

to deliberate in such important matters as the fixing of the price of wheat and the disposition of supplies of flour and grain to the allied countries overseas. It is safe to say that in the fixing of wheat prices at a reasonable level, the influence of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was responsible for securing a greater return to the farmer than he would have received if that influence had been absent in the negotiations with the government. The Council also had much to do with the appointment of the Canadian Wheat Board, which handled the wheat crop of 1919 so successfully, three of its personnel having been drawn from the ranks of the organized farmers. In amendments to the Grain Act, in the case of the livestock contract with the railways before the Board of Railway Commissioners, in protesting against the regulations of the Board of Commerce, in meeting the Government Tariff Commission, and in dealing with freight rate cases before the Railway Board, the different committees of the Canadian Council of Agriculture have served the interests of the farmer well.

The future of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is as broad and certain as that of the country itself. Its aim is to represent thoroughly established farmers' organizations in every province of the Dominion. At the present time the prairie agricultural provinces, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia are included in this central organization, which now represents over 250,000 farm men and women.

The farmers of British Columbia, Quebec and Prince Edward Island have still to affiliate themselves, and before long it is hoped that from the Atlantic to the Pacific one strong chain of agricultural organizations will be bound together through the influence of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.