

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.
Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS AND
pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg,
Sask. 35-5

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT-
horn bulls, including splendid two-year-olds,
many richly bred herd leaders and extra good
yearlings, cheap. Shorthorn females, Clydes-
dale and Yorkshires. J. Beafield, MacGregor,
Man. 35-1

CATTLE

HOLSTEIN BULLS—LAKEVIEW SYLVIA DE
Kul, 4 years old, son of Lakeview Hengerveld Payne
De Kul; and four of hissons from high producing
cows. A. K. Larsen, Edgeley, Sask. 35-4

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEINS—A FAMILY COW OR A CAL-
FET; also sires. Address D. B. Howell, Secretary
E. Sask. Holstein Breeders, Langenburg,
Sask. 35-10

MY PURE BRED ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
(from J. D. McGregor's stock), consisting of
3 cows and 1 bull, three years old; 1 yearling
bull and 2 spring calves. For quick sale \$1000.00
each, as I am starting dairy and sheep farming
No trades. C. O. Holstein, Wanchope, Sask.

LARGE STOCK OF SPRING CALVES, TEARL-
ing and two-year-old heifers and dairy cows,
mostly Holsteins, of the best grade quality, some
springing, direct to you from the farmers. Write
or wire for prices at once. Will Lambien,
Manager Tillsonburg F.G.A., Tillsonburg, Ont.,
R. R. No. 3. 35-10

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.—
breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and foals for
sale. 35-4

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-
hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low
prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg
Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FLY SCREENS,
No. 2 boards and shingles, \$18.50; No. 2 1/2 x 4
boarding, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$23.15. Get
our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It
gives low prices on a great variety of Doors,
Windows, Hardware, Screens and other materials.
Ask for prices on our lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber
Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35-1

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-
per and round willow fence posts. Write for
carried prices delivered at your station. Enter-
prise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROPS-
shire, Lincoln, Cotswold and range breeding
ewes and fine Shropshire lambs. Also 250 grade
and registered Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and
Rambouillet rams. Buy your breeding stock
early. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM
Lambs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 35-8

KARAKULE SHEEP FOR RAISING PERSIAN
Lamb Fur. By crossing will increase weight of
our native sheep thirty per cent. Pelts of stillborn
lambs valuable. For sale at reasonable
prices. G. W. Johnston, Wyoming, Ont.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE OR RENT—PRIME HALF SECTION
adjacent Melita, 250 acres, mostly fallow,
steep. Within miles of excellent school, elevators,
flour mill, creamery. Will sell reasonable or
rent to good tidy farmer. H. M. Graham,
Melita, Man. 35-2

RANCH FOR SALE—19,000 ACRES LEASED,
15 years to run, 14 divided good house, barn,
corrals, all necessary implements, property well
watered and all under fence. No agents. Terms:
Address, A. Layzell, 520 Centre St., Calgary.

FINANCIAL

DOES YOUR FARM LOAN FALL DUE THIS
fall? Why not let us arrange a new loan now
while we can inspect your farm to your ad-
vantage. We have \$100,000 to loan at 7% on
well improved Manitoba farms, and in Sask.
at 5%. Write now giving full particulars first.
Letter to W. A. Kenning, TIGA McArthur Bldg.,
Winnipeg. 35-4

How Farmers Captured a State

The farmers of North Dakota have organized to elect their own nominees to all state offices at the election next November

By Rodrick McKenzie, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture

North Dakota is an agricultural state. Eighty per cent. of the electors are on the land. The farmers have had for some years the Grange, the American Society of Equity, Farmers' Educational Association, and recently men on government pay-rolls were busily organizing farmers' clubs, farmers' institutes, boys' clubs, etc. While there was a multiplicity of farmers' organizations there was no cohesion. The Grange looked upon the Equity with a jealous eye, and the Equity went their own way without enlisting the co-operation of the Grange. Farmers' clubs organized by government employees and "patronized" by bankers, mortgage companies, capitalists and grain manipulators were as spineless as are all farmers' associations organized under such auspices in both states and provinces. When the time arrived for electing government officials and state representatives the farmers' organizations took only a passive interest, not having sufficient cohesion to work together; result, ninety-five per cent. of the representatives would be from the urban population which only represented twenty per cent. of the electorate. Farmers' organizations were sending delegations to the Legislative Assembly thus constituted; they would be courteously received, but got nothing. Their petitions to the government would receive consideration, nothing more. This situation continued from year to year till the farmers were getting desperate.

