

## Grading and Sample Markets

Convention Decides that Safeguards are Required to Make Sample Markets a Success—C.P.R. Official Gets Warm Time

A conference on sample markets and the grading of grain took place at Thursday's session of the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention. The conference was led by James Massie, grain expert of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., who explained many matters relating to the grading of grain on which delegates desired information. A feature of the 1912 crop, he said, was the unusual amount of moisture contained in the grain. The normal amount of moisture in wheat was about 12.7 per cent., but a number of samples of No. 1 Northern wheat which he had tested contained an average of a little over 13 per cent., and some contained considerably more. It was impossible to say exactly how much moisture wheat might contain without affecting its keeping qualities, but the authorities agreed that wheat which contained 2½ per cent. above normal was not safe. It had frequently happened this season that grain had deteriorated between Winnipeg and Fort William on account of the excessive moisture, and when re-inspection had been called for it had gone "tough" instead of a straight grade. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has now an apparatus for testing the moisture of grain, and anyone who had grain that they suspected of containing an excess of moisture would do well to send in a sample, which would be tested free of charge and advice given as to the best course to pursue.

Mr. Massie said he considered a duplicate system of sampling desirable, and he believed it could be established at a cost of about 60 cents a car. It would necessitate the employment of men night and day at the C.N.R. and C.P.R. yards, at Transcona, and any other place where samples were taken, and houses would have to be provided for their accommodation during bad weather.

Asked his opinion on the sample market, Mr. Massie said that in order to make it a success there would have to be competition between buyers looking for certain kinds of wheat which they required for milling, and this could best be secured by the opening of the market on the south.

John Kennedy spoke in favor of the sample market, which he said was the only means by which the farmer could be ensured the intrinsic value of his wheat. To make the sample market a success, however, the buyer must be enabled to do whatever he chose with the wheat which he bought, and care must be exercised not to impose conditions which would make this impossible. In addition to bringing the farmer a better price for his grain, the sample market would relieve the financial stringency by bringing to the country buyers who would purchase grain and pay for it with their own money, thus making it unnecessary for our own people to borrow money to move the crop.

Vice-President J. S. Wood spoke in favor of the differentiation of certificates on inspection out between grain bought on sample and mixed, and grain bought on grade and not mixed. He believed the sample market would be a good thing if they got a fair show, but otherwise it might be worse than the present system.

### C. P. R. and Grain Exchange

T. S. Acheson, general grain agent of the C.P.R., asked permission to address the convention, which was readily accorded. He said the C.P.R. did not care whether the farmers sold their grain by sample market or by grade, but desired them to adopt the means which would be most profitable provided it did not place any extra burden upon the railways. The railways, however, were at their wits' end to handle the grain traffic, and if a sample market were established, and cars were required to be held 24 hours at Winnipeg for sale, it would cause congestion in the railway yards and blockade would result. The fact that the Grain Exchange was favorable to the establishment of sample markets was, Mr. Acheson said, sufficient proof that it would not be an advantage to the farmers. The Grain Exchange only wanted sample markets

in order that they might make more money out of the farmers. The C. P. R., he said, would not oppose sample markets at Fort William, as that would not cause any delay in transportation.

J. L. Brown remarked that the C. P. R. was very anxious for the establishment of sample markets when there was a prospect of reciprocity with the United States, but now when reciprocity had been defeated, partly through the influence of the C. P. R. and the money the C. P. R. had spent, they were against it.

The idea of the C. P. R. posing as the friend of the farmers and desiring to protect them from the Grain Exchange was ridiculed by R. J. Avison, who reminded the convention that not very long ago the C. P. R. and the Grain Exchange were in league together at Ottawa trying to take away from the farmers the right to a car in their turn. In any event, the discussion as to whether or not they wanted a sample market was aside from the question at this stage. The government had issued a proclamation saying that sample markets were to be established at Winnipeg and Fort William in September next, and what the convention had to decide was what conditions they wished to have imposed.

Mr. Acheson claimed that though the proclamation had been issued, nothing had been definitely settled, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter before a decision was reached. He asserted that Mr. Fream, secretary of the U. F. A. had declared himself absolutely opposed to a sample market.

