

PAGE FENCE

Has the Confidence of the Careful Farmer

PAGE WIRE FENCES are chosen by careful, shrewd Farmers, for many reasons. But it is because of the length of service that every Page Wire Fence gives, that accounts in no small measure, for its ever increasing number of buyers in preference to all other makes.

PAGE WIRE FENCES ARE BUILT TO LAST

There is nothing extraordinary in Page Fences to cause them to last so long, except that they are made for that very purpose. We know what makes a fence that "stays put," and we manufacture it accordingly—with the utmost care, and the very best of materials.

Only No. 9 gauge wire is used throughout, locks and all. It is subjected to an extra coat of galvanizing to give double resistance against rust. Every inch is tested and inspected before leaving our factories, so that we are able to know for a certainty that every Page Fence is rigid, tight-locked, evenly-spaced—that it will give a life-time of wear to its owner.

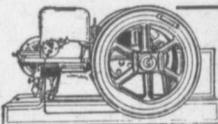
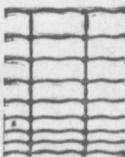
Choose as your next Fence, the Page Wire Fence and you will never have cause to regret it.

With Page Fences and Page Gates on your farm, your fence troubles are over forever.

Write, or call at our nearest branch for further particulars about Page Fences and Gates.

If you are interested in the Page Farm Engine or Page Wood Saw, we will also be pleased to tell you all about them.

Shipping Terms: Freight allowed on all shipments of 200 pounds or over, to any place in Old Ontario or Quebec, when payment is made within 30 days.



This Farm Engine Will Help You

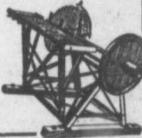
With labor so scarce, inexperienced and high priced, a Page Engine will prove its worth in a few short weeks. Page Engines are built for farm work. You can

afford a Page Engine, because it will actually save you many dollars in the first few weeks you have it. Two types and five sizes to choose from—one type burns gasoline, the other kerosene. Sizes range from 1-1/4 H. P. to 7 H. P. Let us help you choose the Page best suited to your needs. Write our nearest branch for full particulars.

A Wood-Saw for You

The shaft is 4-foot-6-inch, lath-turned steel, that runs in well-habituated, dust-proof, non-heating boxes. It will keep in good working order at all times.

The lifting cable has a roller at one end to make long poles easy to handle—the balance-wheel and pulley are interchangeable.



THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

519 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.
WALKERVILLE, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Farmers and Business Men Confer

Discuss Farmers Trading Organizations and Tariff Issues. Agree on Some Points. A Helpful Conference

FARMERS of eastern Canada may well follow with deep interest the proceedings at such a joint conference as was held for two days last week in the Parliament Buildings, Regina, between representatives of the organized farmers of Canada and of the big business interests of western Canada. The farmers who were present were the 25 or more members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who had been in private session on other matters during the two days previous. With them were representatives of the organized farmers of Ontario in Messrs. J. J. Morrison, secretary of the U. F. O., Toronto; J. N. Kernighan, Godrich; and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy. The business men represented the big railway, insurance and manufacturing companies of the west, many of them with headquarters in the east, trust and loan corporations, the retail merchants and implement dealers' associations, boards of trade, and other similar organizations. The gathering was really a meeting of what is known as the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, about which we expect to say considerably more in an early issue of Farm and Dairy.

The main subjects discussed were: 1st, The spread of trading organizations among farmers and their probable effect on the retail trade; 2nd, The tariff as it affects agricultural conditions in western Canada; 3rd, Increased production, including the fixing of a price on wheat for 1918 and 1919 and the removal of the duty from agricultural implements. The discussions throughout were conducted in the very best spirit.

Lack of space prevents our dealing at length with the proceedings of the conference in this issue. They will have to be described in more detail later. In brief, they were as follows:

Trading Organizations.

At the request of the business interests, Mr. C. Rice-Jones, of Calgary, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., had prepared in advance a statement showing why the farmers' organizations had formed trading organizations. This was published on page 3 of last week's issue. A statement in rebuttal had been prepared, on behalf of the business interests, by Mr. Piggett, of Winnipeg. This is published on page 16 of this issue. Both statements had been printed and copies circulated among members of the joint committee before the conference. They formed the basis for the discussion. The discussion lasted all one afternoon. The farmers took the ground that they had been forced to undertake trading operations because of the unreasonable attitude of many retailers; that these operations had proved successful; that they would like to know why retailers and manufacturers objected to them, and that they would probably be greatly extended in the future.

The retailers admitted unfair action on the part of some of their members. These they had no power to control. As a whole they were not, they claimed, making undue profits, and they gave the farmers a service which they could not get in any other way. They did not object to farmers forming trading organizations if they would establish stores, deal in all lines of goods, give a continuous, all-the-year-around service, and pay taxes as the retailers did. What they did take exception to was to the farmers dealing in a few staple articles in bulk, on which a reasonable profit could be made, and reselling these from the car door without expense, thereby interfering with the trade of the retailer and leaving him largely only the comparatively

unprofitable side-lines.

The debate was a long one. On the whole the farmers had rather the better of it as one of the business men admitted. It ended by the appointment of a committee, composed of representatives of the retailers, farmers, manufacturers, and wholesalers, who will deal with the subject in detail and report the result at a future conference.

The Tariff.

The debate on the tariff was opened by the reading of a very strong paper, signed by H. C. Genders and Mr. Wood, the president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which set forth clearly the ways in which the farmers believed the tariff was unfair to them. There was no real effort made by the business interests to refute it. Later, after Hon. C. A. Dunning, one of the leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada, and who, at the request of Hon. T. A. O'Rear, has taken direction of the campaign for increased food production in Canada, had made a short, telling speech on behalf of increased production, a long discussion was held on the advisability of asking the government to remove the duty on agricultural implements and on the raw materials used in their manufacture. This discussion ended by the passing of a compromise resolution stating that it "is the opinion of this meeting that the Dominion Government should take immediate steps to confer with the manufacturers of agricultural implements with a view to seeing if some satisfactory arrangements can be arrived at to remove or reduce the duty on farm implements and the raw materials entering into their manufacture."

A resolution was passed also, favoring the fixing of a guaranteed minimum price for the 1918 wheat crop on the ground that it would serve as a powerful incentive to increased production, and would afford a basis for the extension of credit to farmers for this purpose. The resolution urged the Dominion Government to immediately take action in this matter.

In next week's issue we hope to give a full report of the discussions.

Marquis and Huron Wheats

THE attention of those who are to engage in the drive for greater production of spring wheat in eastern Canada, have had their attention called to the Marquis variety, which has been such a great success on the prairies. Mr. G. M. Gee, Assistant Dominion Cerealist, suggests that Huron spring wheat may be better adapted to eastern farms. The Marquis has greater baking strength, and especially adapted to the export trade, but the Huron has sufficient baking strength to make bread of very fine quality from its own flour, and would find a good market in eastern Canada. Its yield is from one to four bushels more per acre than Marquis, and there is no reason why the farmer who grows wheat solely for his own use or for local milling should not get the benefit of that increase. Mr. Gee summarizes the claims of the two varieties as follows:

Huron wheat is to be recommended to the consideration of the farmer in eastern Canada and British Columbia as probably, on the whole, the most vigorous, productive and generally satisfactory variety for most conditions of soil and climate. But for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and most parts of Alberta, Marquis is to be recommended as possessing qualities which adapt it in a singular manner to the peculiar needs of those great wheat-growing areas.