

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers



Co-operative Sales of Farm Horses

A number of agricultural societies situated in the older settled portions of the province have arranged, with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, to hold a series of horse sales at the places and on the dates listed below.

Farmers, dealers and others who desire to purchase horses will find in these sales excellent opportunities to secure the best class of stock within reasonable travelling distance and at market prices.

The following is a list of places and dates of sales: Anoroid, Saturday, March 22; Moosomin, Tuesday, March 25; Whitehead, Wed., March 26; Wolseley, Thursday, March 27; Yorkton, Friday, March 28; Earl Grey, Saturday, March 29; Nasoby, Wednesday, April 2; Oxbow, Friday, April 4.

For further information write to the secretaries of Agricultural Societies at points of sale or address the director, Co-operative Organization, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Summer Fallow

By JOHN BRACKEN, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

(Concluded from last issue.) And all these statements may have been true, but the successful farmer answers: "If frost sets down the yield or quality of the crop, then practices that promote early maturity should be followed, and many such are known and practised today."

"If the fallow dissipates organic matter and nitrogen—and it does—then we shall dissipate organic matter and nitrogen because we must have water in the soil and the fallow is the best way to get it there."

"If drifting soil interferes with the development of the crop, then the drifting soil needs greater attention than the fallow. Let excessive harrowing cease and cause 'organic matter,' 'humus,'

Sask. Grain Growers' Convention

(Report continued from last week's issue.)

There was not enough in it to convince the city workers that it would solve the industrial problems of the country. To secure support from the labor movement the organized farmers would have to live up to their motto of freedom and equity.

Workers wanted to abolish the system of wealth production and distribution for profit. They were out for social reconstruction. When the speaker had concluded, one delegate asked what united demand the labor party had made to Ottawa.

In reply he stated that there was not yet a national labor party, as they had not held a national convention.

Hon. George Langley stated that the Canadian Council of Agriculture was composed of seven men from each of the four provinces. They had agreed to the planks of the Platform as a fair compromise between different viewpoints.

The convention was being placed in a false position. Delegates were unwilling to vote on questions coming up because of the effect of such a vote on the Platform.

He felt that they should adopt the Platform as drafted and then bring forward resolutions favoring alterations where they thought they were needed. These would be taken as guiding principles in making further revisions.

A vote that the Platform be accepted and approved as passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was passed unanimously.

Several constitutional amendments were then brought before the convention for approval. Many of these were made necessary by the plan for raising more capital for the trading branch of the association, among these was one which provided that two representatives of the holders of debentures stock should be added to the Central board.

Three women directors were also added to the board.

Mr. Meiton supported an amendment which had been proposed and which called for a membership fee of \$2.00, of which \$1.50 should be paid to the Central office.

He said that this was what his local had agreed to support. It would double the membership fee and increase by three times the amount sent to Central.

C. M. W. Emery, of District No. 2, brought a recommendation to take 25 cents from each membership fee for district organization work in the district contributing the same.

Mr. Musselman stated that this had been dealt with by the Central, the plan being to pay the expenses of a district director while doing organization work and also of sub-organizers whose expense accounts were O.K'd. by his district director.

The proposed plan as contained in the amendment to the constitution was to fix the amount sent by the local leaving the locals free to put the fee at any amount above that which they desired. This was carried.

Mr. Emery's motion regarding the setting aside of 25 cents for district organization work, and which had been set aside, was then brought up and subjected to considerable discussion.

Mr. Musselman explained that this would have to be taken from the amount sent to Central.

Mr. Paynter showed that under this arrangement, such districts as were well organized there would be more money for organization work than they would know what to do with, while districts that were not well organized and which would therefore need heavier expenditure for organization work would labor under an insufficient supply of funds.

The proposal failed to carry. All the amendments to the constitution were moved and carried three times.

Election of Officers The opening for the meeting for nominations for president, brought three names before the convention: J. A. Maharg; R. M. Johnson, of Eastview; and A. G. Hawkes, of Pereville. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hawkes withdrew. Mr. Maharg was therefore elected by acclamation and with cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." A large number of names were proposed when nominations for vice-president were called for. Several withdrew and ballots were distributed. The candidates being A. G. Hawkes, R. M. Johnson and Thomas Sales. Mr. Hawkes was elected by a majority of the votes cast.

