and banish all fears and dangers which used to haunt him."

factory condition for the agricultural community insofar as it will enable the Pool to sell Ontario wheat in the domestic market where there is a ready demand for the product therefrom; it will supply more wheat for the mills operating throughout the province for grinding purposes and assure a very necessary supply of mill offals for the other branches of the farming industries practised so successfully in your province.

"We view the resultant prices as satisfactory, and feel that Ontario wheat has for the first time

in many years, both Pool and non-Pool, been sold within a reasonable parity with western wheat. The question of being able to sell this wheat so as to give the Ontario farmer the benefit of his geographical position over competing wheat is one which will depend entirely on the support accorded this co-operative effort."

A letter of explanation from General Manager Clemes, in regard to deductions and a special allowance for storage on the farm, also accompanied each cheque.

The letter concluded as follows:

"Prices on lower grades, and on oats and barley, are shown in letters which accompany the growers' cheques. Those who make a study of crop conditions and market quotations will agree that the Ontario Grain Pool in its first year of operation has done much to stabilize wheat prices on a reasonably profitable level.

"Through an arrangement with the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools the selling end has been looked after by the sales department of the Canadian Pool. We have thus had the advantage of the highest trained sales service, handling our grain at cost, which has been an important factor in reducing the cost of handling. By increasing the volume of wheat handled by the Pool still further economies can be effected in our operating costs, and we are hopeful that with the campaign of 1928 a substantial increase in acreage will be signed up to the Ontario Grain Pool. I think our members have good reason to be satisfied with the average price secured for them in our first year's operations. Similar arrangements have been made with the Central Selling Agency for the handling of the 1928-29 crop."

The co-operative movement is the laboratory in which all the problems of future society are investigated.—Jean Jaures.

Egg Pool for British Columbia

With the adoption of a contract, the election of provisional directors and the issuance to them of instructions to immediately proceed with incorporation, the formation of the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Co-operative association, was assured at a mass meeting of poultrymen held in St. Patrick's hall, New Westminster, on Monday, July 23.

The contract adopted is similar to that in use by the prairie pools, and is for an initial period of three years, being renewable from year to year at the expiration of that term, unless notice of withdrawal is given in writing before April 1 in that year.

Membership Fees

Membership was placed at \$2, payable on signing the contract, with an additional payment of \$3 to be made on the initial shipment or deducted from the first proceeds of member's shipments.

The chief discussion on the contract hinged on the financial clause, several of those present claiming that \$5 per member was not sufficient to place the organization on a sound footing, and a motion was introduced to deduct a sum not exceeding 1 cent per dozen, in order to build up a reserve fund.

In answer to these criticisms a telegram from President W. A. Landreth, of the Canadian and Manitoba Egg Pools was read. He stated that it was not necessary to have a reserve fund, as the banks were ready to finance the Pool, provided not more than 80 per cent. of the market value of shipments was advanced members and the business was conducted on a conservative basis.

This explanation appeared satisfactory and the contract was adopted as originally drawn up.

Basis of Pool

The basis of the Pool will be local organizations. These "locals" will consist of twenty-five or more members and each local is entitled to one delegate to the annual meeting of the Pool for each forty members.

These delegates will in turn elect the directors, and for this purpose the province has been divided into nine districts, one di-

rector being elected by the delegates from each district. The directors will later elect the president and vice-president, and three to act on the directorate of the central sales organization, the Canadian Pool, with which the B. C. organization will affiliate.

So far, only the Fraser Valley Gulf Islands and Vancouver Island are included in the Pool's operations, but it is intended to organize the interior egg-producing

districts.

Instructions to obtain incorporation as speedily as possible were given the directors.

More Than 1,000,000 Hens

Resolutions were unanimously passed calling attention to the discrimination in freight rates on local grain shipments and also opposing any increase in express rates.

To aid the directors in estimating probable egg shipments, a census is being taken of laying hens, and reports from sixteen districts were presented at the meeting, showing 1,086,995 hens.

Wheat Pool Interim Payment

A second interim payment on wheat was made by the Pool on July 28, the disbursement for the three prairie provinces exceeding \$34,000,000. The basis of the payment was 25c a bushel No. 1 Northern, and the payment included adjustment on grades and deductions for elevator and commercial reserves and administration expenses. The first interim payment on wheat was made on March 10—fifteen cents a bushel on all grades. These payments bring the Pool price to date to \$1.40 a bushel No. 1 Northern, basis Fort William.

A letter accompanied all checks to Manitoba Pool members participating in the payment in which the total amount paid to date, all deduction and the net amount due the grower on each grade were shown. In some cases deduction of \$1, \$2 or \$3 were made; the \$2 or \$3 items cover Pool membership fees not collected in cash at the time of signing a Pool contract; the \$1 under the heading of

"EW or "EC," covers a share of capital stock in a local elevator association.

Flat Final Payment

E. B. Ramsay, manager of the Central Selling Agency, in announcing the interim payment, stated that as all spreads are adjusted in this payment and all deductions for elevator and commercial reserve, carrying charges, etc., are made, the final payment which will be made at the end of the crop year will be a flat payment on all grades.

"The 1926-27 crop was admittedly difficult to market owing to the heavy rains during the threshing season," added Mr. Ramsay, "but the 1927-28 crop, which was large in volume but had suffered from frost, rust, as well as excessive moisture, was even more of a problem. There seems to be general satisfaction among our members as to the manner in which these selling problems have been handled and the average price secured for their wheat."



Some of the 85 Trainees from the British Ministry of Labors' Training Camp at West Tofts, Norfolk, destined for Canada. They sailed on the S.S. "Andania" from Liverpool and Greenock, on July 20. Half were miners or mine workers. They astonished the Canadian judges with their skill in the Canadian National Railways competition in harnessing, hitching, driving and ploughing.

The Canadian Wheat Pools and Co-operation

The Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance, H. J. May, Who Was at the Regina Conference in July, Gives His Impressions of the Wheat Pools and the Place They Occupy in the General Co-operative Movement

(Reprinted from The Co-operative News, Manchester.)

In view of recent discussions, the first title of this article may be regarded as a little intriguing. In order to clear the ground, let us say at once that the Wheat Pools are co-operative. Our concern for the proper use of the term "co-operative" as applied to voluntary associations of consumers and producers is shared by co-operators on the American continent, and it is probable that the first legislative act having for its object the prevention of the improper use of the term was promulgated in the United States. Whether the co-operation of the Wheat Pools strictly conforms to the consumers' basis as known in this country; whether their constitution can be said to be the basis of the Co-operative Commonwealth and the foundation of a new system of society such as Robert Owen contemplated and the Rochdale Consumers' Societies seek to achieve, is another question which we will endeavor to answer.

Pools Not New Growth

The Canadian Wheat Pools are just terminating their first contract period of five years, and entering upon the second.

It must not on that ground be assumed that they are an entirely new growth arising out of post-war conditions and, therefore, wholly in the experimental stage. They have been evolved out of more than thirty years of struggle on the part of the farmers of Canada to obtain a fair deal in the marketing of their grain.

The story of their efforts since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, which led to the concentration of handling facilities in the hands of private companies, is as interesting and full of movement as the early struggles of the Rochdale Pioneers, and on similar lines.

The first problem of the farmer after he has harvested and threshed his wheat is to transport it

from his farm to the point of warehousing, sale, or shipment. The nearest railway platform or elevator may be, mostly is, many miles distant. The shipping centre is many more; for example, the principal ports from east to west are Montreal, Port Arthur,



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

and Vancouver, the extremes of which are nearly 3,000 miles apart. These are just the barest indications of the transport problem. The methods of disposing of his wheat previous to the establishment of the pools were numerous and varied. Generally speaking, they left the farmer at the mercy of the middleman, and ultimately of a good many of them.

Exploitation of Farmers

We have met instances of farmers in the far west who declare that as a result of this system of capitalist exploitation they had not in fifty years received the market price of their grain. Space does not permit us here to detail

the methods by which this result was brought about, but it may be taken for granted that they did not differ in principle or in antagonism from those which the consumers' movement has suffered in most countries during its formative period. It is perhaps worthy of note that a similar movement began to manifest itself in the United States amongst the farmers of Illinois as long ago as 1848, and a steady stream of agricultural co-operative activity has flowed right down to the present time. It is practically certain that a good deal of the influence behind the struggles of the Canadian farmers which has led to the organization of the Wheat Pools has flowed from the American movement, but fertilized by the knowledge and experience of many of the emigrants from the "old country." The result is:—

There is a more fervent spirit of co-operation in the Canadian movement. The conference of the Wheat Pools at Regina was a striking evidence of this. The atmosphere was charged with idealism; the abundant speeches from early morn till nearly midnight were mostly unimpeachable expositions of co-operative principle and practice. The dawn of a new era seemed to have appeared, and we felt that not only west and east, but producer and consumer had at last found common ground in the equitable regulation of agriculture, industry, and commerce.

Pools Truly Co-operative

It is not, however, always in such an atmosphere that one can obtain an absolutely objective view. We, therefore, set ourselves to examine at closer quarters and in different directions the operations and tendencies of the Pools. Now it may be well to safeguard ourselves at the outset against dogmatism on the one hand, and a certain type of criticism on the other. Our inquiries

and observations were carefully made with a view to arriving at the truth, and it may be that the results will neither give satisfaction at home nor in Canada. They are here set down for what they are worth and without regard to any other standard than that of co-operative principle and progress.

So far as we can see the Wheat Pools are constituted on lines of true co-operation. They are primarily constituted to secure to the farmer a fair return for the fruits of his labor and the produce of his fields. Who shall say that he is not fully entitled to this even if his farm were cultivated in the neighborhood of all the resources of culture and civilization? Indeed, he would then have greater need of reward! But when we remember the isolation of his life and that of his family—the winter snows and frosts of 20 degrees below zero, the lack of most of the comforts and nearly all the social life of the dwellers in the cities, the uncertainties of crops, the loss from unavoidable means—who shall say that he is not justified to the hilt in organising to increase the price of the commodity which he and his family give so much of their lives to produce? Certainly not co-operators.

Rochdale Principles

The constitution of the Pools is Rochdalian in practically every respect. One man, one vote, irrespective of capital holding, which, by the way, is usually a limited amount sufficient to operate the society (pool) as such, the cost of handling the wheat being provided out of the proceeds of the sale. Open membership, and no trading with non-members. Limited interest on shares and operation of the Pool for the service of its members. All of these advantages are peculiar to the members of the Pool. What, you will ask, are the advantages to the consumer?

Like the consumer of old, they put just weight and honest dealing in the foreground. Add to this the economy of large scale production, the elimination of the middleman and the speculator whose system extracts many profits from the same crop, the efficient grading of produce, selection of seed, and improvement of methods, all of which must tend

(Turn to Page 28.)

Deduction Certificates

Certificates covering elevator and commercial reserve deductions on grain delivered during crop year of 1926-27, were mailed out on June 23rd.

A number of these certificates are being held in the head office for various reasons.

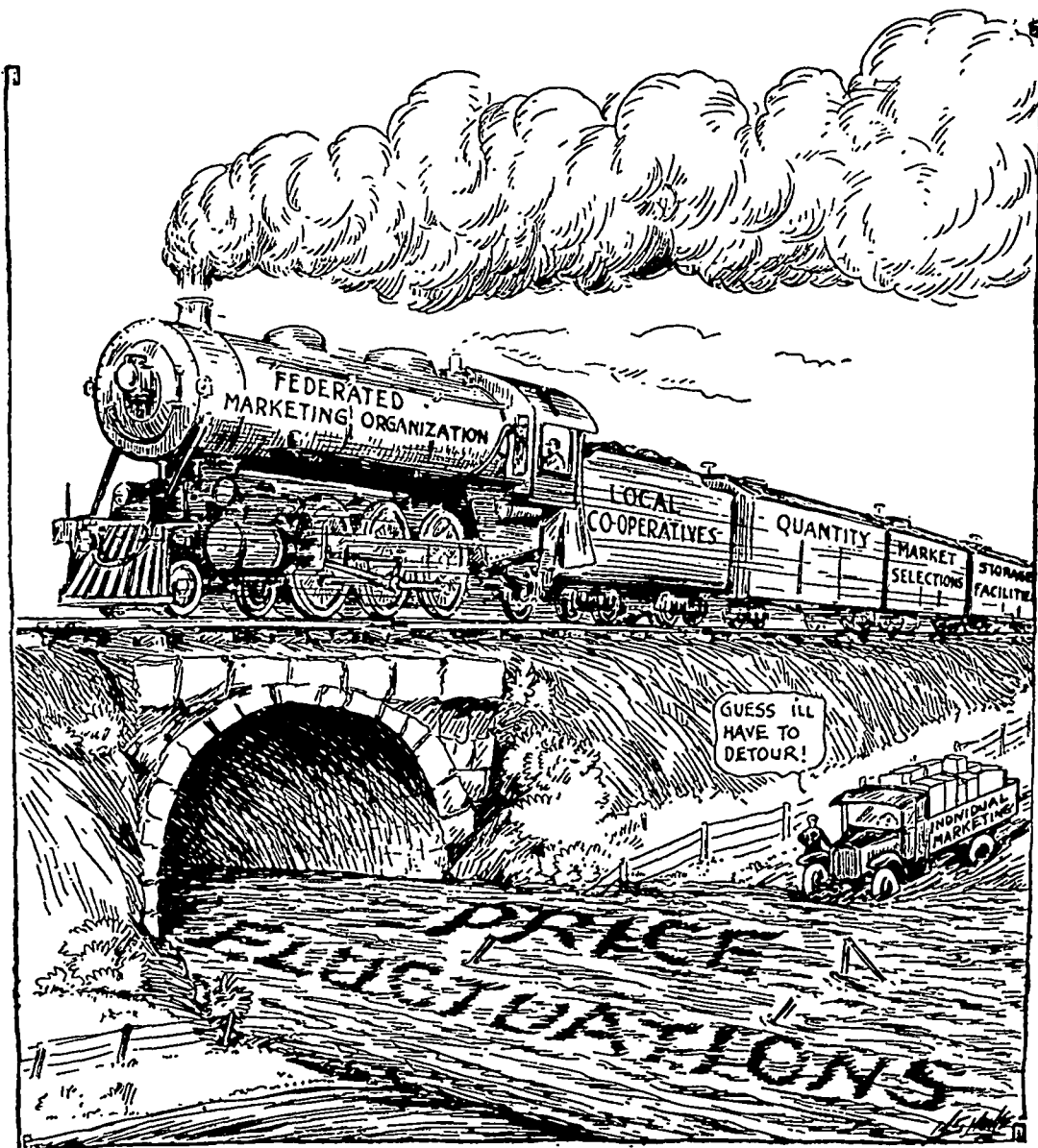
Each member should carefully

check the number of bushels shown on his deduction certificates and make sure that he has received credit for the deductions on all the grain delivered by him or for his account. If it is found that any further credit is due, please advise head office at once and the matter will be checked up.

