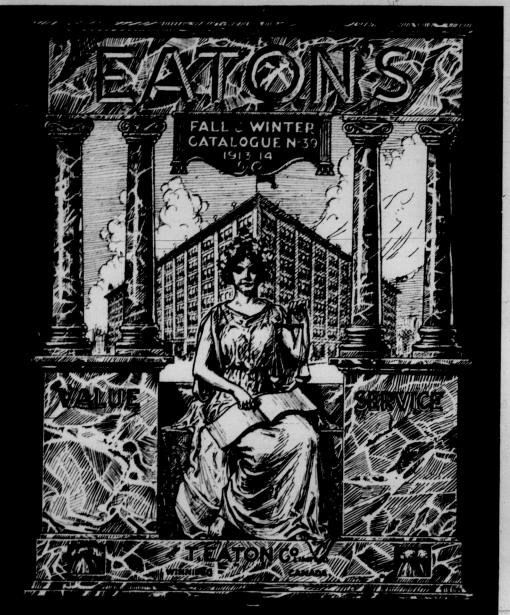
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

August 20, 1913.



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full of ma-

ing to the Eastern was sold off in the education room by two members of com mittee.

16 (888)

"Another small society, called 'The Bloomvale,' whose premises were in Crownpoint Road, was near the van-ishing point in 1878, and it was thought wise by the Eastern to take it over, thus averting a concentive failure. There averting a co-operative failure. There were only thirty or forty members at tached to the Bloomvale Society but some of them were enthusiastic co-operators, who soon became valuable members in the Glasgow Eastern.

"The Eastern was rapidly becoming popular. Another branch was opened, and boots and shoes were added to the growing business, although this latter department could only be accommodated in a room and kitchen, which was fitted up for the purpose. Other three branches were added in 1887-88. In the latter year, to support the Scottish Farming Association, the first co-operative dairy in Glasgow was opened in the Gallow gate. Before the end of 1892 other five branches had been added, and ground branches had been added, and ground secured for the purpose of erecting cen-tral premises. In 1893, these handsome buildings were dedicated to co-operative purposes, the total cost, including ground, being £7,500. Still the business extended and the minds of the committee kept pace with it. Stables, cold storage, a packing department, and of fices, with all the necessary plant, were added in rapid succession, at a cost of £17,000. It reads like a romance. Twen ty six years ago this society had only one miserably small room, open a few nights a week, for transacting its little business. Now the district seems to be rapidly becoming their property-almost every street bears witness to their growing power and their great possessions. The history of Parkhead and Westmuir Society (1831) has been already given. Reference has also been made to Parkhead Society, which was saved out of the wreck of the Glasgow Society. About the year 1885 these two Parkhead societies became one, and for years was recognized as Parkhead Society. In 1901 an amalgamation took place, and the old society of 1831, and the rem-nant of the old Glasgow Society known

as Parkhead Society, thus became merg-ed in the Glasgow Eastern Society. Thus, today these ancient and modern societies work harmoniously and successfully together in carrying out the principles that fired the enthusiasm of the weavers of Parkhead and Westmuir eighty years

ago. "The business activities of the Glasgow Eastern Society cover a large area in the east end of the city, and its capital, membership, and trade still increase, while its usefulness and advantages are greatly appreciated by an ever-growing number of co-operators. From all this success it will be seen that the old Glasgow Society, although regarded as having been recklessly managed, still, in its disaster was planted the seed that has given us the Glasgow Eastern. Its lending library, its reading-room, its classes, and its guilds all speak of intel-ligent administration. Mr. Robert Baird,

ligent administration. Mr. Robert Baird, who was first appointed secretary in 1876, still (1910) gives of his best to the Glasgow Eastern.'' While the co-operators of Glasgow were overcoming their difficulties and proving the practical benefits of co-operation, other societies were spring-ing up on every hand, not only in Scot-land, but in England, Ireland and Wales. In the year 1900 2 174 societies Wales. In the year 1900, 2,174 societies made their returns to the government and reported a membership of 1,886,252. Their capital was £36,167,081; their sales for the year, £81,020,428; and their profits, £8,177,822, of which £65,699 was devoted to education. In the next ten years the membership and capital increased by over 50 per cent. and the sales by 46 per cent. In 1910 the societies making returns in the United Kingdom numbered "3,129; the membership was 2,894,586; the capital, £56,670,074; the sales, £118,448,910, and the profits, £11,-950,718 of mether \$27,429 250,718, of which £87,432 was devoted to education. Thus, from small beginnings the co-operative movement in Britain has grown into a gigantic business in-stitution. Will its history be duplicated and surpassed in Canada? We shall see.



outside, with the sun and the wind beating on it every day, dry-ing and warping the wood, or with rain rusting the iron? It's the wagon. Other machines are stored away, but the wagon works the year around, is always under the strain of heavy burdens, always getting rough treatment. It can't stand the strain of such a life for many years unless, like I H C wagons —

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it has built into it the utmost of endurance, toughness, and sturdiness. I H C wagons are built of wood of very best quality, every bit as good as they look. Examine them closely; you find no cross-grained, knotty, split, or faulty timber. Every stick, oak and hickory for the wheels, yellow or bay poplar for box sides and long leaf yellow pine for bottoms, is selected from first grade lumber and carefully inspected. Every stick is toughened, and seasoned by two or three years of air-drving. No bittle killedriad lumber is used.

drying. No brittle kiln-dried lumber is used. All steel and iron parts are chosen with the same end in view — greatest durability and longest life. Experts test and verify every life. Ex

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No. 2 C.W.

Cash Barley

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Never make your life to consist in one thing, and yet seek progress in another. -Epictetus.

part. Before the wagon is ready for you it must pass many thorough inspections. The timber, metal, shaping and fitting, painting, every detail down to every brace and bolt, must be just right.

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