

## Saskatchewan's Grain Crop Report.

The figures for the crop year of 1906 have been published by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, and while a slight falling off in yield per acre of all crops is noted, the increase in the acreage as seen by the tables submitted has resulted in a tremendous addition to the annual crop yield. The area of the province is 251,887 square miles of which area 244,960 miles constitute the land surface. There was under crop in 1906, 2,501,247 acres made up from 30,289 grain farms, the average area under crop per farm being 82.57 acres. The table below shows the result for the last nine years and illustrates the remarkable development in the big grain growing province.

Grain	Year.	Crop area acres.	Total yield bushels.	Yield per acre.	Average yield acre 9 years.
Wheat	1906	1,730,586	37,040,098	21 40	20 28
	1905	1,130,084	26,107,286	23 09	
	1904	910,359	15,944,730	17 51	
	1903	777,822	15,121,015	19 44	
	1902	580,860	13,110,330	22 57	
	1901	469,953	11,956,069	25 41	
	1900	382,540	3,443,671	9 00	
	1899	328,459	6,083,508	18 49	
	1898	276,253	4,780,440	17 30	
Oats	1906	639,893	23,965,528	37 45	35 67
	1905	449,936	19,213,055	42 70	
	1904	346,530	10,756,351	31 04	
	1903	280,096	9,164,007	32 71	
	1902	193,200	6,975,796	30 93	
	1901	123,251	5,517,866	44 76	
	1900	96 173	1,604,561	16 68	
	1899	83,465	2,518,248	30 17	
	1898	66,356	1,589,412	23 95	
Barley	1906	53,565	1,316,415	24 57	24 48
	1905	32,946	893,396	27 11	
	1904	24,650	598,336	24 27	
	1903	27,679	665,593	24 94	
	1902	14,275	298,632	20 91	
	1901	11,267	354,730	31 48	
	1900	8,303	150,822	18 16	
	1899	7,656	160,604	20 97	
	1898	8,381	182,859	21 81	
Flax	1906	76,005	710,689	9 35	7 90
	1905	25,315	398,399	15 73	
	1904	15,917	166,434	10 45	
	1903	31,644	285,697	9 02	
Speltz	1906	768	19,480	25 36	28 63
	1905	1,282	35,328	19 75	
	1904	1,870	57,422	30 70	

## Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association was held in Brandon on February 20th, 1907.

The president, the Hon. Walter Clifford, occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then submitted his report for the year 1906, as follows:—

Only a little over six months has elapsed since the last general meeting which was held at the time of the Industrial Exhibition in Winnipeg. It was, however, considered advisable at that time to arrange the annual meetings so that they would be held at about the same time as the general meetings of other kindred associations.

Since the last general meeting there have been two meetings of the Executive Committee, one on August 21st and one on February 4th, both held in Brandon. In passing I should like to call the attention of the members to the fact that these meetings have been held without incurring any expense, the members of the Executive having presented no expense accounts.

At the Executive meeting held in August last the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That all animals passing inspection that have been recorded in what was known as the Canadian Polled Angus Record, may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record free of charge, by members resident in Canada, prior to January 1st 1907, after which date the fee shall be \$1 per head.

The spirit of this resolution was carried out. Owing to some herds not having been inspected in time to allow the owners to apply for registration before the date specified, exceptions have been made in such cases, in order to place all members on an equal footing.

2. That transfers should be issued free, when presented for record within ninety days from the date of sale and that for transfers presented for record after ninety days from date of sale, a charge of \$1 each would be made.

The question as to the effect this would have on the finances of the Association having been raised by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, the correspondence will be submitted later for your consideration.

Mr. James Bowman of Guelph, Ont., having been recommended as official inspector, under clause 9, reported at the August meeting upon all work done up to that date, principally in the West, and at the February meeting he submitted what is practically a final report of his inspections throughout Canada. The individuals in every herd containing animals recorded in what was known as the Polled Angus Herd Book of Canada have been personally inspected by Mr. Bowman, and careful notes made of the characteristics of each animal. From these notes, forms (as per sample) were filled out giving name, sire, dam and their numbers, breeder and owner, age and markings and the notation "eligible" or "not eligible" as the case might be. These reports were then finally passed on by the Executive and the returns made to the Registrar for his guidance. In doing this work the inspector tried to keep the future of the Angus breed constantly in mind and to be absolutely impartial. He was perhaps most severe on young bulls, culling out animals of even fairly good individuality when descended from parents lacking in modern Angus characteristics. With young females he was not so severe and much more lenient still with old animals, especially when the progeny were possessed of fairly good form.

That this very difficult work of inspection has been conscientiously and satisfactorily done is evidenced by the fact that although a number of breeders have had many animals rejected, there has hardly been a complaint made from any breeder throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

The number of breeders visited by Mr. Bowman was 88, and the number of individual animals reported on 693, of which 199 were rejected and 497 were recommended for registration.

The extent of this inspection work has been enormous, covering practically all Canada from Prince Edward's Island to Edmonton. The expense would have been greater than the association could have undertaken had not the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumed the greater part of the burden.

The Registrar reports for the year ending December 31st, 1906, 103 registrations and 1171 recorded ancestors to complete pedigrees, making a total of 1274.

## THE STATEMENT BY PROVINCES

	Regis- trations	Trans- fers	Dup. Certs.	Ances- tors
Ontario.....	18	5	42	248
Manitoba.....	56	34	95	419
Saskatchewan.....	21	1	34	298
Alberta.....	8	1	24	206
	103	40	195	1171

From this it would appear that many of the breeders having animals recorded in the American Book have not come very loyally to the support of our Record by registering their animals therein.