QUEENSLAND WHEAT POOL

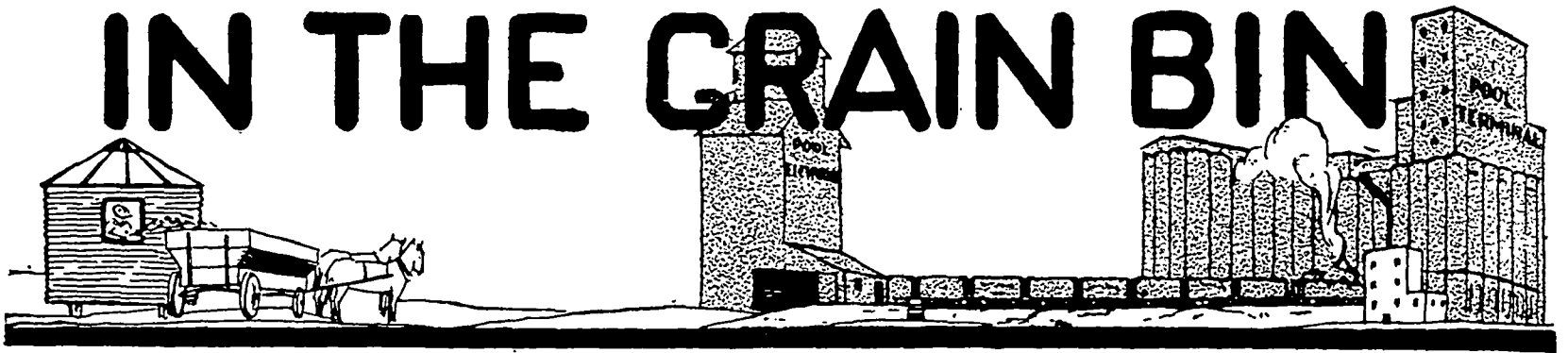
Evidently the Queensland wheat growers are well satisfied with the compulsory pool. It has been decided to continue the pool for a term of five years, and a move has now been made to extend the period to 10 years. The reason for this is that the Pool board may be safeguarded in building up permanent assets,

such as wheat storage buildings, which will be mouse proof, and not subject to weather deterioration. It is desirable that the board should have sufficient accommodation to take immediate delivery of the wheat, dispensing with all storage on the farm, and to provide elevators for the most economical handling. Undoubtedly pooling is the fixed policy of the northern state.—The Land, New South Wales.



ECONOMY AND SAFETY

Reprinted, by permission, from Hoard's Dairyman.



By R. M. MAHONEY, Manager.

ELEVATOR AGENTS INCREASE ACREAGE

During the elevator operators' conference, the matter of securing additional acreage at elevator points was discussed, and most of the operators thought they could increase the acreage. As a consequence inducements were offered and the results have been more than gratifying. I shall not attempt here to give you a complete list of the additional sign-up at each point, but shall give you some of the operators' names and acreage secured.

Some of the operators haven't sent in their acreage yet as they are waiting until they accumulate a full thousand acres or more. At many of these points every one was of the opinion that the whole district had been pretty well canvassed and pretty well signed up, and that it would be practically impossible to secure much, if any, additional acreage. The results indicate beyond a question of doubt that there is never such a good sign-up that it can't be better.

W. P. Smith, operator at Waskada, gets a total of 1,670 acres of wheat and coarse grain. This is the fourth year for the Waskada Elevator Association, so this speaks well for the Pool and elevator's success at that point.

J. J. Taylor, Dauphin, gets 602 acres and promises us another 1,000 acres.

J. W. Braithwaite, at Homewood, a new association, which had a big sign-up, gets 2,500 new acres.

L. W. Collins, at Croll, gets 810 new acres. There can't be anything left outside at Croll now.

A. H. Wilton, at Glenboro, gets 1,139 new acres. From the volume of business we were handling at Glenboro previous to this, we didn't think there were 1,100 acres left outside.

R. McBurney, at Menteith gets 805 acres. This is a one house point and we thought it was signed up solid.

W. Waters, Grandview, gets 1,196 acres. This is Grandview's fourth year and speaks well for the Pool and the Elevator Association.

T. R. Wilton, at Sperling, got 700 acres before the local directors found it out, and they stopped him because they thought they had more acreage already than their elevator could handle.

H. G. Andrews, at Beulah, gets 1,105 acres. This is the second year for Beulah, and it is coming along fine.

H. C. Cousins, at Cypress River, gets 1,125 acres and threatens us with another 1,000 or 1,500. This puts Cypress River, which started out with a pretty small sign-up, with the biggest ones.

There are, as I mentioned, many other points where the operators have got smaller sign-ups when they were working for more; incidentally at some of the smaller points, or where the sign-up has been bigger, it is harder to get two or three hundred acres than it is at some of the bigger points to get a thousand. Every operator is plugging away, and it would look offhand as though the 140 elevator operators would increase the sign-up not less than 100,000 acres. The marketable grain off 100,000 acres (we only sign up what is for market, leaving off seed and feed acreage), should increase the Pool elevator handle this year two million bushels. This is good work and is worth while. It would surprise many people to know the number of men who come to the office to sign contracts, or who send their contracts in themselves, advising that they know little of the Pool or that they haven't been approached to sign. There is a lot of good work left to do, but it is being cleaned up pretty fast at the present time.

ELEVATOR OPERATION

This is the time of year when the bad news, or good news, as regards the final showing of local elevators appears. I must confess frankly that I am personally very much pleased with the outcome of our elevators this last year. We faced one of the poorest crops both as regards quantity and quality, that Manitoba has ever raised.

Operating elevators in a way that pleases every individual grower has never been and never will be easy. It becomes particularly difficult in small crops of low grade grain. We succeeded, however, in getting our average handle per elevator up to 110,000 bushels. Our initial deduction amounted to 2 1/3c per bushel, which is not a very big revenue. We then had our carrying charges and our terminal earnings as revenue, but the local also had to pay their 10% payment on the elevator, 7% interest plus operating cost.

Some points had very small handles. At some of these points there will be small deficits which are being adjusted.

There is always a tendency, in a small crop particularly, for the grower to want a little more than he actually has coming to him. He needs the money so bad that he really convinces himself that he has it coming. The little better grade, the little less dockage, all go to help him carry on. The elevator operator, being a human being, is inclined to take a chance, and taking a chance in operating a country elevator invariably means, at the end of the year,

grade losses and dockage losses. Thus a deficit and there is no place to get a local elevator deficit from, except from the local people themselves.

Over the whole system we were O.K. on our grades, O. K. on dockage and O. K. on our weights. It was only the exceptional point which showed a loss.

Operators' Instructions

We are starting with more elevators this year. I wish that every grower of grain in the province of Manitoba would stop to consider and analyze the type of service we are offering, namely, service at cost. Only too often the elevator agent is blamed for low grading. The elevator agent should not be blamed, and cannot fairly be blamed for the grading of grain. This is done by government paid officials under government supervision. All your elevator operator can do fairly is to give to you the grade that the government inspection will give on the grain when it is shipped out. If he gives more than this, he is simply piling up a loss for the local association which has to come out of the grower at the end of the year.

Your elevator operator's instructions for this year are the same as they have been in past years. "Give to every grower all he has coming, but no more. Be right on your grades, taking your legal shrinkage and take sufficient dockage to clean the grain."

It is your elevator; your elevator operator is an employee of yours; people in this office are employees of yours, paid to efficiently operate your elevator. The above are our instructions. If you, as an individual, go to the elevator operator and demand more than this, then you are paying us to operate your elevator efficiently and then telling your elevator agent to operate inefficiently. Our instructions to the operator are very definite. "Take the grain in at the grade you feel the grain will grade, and if this is not satisfactory to your member, take it in special bin or subject to grade." Nothing could be fairer.

Give Operator a Chance

Our instructions to operators also are that he may not argue with a member. Thus, give him a chance at all times to handle your grain and all grain on the proper basis, and your association will come out alright at the end of the year. If he starts playing favorites, if he starts giving certain members more than they have coming, he will have endless trouble with the local people, will be in endless trouble with his superintendent, will be in endless trouble with this office, and will be finally branded as an inefficient elevator operator. No elevator operator, no superintendent, no employee of the Pool has any object in being other than fair to the grower. There are no profits which are divided between its employees. If there are any profits, they go back to the members. Consequently, we have no object other than efficient operation and efficient management.

It looks like a big crop coming on, and with the big sign-up we have I will be surprised and disappointed if your elevators this year do not average

at least 200,000 bushels per elevator. If they do, it means a lot of work for your elevator man. It means that his patience will be tried to the utmost. It means he will have to have your co-operation. It means that you will have to try and understand him and appreciate his problems. He is a human being, he wants to do what is right, he will do what is right if we all give him a chance.

We are, I think, about to hang up this coming year the biggest per elevator handle that ever was secured. Let us all make up our minds from the very start that it is going to be handled in an absolutely business-like way, giving to every grower the best possible service at the lowest possible cost.

TOUGH WHEAT IN POOL ELEVATORS

The board of directors of the Selling Agency have decided that on wheat this year they will make a classification as regards the Tough grade, and although our prices have gone out showing an initial payment on Tough wheat of 8c per bushel under the straight grade, there will be special consideration given to Tough wheat delivered through Pool elevators, and also Tough wheat loaded over the platform and billed direct to Pool terminals.

The reason this consideration can be given in Pool elevators and over the platform is because we will have control of the movement of this grain, will have it in our own terminals and can in this way make advantageous shipments of the slightly Tough wheat.

There has always been more or less dissatisfaction, on account of the discount of 8c per bushel on Tough wheat applying on all classes of Tough, even though the wheat might be only slightly Tough. As a consequence, this year wheat containing from 14.4 to 15.5% of moisture will be classed as "Tough A," and the discount under straight grade will only be 4c per bushel. From 15.6 to 17% both inclusive, will be classed as "Tough B," and the discount will be 8c per bushel. Thus the grower of wheat which is only slightly Tough, is not penalized so heavily.

In the event, of course, that the minimum moisture content allowed in so-called dry wheat is raised above 14.4%, our classification of Tough A would be changed accordingly, or, if it was lowered below 14.4%, it would be changed accordingly. These figures are based on present moisture content allowed in so-called dry and so-called Tough wheat.

Your directors believe this is a step in the right direction in the way of attempting to give to the grower more nearly the correct value for his particular grade of wheat.

This is an experiment. It may in another year be carried further in wheat, and may be carried into the other grains. We do not know yet just how it will work out.

Some farmers who listen to the traders' advice don't seem to know that the traders make their money by giving out advice.

THE SCOOP SHOVEL

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

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

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CO-OPERATION—SERVICE AT COST

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

AUGUST, 1928.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BE IN THE POOL

The prophets all agree there is going to be a whale of a crop in the prairie provinces this year. The acreage is up; the weather man has smiled upon the country; the yield and the grade look promising. So, as usual, the speculator is busier than the proverbial bee. He figures that a big yield will give him as much wheat to play with as he had when there was no Pool. Big yield to him means low prices; he is selling now and hopes to meet his sales with non-Pool wheat at still lower prices. So prices have gone down and down and down during the last three months and still nobody knows what the crop will be. It is all a matter of guess work. Time and the threshing machine alone will reveal the truth.

It is very hard to understand why farmers continue to let other people play ducks and drakes with the fruit of their labors. The real price of any crop is what consumers will pay for it, as and when they want it, and not what speculators figure a portion of it may be worth at some given time. The heavy decline in prices is due almost entirely to speculation on the basis of the numerous crop estimates. As the estimates increase the price goes down. Speculators are selling wheat they do not possess, believing they can cover their sales out of non-Pool wheat. If all the wheat of the West was in the Pool the occupation of the speculator would be gone; he would be in a pretty tight box if non-Pool farmers were to sign up right now and leave him nowhere to go for the wheat he is selling but the Pool.

For the last two or three years traders and buyers have been complaining that the price of wheat was too high, that it ought to come down, and that it would come down if the Canadian Pool were not there to hold it up. Now, with glowing and probably exaggerated reports of big crops, those who do not care a hoot what the price is as long as there are plenty of bushels on which to collect commissions, and the buyers who regard it as none of their business whether the farmer gets enough to pay the harvesting and threshing bills as long as they get the wheat cheaply enough, figure that with the help of the non-Pool farmer they should make a real killing this year. They are hammering down the price, and the only reason it hasn't gone down further is because the Pool is there with half the crop in its control. Wheat would have

been below a dollar a bushel right now if the speculators had had all the crop to play with.

This business of hammering down wheat prices on the basis of guesses at the crop may be great fun for some people, but it is death to the farmer. What is the matter with those farmers who cannot see that unorganized selling leaves them at the mercy of a business that is not in the least concerned with what the farmer gets for his year's work? What makes them so blind to the stark, staring fact that every bushel of non-Pool wheat is a menace to the fair price to which every farmer has a moral right? It's beyond us; but we do say that public gambling with the product of his labor should be resented by every farmer who has the dignity and worth of his occupation at heart. There is no reason for it and it can be prevented. It can be, and in great part has been, prevented by the Pool. The way to uphold the dignity and worth of farming is by the farmers organizing to do their own business. Right now every Pool member should impress upon his non-Pool neighbors how non-Pool wheat is being used to hammer down prices, and urge them to sign a Pool contract, join with their neighbors in mutual protection and help to leave the speculators high and dry.

CO-OPS. SHOULD INCORPORATE

Here is an interesting item cut from the daily press a few days ago:

Rzeszow, Galicia, Poland, Aug. 7. — Twelve special trains were needed today to convey to their trial 21,000 defendants in a bankruptcy suit. They were members of the "Nuza," a co-operative society of Cracow, which failed. Manufacturers and wholesalers, who sold supplies to the society, held each member of it separately responsible for the debts.

The Polish co-operative law permits either limited or unlimited liability; this case shows what may happen where unlimited liability is accepted. Recently in the United States a farmers co-operative association sued a railway company. It was not incorporated, and the courts held that it could not sue in its own name in the absence of special statutory authority. To bring action in court, all the members of the association would have to be named in the complaint just as in this Polish case,

the creditors named all the members as their debtors. If there had been a few wealthy enough to bear the total liability, all the creditors would have needed to do was to sue that wealthy few.