Government Stalls

For some eight years the grain growers were pleading with their government to provide government terminal grain elevator facilities. Commissions were appointed to investigate. A referendum was taken on the question and carried by a large majority. The answer of the government to the referendum was the appointment of another commission. This commission reported adversely to the needs of the farmers. A delegation of five hundred farmers waited on the Legislative Assembly towards the close of the session of 1915 to "demand" a terminal elevator. The government could do nothing for them in the face of the report presented by the commission of investigation. After this final turn-down some ten or twelve of the leading spirits of the Society of Equity got together to consider their next move. A popular cry among the farmers was to organize a farmers' party. This committee did not look on a move of that kind with favor, realizing they had enough parties and that introducing a third party would not improve the situation. They, however, decided on certain measures they wanted and to test the temper of the people one of the members placed his automobile at the disposal of the committee to make a canvass of the best organized district in the state, with the result that seventy-nine out of the first eighty farmers canvassed agreed to support them and to sign a pledge to that effect.

Thus encouraged the committee prepared the following program and pledge and decided to undertake a complete canvass of the farmers of the state.

State Terminal Elevators, Flour Mills, Stock Yards, Packing Houses and Cold Storage Plants. State Hail Insurance. Exemption of Farm Improvements from Taxation. State Inspection of Dockage and Grading. Rural Credit Banks Operated at Cost.

North Dakota farmers lose millions of dollars each year. We can save as much of this as our organization compels the middlemen to give up. The stronger we organize the more we can keep.

Therefore, we the undersigned, to secure the enactment of such legislation, each pledge ourselves to aid and support the work of organization by paying \$9.00 membership fee. This sum to include cost of organization, subscription to Pearson's Magazine and the Nonpartisan Leader (official paper of the Farmers' Nonpartisan Political League) and membership in the League to December 1, 1916.

It is understood and agreed: That the members of this League will use their best endeavors to secure the nomination and election of men for office within the state, who the investigations of this League show by conviction, record and conduct, do approve and will support legislation necessary for the purposes above expressed.

Their mode of procedure was that one of their number went into a district, selected the best organized section; got five enthusiastic farmers to sign notes for one hundred dollars each. These notes were discounted in a local bank and a Ford automobile purchased. An enthusiastic Equity man took charge of the canvass and in every section he went into got one of the farmers to accompany him to canvass his neighbors. This method was continued until they had sixty Ford automobiles in the field and received 40,000 signatures to their pledge.

The election laws of the state of North Dakota provide the making of a primary list by the assessor. When each elector gets his name on the list he declares to which party he belongs. A ballot is prepared for the primary election on which the names of all the candidates for nomination are placed. On the date fixed for the primary election Republicans vote for their choice of candidates on the Republican ticket, the Democrats do the same. When the election for the choice of a representative takes place each elector is at liberty to vote for his choice of candidates.

Farmers' Address Meetings

Encouraged by the result of their canvass the leaders of the Nonpartisan League last winter arranged meetings in every town in North Dakota in the interests of their movement. This whirlwind campaign was conducted under the direction of an executive committee composed of farmers who had experience in the Equity organization. Proved speakers (all farmers) were used to address the meetings. Professional men and capitalists frequently attended these meetings in order to confuse the issue, and it is said that many a lively tilt took place between the farmers and bankers and professional men, the professional men coming out second best, as the speakers were on their "native heath," no side issues being allowed. When the time approached for selecting names for the primary ballot, meetings were held in every township or precinct (as they are called in the States) to elect one or more delegates to attend a district convention to select one or more candidates as required to represent the farmers and their platform on the primary ballot. A state convention was held to name the Governor and other elected officials to be placed on the ballot.

Farmer Governor Chosen

A well known farmer was selected for Governor and none but farmers nominated for district representatives in the Legislative Assembly. The result of the primary election on June 28 was that the farmers' choice for Governor received 40,000 votes, while his next competitor had to be satisfied with 24,000, and the League candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Superintendent of Public Institutions, Commissioner of Agriculture, Judges of the Supreme Court and Railway Commissioners were elected as were their nominees for members to the legislature in forty out of the forty-nine districts.

Steps may be taken by members of the League to name other candidates in the remaining nine so that it is an absolute certainty that the Government and Legislative Assembly of North Dakota will be a farmers' government after the election of November 7.

Why Not a Prairie Organization?

What was done by the farmers of North Dakota can readily be repeated by the progressive element in our prairie province; conditions here are similar to the conditions that impelled the farmers of North Dakota to organize the spectacular campaign which proved so eminently successful. The request for reforms by the prairie farmers are receiving similar consideration to those which drove the North Dakota farmers to desperation.

Can not a number of progressive farmers in our prairie provinces get together, settle on a platform, and make a canvass of every rural constituency in the three provinces to secure support for their platform, and be prepared to influence the nomination of candidates so as to have men in the field who will stand for and advocate the measures of reform which the West demands at the approaching federal election?

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