The election of the following district directors was ratified: District No. 1, Capt. T. M. Morgan, Aquadell; No. 2, G. W. Emery, Asinibois; No. 3, E. P. St. John, Kisbey; No. 4, R. M. Johnson, Eastview; No. 5, John Miller, In-

dian Head; No. 6, Harry Marsh Herschel; No. 7, Capt. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; No. 8, W. J. Orchard, Tregerva; No. 9, James Inglis, Rokeby; No. 10, J. L. Rooke, Togo; No. 11, D. Japp, Speers; No. 12, A. Baynton, Carlton; No. 13, P. M. McCaffrey, Rockhaven; No. 14, Frank Burton, Vanguard; No. 15, M. M. Richardson, Shaunavon; No. 16, W. T. Hall, Surbiton.

Directors-at-large: Thomas Sales, Langham; J. B. Musselman, Regina; H. C. Fleming, Tate; John Evans, Nutana, and John Burrell. On Friday afternoon the three women directors, elected by the women's Section, were presented to the convention. These were Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; and Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH \$17.50

130 Egg Incubator \$17.50 130 Chick Brooder \$17.50

Members of the province asking if they favored the principles of the farmers' platform, said H. C. Fleming, of Tate. Nearly every one of them endorsed the platform. This indicated that the whole situation would be modified if left in the hands of old time politicians. What they wanted was farmers' candidates who would not be tied up to the old parties.

Mr. Musselman criticized the resolution on the ground that it practically would convert the association into a party. It asked that funds for campaign purposes be created and that the association call conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates. What more could a party do?

Mr. Sales said that it depended on the convention as to what the executive board would do. If they were willing to assume responsibility for all that the resolution involved he was willing that the association be used to provide the machinery by which political action could be put in effect in the different constituencies. Meanwhile a new resolution had been drafted. This was put to the convention. It read in full as follows:

"Whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has formulated a national political platform; and whereas this platform has been adopted by the farmers' organizations throughout the Dominion of Canada;

"And whereas it has been proved to us beyond any possibility of doubt through long experience that none of the recognized political parties can be depended upon to give full effect to the reforms therein embodied;

"Now therefore be it resolved that the Central board be hereby authorized on request of one-quarter of the locals therein, to call conventions in the federal constituencies of Saskatchewan under such restrictions as to units of representation and credentials as it may decide, and supporters of the farmers' national political platform for the purpose of providing convenient facilities by which they may organize themselves so that they may best secure the election to parliament of suitable representatives."

Mr. Sales said that there were about 50 resolutions sent in by the locals demanding political action in one form or another. Very few of these, however, had concrete proposals for giving the resolution effect. Mr. Dane asked if the resolution had the full endorsement of the Central board. Mr. Maharg explained that his personal feeling was that the farmer in each constituency should act on their own initiative and on their own responsibility.

Rod McKenzie, vice-president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was called upon by President Maharg. He said that the farmers' movement had been built from the bottom up. The foundation had been always the local unit. This had been the case with the commercial enterprises. It was so of the Council of Agriculture. Two years ago the council had drafted the platform for the guidance of the farmers and those who sympathized with them. Last year it had been revised so that it was, in fact, a national platform on which all classes of workers and producers could find a common ground.

The question now was to put the principles represented in the platform into effect. He believed that no one was better able to put them into effect than the farmers. They had the constitutional power to do this for the constitution provided that the people could govern themselves. Under conditions that had prevailed one of the two parties had been able to table any member who was elected. Under the proposed scheme they would table him themselves. Have him known as a people's representative elected on the platform. As it was now, the rural viewpoint was not represented in the parliament of Canada, hence the inequality of the fiscal policy of Canada. It should not be a hard matter for the farmers to assume entire control of the political activities in rural constituencies. Leave the urban constituencies to elect their own representatives and attend to getting farmers elected from rural ridings. When the Council of Agriculture revised the platform it was decided that the matter of putting the platform into effect should be left to the farmers in each province. Each was doing this in its own way. Farmers should forget the terms "grit" and "tory." They were facing new conditions in a new way and the result would be that a new order of politics would be instituted.

Mr. McKenzie's remarks were enthusiastically applauded by the convention. The Saskatchewan executive had sent out questionnaires to sitting

members of the province asking if they favored the principles of the farmers' platform, said H. C. Fleming, of Tate. Nearly every one of them endorsed the platform. This indicated that the whole situation would be modified if left in the hands of old time politicians. What they wanted was farmers' candidates who would not be tied up to the old parties.

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to see it that the price of the crop was such that it would not be produced at a loss.