Co-operative associations should incorporate. The association then becomes a legal person, so to speak. It is responsible to the law and not the individual members. It may sue and be sued. It may take and transfer title to property. Unincorporated associations may run into difficulties with regard to property and finance that incorporation would prevent. All farmers associations engaged in business should incorporate; it is the safe and sound way.

NOISY, PUZZLING AND AMUSING

On August 15, a party of fifty boys and girls from the British Isles, winners in a competition for which the prize was a seven-weeks tour of Canada, arrived in Winnipeg. They were, of course, shown the "sights" of the Gateway of the West, and among them, the Grain Exchange. We think it was a good idea to take them to see the pit in action. They would enjoy it better than the most of the speeches they had to listen to. We are sorry they have left no record of what they thought of it. Perhaps they thought it was all a game—pretending

"bulls and bears"—and that the winners were those who could yell the loudest and the longest and make the funniest gestures and grimaces.

"The noise, clamor and general uproar," said the Free Press, "puzzled and amused them. Two or three of the group admitted to not having obtained any concrete idea of 'what it was all about down at the corn exchange' (as they termed it), but subsequent questions soon enlightened them to a large respect."

We doubt it: it is not so difficult to go from the sublime to the ridiculous, but very difficult to go from the ridiculous to the sublime. We imagine these "Young Ambassadors of Empire" are still wondering what it was all about and if the food supply of the world cannot be distributed without "noise, clamor and general uproar," and the antics that certainly do not give one the impression of dignified business procedure. Why should the business of selling wheat be noisy, puzzling and amusing any more than the business of selling, say, coal? It's a custom; that's all. Wheat can be sold without ridiculous antics and without "noise, clamor and general uproar." It is being sold every day without "noise, clamor and general uproar" by the Wheat Pool. But then the Wheat Pool isn't one of the "sights" of Winnipeg; that is the difference between the Pool and the pit.



PLAYING WITH NON-POOL WHEAT.



By F. W. RANSOM, Secretary.

THE POOLS GROW

In Alberta the members are re-signing and new members joining up; more than a hundred contracts are coming in to the Alberta Pool office every day.

In the Saskatchewan Pool office they are receiving over 200 contracts a day, and they have now passed their ten million acre objective in wheat.

Here we are also getting a large number of renewals and new members, and contracts reach this office at the rate of 25 a day.

From the circular letter that went out to all Pool members on the 12th of July, we have received over a thousand renewals and contracts from new members. We revised our membership and eliminated 2,101 of deceases, removals and those who have quit farming, so that our list commencing the new year, August 1st, would be of active members. At that date it was 18,628.

INCREASED OVERHEAD

Look at wheat! Where are the prices going, up or down? Oh the uncertainty, the worry. Why, wheat has dropped over 25c in the last two months. Yes, and if the grain producers of Canada and the United States had been even half organized, that would never have happened. Prices went down because there are a large number of farmers throwing grain on the open market in competition with Pool grain. The independents are paying millions of dollars because they do not organize. Every bushel on the open market is bucking the Pool and is lowering the price.

THE TIDE IS AT THE FLOOD

A certain elevator association has been organized three years; it was one of the first. The other day the operator sent in contracts covering over 2,000 acres from that point. What have the officers been doing all that time that they failed to pick up those contracts? It is their elevator and their Pool. When locals or members miss the opportunity of increasing the volume of grain to the Pool and are indifferent to building up the membership, the office is forced into the position of putting on campaigns or drives, and of getting special canvassers to secure new members and additional acreage.

In every district there are the "live wires," and they are often officers in the other farmer organizations as well. They are key men, the ones who, more than any other, have been responsible for

starting and developing the Pool. They are the willing horses who get the most work, and the great majority of the members are quite willing to let them do it. The indifference of the majority is the greatest handicap of the Pool. If, instead of "leaving it to George," they assumed the responsibility that is properly theirs, that 50% of non-Pool farmers would be changed to at least a 90% Pool membership.

If ever there was an opportune time for getting new members it is right now. There are hundreds waiting to be asked. Send in a green contract with the signature of a new member or a renewal, wheat or coarse grain, and earn two dollars.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOCALS

The following is a summary of the resolutions passed by the locals for the consideration of the annual general meeting. These are being sent out just as they came into this office, without any change in wording, to the secretaries and chairmen of the locals. It was suggested that the local boards and the delegates be called together to discuss these resolutions, so that the delegates may be properly informed and be in a position to intelligently consider and vote on them at the annual general meeting. Since we are now right into the harvest, perhaps the best time to call these meetings will be right after threshing, some time in October:—

Self-renewing contract with a five year withdrawal clause.

Reduction of delegate representation.

Return of terminal earnings to platform shipper.

Retirement of elevator and commercial reserve deductions.

Rust research and control.

Life insurance.

Unit of organization from local to elevator association.

Increasing board of directors.

Promoting U. F. M.

Place of annual meeting—Winnipeg.

Employing French fieldman.

Cut-off date July 1st.

SLACKERS

To date, August 10th, there are seventeen locals which have not reported on their local annual meetings held last month. Those secretaries have no place in heaven, they are holding up the works. All

resolutions are supposed to be in by August 15th, so that we can send them to all the locals. We do not know the names of the delegates from those locals, and unless advised cannot notify them of the annual meeting. Neither will the membership know the names of their local officers when not printed in their paper.

SEEDS

There are 30 points that have organized loading associations, and there are 35 other points either holding meetings to consider the matter or in process of organization.

* * *

The delegate representation to the annual general meeting this year is 366, as compared with 384 last year, the reduction being due to the elimination of members signed on the 1924 wheat contracts who have not renewed.

* * *

The Fish Pool, now organizing in the inter-lake district, has a membership of over 300. It is interesting to note that they are using a permanent or self-renewing contract with a five year withdrawal clause.

* * *

"The values of the last three harvests are estimated at \$459,000,000 in 1925, \$442,000,000 in 1926, and \$439,000,000 in 1927. The farmers of Western Canada now receive a fair return for their wheat, and the result is seen in increased home comforts, better buildings, reduced debt and greater contentment."—The Toronto Globe.

* * *

Recent estimates show that Western Canada loses at least five million dollars per annum in the form of dockage on wheat and on the average for the past four years, Western Canada has produced and shipped to terminal elevators 4,785,000 bushels of dockage, or the produce of 300,000 acres of land. Farmers thus pay freight on 3,250 car loads of grain each year which is assessed as dockage.

* * *

On Wednesday, August 1, a cheque was issued by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in favor of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Ltd., for the sum of \$1,384,064.73. This is the amount due at this time according to the plan of payment in the purchase of the complete grain handling facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, which was effected in 1926, for the sum of \$11,054,635.93. The above-mentioned cheque covers a payment on principal of \$1,000,000 plus interest on the unpaid principal. The unpaid balance now amounts to approximately \$4,900,000.

RETIREMENT OF DEDUCTION CERTIFICATES

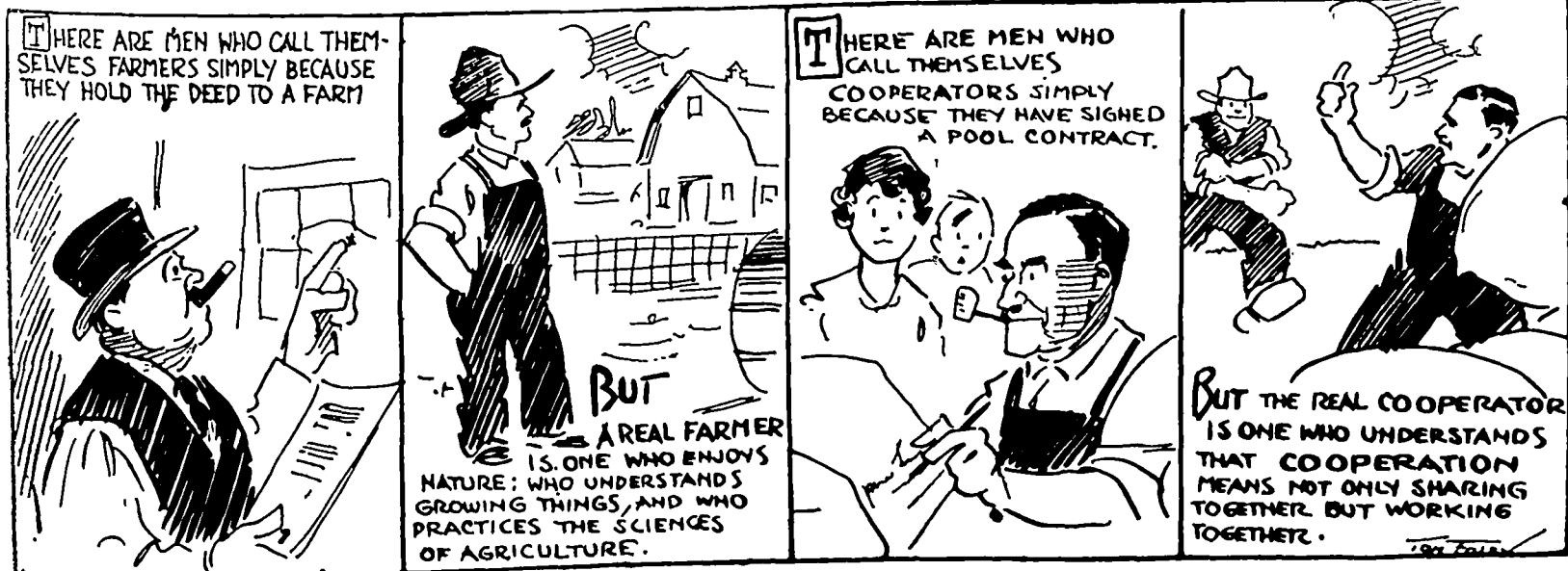
From time to time members write in to inquire if they can cash in on their deduction certificates. These certificates represent the monies credited to the members in elevator and commercial reserves. They will not be paid back until the purpose for which the elevator reserve fund was established, is achieved; that is, until there are sufficient elevators to meet the needs of all the members. When will that be? Well, if the demand for Pool elevators continues in the future as it did in the past year, it will not be very long. These reserves are paid back only in the case of deceased members, on the application of the administrators of the estate or the executors of the will. In no other case are deduction certificates retired.

OFFICE COSTS ARE DOWN

Some members who did not attend the local annual meetings have criticized the Pool overhead expenditures. They say that the office overhead has increased. This is not the fact. We must distinguish between office expenses and Pool overhead. The former is a controllable expense; the latter includes expenses over which the Pool has no control whatever, that is, interest, insurance and storage on grain charged by line elevator companies and Pool elevators. The controllable office expense for the year ending July 31st, 1928, was \$217,756.10; for the year ending July 15th, 1927, the office expenditure was \$229,441.46. The carrying charges were higher this year, being \$165,000.00; last year they were \$141,195.27. This expense is on a fixed rate and cannot be affected in any way by the office. Figured on a per bushel basis the rate is higher than the previous year because the volume of grain was considerably less. But the fact still remains that our office expenditures are less this year than the year before by \$11,685.00.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON CO-OPERATION.

By Tom Foley





THE CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING BOARD

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

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN MANITOBA

Mr. George Keen, general secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, during the latter part of July, visited co-operative stores at six points in rural Manitoba, and held conferences with the managers and directors of the respective societies. At some of the points public meetings were also addressed by Mr. Keen. The secretary of The Co-operative Marketing Board, through which the trip was arranged, had the privilege of accompanying Mr. Keen, and was thus able to observe the progress which had been made in the development of this phase of the co-operative movement in Manitoba.

Without going into details as to the conditions at the individual points visited, it may be said that each one of these co-operative stores is rendering valuable service to the community in which it is situated. In some cases the co-operative is the only store in the district, and, if it were not for the enterprise of the farmers in establishing their own store, they would have to travel considerable distances in order to supply themselves with their everyday needs. These stores, however, could render even greater service and make even greater savings for their members and patrons if the people fully appreciated their value to the community and gave them their whole-hearted support.

Some of the stores visited showed much better results financially than others, and it was evident that the greatest success was being achieved at those places where the people of the community had the best understanding of what co-operation really means. Co-operation is not merely a means of saving a few dollars or a few hundred dollars in the purchase of supplies or the marketing of produce (though when properly managed it brings that result), but rather it is a movement which aims to lift humanity to a higher level, morally, socially and intellectually as well as economically. Co-operation seeks to make it impossible for one man to make profit at another's expense, to substitute service for profit as the motive of our productive and distributive agencies, and in its practical aspects to bring the necessities of life from producer to consumer in the cheapest possible manner, without profit, but with a fair return for every necessary service rendered.

The operating of a retail store is perhaps one of the most difficult things which the farmers of Manitoba are trying to do co-operatively. Co-operative purchasing of the bulkier commodities, such as binder twine, coal, fence posts, flour and

feed, and so forth, which can be handled in carload lots and distributed from the car door on a cash basis is a comparatively simple affair which is practiced with very beneficial results at many points throughout the province. Conducting a regular store, however, is a much more difficult business. It requires capital, the loyal and continuous support of a sufficient number of members and patrons to provide a substantial volume of business, competent management, and the services of a board of directors capable and willing to give a good deal of time and effort to their duties as trustees for the members.

Mr. Keen's trip will undoubtedly prove very beneficial to the associations visited. Where public meetings were held his addresses on the philosophy and practice of co-operation were heard with great interest. The meetings with the directors were very practical, the discussions going thoroughly into the details of business management, accounting, auditing, the credit problem, buying policies and supervision by the board of directors. As secretary of The Co-operative Union, Mr. Keen is in close touch with co-operative stores all over Canada as well as with the British co-operative movement, and from the experience thus gained, was able to offer much helpful advice.

A LUSTY INFANT

The Manitoba Hay Pool, the latest addition to the co-operative family, is thriving wonderfully, and gives promise of rapidly developing into a full grown and very useful member of the group. Several hundred growers in the best hay districts of the province have already signed contracts, and new members are joining every day. The Pool commenced to sell hay in the middle of July, and the volume being handled is already large enough to ensure economical operation. It is doubtful if any commodity produced by farmers in Manitoba offers more scope for the improvement of marketing conditions, and the enthusiasm with which the growers have taken up this project should ensure its success. The Hay Pool has opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, Princess street, Winnipeg. George McKay, of Marquette, is president, and the management is in the hands of G. T. Fenwick, with Wm. Haldorson, as salesman. The Pool is incorporated under the Co-operative Associations' Act, and is operated under the regular pool plan.

