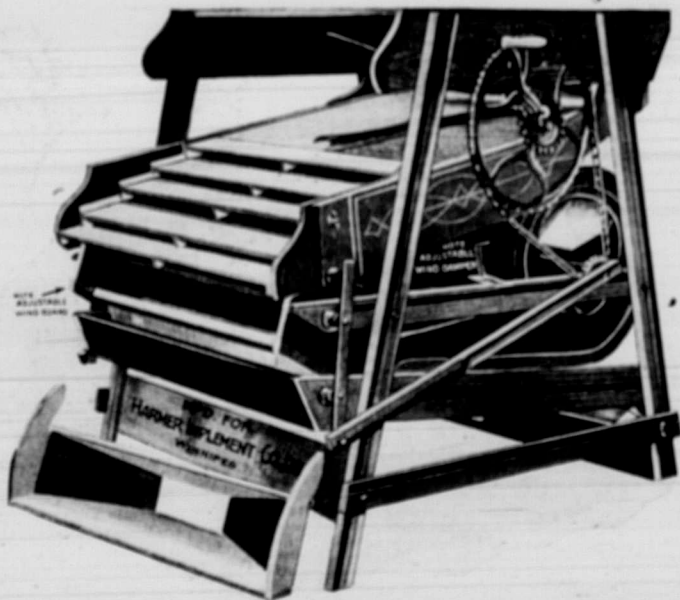


IMPROVED NEW SUPERIOR

THE KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



MADE IN THREE SIZES, 24, 32, 42in. wide, with or without Bagger
We can furnish power attachment to operate
with gasoline engine if desired

Because of its positive separation with our patented open and blank space sieves, causing the oats to lie flat and not up end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards so that blast is always under control. You can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader.

The New Superior is a fast machine, as the sieves and screens are long so that the grain won't tail over.

It is strong and well built and bolted, not nailed together.

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the New Superior can't do, no other can. Exceptionally easy to operate.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

Write at once for our large descriptive catalogue of OWEN'S Smut Machines and NEW SUPERIOR Fanning Mills.

THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO.

LIMITED
182 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG

An Eastern View

In the course of a very able letter in the Halifax Herald, Mr. S. C. Parker, secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association tells of the eight hundred farmers who waited upon the government at Ottawa on December 16, 1910. Mr. Parker was one of the delegates from Nova Scotia, upon that occasion. He gives the Western organization a great deal of credit for the work done and also makes complimentary references to THE GUIDE. The following are some of the striking extracts from his letter:

"Delegations pilgrimaging to Ottawa are not uncommon. The manufacturers go from year to year urging their protected interests. Promoters of all kinds of schemes hover round the capital like hungry vultures. Trusts and corporations gather there seeking fat contracts and liberal rake-offs, incidentally gathering in their millions. For the first time in the history of Canada an organized delegation representing practically all the farming interests of this great agricultural country, approached the capital."

"The Grain Growers of the West say to the governments in that country: Do this or do that and they do it."

"It is said that Sir Wilfrid did not enjoy these frequent breaks in his supposed triumphal tour. He was not used to being talked to in this straightforward farmer fashion; he enjoyed better the attitude of the Eastern people who are ready to kiss the hem of his garment when approaching him and grovel around waiting for crumbs from the government table."

"John Evans of Saskatoon voiced the feelings of the Western people, when after presenting their claims in that town he reminded the premier that in 1893 he had promised to skin the Tory bear of Protection, and said Mr. Evans, 'I would like to know what you did with the skin!'"

"At ten minutes after ten Sir Wilfrid Laurier entered and took a seat at the clerk's table. Sir Richard Cartwright was seated at his left. Then came the

deluge. For more than three hours these Canadian farmers, through their chosen spokesmen, presented to prime ministers, cabinet, senators and commons, the grievances that had for many years been rankling in their bosoms."