Dr. Flatt, of Tantallon, believed that this was the most critical resolution ever before a provincial convention. It was a straight question of dollars against principle. If the price of wheat was kept up every consumer in Canada would have to pay for it, and the only one who would get the benefit would be wheat growers. He believed that by asking the government to assume to finance the crop at a loss, the organized farmers would be putting themselves on the defensive in the fight against government hand-outs to industry.

Asked if anything had been done to find a market in Europe, Mr. Maharg said that at the present time conditions there were about as abnormal as they could be except that the organized killing of men had ceased. A number of countries were in utter disorder. Of some no inside information.

MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF TRAMING LAKE NO. 380

Scott Sask., March 1st, 1919. Members present: Reeve Carson, Councillors Brown, Sander, Dickson, Spiers and Hennings; SPEERS—That minutes of meeting of February first be passed as read. Carried.

That Spiers bring in report on lease of road through 19 in 39-20 West of 3rd. DICKSON—That Reeve Carson and Councillor Brown be authorized to purchase seed oats sufficient for the use of the Municipality. Carried.

SPIERS—That Joe Richards and Foster Morrow be supplied seed grain as per the Seed Grain Act for two quarter sections each. Carried.

BROWN—That we make an application to the Union Bank for a loan of \$30,000.00 for the year 1919 at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent, and that the same be a first charge on the taxes and that a By-law covering borrowing of same be presented. Carried.

BROWN—That By-law No. 39 receive second reading. Carried. By-law No. 39 received its first reading.

BROWN—That By-law No. 39 receive second reading. Carried. By-law No. 39 received its second reading.

BROWN—That Reeve and Secretary be authorized to borrow \$2,000.00 from the Union Bank at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent, interest for the purpose of handling and supplying seed grain as per section 4 of Seed Grain Act. Carried.

BROWN—That Reeve and Secretary be authorized to sign notes for the amount of \$4,500.00 to meet current expenses. Carried.

DICKSON—That we make a donation of \$25.00 to the Red Shield Fund of the Salvation Army. Carried.

Mr. Van Elslande was heard regarding the Municipality making an advance to the Champagne S.D. DICKSON—That Councillor Harrigan get into touch with Louis Fuchs and adjust with him the matter of seed grain lien on the land owned by R. R. King on a basis similar to that proposed by Mr. Fuchs in his letter of Jan. 30. Carried.

DICKSON—That the Council recommend that sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31 in 39-22 West of 3rd be included in Queenston S. D. No. 2068 as per request of trustees, and

SANDER—That the bills be accepted as read and paid as funds are available. Carried.

HENNING—That the meeting adjourn. Carried.

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for hail insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 206 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

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CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR

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Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"stored" by controlling "evaporation" and weed growth. They control "evaporation" by tilling the land in such a way as to form a "mulch"—a loose layer of dry soil about three inches deep—on the surface of the field. And they control weed growth also by timely and suitable tillage with harrows, discs and cultivators.

To be most effective a fallow should be surface cultivated the fall before, plowed early in June, not 3 or 4 inches deep, but 6 or 7 or more, particularly on old land; should be harrowed immediately after plowing and surface cultivated as necessary to maintain an efficient mulch, to control weed growth and to have the soil firm to within about 3 inches of the surface. In regions where the rainfall is greater, and where fall frosts are likely to do damage, the more extreme dry farm practices should be modified in such a way as will promote early maturity.

The frequency of the fallow may be lessened by the use of intertilled crops, the practice of suitable rotations, the maintenance of the humus content of soils by a more intensive agriculture, but these will not replace it or a modification of it in the drier parts of this province as long as grain growing is our principal occupation. At present the fallow is absolutely essential in the southwest; it is less essential but advisable in the southeastern and in central Saskatchewan; it is to be desired occasionally in the northwest; but need be less frequent in the east and northeast than in other parts. Indeed, on some of the richer soils in the northeast it may under good management be practically dispensed with. But northeastern Saskatchewan is not the "Great American Desert" of earlier days.

HALIFAX WHISKEY STORE

HALIFAX.—The police seized 280 cases of whiskey at the railway station in Stellarton last night. It was in a car of hay. Most of the hay had been removed when the inspectors put in an appearance and made the seizure. The value is probably \$6,000.

Percheron Stallions and Mares

I sell more Stallions to German farmers in Western Canada than any person in the business, and am always pleased to have visitors. Correspondence answered in German. J. H. GRAHAM Ave. G. & 21st St. Saskatoon, Sask.