### A Breach of Faith

Mr. Fream was called to the platform, and said the statement he had made was that until they had conditions in Canada such as existed at Minneapolis, or until all the terminal elevator storage was operated in the interests of the people, he was not in favor of the sample market. When he made this statement before the Railway Commission at Calgary he was informed by the Chief Commissioner that, while his views were interesting, they were beside the question so far as the Railway Commission was concerned, because an order in council establishing a sample market had been passed and the only question was the making of arrangements to carry this out. He had replied that if that was so some one had not played fair to the farmers, because representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture had, at Ottawa, opposed the establishment of a sample market under present conditions, and had been assured by Senator Lougheed, leader of the Government in the Senate, that no order in council would be passed until a full and public investigation had been made and all sides had been given an opportunity to state their views. No such investigation had taken place, and he considered there had been a distinct breach of faith.

After further discussion, Peter Wright moved the following resolution, which was seconded by J. McDonald:

That in view of the establishment of sample markets and to give reasonable assurance of the success of such a market, we believe that certain conditions are required;

Resolved, therefore, that facilities should be provided in the terminal elevators for the storage of grain bought on such sample market so that the purchasers of such grain may have a reasonable assurance that they will receive the identical grain out of the elevators which they place in them. Provided, however, that such grain which may have been subjected to mixing shall not be sold on the borrowed reputation of straight grade grain, which has not been mixed, the certificate granted to sample market grain on outward inspection shall be differentiated from the straight grade certificate by the word "sample" being stamped on the face thereof; and, further, to create competition, which is so necessary for the success of a sample market,

Continued on Page 30

## Furs, Skins, Peltries

SHIP TO US YOUR

**SPECIAL  
DEMAND  
FOR MINKS**  
And other Furs

We want all the Mink skins we can get to fill orders. We will pay the highest market prices, so ship now while the demand on the market is high. Also ship other Furs and obtain highest market prices. Free Price List "E" and Shipping Tags. Any information in our line cheerfully furnished. Write now. We also handle Hides and Seneca Root. Established 1898

## Pierce Fur Co. Ltd.

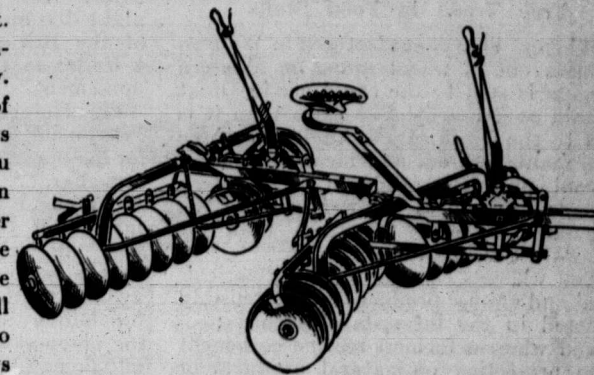
KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS, WINNIPEG, CAN.

## The "BISSELL" Double Action Disk

is a two-in-one implement.

This Harrow is both In-Throw and Out-Throw. By hitching 4, 6 or 8 of the Bissell Disk Harrows together in a group, you can have a double action outfit for Engine power and disking on a large scale. The gangs are flexible on the Bissell Harrow and are not too long to fit the hollows made by heavy Engine Drive Wheels.

These same Harrows may be used for double action or single disking with horses.



The "Bissell" will make a proper seed bed for you.

The "Bissell" 28 plate Disk is a wide sweep, 4 gang flexible Harrow, covering 14 ft. wide. It is nicely handled with 6 horses and is a favorite with many farmers.

For further particulars write Department O

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

## T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd., Elora, Ont.

Write to any of the John Deere Plow Co.'s Branch Houses

## MARQUIS WHEAT

THE BEST TRADE YOU  
EVER MADE.

MR. GRAIN GROWER! Trading your other seed for "Marquis" is insuring in EARLINESS, PRODUCTIVENESS and QUALITY.

### 2 SPECIAL LOTS

LOT 1—This strain we supplied to Mr. Wheeler. It was one of the factors which produced his **WORLD'S CHAMPION.**

LOT 2—This strain Dr. Saunders, the breeder of "Marquis," pronounced of "EXCEPTIONAL PURITY"

WRITE FOR FURTHER  
INFORMATION.

OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE WILL BE  
READY IN JANUARY.

CANADA'S **Steele Briggs Seed Co.**  
GREATEST SEED HOUSE  
Winnipeg, Canada.