"When the presentation closed the prime minister rose to reply to the delegation. Sir Wilfrid was received with such an ovation as never before was heard in the staid parliament hall. He spoke for perhaps seven minutes, begging the question of tariff reform, deprecating government operation of the terminal elevators and Hudson Bay Railway, ignoring other minor questions. When he resumed his seat not a cheer was raised, no applause followed. The four hundred Western men who had come expecting some concession to their varied interests seemed paralyzed. Ontario and the East who were at one with the West in the tariff demand were staggered. An ugly feeling prevailed. It was a feeling that in 1837, the days of Papineau and Mackenzie would have wrecked the parliament buildings. Opposition would have caused a riot. In these days the ugly feeling only found expression in subdued murmurs and strong determination to stand by the colors. All that evening and far into the night groups of men in the hotel corridors discussed the situation. One man said: 'Sir Wilfrid put his knife in us up to the hilt. It is now up to us to turn him out. Borden is no better, he still clings to his idols.'"

"Well," was the reply, "I prefer to trust a man who promises high tariff and keeps his promise, rather than one who has broken every pledge made in fourteen years."

"The delegation do not consider their mission by any means a failure. The negative results will be the means of solidifying the organization. The West and the East will get closer together, organization will go apace. Leaders of the government and of the opposition have their ears to the ground listening to the rumbling. The grain men, the stock men and the fruit men will sooner or later get together and when they do, governments will not refuse their just demands."

Langley's Prediction

Reciprocity Will Boost Regina

In the course of his speech in the Legislature on Mar. 8, on the subject of reciprocity, Mr. George Langley painted a glowing picture of the future of Regina if that agreement once goes into effect. Referring to the government's direction to the Elevator commission to investigate the question of establishing a grain exchange in Saskatchewan, and thus permit the people of the province to control and reap some of the enormous profits being derived from the handling of the grain business of the province, Mr. Langley said that as a result of investigation into the question the commission had unanimously come to the conclusion that so long as the traffic was exclusively in an east and west direction there was no hope of doing anything at all in the direction of altering the present condition of things. But the commission were also of opinion that the establishment of a northern route for the shipment of grain, or the removal by the United States of the duty on grain which would permit of our wheat being shipped to Minneapolis, a condition would be created which would make possible the establishment of a grain exchange at some central point in Saskatchewan, probably Regina, where the work now done in the Winnipeg grain exchange, would be done here, and probably to just as great an extent. Mr. Langley declared he had no doubt about it at all.

Where Railways Will Converge

"I see," said Mr. Langley, "in my mind Regina as the converging point of a number of railways. There is the C.P. coming in from Yorkton to the north-east; another very probable line will come from the north-west; there is already the north line running right through the heart of the province; all that will have to be done is to open a short line from Regina to the Souris branch and direct connection will be had with Minneapolis. When the whole work of manipulation of the grain will be done right at Regina, this means that mixing elevators will be built here, for immediately we get in direct touch with Minneapolis there will be a great business with that city."

Mr. Langley went on to say that in the past farmers had made complaint in regard to the mixing of wheat by the elevator companies, but he pointed out that with the shipping of wheat south to the Minneapolis millers, there would immediately arise the necessity of so toning our grain as to make it acceptable in that market. The mixing necessary to supply the milling industry in Minneapolis would have this effect on our grain; during the present year there had at times been a spread of from seven to ten cents per bushel between grades. Between grades four and five the differences had been most pronounced and at times was as great as eight cents a bushel. If a farmer's wheat did not quite come up to grade four there was nothing for it but to put it in grade five, and he lost the whole difference in price, although for milling purposes it was almost equally good. If there was a sample market in Regina that difference in price would be immediately done away with, for a man whose wheat did not quite come up to grade four would sell for milling purposes, and he would obtain within two or three cents of the grade four price, thus, instead of losing eight cents, he could only lose two cents making a straight gain of six cents a bushel.

Boost the Population

"I predict," said Mr. Langley, "if this reciprocity agreement goes into effect, an addition to Regina's population of 5,000 people within three years, all engaged in the grain business and the interests of the grain business. If any man connected with Regina, or representative of Regina, had opposed this reciprocity agreement it would be like diving opportunity away from one's front door. The going into effect of reciprocity will mean the growth of the province of Saskatchewan and of our capital city in a way no one could have hoped for before this reciprocity came to the front."

THE LOW COST of a "Want" Ad in The Guide is one of its most attractive features. Only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks.