

# Resolutions at Regina Convention

A Multitude of Resolutions—Minimum Wheat Price—Tariff—Grain Marketing—  
Freight Rates—English in Schools—No Increase in Membership Fee

The sketch in a local paper showing a delegate with a small grip in one hand and a huge bundle of resolutions under the other arm was more than funny. It was almost true. There were something over 110 resolutions on the programme for consideration and at that only part of them could be handled. All the others had to be rolled together and thrown upon the executive for consideration. Saskatchewan does not appoint a legislative committee, whose special duty it is to pilot all good resolutions as far toward legislation as possible and report back to next year's convention just what happened each one. Such is done in Alberta and it is an excellent arrangement, not only for getting action but for keeping public opinion awake. Resolutions were handled at all phases of the convention. When attention on anything else lagged, someone always had his pet resolution to put before the meeting. This makes the certainty of having everything included together here a little difficult. Some are given in full, others condensed to substance.

## Ask Minimum Wheat Price

Some of those passed are as follows: That Grain Growers' Sunday be changed to the third Sunday in June; That the Dominion government be requested not only to fix price for the 1918 crop of wheat but to establish a minimum price for the period of the war or for one year after the close of the war; that the federal government be asked to furnish complete returns of all profits made and by whom made under war profits excess tax and that the members-elect to the federal parliament be urged to get this information; that the government be requested to regulate the price of all commodities in just proportion to the price of wheat; that the federal government be asked to negotiate with the American authorities for the removal of unnecessary restrictions such as the \$8 head tax debarring Canadians from entry to United States; that the federal government be petitioned to extend the C. N. Railway line westward from the town of Bangough. Mr. Hindley, M.L.A. from Assinaboia, said that the lack of this extension had in eight years cost the farmers there at least \$2,000,000.

That the provincial and federal governments be asked to take immediate steps to have inexhaustible coal beds in the southern part of the province of Saskatchewan developed in the interest of the people of Western Canada; that the Dominion government be requested to appoint a commission of experts and an invention board to work out the problems of the standardization of farm machinery; that packers be prohibited selling bacon for Canadian consumption for duration of the war; that the convention favors the closing during the war of all non-essential businesses; that the telephone service of the province, in the interest of efficient work, be not curtailed;

Whereas there is growing desire on the part of the Canadian people to obtain a more direct and efficient control of legislation;

And whereas under the present system it is very difficult to accomplish that desire;

And whereas at the close of the war it will be necessary to have the B.N.A. Act amended in several respects;

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the Dominion Government should be requested to take the necessary steps to obtain an amendment to the above mentioned act, which will make it possible to enact to the fullest extent direct legislation, including the initiative, referendum and recall.

That as the governments are asking for greater production and the Exemption Act only covers seed grain for 80 acres, the provincial government be requested to amend the Act so as to cover seed for 160 acres; that the government be commended for removing the duty from farm tractors under \$1,400 but be urged to extend it to other lines of

machinery.

That whereas there appears to be great confusion in the Seed Grain Accounts Dominion Issue of 1915, there being many cases of liens still remaining against lands that have been fully satisfied, the Dominion Government be asked to, at once, place this department on a sound business footing and clear up this work which, in its present state, is a serious financial disadvantage to those farmers affected.

Walter Simpson, of Eyebrow, said he had paid up his loan in full but still had \$300 registered against his land and he knew plenty of others in a similar predicament. That whereas much inconvenience has been experienced from the fact that registered lien notes and chattel mortgages are not discharged in the registry office when they have been paid, therefore be it resolved that any company or individual causing lien notes or chattel mortgages to be registered shall be compelled, under penalty, to have such registration discharged within fifteen days after payment has been received.

## Dealing With Grain Marketing

Whereas the Dominion Government in establishing the rule for grading wheat have not seen fit to fix a maximum moisture content for dry grain,

and,

Whereas, the elevator companies have established an arbitrary maximum of 12.50 per cent. and,

Whereas the government of the United States has taken over the inspection of wheat and corn and have fixed a maximum moisture content of 13.50 for 1 Northern wheat.

