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**Speech by James Hogan, M.L.A.**  
on Resolution in Connection with  
Produce of Farmers of Western  
Canada and of the Establishing  
of the Wheat Board for the  
present year.

Mr. Speaker: — I feel as though I would be lacking my duties to the people of the Constituency if I have the honor to represent, were I not to voice my approval of the resolution which is before this House.

In connection with the marketing of the produce of Western Canada and especially with wheat, it is an acknowledged fact, that a large percentage of the farmers of this province have sold their wheat far below the cost of production for the past couple of years.

The resolution which is before this House, which no doubt will receive the support of each and every Member of the Assembly, and upon it being presented to the Federal Government by a member of this Government in company with a member of the Government of Alberta and Manitoba, will no doubt convey to the Federal Parliament the views and the needs of the people of the Western Provinces.

The appointment of a Grain Board is the only solution for the present condition, for the present year and possibly for the next two or three years, and, Mr. Speaker, I think the resolution should go further and suggest that the Federal Government or Parliament should at once appoint a Commission to make a sweeping investigation of the grain trade from top to bottom; said Commission should have the powers of the Royal Commission of 1906, and surely, Mr. Speaker, from the view point of the farmers who are not shareholders of the Farmers' Elevator Companies or other Elevator Companies, the conditions existing today are nearly as bad as they were in 1906, and if the Federal Parliament was justified in appointing a Commission in 1906 to make an investigation in the Grain trade, we, the Farmers, think the Parliament of Canada is also justified at this time to appoint a similar Commission, so as to ascertain and see if it cannot find a better system of marketing our grain than the present one of open markets, with all its abuses. As a solution of the problems which are facing the farmers and the people of Western Canada at this time, I am convinced that a Wheat Board with wide powers is the right system.

My reason for such is that I believe that some of the members of the Grain Exchange are to a great extent responsible for the depressing prices of wheat during the past couple of years.

The Member for Morse (Mr. J. A. Maharg) has very ably defended the Grain Exchange and speculators, but I am surprised to see the wide divergence of opinion of Mr. Maharg and the present President of the Co-operative Elevator Co. The latter on Feb. 3rd, 1921, at Moose Jaw made statements to the effect that the men of the Grain Exchange were out to steal the farmers' grain and that they meant to get it; he also compared them to a band of bandits and in addition he made it very clear that it was due to the action of men of the Grain Exchange that the price of wheat had gone down and down; and, Mr. Speaker, I am of the opinion that there are very few men in this province who have had a better opportunity of knowing the inside working of the Grain Exchange than the President of the Co-operative Elevator Co. Like Mr. Langley, I am of the opinion that if the Grain Exchange can not be so regulated as to make it harmless to the producer and farmer, it should be abolished altogether.

I can see no reason in the world for the wide fluctuation in the prices of grain. In the year 1920 the prices of wheat declined in-

side of three months One Dollar per Bushel, and again during the last fall in 1921 during the period of three months the price of wheat dropped 50 to 60 cents. Any person who is acquainted with the Canada Grain Act and with other rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners realize that in the actual practice, in the past, the grading of our grain has been under the control of the Grain Exchange. The large spreads between the different grades is also very unfair to the farmer's and producers and there is no doubt that the spreads are fixed by the Grain Exchange.

On the 24th day of December, 1921, the cash prices of wheat were: No. 1 \$1.15½, No. 2 \$1.09½, No. 3 \$1.03, No. 4 \$0.95½, No. 5 \$0.88½, No. 6 \$0.80 per Bushel. The spreads between No. 1 and 5 on this date were 16½c and it has been proven time and time again by scientific tests, that the milling and baking value of No. 1 and 5 wheat was practically the same. The spread between No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern on this date was 6 cents and so on down; between the different grades there was a spread of from 6 to 8½ cents per bushel, and during the duration of the Wheat Board in 1919 the spreads between the standard grades were only 3 cents per bushel. The spread between cash wheat, track wheat and street wheat is also very unfair to the farmers and producers, the Companies and those in the grain business ask too large a margin between cash wheat, track wheat and street wheat.

Mr. Speaker, in the grading of the wheat I think we have too many grades; in my opinion those grades should be consolidated into three standard grades, instead of six standard grades, and the grain should be graded more according to its milling value. As I understand the Canada Grain Act the grain is classed into five general classes, namely: no grade, condemned grade, rejected grade, commercial grade and statutory grade. No grade means grain which contains excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet, unfit for warehousing. Condemned grain means grain that is in a heating condition or is burnt, no matter what it might grade otherwise. Rejected grade means unround grain that is musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or grain which contains a large percentage of other grain or seeds which can not be classed under any of the recognized grades. Commercial grade means that grain on account of climatic or other conditions can not be included in any of the grades as defined by the Canada Grain Act, more particularly that the grain of any year may vary from that of the preceding year. Commercial grades are provided for and defined by the Standard Grain Board, which board is appointed by the Board of Grain Commissioners. Statutory grade means grain of the highest grades, which is defined by the Federal Parliament and embodied in the Canada Grain Act.

In the Western Division we have 4 grades known as No. 1 hard, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, and these grades are set by Parliament and do not vary with the crop from year to year but are constant. The grades as defined by the Grade Standard Board for the Western Division are No. 4 Northern, No. 5 Northern and No. 6 Northern, any or all of these grades can be included in the no grade class or the condemned class, or the rejected class.

It is possible to have in any one season 5 different grades of any one of the six standard grades; for example it is possible to have in one season No. 1 Northern, Northern damp, Northern smutty, Northern rejected on account of seeds and dirt and Northern rejected on account of being heated. The same is true of 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Northern, therefore it is possible

to have in one season 31 grades of wheat.

Now as I stated previously, I am of the opinion that there are altogether too many standard grades, and by grading them according to milling value and having not more than 3 standard grades, the finishers would not have such a wide field to work on, which would be more in the interest of the farmers, producers and consumers than the present method. It is true that the shipper can have his grain re-inspected, that is he can have resampled when it reaches the Terminals, and this sample is sent back to the Inspectors Department at Winnipeg to be re-inspected by the same staff who passed judgement on it before; and if the shipper is dissatisfied with the re-inspection he may demand a re-inspection to be conducted by the Survey Board, which is composed of six men recommended by the Board of Trade in Winnipeg, and two men recommended by the Ministers of Agriculture of the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, making a board of 12 members, to regrade the grain.

No. 1 Northern must be of a good color, sound and weighing not less than 60½ per bushel and containing 60 per cent of Red Fife or Marquis wheat. No. 2 Northern must weigh not less than 58½ per bushel and must contain not less than 45 per cent of Red Fife or Marquis wheat. But according to Board of Grain Commissioners grain may be graded No. 2 Northern which is bleached or which has a small percentage of sprouted grain. Grain that will not grade 1 or 2 Northern, that is if the percentage of sprouted grain is too much or if it contains too large a percentage of soft grain, is recognized as No. 3 Northern.

The commercial grade known as 4, 5, 6 Northern is defined by Grain Standard Board; it is graded entirely by comparing the grain of any one season with the standard sample as set by the Grain Standard Board for that season. For example, the sample set by the Grain Standard Board for 1918 was such that grain containing not more than 40 per cent damaged by frost would grade No. 4 Northern; grain which did not contain more than 60 per cent damaged by frost may grade No. 5 Northern; grain which did not contain more than 90 per cent damaged by frost may grade No. 6 Northern.

The grading of grain is of a very great assistance in its handling, as the grain is stored in the terminal elevators in accordance with its grade; that is grain of the same grade is binned together. This method no doubt cheapens the cost of handling. The grain is not only stored by grades but is also sold by grades. While this the Grain Act permits, it prohibits the buying and selling of grain except on certificate of grade. A man may sell his grain by sample, yet the Act refuses the storage facilities which sample trading requires.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the sampling and grading of grain is of a great importance, as a mistake in the sampling or grading of grain might mean a serious loss to somebody and a great gain handed to others. In a country where grain is both bought and sold by grade, as it is in Canada, great care should be exercised so as to avoid any mistake in the sampling or grading of grain. The inspection of grain is chiefly made on three points, the quality of the grain, the condition of the grain and admixtures; the quality depends on the color, the soundness, the weight and the percentage of hard wheat it contains, the condition depends on its moisture contents and in doubtful cases is tested mechanically, the admixture is tested by sieving and weighing, called setting of the dockage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think the grading of which the Federal Parliament has control over, could be so arranged as to bring greater

returns to the farmers and producers without placing any hardship upon the consumer, which would have the effect of dividing the profits more equally between the producer and the speculator or Elevator Company.

(To be concluded)

**Korrespondenzen.**

**Das Paradies.**

Viele Menschen suchen das Paradies immer noch auf dieser Welt. Es gibt wohl noch einige schöne Oasen in den warmen Ländern, aber auch da ist noch viel zu wünschen übrig, besonders für Katholiken. Aber um das wahre Paradies zu bekommen, da möchten manche Menschen wenig tun. Sie leben gerne, wenn die hl. Messe und Predigt recht kurz ist, und wenn sie auch schon an der Tür stehen und der Pfarrer ist bereits am Altare, dann haben sie immer noch Zeit, und den Segen mit dem höchsten Gute brauchen solche Leute gewöhnlich auch nicht. Ein gewisser Vater predigte einmal: Wenn jemand einen Arbeiter hatte, der nur einen halben Tag arbeiten würde, so würde er ihn doch für seinen ganzen Tag bezahlen. Den ganzen Himmel wollen die Menschen aber haben, wenn die weltlichen Vergnügungen halbe und ganze Nächte dauern, aber für den Himmel wollen einige nicht viel tun. Es ist aber zu befürchten, daß es diesen so geht wie einem jungen Manne, der bei einem holländischen protestantischen Minister um Anstellung ersuchte. Auf die Frage nach seiner Konfession antwortete der Stellensuchende: „Ich bin katholisch, mache mir aber nichts mehr daraus.“ „Für solche Leute“, war die Entgegnung des Ministers, „ist in meinem Hause kein Platz.“ A. Pope.

