

SASKATCHEWAN'S LOSS

In the untimely death of Major A. F. Mantle, Saskatchewan has made a sacrifice to the cause of liberty and justice that even if figured by the cold calculation of dollars and cents, must be great indeed. Major Mantle, better known to us as A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was fitted by natural endowment as well as by training to serve his country in a manner that few men can. Not only was he a man of unblemished record, trusted by all and of outstanding ability but his was also a personality which won for him the affections of his fellows in extraordinary measure.

A nation and especially a new country such as ours can ill spare such men as he was and as he was destined to be if he had lived.

J. B. M.

BOARD MEETING

A full meeting of the board of directors of the association has been called to convene at the head office, Regina, at 2 p.m. Thursday, November 23, the day following the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Locals having any special matters to bring before the board should communicate with the central secretary before this date.

J. B. M.

WEIGHT OF GASOLINE

Central Secretary:—The following is copy of a letter received from the Department of Weights and Measures, Ottawa, in answer to an inquiry from the writer re the weight of gasoline.

"Replying to yours of the 2nd inst., I beg to advise that the weight of a gallon of gasoline necessarily varies according to its specific gravity, which also varies according to temperature. At about 60 degrees Fahrenheit the specific gravity of gasoline is .73 and that of kerosene .8, that is one gallon of gasoline should weigh 7.3 pounds, and kerosene 8 pounds. At lower temperatures the above weights would increase and at higher temperatures decrease."

The Imperial Oil Company gives us only 7 pounds for a gallon. I have taken the matter up at our Grain Growers' local and we passed a resolution giving the matter over to you which might be referred to our lawyer. I also enclose you a bill from the said company which shows that they only give 7 pounds per gallon of gasoline.

Yours Fraternally,
J. R. MOSIMAN,
President Wolverine Local.

Secretary's Answer

Dear Sir:—With reference to the question raised by you as to the weighing of gasoline, it should be pointed out that the Dominion regulations governing the sale of petroleum, naphtha and gasoline require that these commodities shall be sold by measure on the basis of the standard Dominion gallon. Section 10 of the general regulations established under authority of section 5 of the petroleum and naphtha inspection Act, Chapter 86, R.S. 1906 was repealed on July 5, 1915, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz:—

(10) "All petroleum and naphtha is to be sold by the standard Dominion gallon, and the marking of packages with the old wine gallon, or its sale by such measurement is illegal, and will be punished as provided by the Weights and Measures Act."

(A) "Every contract, bargain, sale or dealing made or had in Canada in respect to petroleum, naphtha or gasoline shall, unless otherwise agreed upon, be made or had according to the Dominion gallon, or some multiple or sub-multiple part thereof ascertained by the Weights and Measures Act, Chapter 52 R.S."

(B) "When petroleum, naphtha or gasoline is sold or offered for sale in drums, barrels or other packages, such drums, barrels or other packages must be permanently marked with their tare weight and the net contents in gallons shall be marked thereon in characters and figures of not less than one inch in height."

You will therefore understand that any complaint of shortage must be on the basis of the number of gallons, rather than of weight. The variation caused by temperature as referred to by the Weights and Measure Inspector is an appreciable factor, as this amounts to 7 per cent. for every 10 degrees of rise or fall in temperature. Before expressing any opinion as to the practice of oil com-

panies in regard to the sale of the above commodities, I should be glad of further information based on actual tests as to the quantities contained in barrels received as against quantities charged for in invoices.

Yours Fraternally,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

CO-OPERATE

When you get something for nothing, somebody else is losing something that they have paid for either in labor or money. If you love your neighbor, you will not be the one to wrong him in any way. If you are, then, fraternal, you are ready to co-operate with your neighbors in doing things that are for the good of all, and you will be ready and willing to do your full share of all that's to do. When you get the fraternal spirit into your nature so that it is a real part of you, then you will be willing to do a good turn for your neighbor, and all the neighbors, without charging anything for it. Do you get the idea? The dry rot which is now affecting the fraternal societies all over the land, is the idea that one must be paid for doing his neighbor the favor of showing him the way to co-operate in protecting his family.—From the Canadian Woodman.

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION

It will be remembered that in connection with the Seed Grain Competition held at the Provincial Exhibition in July last, an award consisting of a gold watch was offered for the best exhibit in each of the three classes of grain, viz., wheat, oats and barley. There has been considerable delay in securing the watches, but we are informed by Mr. Elderkin, the secretary, that they have now been mailed to the winners in the three classes as follows:—wheat, D. McWhirter, Rockhaven; oats, Messrs. Raekham and Smith, Lloydminster; and barley, T. Whitts, Seamans. The congratulations of the association are due to these three gentlemen, and it is to be hoped that their success will be the means of increasing the interest of our members generally in the contest in succeeding years.

S. W. Y.

WANT DAILY GRAIN PRICES

Central secretary:—The following resolution was passed at our last meeting and I was requested to send the same to you:—

"Resolved that we, the members of the North Gully S.G.G. Association, assembled here in regular meeting on September 7, hereby declare that it is our opinion that the government should be requested to send daily grain prices to rural telephone centrals, and we further state that we wish the central association to use all their power to obtain the same for our benefit."