CHANGE IN COURSE AT M.A.C.

Manitoba Agricultural College announces a change in the length of the degree courses in Agriculture. Heretofore, these courses have taken five years, but starting with the present session they will now be completed in four years. This means a slight lengthening of the college year, but students will still be able to have from May to September, inclusive, free for farm work or other employment. It is believed that this change will prove attractive to many young people who have hitherto found the five year course too long.

The agriculture course is also being changed, in that greater opportunities for specialization are being offered in the third and fourth years. Five different options are available: General agriculture for those who wish a broad comprehensive education on all agricultural lines; animal science for those whose special interest is in live stock or poultry; plant science for those who wish to specialize in either field or garden crops and the diseases and insects which prey upon them; dairy science for those specializing in the dairy industry, and agricultural business for those who wish to combine a general agricultural training with a knowledge of modern business as related to agriculture.

The diploma course in agriculture is being continued. This is a practical course in farming and citizenship for the young men from the farms who have not been able to get to high school. It does not start in the fall until November 1st, and finishes the first week of April, so that those with farm responsibilities can most easily get away to attend.

Now is the time to decide to take a course at the Agricultural College. It is an investment that will give returns throughout life.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION

There is but one mode by which man can possess in perpetuity all the happiness which his nature is capable of enjoying—that is by the union and co-operation of all for the benefit of each.—Robert Owen.

Holt, Renfrew & Co., Ltd.

Important Announcement

AUGUST FUR SALE PRICES

Continued until
September 15th

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10% deposit at time of selection; one-third before taking delivery; the balance on convenient terms. No interest or storage charges.

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Place your order for either lambs or ewes at the earliest possible date. These will begin to come on the market in September, but the largest lot will be offered at the feeder show early in October. The earlier your order is placed, the better position you will be in to have your requirements filled. Orders filled for all classes of feeder cattle, and hogs as well, from Moose Jaw, Prince Albert or Winnipeg.

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The POOL WOMAN



TWO INSPIRING LIVES

I have just been reading stories of the lives of two distinguished women who died just recently. Endowed with different talents and temperaments they worked in different spheres of life, and each found distinction in her chosen sphere. One of these women was Ellen Terry, who for so many years graced and dominated the English stage, and

whose death marks the passing of the last of the three great actresses of the Victorian era—Ellen Terry, Eleanora Duse and Sarah Bernhardt. The other woman was Crystal Eastman, who early in life studied law and was admitted to the bar, but gave up legal work for social work.

Although these women worked in different spheres and had different contributions to



ELLEN TERRY.

make to life, they had one characteristic in common which was a key to their success; this was sympathy. Critics have said that Ellen Terry's genius as an actress was inspired almost entirely by sympathy. It was her ability to enter sympathetically into the characters she portrayed which carried her to the extreme heights of her profession and a warm sympathy with men and women which endeared her to the English-speaking people on both sides of the Atlantic—"Her appeal was not alone to their eyes or their minds, but to their hearts."

It was sympathy with men and women which led Crystal Eastman to give up legal work and turn to social work. She wished to get closer to human beings in their social and industrial lives and to help them in their fight for decent labor laws and better conditions of work. She gave her life to the cause of creating a better order of society; a society in which freedom would be more than a figure of speech and in which justice would be a reality. She worked for every cause that promised a finer life to the world—for equality between men and women, for international peace, for liberty and decent social relations, for everything which to her meant freedom. Her belief in absolute equality between men and women led her to oppose all laws which protected women in social and in-

dustrial life. She even went so far as to claim that given the opportunity women could be the physical equals of men, and instanced the field of gymnastics. When we think of the tremendous strides made by women in the field of sports in the last few years and read of the exploits of women at the Olympic games in Holland it seems as though there might be something in Crystal Eastman's claim that women are not the physical equals of men simply because for centuries they have had to live a life which hampered and restricted their activity. Whether or not we agree with her ideas we have to admire the courage and faith which inspired her.

The lives of people such as these seem so remote from ours—their amazing talent and radiant personalities seem to take them so far from the little sphere in which we live, and yet, I think there is inspiration even to the least of us in the lives of both of these women. Both of them had a warm and glowing sympathy with humankind, and they gave the best they had to increase joy and beauty in this life. Ellen Terry giving her art to bring beauty into lives that too often are drab and unlovely, and Crystal Eastman giving of her intellectual ability to help the poorer classes of the people to improve their living conditions, have their counterparts in many women on these prairies who have given of their best through the various organizations to improve the conditions of life.

There was a time when it was not considered respectable for women to act on the stage or even to go to the theatre; courageous women broke down that convention. There was a time when women were not supposed to interest themselves in social and political questions; women of courage and ability are slowly but surely proving that there is a place for them in such work, and that when they undertake it they can make a success of it. There is a place for women in the co-operative movement which is making such headway in these prairie provinces, and the co-operative movement in which our farm women can play a substantial part, is merely part of the great world movement towards social justice.

"There are still moments at meetings of Canadian agriculturists when one feels that co-operation is a venter. When the women are in the room the apprehension vanishes; for they realize, as Sir Horace Plunkett, the father of agricultural co-operation among English-speaking people, has always insisted that the benefit of co-operation goes back from better business in the co-operative society to better farming by the man in the fields and better living for the family in the home."—Professor C. R. Fay.

CORRESPONDENCE

"MONGREL CANADA."

The Editor.—I have read your article on "Mongrel Canada" with considerable interest. Needless to say I do not agree with you on the matter of racial characteristics. I think there is a world of difference in a self-governing country like this which depends upon an educated democracy between a Yorkshireman and a Scotchman, or any other kind of Britisher, and the crowd of Galicians and Ukrainians you are getting into Winnipeg and we are getting all over the west. On the other hand I agree fully with what you say about the real danger of lowering the standard of rural life by the coming in of a flood of such ignorant people.

May I cite from a letter on my table, it says: "Practically every church in this province had to contend with relief during the winter months last year, and in view of the large number of foreign emigrants now coming in, next winter this question is going to be very acute. There is more unemployment amongst our British people owing to the low wages for which the foreigner will work, and the jobs in town and country are quickly picked up by them because of this undercutting. We should all work together to bring pressure to bear on the government to have this influx stopped."

I have had many illustrations of this last, scores of foreigners sitting on the river bank at The Pas fishing, and sleeping nobody knows where. Men coming back from the north saying, "plenty of work to be had for board only." Foreigners accepting ten dollars a month from the farmers and ousting English-speaking labor. Under this vicious "nomination" plan the two railways have flooded the west with "non-preferred" continental people until the railway cars smell of nothing but garlic.

Sir Henry Thornton reports that last year his railway brought in about nine thousand British settlers, but thirty thousand continentals, a very large number of

them of the non-preferred class.

If you, Mr. Editor, think that this flood is going to be a help to the standard of rural civilization, I can only say I am absolutely certain it is not. It will take a hundred years to absorb and civilize this human material being dumped into the west, and in the meantime every one of our institutions, especially municipal and political will suffer. They come in as the balance of power between Liberal and Conservative, and a poor class of politics is the inevitable result.

Yours very faithfully,
George Exton Lloyd, Bp.

CONSUMERS AND PRODUCERS

The Editor,—I wish to congratulate you on the splendid editorial on "prices, wages and co-operation," which appeared in the July number of "The Scoop Shovel" You have pointed out in an excellent manner the conflict of interest between producers and consumers, and the sooner both parties recognize this conflict the sooner will fair prices be established. You are quite right in your assertion that no price can ever be fair where either the buyer

or seller has an advantage in bargaining power over the other. It is just for this reason that farmers all over America must organize in the marketing of their products because under present conditions most farmers are weak in bargaining power.

The same conflict of interest between consumers and producers exists between various classes of

(Turn to Page 17.)

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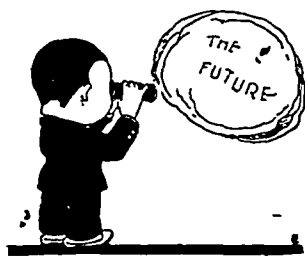
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W. R. Wood, Winnipeg.

IT PAYS TO MARKET CO-OPERATIVELY

Have you, as producers, taken notice of the various mergers that are being effected of banks and companies of all descriptions? They have even invaded the milk and butter industry. Why are all these different industries merging and getting together as never before in the history of industry?

The answer is simple: It is to get better control of the market and lessen overhead expenses so as to be able to make larger profits. For whom? Is it not for those who hold stock in these different enterprises? On the other hand the co-operatives are forging ahead, not only



Give it a thought.

to make it more profitable for their stockholders but the initial producers, who, in most cases are their stockholders. The one system is endeavoring to make profits for the very few while the co-operatives are returning all that it is possible to the many who are the initial producers.

There will at all times be a lack of common interest between the two systems of handling the products of the farm, and, as we see it at the present time, it is the one who can handle the business most economically that will eventually win out. There is no difference as a matter of business in the two systems, but in the one case the stock and control of the business is in the hands of a very few, and in the case of the co-operative, the stock and control is in the hands of the many who are either the producers or the consumers. In both cases the business part must be run along strictly business principles or disaster will follow. In our own particular industry there is room for wonderful improvement along the lines of consolidating and lessening expense; this can be best accomplished by the co-operative method, as, where all producers are vitally interested, not only in the quantity handled, but in the quality of it as well, the greater the percentage of the finest quality the greater will be the returns to the individual producer.

No doubt you have been canvassed by many agents offering you most attractive prices as well as other wonderful things if you will only support their particular plant. Did you ever stop to think that it

is only possible to make market value out of your produce, however it is handled. You may be offered prices above the market value of your produce at times, but when this happens your suspicions should be aroused as these baits and extra prices must come from somewhere, and are most likely to come out of the pockets of the producers.

Dairying and mixed farming are just in their infancy in these western provinces, and we feel quite certain that until they are firmly established we will not be enjoying the maximum of prosperity. This country is capable of maintaining many thousands more than it is doing at the present time, and for this reason there is no danger of over-production of any of the farm products; in fact, during 1928 we were importers of butter. This shows quite clearly that there is a good market for all the butter we are able to produce for the next few years, as our production does not appear to be keeping up with our increase in consumption, due to the influx of people who are developing our great natural resources, so, taking all things into consideration we can see a great future for our home markets. The wide-awake people on the land will take advantage of these opportunities. They will see that their production is such in point of quantity and quality that it holds control in the home market, and they will see that it is placed on the market co-operatively so as to bring the largest possible yield to the producers.

The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Limited, at Winnipeg and Brandon, are increasing in volume of cream receipts each year. This, to our many shareholders, is an indication of safe and satisfactory progress. It is a pleasure to look over the records and find the large number of steady shareholder patrons who take a pride in the progress of their own company, so much so, that they give it their wholehearted support even though they have variations in test and grade. It is very encouraging to those who are in charge to feel that the people are supporting this effort to the extent that they are not induced to leave their own creamery through the influence of any bait which may be thrown out by any person or company. They fully appreciate that they are receiving the very best that can possibly be offered, and that any premium offered must eventually be paid for by the initial producer, as this is the only source of wealth in the industry.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 15.)

farmers. For instance, our eastern farmers, as a whole, were widely opposed to the McNary-Haugen Bill, which so many of our western farmers favored, because our eastern farmers are heavy buyers of grains and feed stuffs, and they felt that the McNary-Haugen Bill would considerably increase the cost of the feed stuffs which they used. It is for such reasons that the farmers of the United States have been unable to agree upon any permanent or universal plan for agricultural relief. Until the time arrives when such conflict of selfish interests completely disappears through a better understanding of both the consumers' and buyers' problems, co-operation will not render to the public at large the service that it should.

Allow me to further congratulate the Canadian Wheat Pools for the better understanding which they have created between the consumers of the British Isles and the producers of Canada. May this educational work continue and grow.

Yours very truly,

H. A. Hanemann,
Market Analyst, Department of
Agriculture, Pennsylvania.

HOW ABOUT PROHIBITING THE NURSERY RHYMES?

The Editor.—Ever since the formation of the Wheat Pool my husband and myself have been loyal members. We believe in co-operation, but also we believe that "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." It was with a feeling of dismay, therefore, that your article, "Royalty and the Fool" was read. Surely this is not the sentiment of Wheat Pool members. I understand no disrespect is meant to our royal family—merely to those who have in the past taken our profits—but what of those others, new to our shores to whom we are trying to teach loyalty in its wider sense—not only loyalty to that which puts more dollars in our pockets. On page 11 of July issue is the remark, "the Wheat Pool is a thing which affects the heart as well as the pocket," so please don't let it be
(Turn to Page 19.)

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Lighting Plant

**Has No Rival
Among Domestic
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Direct-Coupled, Slow Speed, British Built — 1000 and 1500 Watts capacity. Engines are 2 and 3 H.P. Radiator cooled, 4 stroke, High Tension Magneto Ignition, automatically lubricated. Pulley for belt service on all engines. A perfect lighting service guaranteed, with big reserve power for driving the smaller machinery of farm and home.

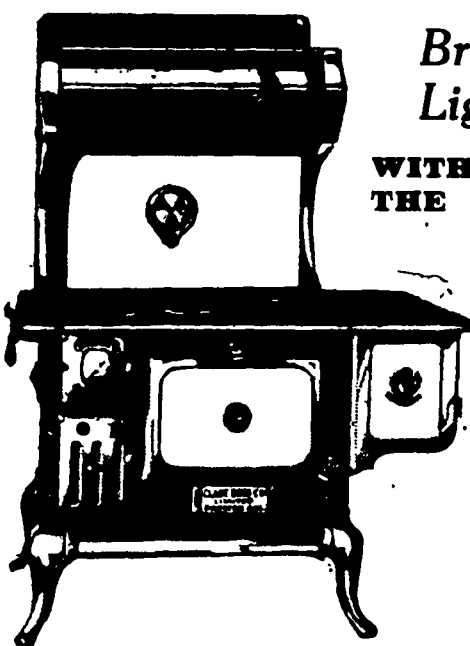
The biggest powered 2 H.P. engine at the smallest price on the market. Beats everything you've seen for consistent work, efficiency and value. Totally Enclosed.

Starts on its own Current at the turn of a switch. The greatest utility in the smallest space ever offered to the farm or country home.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue. Get our expert advice on lighting plants whether you have one or are merely thinking of it. No charge—no obligation.

