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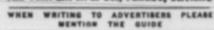
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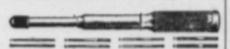


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Guide as a farmers' paper. Our readers may judge that for themselves as they have been judging it for years past.

In regard to the profits of the farmers' companies, it is quite true that all dividends are paid to shareholders and none to patrons who are not shareholders. The Guide has always supported the principle of a co-operative distribution of profits and we think that it would be the very best basis upon which the profits of these farmers' companies could be distributed. In expressing this opinion we are also expressing the opinion of the men who have been entrusted with the conduct and management of these companies. It has been a frequent subject of discussion as to how the co-operative dividend basis could be established. The profits of the farmers' companies have been large and they have become financially strong and are rendering undoubtedly very valuable service to the farmers of this country, service that they never received until the farmers' companies were organized. The very best minds in the farmers' companies have given attention to this matter of co-operative dividends to patrons and the leading co-operathe farmers' companies have given attention to this matter of co-operative dividends to patrons and the leading co-operative authorities in Great Britain have been consulted as well as authorities in the United States, but as yet no basis has been arrived at upon which a co-operative dividend can be distributed in any degree of equity. The grain business is handled in so many different ways that it is almost impossible to decide the basis on which to distribute a patronage dividend. One farmer may store his grain in the elevator and sell it to another company or he may sell outright to the company or he may sell outright to the company either thru the elevator or on track. Again, he may sell on commission or he may store in the terminal and sell either to the farmers' company or to amother company. It is difficult to decide the basis on which a patrorage dividend should be raid on a car sold or dividend should be paid on a car sold on track, for instance, as against a car sold on commission. The very best brains in the farmers' organizations have not yet been able to solve this problem and no person has yet come forward with an acceptable solution. If Mr. Mason has a solution he will be conferring a benefit upon the companies that he has attacked so vigorously.

We will not discuss Mr. Mason's personal attitude in the letter which he writes. He has explained himself so thoroughly that we could add nothing to it.—Editor.

### POISONING COYOTES

Editor, Guide:—I have just been reading the article on "Poisoning Coyotes" in the December 20 issue of The Guide, and I must reply. It warms my blood to think of it. I judge it is written by ither a drug company who wants to either a drug company who wants to dispose of their stock of strychnine or by a raw fur dealer. There has been in the past a law to prohibit the pois-oning of fur-bearing animals in Sas-katchewan, and I believe this same law oning of fur-bearing animals in Saskatchewan, and I believe this same law
should be enforced to the extremest
limit now. Four years ago this winter
I had two hounds poisoned. One of
them was a pure-bred Scotch deer
hound, for which I paid \$50. The two
I valued at \$75. It happened six miles
south of Parkby, Sask. A fellow who
did not seet traps or shoot coyotes had
scattered some pieces of pork loaded
with strychnine about the carcass of a
dead horse. I saw the dogs when they
took the fatal morsel. I got the man
all right, but all I could get out of him
was a \$10 hill and a small coyote skin
which had been dried by the fire. Now,
Mr. Editor, don't you know that every
fool in the country who sees a coyote
will be throwing out poison? Many
are prejudiced against hounds and they
will wilfully poison them if they think
the law is on their side. I think it
should be a penitentiary offence to put
out poison for coyotes or any other
animal, and the chap who does it should
be impressed with a good horse whip
before being sent to the pen. I say be impressed with a good horse whip before being sent to the pen. I say under no circumstances should poison

be used. If a man hasn't life enough
to chase, trap or shoot his furs, let him
stay in with the women folks—if they
will tolerate him. INTERESTED.

Note.—The following warning appeared in the article on "Poisoning
Covotes," to which the above letter
refers: "One of the chief difficulties
in the use of poison hait is the danger in the use of poison bait is the danger to domestic animals, and the greatest care should be exercised in its use on this account."—Editor.

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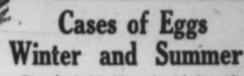
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