**Chicago, Ill.**

Hier wurde eine Kampagne ins Leben gerufen, welche den Zweck hat, die Arden und ihr Geld für die Bewegung herzugeben. An der Spitze der Bewegung steht



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der Stadtverordnete Anton J. Cermak, der seit langem in der liberalen Bewegung tätig ist. Cermak hat ein regelrechtes Ministerium gebildet, oder einen Generalstab, ihn im Kampfe gegen Prohibition zur Seite stehen. Es ist die Absicht Cermaks, die meisten Staaten der Union mit Referendum Resolutionen zu überziehen. Auf diese Weise will er die Stimmung des Volkes erweichen und festhalten, abzuwickeln die meisten Bürger mit Prohibition in ihrer jetzigen Form einverhandelt sind. Cermak erklärte: „Das amerikanische Publikum hat mit spontaner Pöblichkeit auf unseren Plan reagiert. Zuerst beab-

sichtigten wir den Kampf auf Illinois zu beibringen, aber aus allen Teile der Union sind Telegramme eingelaufen, die uns veranlassen, fast in jedem Staate den Kampf anzunehmen. Zwei Jahre Volksherrschaft ist für das amerikanische Volk genug gewesen.“ Cermak erklärte, die Bewegung gehe nicht von den Bräuern und Destillateuren aus, die auf diese Weise vertrieben, die Geschäft wieder in Gang zu bringen. Es würden überhaupt keine Reaktionen zum Kampagnefonds von dieser Seite angenommen.

Katholiken, unterstützt Eure Presse!

**Offizieller Wetterbericht von Münster, Sask.**

Datum	1922		1921		1920	
	höchste Temp.	Niedrigste	höchste Temp.	Niedrigste	höchste Temp.	Niedrigste
1. Jan.	10	12	16	1	13	39
2. "	17	11	17	6	7	35
3. "	9	22	29	19	18	0
4. "	3	21	23	12	24	12
5. "	4	12	32	12	23	2
6. "	14	1	31	5	22	2
7. "	15	6	6	10	16	11
8. "	24	1	17	15	17	7
9. "	27	9	22	0	32	18
10. "	16	9	4	12	25	8
11. "	24	9	7	27	27	8
12. "	22	4	26	2	11	12
13. "	35	17	19	4	11	15
14. "	34	1	8	2	5	12
15. "	16	4	6	6	2	12
16. "	8	18	4	28	0	20
17. "	11	32	3	34	16	36
18. "	1	35	13	6	5	32
19. "	20	3	15	2	10	36
20. "	1	25	15	0	11	27
21. "	15	39	18	12	22	28
22. "	26	46	20	1	24	40
23. "	29	43	13	8	17	46
24. "	2	30	11	5	26	41
25. "	18	6	19	3	8	40
26. "	18	1	14	7	12	22
27. "	27	13	15	5	19	36
28. "	23	10	10	2	4	26
29. "	11	10	2	4	0	4
30. "	8	31	0	13	0	8
31. "	18	32	10	3	11	4

Besondere Bemerkungen für den Monat Jan. 1922.  
Höchste Temp.: 35 (am 13. Januar); niedr. 46 (am 22. Januar);  
Durchschnitttemp.: Höchste 9.58; niedr. 13; Durchschnitt: 4.50 Foh.  
Regen: 0 Zoll.  
Im Monat Jan. 1921 betrug die höchste Durchschnittstemperatur 14; die niedrigste -4.

**Herr und Frau Farmer!**

Hier bietet sich Ihnen eine Gelegenheit, näher zur Stadt zu ziehen. Eine der besten Farmen im Humboldt District zu verkaufen, 160er & 320er, 4 Meilen nördl. v. Humboldt, E. B. Haskamps Farm.

Haus mit 6 Räumen, Erdgesch. 26x28, Heizungsanlage, Zisterne, zwei Scheunen, 16x46 und 42x80 groß; guter Brunnen. Rundum eingezäunt und mit Quercäumen versehen. **Kleine Bar-Anzahlung; langfristige, leichte Bedingungen.** Dies ist eine Gelegenheit die man nicht verpassen sollte. Man wende sich an

**E. B. HASKAMP, HUMBOLDT.**

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