21

R. A. LISTER & CO., (CANADA) LIMITED
WINNIPEG - REGINA - EDMONTON - CALGARY - TORONTO



*Brighten Your Kitchen
Lighten Your Work*

WITH THE MAGNET RANGE

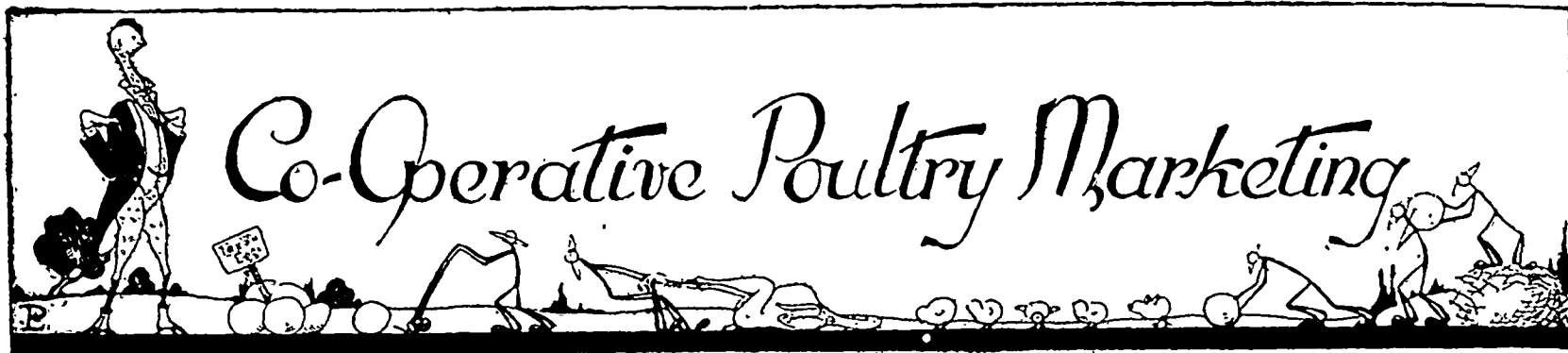
The cheery shining Magnet will add much to the appearance of your kitchen and make the hours there more pleasant. The white enamelled panels and heavily nickelled trimmings that a damp cloth will keep spotless, the extra large and convenient warming closet, the heavily insulated oven that bakes so evenly, and many other conveniences and features found in the Magnet will lighten your work and make cooking a pleasure.

*Strongly Built
Made in Two Sizes
Burns Coal or Wood*

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

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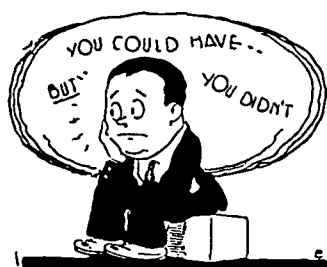
W. C. Mitchell - Cromer

FINAL PAYMENT FOR POOL PERIOD ENDING JULY 28th

The final payment for all eggs handled between May 26th and July 28th, net to our shippers, will be as follows:—

Extras, 28c; firsts, 26c; seconds, 21c; crax, 19c.

This is the highest prices ever netted by producers for eggs at this season in the history of the association and should prove satisfactory.



He didn't get in on this.

Final settlements for Winnipeg and Carman branches went forward on August 10th, the balance going forward week ending August 18th. We would take this opportunity of drawing to the attention of our members the fact that 70% of the eggs in this Pool were mar-

keted in June, and that our final payment is equal to prices quoted f.o.b. Winnipeg, with all charges still to be deducted.

Our Advance Payment for August is 26c Per Dozen.

COUNTRY BRANCHES CLOSE

Egg stations at Lauder, Brandon, Neepawa, Dauphin and Carman close for the season, Saturday, September 1st.

A notice is going forward to all shippers advising the date of closing country branches, and requesting that they continue to ship any surplus eggs they may have to market to our Winnipeg branch, at 191 Market street east. This branch will remain open the entire year.

CHANGE OF POLICY

We are changing our policy re the handling of eggs during the low production period beginning September 1st and ending March 20th. Last year we pooled the product in the same manner as during the spring and summer months. This year we propose to pay f.o.b. Winnipeg market price as quoted in the produce section of the Free Press, and to pay out any profits which may accrue at the end

of the season. We believe this policy is advisable owing to the changeable nature of our fall and winter market.

CULLED POULTRY MARKETING

We are at present loading culled poultry from approximately 40 districts in the province. We are finding some of our locals a little negligent in bringing out their culls on shipping day. While we realize that this is a busy season and it is not difficult to find excuses for not bringing in the culls, we should not forget that were our neighbors all to adopt the same attitude there would be a live poultry car lying empty at our shipping point, a record of our failure to keep our promise to co-operate.

Districts which show the largest increase in poultry production are those districts that market their cull birds every year.

Commercial poultry men in British Columbia cull their flocks at least twice each year. They claim they would go broke if they allowed the non-producer to remain in the flock using up valuable space and feed.

DRESSED POULTRY MARKETING

We would appreciate hearing from any district in the province which is interested in marketing dressed poultry in car lots, where there is not already a local of our association. During the month of September our itinerary of fall organization work is arranged. We would be pleased to include your district in our itinerary and would arrange to conduct a number of meetings if necessary in your district to familiarize all producers with our marketing system. Address your inquiry to the Manitoba Co-op. Poultry Marketing Association, Limited, 191 Market street east, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A good many middlemen are like the Armenian who offered \$10,000 dowry to whoever married his daughter—but he didn't have any daughter.

There's one farm pest that the Department of Agriculture doesn't give enough attention to, and that's the summer tourist who expects you to sell a dozen eggs at 10 cents below the market.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 17.)

thought that the hearts of Wheat Pool members are not entirely loyal to our king and his family.

M. Line,
Box 24, Glenella, Man.

The Editor.—I have not been long on the farm, but since coming here I have been studying cooperative methods and the Pool, through "The Scoop Shovel." Till now I have always been favorably impressed and I am ready to learn more. So that on reading your issue for July it gave me rather a shock to read the article. "Royalty and the Fool."

I hesitate to think that in publishing this article you are asking those who read, to believe that this represents the sentiments of Manitoba farmers—whose official organ "The Scoop Shovel" is—towards royalty.

Most probably the average educated British reader will understand that there is intended no personal slight towards our king and the royal family. But what of the new Canadians? Is it not he whom we are trying to educate up to British standards of loyalty, fair play and co-operation in its largest sense? Are there not agencies enough at work to undermine our efforts without an organization like "The Wheat Pool" sowing the seeds of disloyalty and discontent? Surely to teach loyalty and respect for the king and others in authority will do much to establish loyalty and co-operation among ourselves.

In the same issue you remark that the attendance of old country consumers at a recent conference "has brought about a much better feeling towards the Pool on the part of our English and Scottish friends." I hardly think that the article "Royalty and the Fool" would go far to strengthen that feeling.

I am hoping that in the near future you will see fit to contradict the impression this article will doubtless have made on others besides myself.

Mrs. C. Hertslet,
Glenella, Man.

"MONGREL CANADA"

The Editor.—Your defense of the mongrel is utter rot. Go across to Chicago and see what

the mongrel has done over there—just what he has done in all the ages, bred true to type. Nobody but the fool dreams of mongrelizing the lower animals. The tendency of our laws and education is to bar the mongrel. What is mongrelizing doing even in wheat—how much more the human, the most persistent of all animals?

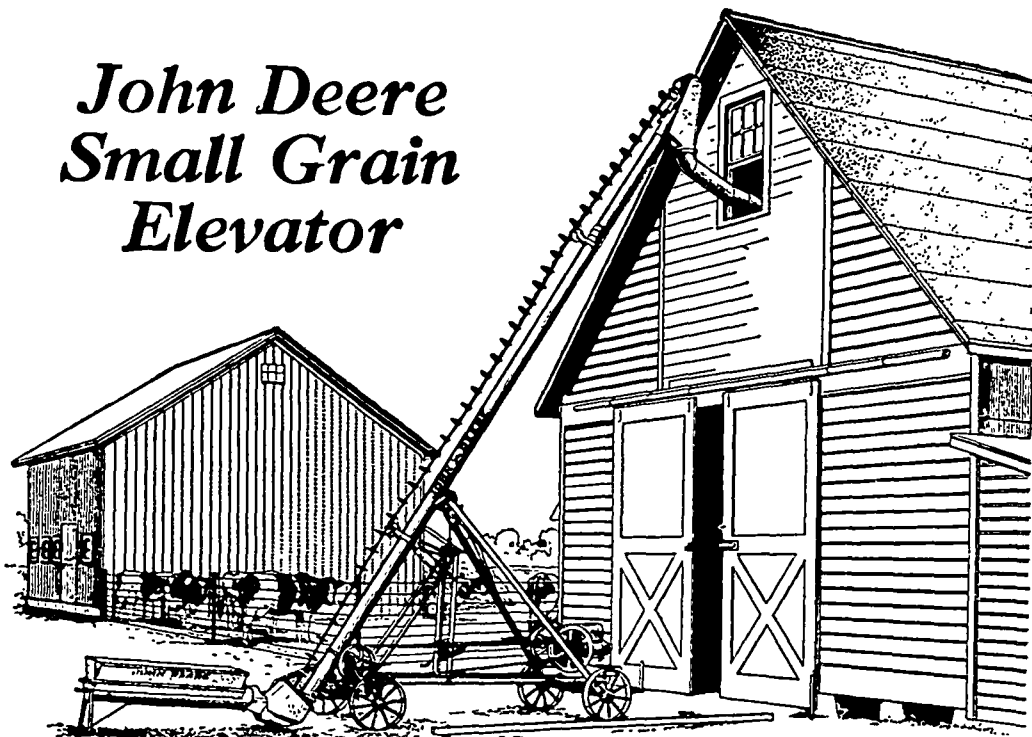
The best minds of our time are against the mongrel. Read Premier Baldwin, Secretary Hoover, etc.

Further, we don't need them. We now produce more than we can sell at any profit.

John Kerr, Franklin, Man.

SOMETHING TO BE
ASHAMED OF

I insist that the organization of life and effort should be undertaken for the service and good of each by all, and love should express itself not by giving of alms or the building of hospitals or even model dwellings for the poor, but in a stern realization of the fact that to obtain anything for ourselves at the expense of others is something to be ashamed of and is a denial of brotherhood and love.—George Lansbury, in "These Things Shall Be."

John Deere
Small Grain
Elevator

Stores Grain Faster, Easier, Cheaper

In three to six minutes the John Deere will elevate the biggest load of small grain into your highest bin or tank without waste and without scooping.

It reduces the number of men, teams and wagons required at harvest time—saves money.

When wheat or other small grain is harvested before it is thoroughly cured, the John Deere can be used to move the grain from one bin to another—grain can be held until the price is favorable.

Elevating from bins, or tanks into the wagon and from wagon into cars at sidings are two other money-saving uses for the John Deere.

The steel construction of this elevator insures years of service.

Mounted on a truck, it can be quickly moved. The hopper can be raised out of the way to permit driving the wagon into dumping position.

The elevator is furnished in 23- and 28-foot lengths, and can be operated with a 3- to 6-H. P. engine.

If you are growing small grain, investigate this equipment. It is a money-maker. See your John Deere dealer.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

This tells all about the John Deere small-grain elevator—gives you further facts you should know. Write to John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Lethbridge, Canada, and ask for Booklet CY-49





Co-operative Livestock Marketing

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

BUSINESS STEADILY INCREASING

The growth in receipts of the new livestock co-op. has been consistent month by month since our commencement at the beginning of the year, the slight decline during April and May being merely the natural falling off of livestock shipments during seeding time. Owing to the large increase in

business it has been necessary for us to make further increases in our staff.

Mr. James H. Gibson has spent nine years in the employ of the United Livestock Growers, and is well known to a large number of our patrons as a first-class cattle salesman. Mr. Mike Desorcy has been for a long time on the U.L.G. office

staff and has an enviable standing with those who have come in contact with him in business. The training and experience of these men has been along lines which makes it comparatively simple for them to find their place in a concern such as ours where co-operative shipments are handled.

There will be a comparative recess in active organization work until after the rush of the harvest. We trust, however, that our local boards of directors and other workers throughout the country will take advantage of every opportunity to sign up new members to their associations. The answer to most of our problems will be found in an increased membership. It ensures for the producer a frequent and regular shipping service at minimum cost. It gives steady employment to shipping managers, thereby enlisting their full-time service. Last and most important of all, it puts into the possession of our organization an effective means of promoting the best interests of all the members by ensuring volume of business.

MARKET SHIPMENT

We frequently receive what is known as "trial shipments," from producers who would like to be members of their local association, but who hesitate to commit themselves definitely until they test out our sales service. We welcome all these shipments, particularly when the producer himself can accompany his stock to the market and can com-

pare intelligently his returns with that of similar stock handled by other firms. However, unless the producer is somewhat of a student of price levels and of market requirements, a "trial shipment" may be very misleading as a means of properly appraising the merits of the Central Livestock Co-operative. Occasionally we are embarrassed by the extraordinary claims made for us by some enthusiast who has struck a strong market or who had undervalued his stock. Alas! the reverse has also happened; when circumstances entirely out of our control have made it impossible to satisfy the trial shipper. The only way by which our co-operative institution can be pre-eminently successful is by every farmer becoming a responsible member of it and participating in its successes and failures.

MARKET REVIEW

Indications point to a steady cattle market this fall. The big outlet for stocker heifers and cows seems to be in Ontario. The American is getting most of the steers. The offerings have not been nearly large enough to satisfy the demand; good feeder steers selling from \$8.25 to \$9, yearlings from \$7.75 to \$8.50. The proportion of grass cattle which are suitable for slaughter is increasing now week by week and the packer has been quite an active buyer on the St. Boniface market.

The hog market is steadily strengthening and should remain firm for some time.

EASTERN PROVINCES LIVESTOCK CO-OP. MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Mr. J. K. King, manager of the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board, writes to The Scoop Shovel: "Our organization has only been in operation one year, but we feel that it is making good progress, in that the Marketing Board is handling more livestock in the maritime provinces than all other agencies put together. And further, at our annual meeting on July 5th and 6th, representatives from all parts of the maritime provinces expressed themselves as more than satisfied with our first year's showing. While our business turnover is extremely small as compared with your western organization, the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board is rendering the maritime provinces a real service that should increase in proportion to increase in livestock population throughout the three eastern provinces."

CAR RECEIPTS BY LIVESTOCK CO-OP.	
January	68
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The Two Twentieth Centuries

By C. H. CREED, Jr.