The financial statement, showing a balance on hand of \$353.60, has been duly audited, and should be considered satisfactory under the circumstances. The membership for the year totals 44.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1906.

RECEIPTS.	
To 44 membership fees.....	\$ 88 00
" Registration fees.....	299 65
" Bank interest on deposits.....	4 07
	\$391 72
EXPENDITURE.	
By refund of registration fees paid in excess \$ 13 82	
" Printing, stationery and sundries.....	16 30
" Postage.....	8 00
" Balance on hand at bank.....	353 60
	\$391 72

Certified correct February 15th, 1907.

(Signed) A. G. HOPKINS, Auditor.

## SUMMARY OF MEMBERS.

Alberta 8, Manitoba 18, Ontario 12, Saskatchewan 6, total 44.

On motion of Mr. Collyer, seconded by Mr. Cathrea, the report and financial statement were adopted.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. James Sharp of Rockside, Ont., calling attention to the fact that a fee of 25 cents was being charged by the Registrar for certificates of all animals that came in for free registration under the constitution. The Live Stock Commissioner explained that this fee went towards the expenses incurred in the Registrar's office, and was customary under similar circumstances with all other record associations.

On the motion of Mr. S. Martin, seconded by Dr. Elliott, that part of rule 21 in the constitution referring to the fees for transfers was amended to read as follows:—

Transfers, when applied for within ninety days of date of sale, 25 cts; transfers, when applied for after ninety days of date of sale, \$1.00.

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Collyer it was decided to amend rule 6 in the constitution to be read as follows:—

"Animals recorded in the American Aberdeen-

Angus Association's Herd Book may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's record free of charge up to January 1st, 1908, when owned by members of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association resident in Canada; otherwise full fees will be charged. Ancestors to complete a pedigree shall be recorded free of charge."

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President, S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.; vice-president, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; directors, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Chas Ellett, Strathcona, Alta.; Jas. Sharpe, Rockside, Ont.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

Representatives to the Canadian National Live Stock Association, the President, Mr. S. Martin, and the Vice-President, Mr. James Bowman.

The appointment of Mr. James Sharpe, of the eastern breeders, as representative to the Toronto Fair Board, was unanimously endorsed.

## Agricultural Organization.

The migrating classes of the Old Country are, in the course of emigration propaganda, led to believe that the agricultural organization in the Northwest is beyond criticism, that the farmer's lot leaves nothing to be desired. A few talks with farmers and a glance into the pages of the agricultural press are sufficient to disenchant the new arrival. It would seem that the position to-day is that the farmer is drifting into the toils of the middleman, be the latter grain jobber, meat packer, store keeper or agent. The farmer pays high prices and receives low prices. In a word, the commercial relationship between town and country, merchant and farmer is altogether in favor of the former. Commerce is at one in its interests. Agriculture is without combination and therefore an easy prey to the other. The remedy, as many of your correspondents have already pointed out, is co-operative organization.

Now-a-days the adoption of co-operative methods is generally recognized as vital to land industry. Ireland and Cape Colony, to quote two cases which have come under my observation, are finding new life in the organization of rural enterprise. In both of these countries Government aid and direction are generously afforded to co-operative movements, but in no greater degree than is offered by our provincial Governments in the Northwest; viz to the extent limited by a principle that it is not the affair of Government to interfere with legitimate competition within the State. Were the Government, as has been proposed, to undertake the establishment and control of commercial concerns, such as mills, packing plant etc., their action would tend to scare away private capital and enterprise, and by such spoon-feeding methods encourage the growth of an invertebrate generation of farmers. They would also be creating a dangerous precedent—if a packing concern, why not a binder twine factory? and thus indefinitely deeper into commerce. The manner in which the Alberta Government is organizing the creamery business may be taken as an excellent example of well advised Government assistance, and also illustrates the limit to which State aid may be wisely extended—the policy of helping those who help themselves. It would seem to be "up to" the farmers to undertake their own business enterprise on their own initiative, with their own resources and by their methods qualify for Government aid when required; in this way only is there any hope for successful co-operative industry and permanent agricultural organization.

The position of the farming community in Canada to-day teems with possibilities. Educated ability is plentiful among them; they realize where they are and what they want; and they hold the elements of power in their hands. To develop the force required to establish their industry on a stronger footing than it has ever, in any country, enjoyed, all that is necessary is that it be organized on a sound permanent basis. If it be neglected now, in a few years the active promotion of other interests will have left theirs in the lurch; the farmers will have degenerated into mere instruments for the production of crude materials for the benefit of the other sections of the population, the position which they occupy in the older countries.

Canada is, and likely to remain for many years, primarily an agricultural country. Therefore the position of the agricultural community should be politically and commercially in the forefront of affairs. The bulk of the wealth won from the land should be handled by those by whose effort it is earned and a considerable proportion of that returned to the land to further develop its resources. To realize that is the first object of agricultural organization: "The elimination of the middleman in trade is the ideal to work for" (quoted from the ADVOCATE P. 30.1.07.) is the keynote of its methods; and the middleman in supply, as in produce, is meant. He who, as agent, adds ten to twenty per cent to the cost of necessary plant or supplies must be treated in the same manner as he who handles produce with similar profits. The first step towards this end should be the establishment of co-operative industry in every district capable of supporting it. These should be commercial bodies, formed on the joint stock principles and should handle both supply and produce. The second step should be to form, from the membership of such bodies, district associations or committees to deal as an organizing or advisory board, with the general affairs of agriculture, and