Therefore be it resolved that we request the Dominion Government to establish a maximum moisture content of not less than 13.50 per cent. before grading wheat tough, and not less than 16.50 per cent. before grading wheat damp.

Whereas under the present method of licensing grain dealers, separate licenses are required for each of three separate phases of the business, and whereas under this system, dealers licensed for one branch of the business, only, often engage in other branches, and, whereas bonding companies are not responsible for defalcations incurred under those branches not covered by licenses, therefore be it resolved that the Canada Grain Act should be amended to provide that one license only shall be required covering country elevator, track buying and commission business. This was proposed by Mr. Robinson of the Co-operative Elevator Co., who explained that occasionally very heavy losses were suffered by farmers on account of companies licensed to do one business engaging in another for which they have no license. In one small district

he knew of a \$30,000 loss resulting from this.

It was recommended to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., that it enter into the milling industry as soon as expedient.

## Government Insurance for Soldiers

Resolved that Federal government devise and put into operation an insurance system for soldiers as has been done by United States government.

Resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that the same amount of pensions should be granted the widows of privates as is granted to the widows of officers.

Resolved that in view of the fact that the drouth of 1917 so affected many settlers in our province that they cannot themselves provide seed grain, particularly seed oats and also seed grain to feed their horses during the seedling and summer-fallow seasons, and whereas the rural municipalities in many instances are unable or have neglected to deal with even the question of seed, this association should and does recommend that either the province or federal government take steps to insure that every farmer who is and has been engaged in farming with his own outfit be assisted to this extent, that he may produce to the greatest and best advantage, thus doing their duty to our country in this time of vital need. This was proposed by P. L. Craigen who emphasized the need of help in the

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# PURITY FLOUR GOVERNMENT STANDARD

## Explanation

WE are enclosing this pamphlet in each bag of Purity Flour (Government Standard) going to the housewives of Canada, giving some explanation with reference to this Standard Flour which the Government has ordered all flour mills in Canada to manufacture on and after January 28th, 1918.

We are obliged, under these new regulations, to manufacture this Standard grade of flour only, but we expect when the war is over that these regulations will be rescinded, and we can commence again the manufacture of our regular high quality Purity Flour.

We might say in connection with this Government Standard Flour, that it is in no sense of the word a War Flour, as it is a pure White flour, being 100% of the flour that is contained in good sound wheat. The new milling regulation, to put it in simple language, means that millers instead of making several grades of flour as previously, are now compelled to put all of the flour that is contained in good milling wheat into one grade. This still gives a good all-purpose flour, but of a slightly more creamy color as compared with our regular high quality Purity Flour.

## Suggestions for Baking

With the exception of the creamier color, which is unimportant in these times, you should be just as successful in your baking as with the high patent flour. On account of containing the more glutinous portions of the wheat berry, the flour may work in a slightly different manner. Care will have to be exercised at first, until you get acquainted with the difference. You may have no difficulty at all, but in case you do, the following suggestions will be of some assistance.

No. 1—Make the dough slightly firmer, using a little more flour to the same amount of liquid, or

"The kitchen must help as well as the workshop and the trenches."—Lloyd George.

We know the housewives of Canada well enough to know that it is not necessary to ask them to co-operate with us in the matter of using this Purity Flour (Government Standard), which is intended to help conserve the wheat supply, and assist Canada in the winning of the war.

## Suggestions for Baking

less liquid to the same amount of flour.

No. 2—Be careful to keep the dough from getting too warm. An overheated dough from this flour will be more serious than in the case of a high patent flour.

No. 3—It will not need to stand as long as was formerly necessary. Be particularly careful not to let it stand too long in the pans.

No. 4—To insure the best results, use a little more yeast. If setting a sponge over night, make it somewhat stiffer.

No. 5—The system of setting a sponge over night will probably give the best results with this class of flour.

# Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

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