20th Century B.C.—And Joseph spake unto Pharaoh: "There shall come seven years of great plenty throughout all the land and there shall arise after them seven years of famine. Now, therefore, let Pharaoh look out a man who is discreet and wise and set him over Egypt, and let him appoint officers over the land to gather all the food of the good years that come, and let them keep food in the cities." And the thing was good in the eyes of Pharaoh, and he said unto Joseph: "There is none so discreet and wise as thou art. See I have set thee over all the land of Egypt." And he placed his ring upon Joseph's hand and a gold chain about his neck. And Joseph went out from the presence of Pharaoh and went throughout all the land of Egypt

20th Century, A.D.—The various dealers in the farmer's grain soon learned that the farmer no longer ground his own grist for flour, but instead, dumped it at random on the market entirely unprocessed. After it was gone the farmer was without anything to eat except what he bought back from the dealers. He depended on the price of his grain to buy both food, clothes and machinery. In other words he was in a constant state of famine except for the time when he threshed. Capital organized the grain trade to buy all the grain at this time of plenty, and they set their buyers at every point in the land to gather the grain into terminals. The Grain Trade was very discreet and wise.

20th Century, B.C.—And Joseph gathered up all the food of the seven years, which were in the land of Egypt, and laid up the food in the cities, the food of the field which was around every city laid he up in the same. And Joseph gathered corn as the sands of the sea, very much, until he left numbering for it was without number. And the famine began to come and the dearth was in all the land.

20th Century, A.D.—And the buyers took all the grain as it was dumped by the farmers and stored it in their elevators, terminals, and mills. And because of the great quantities which were delivered at once, they paid very little for it, leaving the farmer without enough money to pur-

chase the necessities of life. Before another threshing season came around he was in a state of famine.

20th Century, B.C.—And there was no bread in all the land, so that the land of Egypt and the land of Canaan fainted by reason of the famine. And Joseph gathered up all the money that was found in the land of Egypt and in the land of Canaan for the corn which they bought; and Joseph brought the money to Pharaoh's house.

20th Century, A.D.—And capital gathered up all the farmer's money in return for implements and the necessities of life which the farmer bought. Although he was feeding the world he was not quite feeding himself.

20th Century, B.C.—And when money failed in the land of Egypt all the Egyptians came unto Joseph and said, "Give us bread: for why should we die in thy pres-

(Turn to Page 24.)

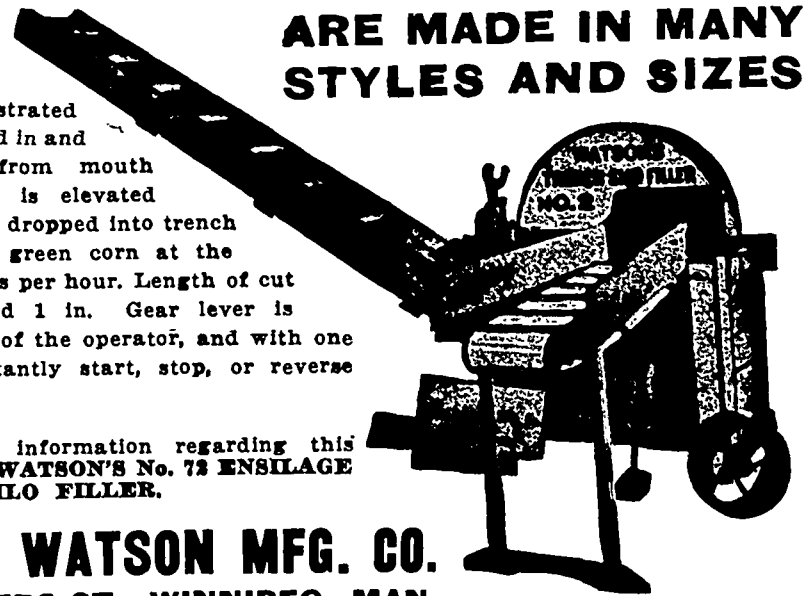
WATSON'S FEED CUTTERS

ARE MADE IN MANY
STYLES AND SIZES

The machine illustrated is completely boxed in and cut feed drops from mouth into carrier and is elevated about six feet and dropped into trench silo. It will cut green corn at the rate of 8 to 10 tons per hour. Length of cut $\frac{3}{4}$ in., $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 1 in. Gear lever is within easy reach of the operator, and with one hand he can instantly start, stop, or reverse the machine.

Write for full information regarding this machine and also WATSON'S No. 73 ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SILO FILLER.

THE JOHN WATSON MFG. CO.
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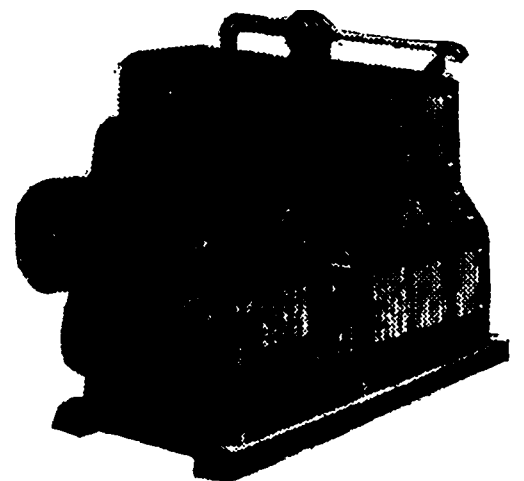
THE MIDGET MARVEL FLOUR MILL

—The mill that is creating a revolution in the Flour Milling Industry—putting the milling of wheat back into the small towns.

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

This mill is a wonderful asset to the farmers. It offers to some one in each community a splendid business opportunity. In addition to the ordinary milling profit, there is the large saving in freight and elevator charges.

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EDUCATION — CO-OPERATION

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Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. BROWN

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Vice-President, MRS. T. W. MCCLELLAND, Letellier

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*Directors thus marked, representing the U.F.C., Manitoba Section, are now members of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. Boards

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U.F.M. AND CO-OPS. PLAN CAMPAIGN

As a result of the co-operative conference which we reported in last month's issue, the U.F.M. executive met with the consultative committee on July 27th, to consider ways and means of carrying out the spirit of the resolutions passed at the Brandon meeting. Considerable discussion centred around the proposal to create co-operative marketing committees in the U.F.M. locals. Many of our locals now have such committees, but it has been suggested that an effort be made to establish in every local a committee representative of all the co-operative marketing agencies active in the particular community.

Of paramount importance to all interested in the welfare of the farmers' movement, is the maintenance of the U.F.M. as an educational body. It is recognized by the commercial bodies that the educational work is as essential today as it was a quarter of a century ago. Considerable thought is being given to the perpetuation of this work, and plans are under way for a drive during the fall of the year to increase the membership in the U.F.M. With the added assistance of the commercial bodies a very satisfactory drive is anticipated.

RESOLUTIONS FROM LOCALS

It has been suggested from time to time that central office should,

on receipt of resolutions from locals, forward them at once to all the locals in the province. This would be a very costly practice, requiring the services of a larger staff as our present one is already, during the greater part of the year overloaded. The accepted method of handling resolutions is to send them to the district secretary who brings them before the district convention. If they are passed they then come before the annual convention for discussion. Not only do the sponsors of a resolution thus receive greater prestige but much loss of time is avoided by eliminating discussion on resolutions which have not yet secured sufficient support to pass even the district convention.

HARVEST LABOR CONFERENCE

From all appearances there will be an unusually large demand for harvest help this year. Mr. Barrett and Mr. Matheson, the labor committee of the U.F.M. board in conjunction with the central office, have been more than usually active in trying to secure an adequate distribution of labor in Manitoba. Each year the railways hold a labor conference in Winnipeg for making final arrangements as to the number of men required for the western crop. In preparation for this conference your committee called a meeting of representatives from the Winnipeg City Council, Winnipeg Board of Trade, Bureau of Labor, Canadian Council of Agriculture

and the Dominion and Provincial Employment Services. As a result of this meeting the following resolution was drafted and presented to the Labor conference of July 19th:

"Whereas, the present distribution of harvest labor in Manitoba is inadequate; and,

"Whereas, there is insufficient inducement through reduced railway rates to cause a distribution of Manitoba labor; and,

"Whereas, owing to the lack of adequate stop-over privileges, the eastern harvest excursion labor does not remain in Manitoba; and,

"Whereas, these conditions are detrimental to the harvest and to the province of Manitoba as a whole,

"Therefore, we place ourselves on record as favoring the following means to meet the needs of the case:

"1. Lowering the minimum fare out of Winnipeg in order that labor from northern and eastern Manitoba, the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface and the suburbs adjacent to these cities, may be moved more readily to parts of the province where extra harvest labor is required.

"2. Extension of the stop-over privileges on harvest excursion tickets in order that eastern harvesters may stop off in Manitoba moving west as the season advances, instead of going direct to Saskatchewan and Alberta, as they now do, before the harvest in those provinces is ready."

The resolution is self explanatory and needs no comment here.

The railways have promised consideration of the first request for lower minimum fares out of Winnipeg, but as yet they have not given us a statement of their decision on the matter.

As to the second part of the resolution, we can only report a flat refusal on the grounds that it would be difficult to police such an arrangement in order to prevent resale and transfer of these tickets. From the railway point of view it is difficult to see why they should wish to prevent such resale of tickets since one harvester returning east from Manitoba will pay less in return fare than will two, one of whom returns from Saskatchewan or Alberta to Manitoba, and the other from Manitoba to the east.

EGG AND POULTRY MARKETING IN MARITIME PROVINCES.

About 100 egg circles in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are served by the Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, Saint John, N.B., a co-operative sales agency. Circles which are about equally divided between the two provinces vary in size from a few members to 80, the total membership of all the circles being about 1,700. The circles assemble and forward eggs which are graded and sold on a basis of quality, returns being made to producers on weekly pools with refunds at the close of the season from earnings.

Collateral notes given by the circles on the basis of \$20 for each member are used for financing the exchange.

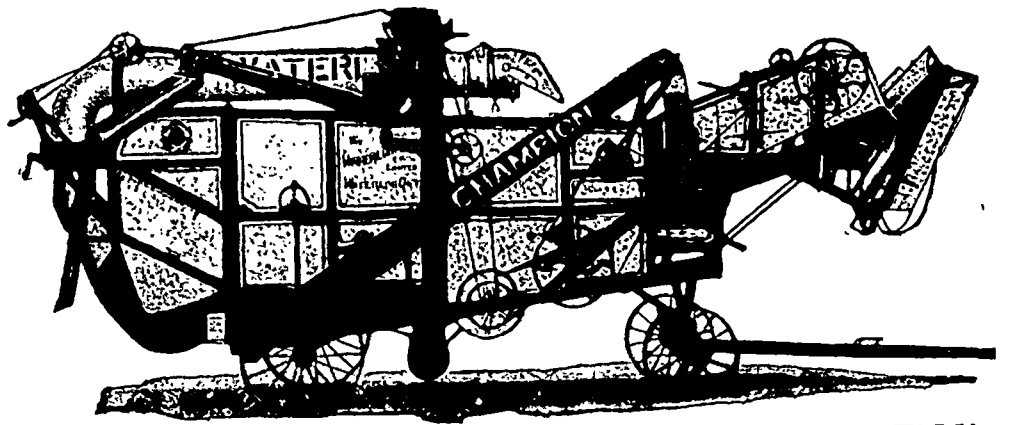
A subsidiary organization has been created by the Exchange for the production of day-old chicks.

The cost of marketing eggs has been about 6 cents a dozen, including freight which is pooled. Net earnings have been sufficient to permit a refund of 3 per cent. of sales value in addition to increasing the reserve.

The exchange handles the products of its members on a contract basis and in addition receives and markets eggs and poultry for non-members, but only members share in the patronage dividends.

WATERLOO GRAIN SAVING THRESHERS

WHEN YOU BUY THE WATERLOO STEEL "CHAMPION" YOU HAVE THE SATISFACTION OF KNOWING THAT FOR 70 YEARS, WISE FARMERS IN CANADA, HAVE ENDORSED YOUR JUDGMENT.



SEVEN SIZES

ALEMITE ZERK LUBRICATION

EXCELLENCE IS NO ACCIDENT WITH THE WATERLOO. THERE IS PERFECTION IN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND EFFICIENCY THAT MEANS BETTER SERVICE ALL-WAYS.

The Best Farm Tractor Sold in Canada

NEW ROCK ISLAND

RUGGED — TWO SIZES — POWERFUL

Complete Information from Your Nearest Branch

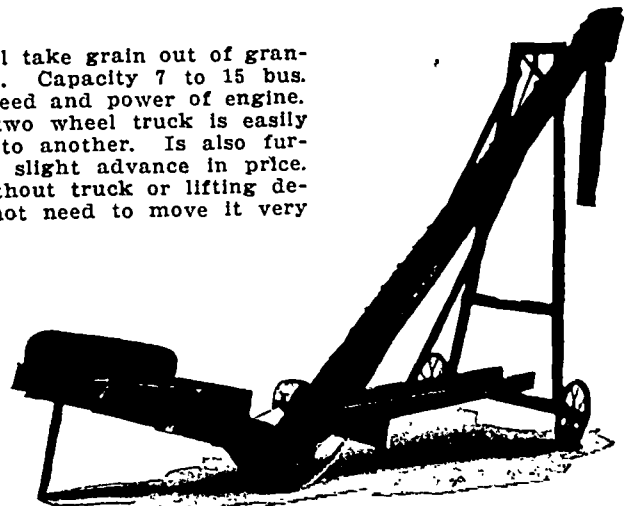
THE WATERLOO MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

Oldest Thresher Manufacturer in Canada.

Portage la Prairie Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

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.



Write Dept. 10 for
descriptive circular.

