

THE FARMERS' PARLIAMENT

(Continued From Page Five)

of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, and it is when their stock is paid up they are free from all further liability. It is further provided that the government may assist any co-operative cold storage association incorporated under the act by paying not more than one-fifth of the cost of construction and equipment of any building erected for cold storage purposes, provided that no association receives more than \$500. The money, however, will not be paid over until the Commissioner of Public Works has reported that the building has been examined and found adequate in structure and equipment for cold storage purposes.

Domestic as well as export trade will gain much from the general introduction of cold storage facilities, which will prevent the loss of perishable commodities, more especially fruit, before it can be marketed. It will tend to equalize prices as farmers will no longer be under the necessity of sacrificing their products for fear they should become overstocked while their produce remains in their hands.

Mr. Noble showed how beneficial this would be to the cattle raiser, who could thus be killed in the fall when fat and cheap, and by holding over bring a good price in the spring.

Mr. J. R. Anderson heartily approved of the resolution as one which he had suggested to the government several years ago.

Mr. Miller thought that the institute should be made to simply endorse that section in the Speeches which was so favorable to the institute's legislation on this matter.

To further the interests of the stock raisers of the interior a measure will be submitted providing for the establishment of a system of cold storage in connection with abattoirs.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE. It was moved by Mr. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. Whelpton:

That we most respectfully but earnestly request the government to pass an act at this session of the legislature to give the farmers of this province or any part thereof authority to be organized into a mutual fire insurance association, similar to that which is now in force in the province of Ontario, and that a special committee of three be appointed from this body to interview the government on this matter, pressing this matter on their attention.

Speaking to the resolution, Capt. Stewart said he regarded the father of this movement in British Columbia, thanked the institute for having last year placed him on this committee, although he was not then a delegate to the general assembly. He then submitted the following report:

Your committee immediately after appointment sought for reports from different companies operating in Quebec and Ontario. These were received and read, and showed an experience of many years, and a very satisfactory, immediate and efficient service.

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS. Mr. Collins spoke at some length in favor of nature studies as not only interesting to the children, but also beneficial to the children, and particularly in the rural schools of the province.

Capt. Stewart, in support of the idea, told of the good work of one of the board members, who had been a general manager of the school, and had given a course on agriculture in the schools generally.

Mr. Perry favored such a course, too. There were rather too many studies, but at present, but some of them might well be dropped.

Mr. Lader spoke of the good effects of the work in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and that while the fundamental principles of agriculture were ever the same, the methods of teaching were being improved, so that many local speakers as follows:

A motion was then put, and on a close division it was carried, that nature studies be made a compulsory part of the compulsory list of studies in the common schools.

FALL SHOWS. Mr. Lader said that he had caused a great deal of confusion to have the date of the fall shows changed. At New Westminster, the date of the fall show was changed from the 1st of October to the 1st of November, and this was a mistake to have the date changed, as then, if men did not get a piece on their exhibits at the fall show, they could not take their stock to the next fair.

Mr. Paisley also pointed out some of the disadvantages of the system. For example, at Chilliwack Mr. Lader took the big prize in a Short Horn band, but when he went on to the other fairs with the same judges, no one would follow him in the race. It had been a different judge, and a case would not, probably, exist, and the first judgment might not possibly be as sustained.

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Mr. Anderson explained that in no instance had an attempt been made to force any fair to change its date. But it was notorious that in the past the selection of judges with more people fortunate. On some occasions judges were often quite prohibitive from the farmer standpoint. He strenuously advocated the most economical management possible of such work, and considered that this could be well effected through the co-operation of the Farmers' institutes.

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Mr. Noble brought up the question of the insurance of cattle, but was told that the insurance of cattle on the range, and not for losses of cattle on the range, was the matter that was being dealt with. Mr. Hurd presented the report of the Armstrong Institute favoring the project. He also did the institutes represented by Messrs. Paisley and Venables.

The resolution was then carried, and the report of the committee adopted.

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Mr. Noble thought that the matter was covered by the Fence View Act, although a distinction must be made between drains that run through and water-courses.

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Railroad and The Farmers

Meeting of Dairymen's and Live Stock Association at the City Hall.

Address on Improved Conditions of Farming by Hon. C. L. Smith.

A meeting of the Dairymen's and Live Stock Association was held last night at the City Hall, and Hon. C. L. Smith, of Minnesota, gave an address on why the railways and city business men took such an interest in the business of the farm. He had been employed by the railway company in Texas and adjoining states as far as Georgia. This was the first time that the railway company had ever been invited to give an address on the subject of farming.

Regarding immigration, the speaker made one of the most serious mistakes made by any locality in trying to secure immigration is exaggeration. The matter may be said that enumerates the things that are to be done, and the bright side of the picture, and nothing else. The reader sees only the bright side of the picture, and nothing else. When he comes face to face with the conditions as they exist in reality, he is disappointed and discouraged.

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