GUY E. W. MERRY,
Secretary North Gully Local.

Central Secretary:—As our year was up on September 1, 1916, I beg to submit to you our annual report. We had a total membership of twenty-four. We bought co-operatively:—

158.08 lb. bags Flour and 6 80	\$384.90
1975 lbs. Twine	219.00
Total	\$603.90

We consider we saved money on these two small orders and intend to buy more co-operatively in the coming year. We have re-elected the following officers for the coming year:—president, Geo. Diller; vice-president, Eugene Tate; secretary, Thos. H. Adams; directors, Martin Lorensen, J. Adams, J. G. Adams, Jr., R. J. Anderson.

THOS. H. ADAMS,
Secretary Lindsay Local.

"BIG BIZ" AND THE FARMER

The following article was clipped from The Montana Equity News, a periodical published at Great Falls, Montana, under the auspices of the American Society of Equity, an organization spread over a number of middle Western States, corresponding closely to our Western Canadian Farmers' Organization.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

It is both interesting and illuminating to note that not alone in Western Canada, but also in all parts of the United States, wherever the farmers are organizing and fitting themselves to take care of their collective business thru organization, the same tricky and disreputable methods with which to break down this co-operative movement on the part of American farmers are being resorted to by many kinds and classes of manufacturers and distributors who love to call themselves the "Legitimate Traders."

This dastardly trick on the part of Minneapolis dealers and this conduct to which no honorable man would stoop in private life may very fairly be classed in the same category with those who attempt to deceive the farmers by the adoption of names and brands, the purpose of which is to play upon the credulity of the Western farmer by appealing to his sentiment of loyalty to farmers' organizations and to his new-grown faith in co-operation.

Capitalists who have no other relationship to the farmers, except that they want to make out of the farmers all the profits which they possibly can, call themselves farmers' companies, or co-operative companies, or farmers' co-operative companies. There are farmers' supply companies, so-called farmers' grain companies with all shades of differences including a farmers' club company, all of whom it would appear depend more upon the appeal which their deceptive name will make to a large farming population, a considerable percentage of which have not taken the trouble to look into their credentials, than they do upon the quality of the goods which they supply and the efficiency of the service which they give.

Our large, strong and reputable business concerns do not stoop to tricks of this kind. They have too much capital invested, even had they not too high a sense of honor to demean themselves by the employment of such tactics, tactics which at best cannot permanently deceive the farmer. That many farmers have been deceived by these men is very fully demonstrated by the fact that several companies, or so-called companies, bearing the names of farmers' companies or co-operative companies have sprung up like mushrooms and have secured a large amount of business from the farmers of these Western provinces which ought to have gone thru the channels of the farmers' own companies and thus helped to strengthen the farmers' cause instead of being used as it was used as a

very effective weapon against the central purchasing agencies of the farmers' own companies and associations. American farmers merit every success in their fight for a square deal. We are well aware what ruthless and unprincipled antagonists both they and we have to contend with.

From The Montana Equity News

"A colossal fake being worked by Company under guise of Equity." A stupendous piece of trickery only credible because of the tactics of the Minneapolis Grain Elevator Combine. Here's a rich one for the farmer to chew on. A stupendous imposture on the farmers. A tricky use of the word "Equity" of the most damnable sort. A piece of business knavery unequalled in the combine's history. An imposition on the farmers and producers as well as the consumers. An illustration of the tactics which the Equity has met and must meet in the future. How the combine works its tentacles into the vitals of the farmers—a new game uncovered by the Herald."

The Co-operators' Herald exposes some more of the methods used by the combine to secure Equity business. Here is the story in brief:—

A salesman for the — Co., was soliciting business from the manager of the Farmers' Equity Organization at Parker's Prairie, Minn., and finding the Equity sentiment very strong he called the home offices of his company asking what to do to get the Equity farmers to buy their combine flour. He was instructed to sell their Equity Brand. The audacity of the suggestion floored him and he asked for a confirmation. The return mail brought him a beautiful sack having the word Equity and the handsome emblem of the American Society of Equity worked out in colors on the front of the sack. It also bore the Equity motto, "To secure profitable prices for farm products."

When you remember that in 1914 several farmers called on the president of the — Company and asked him to buy their Equity wheat, and were told that before he could buy their wheat it would have to pass thru the hands of a regular member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, you will readily appreciate the hypocritical use of the Equity motto. At the bottom of the sack under the emblem of the Equity Society and just above the "Union Labor Equity Union" label appears the words "Manufactured for the Minnesota Selling Agency of the A.S. of E., Olvia, Minn." The real contemptible part of the deal consists in the fact that a firm that has been opposed to everything that the name of Equity implies should have the brazenness to make use of the emblem of the organization they have persistently sought to destroy. Is there any depth of depravity to which the Grain Combine will not stoop to try and stop the on-rushing Equity movement?



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The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
Farmers' Building, Regina, Sask.