HART-EMERSON COMPANY LIMITED

1425 Whyte Avenue :: :: :: WINNIPEG

THE TWO TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

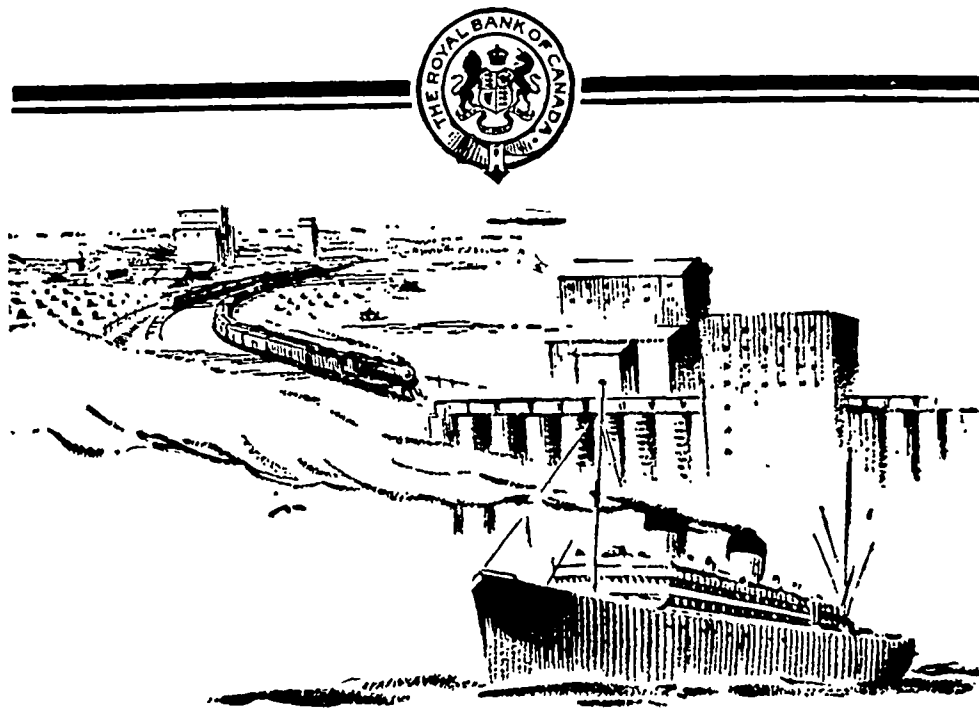
(From Page 21.)

ence? for the money faileth." And Joseph said, "Give your cattle and I will give you for your cattle if the money faileth." And they brought their cattle unto Joseph: and Joseph gave them bread for horses, and flocks, and asses, and cattle: and he fed them with bread for all their cattle for that year.

20th Century, A.D.—When the farmer came to the end of his money during the summer he found it necessary to borrow enough to last him through until he threshed. The program was to give a chattel mortgage on his livestock and clear it off when he sold his crop. October 1st came to have a sinister meaning to him. Sometimes he made good but quite often he lost his stock. Some farmers hating to borrow sold their stock outright for money to live. Others who should have had stock for the good of their farming operations, were unable to possess them. All in all he sacrificed on his stock in sales, foreclosures, interest paid, notes carried over, and inefficient farming until he was not in good shape financially.

20th Century, B.C.—When that year was ended, they came unto him the second year, and said unto him, "We will not hide it from my lord, how that our money is spent; my lord also hath our herds of cattle; there is not aught left in the sight of my lord but our bodies and our lands. Wherefore shall we die before thine eyes? buy us and our land for bread, and we and our land will be servants unto Pharaoh." And Joseph bought all the land of Egypt for Pharaoh; for the Egyptians sold every man his field, for the famine prevailed over them: so the land became Pharaoh's. And as for the people he removed them to cities from one end of the borders to the other. And to those who remained he said, "Behold I have bought you this day, and your land, for Pharaoh: Lo here is seed for you. Ye shall sow the land and give the fifth part unto Pharaoh."

20th Century, A.D.—Now the grain trade had no mercy on the farmer. The need each succeeding year became greater. One by



From the Prairie to the Sea

BACK of every farmer—back of every harvest—back of every movement of Canada's wheat crop from the prairie to the sea, stands the Bank with its money and its service.

With the largest number of branches—in city, town and village—throughout Canada, this Bank plays a vital part in financing agriculture, trade and business.

The Royal Bank of Canada

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Serving Canada Since 1869

one the farmers felt the need of long time loans, for the usual short time loan was not enough to carry through with. Money was scarcer than ever, prices of produce were increasingly less in comparison with purchased things, and the need to carry required that loans be made for a term of years. So he gave his land as security, therefore, and himself as a slave obligated to pay interest. When he could not pay his notes he lost his land and either moved to town or remained on the farm as a tenant of the new owner.

20th Century, B.C.—And Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in vestures of fine linen and made him to ride in the second chariot which he had, and they cried before him "Bow the knee." And he gave him to wife the daughter Potipherah, priest of On.

20th Century, A.D.—There is little difference in the two centuries. Those of the grain trade go about arrayed in garments which cost many times the price of a farmer's complete outfit. They ride in costly automobiles which dwarf in size the farmer's out-of-date Ford. Their wives spend with a lavish hand, dwell in castles on the principal drives and avenues, and inveigle foreigners to marry their daughters for the sake of the titles.

20th Century, B.C.—And the people said unto Joseph, "Thou hast saved our lives." And Joseph made it a law over the land of Egypt unto this day that Pharaoh should have the fifth part.

20th Century.—Here is where the parallel ends. The farmer could be shoved just so hard and no harder. When he got so far

along that he realized what was doing this thing to him, he took decisive action. He saw his power lay in co-operating. He saw that he could have his own elevators and terminals, and by orderly marketing avoid the dumping process which had laid him so open to enslavement. At once his dollar began to rise to a near par with the dollars of industry, for he set his price on his own products. The grain trade fought his movements bitterly, but they had not the authority of Joseph, and today is not 4,000 years ago. The centuries have brought a new day and a new deal.

Associations affiliated with the Farmer's Union movement have been active as large-scale purchasing agencies in several of the states west of the Mississippi river. The Farmers' Union State Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska, served many Nebraska farmers during 1927, transacting business to the amount of \$1,600,000.

Six large-scale purchasing associations affiliated with marketing associations served about 50,000 farmers last year, and reported gross sales for the year of approximately \$17,000,000. The Fruit Growers' Supply Company, affiliated with the California Fruit

Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, provides the box shook and other supplies required by the 200 packing houses, also fertilizers, spraying materials, and orchard supplies for many of the members of the local associations. Sales of the Supply Company for 1927 were more than \$10,000,000.

The purchasing department of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Minneapolis, handles the supplies required by the local creameries which sell their output through the central organization. Gross business for the last fiscal year was more than \$1,500,000.

BUYING FARM SUPPLIES CO-OPERATIVELY

There are between twenty-five and thirty large-scale farmers' co-operative buying associations in the United States. These organizations are serving more than a quarter million farmers, and in 1927 purchased supplies for their patrons to the value of \$60,000,000.

Although most of the large-scale purchasing organizations are affiliated with other farmers' organizations, five for which data are available, are independent enterprises. These serve directly or through local units, approximately 130,000 farmers, and in 1927 transacted business amounting to \$30,000,000. Among the five are the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y., and the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass. The former serves approximately 50,000 farmers in the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the latter 25,000 farmers in New England, Delaware and Eastern Maryland. Both organizations specialize in open-formula dairy and poultry feeds, seeds of known origin, and high-grade fertilizers. Both associations control mills for the manufacture of their own feeds.

Ten large-scale associations, creations of state farm bureaus, are buying fertilizers, feeds, seeds, spraying materials, and other supplies, for farmers in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, West Virginia and Maryland.



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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 \$2.95 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 now 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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 I want to try your spectacles for 60 days. This place is under no obligation. Also please tell me how to get a pair for myself FREE.
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 Town or P.O. _____ Province _____

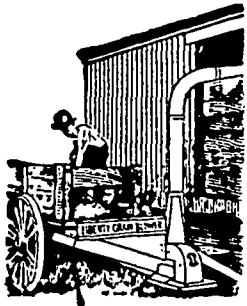
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Cleans, dries, elevates and fills bin or car at one operation. Saves all grain. No scooping. One man handles and operates. Invaluable for drying wet wheat. Amazing low price.

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W. J. SPENCE, Registrar.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

What Our Members Are Saying

I have been a member of the Pool since it began and am well satisfied. I think it is the best thing that ever happened to the farmers, and I think, to tradespeople as well.

Thos. Moore, Manitou, Man.

I am well pleased with the way the Pool has sold my grain for another year, and wish you all success.

Robert Williamson,
Neelin, Man.

We enjoy reading The Scoop Shovel very much, and we are looking forward to our new Pool elevator to market our grain next fall. Wishing the Pool every success.

J. R. Ivey, Elm Creek, Man.

I believe that the library cannot help but be a powerful factor in the economic education of our farm people.

C. J. McFadden, Rivers, Man.

This opportunity (of the Pool library), if fully availed of by Pool members should give an immense impetus to the enlargement of thought and knowledge amongst our members.

Chas. Cannon, Belmont, Man.

I am sending back the history of Rome and Italy, and can assure you I appreciate it very much. I honestly believe the Pool library is a great asset to the farmers for educational purposes. Personally, I am one of those unfortunates that didn't have a chance of a good education, so I am taking advantage of the Pool library.

Arthur P. Evans, Bethany, Man.

I see E. Clark, of Oak Bluff, says that the non-Pool man will come in when he is convinced the Pool is a permanent thing. He should have said he will come in when the present members have made a success of it. I should not like to say the Pool is responsible for a more steady market, but I can say for myself I rarely cleared more than 90c per bushel before we had the C. W. Board or the Pool.

A. Hawes, Beulah, Man.

We have now sold out and given up farming in this locality, but when either of us have grain to sell again, it will certainly be sold by the Pool, and if possible through a Pool elevator, for I gained eleven cents a bushel this year by hauling to a Pool elevator at Wawanesa.

W. A. Seeley, Ninette, Man.

Keep up the good work. I intend to put in a big Pool crop and to keep right after knowledge via the Pool library.

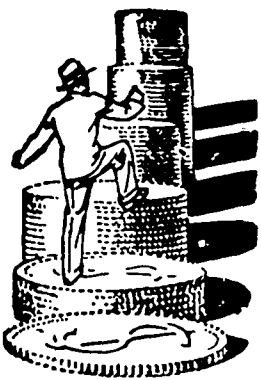
S. D. Caldwell,
Two Creeks, Man.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR POOLS TO EXPAND

Wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, flax, and other grains to the amount of one-half billion bushels were marketed during the 1926-27 season through the 3,330 farmers' elevator associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture. This grain had a sales value of approximately \$450,000,000. The quantities handled were estimated as follows: Wheat, 213,000,000 bushels; corn, 152,500,000 bushels; oats, 98,500,000 bushels; barley, 16,500,000 bushels; flax, 9,000,000 bushels; rye, 8,500,000 bushels; other grains, 2,000,000 bushels.

Nearly one-half of the total quantity of grain was handled by the associations in three states, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. The associations in eight states handled more than four-fifths of the total.

Approximately 17,500,000 bushels of wheat were marketed by the nine wheat pools which were active in the 1926-27 season. This quantity added to that handled by the farmers' elevators makes a total of 230,500,000 bushels of wheat marketed by these two types of associations. In addition a portion of the wheat sold by the co-operative sales agencies located in the terminal markets came from other than the associations already mentioned. These figures indicate that about 28 per cent. of the total wheat produced in 1926 was handled by co-operative associations.



Step
by
Step
to

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The Province of Manitoba is directly responsible for the repayment of deposits in this Office.

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Head Office: Donald and Ellice,
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and Welfare of the People"



Be fair to the man who designed your Tractor

The man who designed your tractor and the manufacturer who built it, produced a machine as nearly perfect as the brain and hand of man could make it.

The responsibility of proper care is yours. The kind of work you get out of it, the money it makes for you depends upon its proper lubrication.

For 22 years the British American Oil Company have been keeping pace with

the development of Gasolene Engines. One of the five grades of Autolene Oil is exactly what you need to properly lubricate your engine.

This full-bodied, heat-fighting, wear-resisting, lubricant will keep your engine on the job, running smoothly and powerfully, permit your tractor to give you service **WHEN YOU NEED** it and prolong the life of your engine.

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

Autolene ENGINE **Oil**

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A Grade for every size and make of Gasolene Engine

LIGHT, MEDIUM, HEAVY, SPECIAL HEAVY, EXTRA HEAVY

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS AND CO-OPERATION

(Continued from Page 5.)

towards the advantage of the consumer. Would it be too much to add that the co-operative consumer should experience satisfaction at the whole of these results of pooling, even though they do not yield to the consumer a financial profit?

Pool Operations

In passing, it may be well to note the extent of the Pool's operations. First note that there are three Pools, each operating for the respective prairie provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In this respect the Canadian Pools differ from the more local Pools of the United States. Wheat pooling has never before been attempted on so large a scale. In 1927 these Pools handled over 209 million bushels of wheat out of a world production of approximately 4,000 million bushels, about 35 per cent. of the produce of Canada, and much greater than the total harvest of Australian wheat. The Pools have in a brief period built up a country elevator and terminal elevator system many times greater than the most powerful private company in the world.

The whole of the Pools' wheat, 40 per cent. of which is taken by England, is passed through a central selling agency at Winnipeg, which is the joint property of the three Pools, and the contrast between the tranquil and sane methods of selling in the office of the Pools with the demoniacal operations of the speculators in the exchange across the street is one of the greatest tributes to co-operation and a step in the direction of universal peace!

Possibility of Monopoly

So far we have outlined the advantages and similarities of the consumers' and producers' movements. We now come to the point of their divergence. When all has been said for the co-operative character of the pools it must be recognized that theoretically their constitution is not, at present, as inevitably in the interests of the community as a whole as is the Rochdale system of consumers' co-operation.

We do not agree with those who see in the Pools the menace of a

monopoly to the disadvantage of the consumer. We hope and believe that the co-operative principle which inspires them will prevent that from arising. But it

cannot be denied that the economic possibility is there should the organizations reach sufficiently large dimensions and the members be disposed to use their

Manitoba Agricultural College

Offers a new Agricultural Business Option in the B.S.A. degree course, which is of particular interest to Co-operators.

Some of the subjects included in this option are: Agricultural Economics, Marketing, Agricultural Commerce, Co-operative Organization, History of Agriculture, Sociology, Finance, and Accounting.

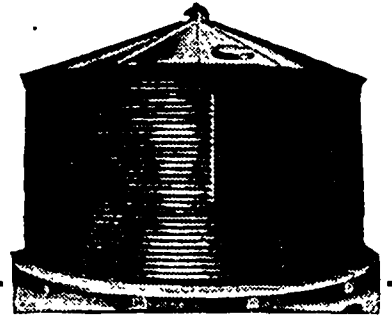
Other options offered are Animal Science, Plant Science, Dairy Science, and General Agriculture.

