

The Grain Growers' Motto

"Build Up Your Own Company"

HOW TO DO IT

1 When you have grain to ship
consign it to The Grain Growers'
Grain Company :: :: ::

2 When you have money to invest,
invest it in The Grain Growers'
Grain Company Stock :: ::

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the farmers' own Company. It was organized by the farmers, and is owned and managed by the farmers. In five years this Company has proven itself a great success. It has enabled the farmer to get a better price for his grain, and it has always paid him a good dividend on the money he has invested in its stock.

For fuller particulars regarding the shipping of grain or the purchasing of stock, address

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd., Winnipeg

Alberta Farmers please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, CALGARY

we consider it is our bounden duty and the duty of every member of our Association to so use his vote that it will count in support of the issues we have raised. The time is too short for our Association to take any direct stand to nominate candidates and the danger of dividing the vote favorable to reciprocity is too great to take any risks and we therefore recommend that our members support the candidate, regardless of party affiliations, who will support the questions which must be the main issue in this election." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Ostrander seconded:

"That while we should be glad to see farmers as candidates in any election we have to declare that at present no candidate shall be entitled to make the statement that he is the official candidate of the United Farmers of Alberta, and further, that no action shall be taken by the general secretary towards the calling of any political conventions for the nomination of candidates." Carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Pointer seconded, "That the president, vice-president and secretary be appointed a committee to revise the constitution and to submit any amendments which may be thought necessary to the unions within the time mentioned in the constitution, so that the matter can be dealt with at the next annual convention." Carried.

Convention at Red Deer

The place for holding the next convention was then considered, and after considerable discussion as to the suitability of several places,

Mr. Pointer moved and Mr. Ostrander seconded, "That the next annual convention be held at Red Deer, provided that sufficient accommodation can be guaranteed for the delegates, otherwise that the convention be held at Edmonton." Carried.

The president, Mr. Warner and Mr. Carswell were appointed as a committee to arrange for accommodation and to report to the secretary not later than September 1 next as to the amount secured, so that the notice of convention can be sent to the unions.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Carswell seconded, "That the dates of the next annual convention of this Association be Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17 and 18, 1912." Carried.

The president was authorized to go into the recommendations of the live stock commissioner regarding the shipment of live stock and to approve if found satisfactory.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee to represent the Association before the Railway Commission at the sittings in Calgary.

Mr. Pointer moved and Mr. Long seconded, "That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable that all farm lands in Alberta situate in school districts, whether in rural, village or town districts, should be assessed on a uniform basis, preferably on the straight acreage plan such as is now in force in the present rural school districts of the province." Carried.

IS THIS A SQUARE DEAL?

In March, 1910, a member of the U.F.A. had a horse killed upon the railway. He tried until October to secure a settlement with the company, and was unsuccessful, and then took action in the courts, with the result that judgment was reserved. However, in January, 1911, judgment was finally given in favor of the farmer. The company appealed, and the case was heard before the full court in March last, the farmer again being successful. The company, however, failed to pay the claim, although repeatedly applied to, so that at last the farmers' solicitors applied for a receiving order against them. The amount was then paid, though it is understood that the company is standing out against paying the cost of the application for a receiving order.

The suit was taken out in the small debt court, as this was a cheaper medium, though it was understood that sufficient costs were not allowed to cover solicitors' fees. The instructions given were to sue for \$100 damages as value of the horse, and interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The solicitors promised to look after the interest, but have not done so, with the result that they have paid over to the farmer as the result of the \$100 collected, the sum of \$75, the other \$25 being used up in costs. The animal was killed eighteen months before the claim was settled, which at 8 per cent interest would mean \$12.

This really looks that, although the court upheld the contention of the farmer, and allowed him the damages asked for, still to collect the amount of damages assessed means a loss of \$37, including the interest, to say nothing of loss of time and other expenses.

Is it any wonder that with this uncertainty to face so many farmers will not take legal action against the railway companies, and that the latter will not come to terms. Then look also at the injustice to the man who has suffered the loss. He might have been dependent on the horse, killed for putting in his crop, and would not have the means of buying another at that time, except possibly by borrowing and paying interest on same. Is this a square deal? Surely it is time an easier and cheaper method of collecting from railway companies was found.

THE BARB WIRE NUISANCE

Abandoned homesteads, or homesteads sold, fall into the hands of speculators, or if homesteaders leave them they practically become speculators, as they are waiting for the rise in land values in order to dispose of their land. The residents who remain increase the value of these lands at their expense and their stock have to suffer, while those who have removed away get off free.

In England, Lloyd George's budget puts a tax on the unearned increment, the owner of the property doing nothing other people resident in the locality, the owner of the property doing nothing to enhance or increase the value of the neighborhood, but profiting by the work of the residents. Why should we not have a similar tax put upon the speculators whose lands are being made more valuable by those who are residing upon and improving their own lands? It is exactly a similar case.

One of the troubles the abandoned homesteads bring along in their wake is that of the barbed wire nuisance, not to use a stronger term. The cause of this loose wire can be traced principally to prairie fires, and to natural decay of the posts. There is no need to dwell on the number of stock cut by this wire, and the consequent loss in revenue to the province through damaged horses being exported, and by rea-

son of their blemishes not bringing as much money as the sound ones. Damaged mares are not so bad, as they can be kept for breeding purposes, but damaged geldings are often useless. If a tax of one cent per acre was placed on all land held by non-residents, a fund could be secured which would provide a remedy for this nuisance, either by the government putting an inspector into each district, who would report all bad fences to the department of agriculture, or better still, have all cases reported to the local Union of the U.F.A. They could then notify the government, and save the expense of an inspector, and the fund could be used in paying compensation for damaged stock. The government could notify the owner of the bad fence and give him a stated time, say two months, in which to either repair or remove his fence, failing which he would be fined in a civil court and an order issued to repair or remove his fence. A procedure such as this is no doubt constitutional, and we should agitate with our local members of the legislature and also get the Central Association of the U.F.A. to take the subject up. If measures of this kind were adopted it would no doubt be possible to get such a huge agitation started that the government would be compelled to adopt measures to remedy this nuisance.

HUBERT MORTON.

Lavoy, Alta.

Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.