Write for full particulars,

W. C. McKILLICAN,
Dean.

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



The WESTEEL Portable Corrugated Steel Granary

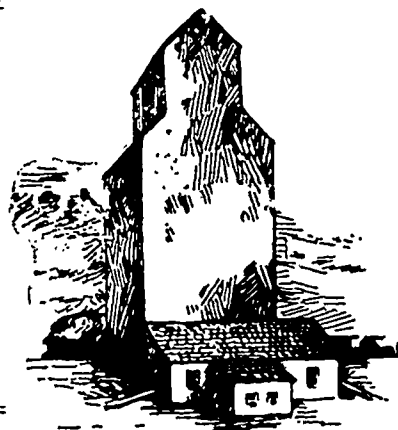
Ask your dealer, or write us about the improved WESTEEL — 8 feet high, 1,000 bushels capacity—with two opposite man-holes, and the new combination door.

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power solely to their own personal advantage. Such a possibility is still a long way off, and the best minds amongst the members of the Pools are emphatic against any such development.

What we, as co-operators of the consumers' school, are called upon to do is to recognize the main trend of these organizations, which is in the direction of realizing the co-operative ideal. We shall be a long time establishing co-operation as a world principle on the basis of a new civilization if we do not recognize that there is more than one path that leads even to the heaven of co-operators.

Consumers' Co-operation

There is a strong disposition amounting to organized effort on the part of the Wheat Pool members to establish a consumers' movement, both retail and wholesale, and thus complete the circle of their co-operative activities. We should take active steps to link up with both in order that the produce of the pools should flow into co-operative channels, and still more that the influence of the consumers' movement may be used to maintain the Pools on the broad lines on which they have started. There are several crucial questions which will emerge with the successful advance of the pools. These, we are confident, are capable of solution if the ideal is not lost sight of and good relations are cultivated from now onward.

The role of the national co-operative movements is to recognize the need that exists for the co-operative producer and consumer to work together. No national movement can consume all the produce of the Canadian Pools. We have, moreover, to contemplate a similar development of co-operative wheat production in Australia and the Argentine, to say nothing of Russia. It is, therefore, the task of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society to make the business connection which will link the producers and consumers in an indissoluble union.

I consider that it is on instruction and education that the future security and direction of the destiny of mankind chiefly and fundamentally rests.—Kossuth.

LEADING CO-OP. NATIONS.

Co-operative organizations exist in practically all parts of the world, and almost every known agricultural product is handled to greater or less degree by these organizations. The 20 leading co-operative nations are Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Nether-

lands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, United States and New Zealand.

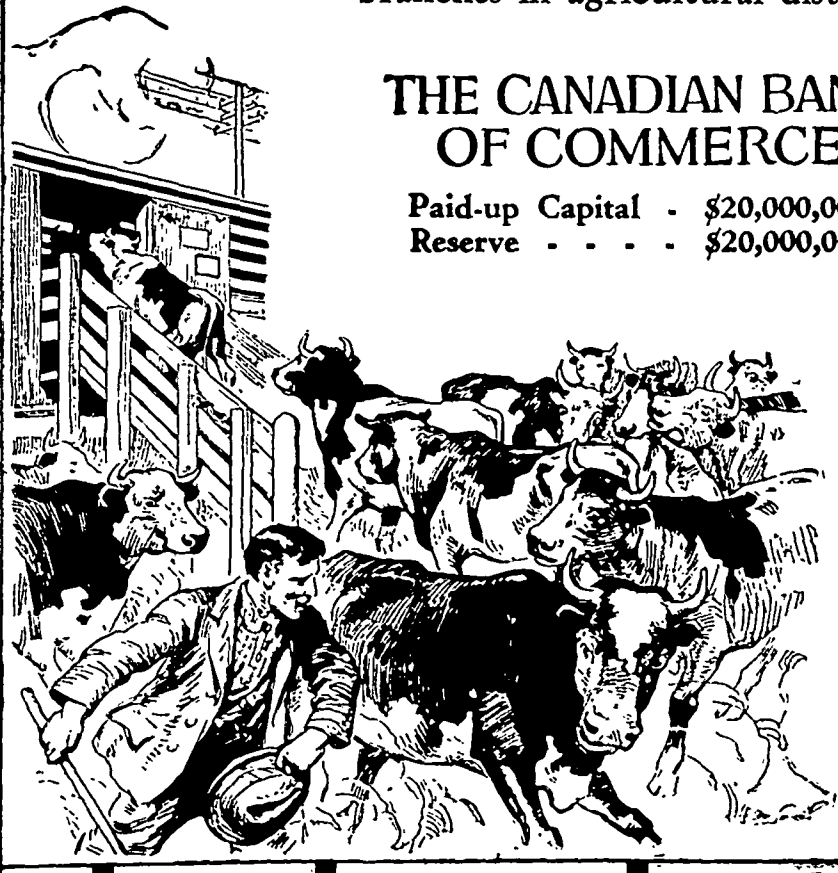
If you have not sent in your growers' certificates, please send them in at once.

FROM EAST TO WEST WITH THE CATTLEMEN

IN 1671, the Acadians, Canada's earliest farmers, possessed only 866 cattle and 407 sheep. In 1925 there were 16,500,000 cattle, sheep and swine on Canadian farms and ranches.

This industry to-day not only supplies Canada with meat and dairy products, but also exports a large surplus, competing successfully with products of similar nature abroad.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was among the first to establish branches in the Eastern stock-raising centres. Throughout the West it has earned the title "Pioneer". This Bank has 470 branches in agricultural districts.



THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital - \$20,000,000
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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 charges should reach us not later than the tenth of each month.

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Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—½ SECTION, 4 MILES FROM Cypress River, Man. Good buildings, good water, school one mile. For particulars write or phone. Mrs. Melissa Cole, Cypress River, Man 8-1

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

FOR SALE—"SENATOR DUNLOP" Strawberry plants for fall planting. No winter protection needed \$1 per 100. Mrs. W. A. Smith, Roblin, Man 8-1

PEDIGREED CHINCHILLA RABBITS from very good stock. Five months old, does \$6, ducks \$4 Unrelated six weeks old pairs, \$4 Leslie Powne, Goodlands, Man. 8-1

CHINCHILLAS FROM IMPORTED PRIZE stock. Pelt sales good. Trio 4 months old, \$12 Pedigreed and registered bred does, \$12 to \$18. Registered buck, \$10. Member Canadian Small Breeds' Association. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man 8-1

AND DON'T FORGET TO SEND YOUR next classified to **THE SCOOP SHOVEL**. It only costs 3 cents per word, and the total circulation is over 28,000 **THE SCOOP SHOVEL** goes into more than every second farm home in Manitoba.

CHINCHILLAS, PURE BRED STOCK; PAIR \$5, three months old, \$2 each Mrs. Robert Morden, Brookdale, Man. 8-2

Poultry

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Bred-to-lay stock pullets, laying July 26th Also six Guilds stock White Leghorn cockerels, \$1 till Sept. 20th. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 8-1

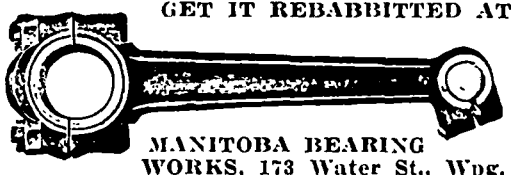
Machinery

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

SELLING—MINNEAPOLIS 28-46 SEPARA- tor, ready to run, housed, all belts good, and 150 ft. 8 in. 5-ply drive belt. \$350 cash. E Satterthwait, Baldur, Man. 8-1

FOR SALE—ONE 22 h.p. SAWYER- MAS- sey Straw Engine, 145 lbs. pressure; first class condition, at bargain price. One 150 foot 8 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

FOR SALE—ONE SAWYER MASSEY COM- pound 22 h.p. tractor engine. In first class condition. Will sell cheap for cash or terms to a good man Brandon Machine & Implement Works, Brandon, Man. 8-1x



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Clifford Dick Edwin Cass

Murray, Maybank, Dick & Cass
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The Florida Citrus Exchange has 1,000 active customers in 45 states and 11 foreign countries.

Co-operative sales of farm products averaged \$971 per farm for every farm in the United States in 1924.

New and Used Auto Parts

For Every Make of Car

Engines, Magnetos, Gears, Generators, etc. Tractor Repairs and Belting.

Prompt Attention to Mail Orders.

CITY AUTO WRECKING CO.
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CYLINDER GRINDING

A true crank shaft, reground cylinders filled with new pistons and rings make an old engine new.

Modern equipment, long experience, low price.

THORNTON MACHINE CO.
62 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.



Cotton BAGS Jute
Grain Bags Twine
BEMIS BROS. BAG CO.
WINNIPEG



JED JASPER says it cost him dough, because he let his crop all go into our co-op. pool. He says that if he'd just stayed out, he could have rained around about one thousand dollars cool. And now, of course, he's kinda sore, because he figure's he'd got more a-sellin' when he chose. He says the pool is not much use to folks like him who read the news, and watch the markets close.

Of course this year was not the first that poor old Jasper has been cursed by fate's unlucky break. The year before he'd ever signed, the price went up in March, you'll mind—and Jasper lost a stake. We asked him why he didn't sell if he had all the dope so well; and Jasper said of course, his plan had been to sell all right but then his mare got sick that night—and so he blamed the horse.

'Twas just the same when Jasper wed, because as he has often said he's always blamed his wife—because he's not a millionaire with piles of cash and not a care to worry him through life. It seems the week they tied his knot, he met a widow who had got about a thousand grand; and if he hadn't had a bride, he says he surely would have tried to win the widow's hand.

Jed Jasper's just like you or me. He sees an opportunity—long after it is gone. But when he sees what could have been, he likes to have someone to pin his ignorance upon. He knows as well as you or I, no matter how he'd try and try—he couldn't hope to get a better price from year to year than what the pool is paying here—at least he hasn't yet!

Pool Ripples



Witness: "Then he upped and 'e knocked me down with a leaf."

Magistrate: "With a leaf?"

Witness: "Yes, your Honor. With a leaf from the table."

He: "Well, my father has another wife to support now."

She: "How's that, is he a bigamist?"

He: "No, but I just got married."

Caller: "I have here the scenario for a distinctly novel film. It is a simple story woven round the life of a sexton."

Movie Magnate: "Ah, that's the stuff we want. Anything goes that's got sex in it."

Man (searching through house for his wife, to the maid): "Bridget, do you know anything concerning my wife's whereabouts?"

Bridget: "Yes, sir, I put them in the wash."

Judge: "Are you sure he was drunk?"

Minion of the Law: "Well, his wife says he brought home a man-hole cover and tried to play it on the phonograph."

A colored revival was in full blast, and one old fellow was exhorting the people to contribute generously.

"Look what de Lawd's done for you all, bredden!" he shouted. "Give him a po'tion of all you has. Give him a tenth. A tenth belongs to de Lawd!"

"Amen!" yelled a perspiring member of the congregation, overcome by emotion. "Glory to de Lawd! Give him mo'. Give him a twentieth!"

Barber: "Haven't I shaved you before, sir?"

Customer: "No—I got those scars in France."

Two Irishmen were working on a building, when Mike mistook an elevator shaft and plunged down five stories. Finally Pat missed his friend, and hearing a moan from the shaft, looked down.

"Are ye there, Mike?" he called.

"Yis," said Mike. "But, Pat, be careful whin you come down. That first step is terrible."

Teacher: "We borrowed our numerals from the Arabs, our calendar from the Romans and our banking from the Italians. Can any one think of any other examples?"

Charlie: "Our lawn mower from the Smiths, our sewing machine from the Jones' and a pair of steps from Miss Evans."

CO-OPERATIVES HAVE A MEMBERSHIP OF THREE MILLION.

Three million members, shareholders, shippers, consignors, and patrons, are credited to the 11,400 active co-operative associations in the United States according to a preliminary estimate by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This is a larger figure, by 300,000, than that given for the 10,803 associations listed by the department in 1925.

The estimates for a number of the larger groups of organizations are as follows: Grain marketing associations, 900,000 members; associations marketing dairy products, 600,000; associations shipping and marketing livestock, 450,000; associations marketing fruits and vegetables, 215,000; cotton marketing associations, 140,000; associations marketing miscellaneous products, 190,000; associations buying farm and farmhouse supplies, 398,000.

The membership figure of 3,000,000 does not mean that number of individuals are participating in the activities of the various associations. Many farmers hold memberships in two associations, some in three, and a few in four and five. The number of different individuals in the 11,400 associations is estimated as 2,000,000.

THE FISH'S TALE

A little fish swam in a lake,
And found a luscious worm
Dangling right before its eyes—
Oh, how the worm did squirm!
"Aha," the fishlet chuckled low,
"I'll gobble, while I can,
This luscious worm." He did it!
Then sizzled in a pan.

A wise old fish saw the same bait,
For food his stomach yearned,
But he'd been hooked a time or two

A lesson he had learned.
"You won't catch me," he sagely vowed

And swiftly swam away,
With this result the wise old fish
Still swims the lake today.

Speculators often use a bait
Of talk, perhaps a cent or two,
With hopes of breaking your co-op.

And then of ruling you.
The moral of the fish's tale:
Stop-listen—think and look,
For those who fall for luring bait,
Most always get the hook.

—Citrus Leaves.

Although pinto beans are unknown in many eastern markets, almost 2,500 growers of these dappled legumes are now selling their product co-operatively through pools in Colorado and New Mexico.

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



Up from the land of the Incas

Imperial tank ships go all the way to South America for the crude petroleum from which Marvelube is made. Many crude oils are available right at Canada's front door, but none of these possesses the lubricating properties of Peruvian crude. Peruvian crude is so distinctly superior a base for lubricating oil that its exclusive qualities warrant the 8000 mile trips of Imperial's huge tank ships.

The resources of Canada's largest refiners of petroleum products make Marvelube possible. In addition to using a better crude for the manufacture of Marvelube, Imperial Oil Limited employs improved and exclusive methods of refining. From oil well to crankcase Imperial resources and Imperial equipment combine to produce in Marvelube a distinctly better oil.

Marvelube

There is a grade of Marvelube exactly suited to the requirements of your car, truck or tractor. See the Marvelube Chart at any Marvelube Dealer's.



PREMIER GASOLINE
IMPERIAL ETHYL GASOLINE
ROYALITE COAL OIL
MARVELUBE MOTOR OILS
MARVELUBE TRACTOR OILS
POLARINE MOTOR OILS
POLARINE TRACTOR OILS

POLARINE TRANSMISSION
LUBRICANTS
POLARINE CUP GREASE
CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
GRANITE HARVESTER OIL
CASTOR MACHINE OIL

THRESHER HARD OIL
MICA AXLE GREASE
IMPERIAL CREAM
SEPARATOR OIL
EUREKA HARNESS OIL
IMPERIAL INCUBATOR
OIL

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
CANADA'S LARGEST REFINERS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS