

line was sold to the Western Stock Ranches, Chazy, for \$125. Stock Ranches Ltd. sold an excellent lot of 100 high grade Oxford ewes at an average of \$15.40.

The sale of dairy cattle was disappointing, but the sale of the sheep proved to be satisfactory. Especially the Berkshire breed. The following prices were obtained for 100 head of Berkshire sheep by T. C. Milson, Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat, sold 12 Berkshire boars at an average price of \$47.25.

Breed	No.	Value	Average
Holstein Dairy Shortborns	13	\$1280 00	\$ 98 50
Total	14	\$1405 00	\$100 35
Duro-Jersey	18	\$465 00	\$ 26 00
Berkshires	32	1605 00	45 60
Poland China	1	30 00	30 00
Total	51	\$1058 00	\$38 40

The following shows the prices secured:

Breed	No.	Value	Average
Shropshire Ewes	64	\$1720 00	\$26 85
Oxford Ewes	26	1125 00	31 25
Grade Oxford	27	482 50	17 85
Grade Oxford Ewes	100	1841 25	18 40
Suffolk Ewes	2	90 00	45 00
Total	229	\$3258 75	\$22 95

**SHEEP AND SWINE SALE AT EDMONTON**  
The sheep and swine sale, held November 2, was the most successful yet conducted. There was a very large number of contributors from all over Alberta. A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, sold 2 Shropshire rams for \$100 to G. H. Hudson, Lacombe, and the Western Stock Ranches, Chazy. West Shropshire Grade ewes went high. A. J. Boyce, North Edmonton, bought four at \$25.50 each. The following figures give the totals and averages:

Breed	No.	Price	Average
Shropshire	13	\$ 698 00	\$53 70
Oxford	16	1035 00	64 70
Total	29	\$1733 00	\$59 20
Duro-Jersey	1	154 00	154 00
Berkshires	2	113 00	56 50
Total	3	267 00	89 00

**BEARS' and GIRL' Pig Competition**  
A pleasing feature in connection with the show and sale was the pig-feeding competition with the show and girls under 17 years of age. The conditions requiring that the competitors should have been in charge of the pig since June 1, and the best grown pig of each age group and the best winner was as follows:  
First prize, \$15 and championship—Robert Hall, West Calgary, April 15.  
Second prize, \$11 and reserve championship—Verne Burns, North Edmonton, April 11.  
Third prize, \$10—Lennie Hall, Longhead, April 10 years.  
Fourth prize, \$5—Constance Bell, Longhead, April 12 years.  
Fifth prize, \$4—Ray Burns, North Edmonton, April 14.  
Sixth prize, \$3—John H. Peters, Edmonton, April 13.  
Seventh prize, \$4—Silver Bell, Horse Hills, April 13.  
Eighth prize, \$3—George Jackson, Leduc, April 13.  
The pigs entered in this contest were decidedly high class, and the fresh Canadian Company pack is made up for all the pigs which the competitors wished to dispose of.

**PATRIOTIC FUNDS**

French War Relief Emergency Fund	\$ 6 00
Previously acknowledged	27 50
A Friend, St. Albert, Alta.	
Total	\$33 50
Belgian Relief Fund	\$11,000 02
Previously acknowledged	27 50
A Friend, St. Albert, Alta.	
Total	\$11,027 52

Previously Acknowledged	Total
Red Cross Fund	\$ 4,122 66
French Red Cross	63 50
Belgian Red Cross	27 50
Public School Fund	100 00
Red Cross Fund	100 00
British Soldiers' Relief Fund	30 00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	500 00
V.M.C.A. Military Fund	25 00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	105 00
Total	\$16,745 56

Over 20,000 eligibles under Class 1 failed to register in the Winnipeg military district according to Ottawa's government figures.

At The Grain Growers' Association Convention at Estevan a resolution was passed asking that a labor controller be appointed to supply necessary men for farmers. If it was fair to draft men for the army, it was stated, it was also fair to draft them to produce food, which was just as necessary as reinforcements.

**Co-operation in Russia**

Continued from Page 44

ten-fold, the membership nearly twenty-fold, and the turnover nearly fourteen-fold, this marvelous development being the work of only eleven years. At present the co-operative societies are spread throughout the country, from Archangel to the Caucasus, and from the Baltic Provinces to Eastern Siberia. Their chief centres, however, are to be found in districts of Central, Southern and Northern Russia. Successes, not so great, but still notable, have been achieved during the last ten years by the consumers' societies. We have already seen that their number, at the beginning of this century, was about a thousand, with a membership of some 250,000. On January 1, 1914, the total number of consumers' societies amounted to 10,080, with a membership of 1,459,000. The annual turnover of all these organizations reached \$30,000,000, their net profit \$1,000,000.

It was practically during the last decade that the co-operative organizations for agricultural produce grew up, which now occupy a distinguished place in the Russian co-operative world. In this connection the Siberian Creamery Associations, "the pride of Russian co-operation",—to use the popular expression one frequently hears amongst Russian co-operators—must be especially mentioned. In 1905 the number of creamery associations was very small, and their productive capacity rather limited; in 1915 there was 2,000 co-operative creamery associations with a total membership of 300,000, and an annual turnover of \$6,000,000.

Another important branch of productive co-operation is formed by the societies of tar makers, situated chiefly in the northern part of European Russia (in the provinces of Archangel, Vologda, Nijai Novgorod, etc.). In 1905 they hardly existed, but in 1915 the number of tar makers' societies amounted to 1,000. During recent years there have also been founded many co-operative organizations of flax growers, tricot makers, and other producers. The total number of the various productive societies reaches at present about 4,000.

We omit particulars concerning the less important organizations of the Russian co-operative world. It is sufficient, in summing up, to say that Russia has now 40,000 local co-operative societies, numbering more than 12,000,000, their members representing, if we include their families, nearly one-third of the total population of Russia.

**Towards Centralisation**

Simultaneously with the rapid development of the movement, there was a growing tendency towards centralisation. Here Russian co-operators had to overcome great difficulties of a legal and administrative nature. The government, suspicious in its attitude towards co-operation, tried as usual to prevent the union of local societies into bigger combinations. The formation of co-operative unions was, of course, not altogether forbidden, but to obtain a Ministerial permission to establish such a union was a long and complicated process. Co-operative congresses and conferences underwent similar difficulties.

Step by step, however, the co-operative movement extended the right of combination. In 1908 the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies was established as the first co-operative union in Russia, and in 1901 the Berdiansk Union of Credit Societies was opened as the first union of Agricultural Credit Societies. These were followed by others, among them the Union of the Siberian Creamery Associations, which at present embraces about 1,200 co-operative societies of that kind. In 1906 the first Russian Co-operative Congress was allowed to be held in Moscow, in 1913 the second Co-operative Congress took place at Kiev. In 1913 the Moscow Narodny (People's) Bank was established as the central financial institution of the Russian co-operative movement.

Under the pressure of war conditions the Government has abandoned its former policy towards co-operative associations, and allowed the formation of co-operative unions. The result of this

step was really remarkable. During last year alone the number of such unions increased from 12 to 76, and it still continues to increase. One of the most important steps towards the centralization of the Russian co-operative movement was a conference of 36 District Unions of Consumers' Societies held in June, 1915, at Moscow, with a view to reorganizing the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies, to which 1,747 societies are now affiliated, on the lines of a co-operative wholesale society, embracing the whole of Russia. The Conference agreed to this plan, and all the necessary measures to put it in effect are now in preparation. Recent reports from Russia show also that during the last two years central associations of flax growers and tar makers have been formed, and that other central unions of a similar kind are on the way to commence business shortly.

Much work has been done in the Russian co-operative movement during the past decade, much work still remains to be done in the years to come. This tremendous work has not been in vain; it has brought forth fruit that ought to give Russian co-operators moral satisfaction and a fresh impetus to their efforts. We have many reasons to believe that before long the problem of centralization—the most urgent problem of the Russian co-operative movement today—will be definitely solved, and that its efficiency and strength will thus be greatly increased.—M. Mal'sky in the International Co-operative Bulletin.

**Saskatchewan Section**

(Additional)

**THE NEW AGRICULTURE**

This is an address by Carl Vrooman, Assistant secretary of agriculture for the U.S.A., delivered at the great conference of bankers and farmers recently held in the United States.

Barring hunting and fishing, farming is perhaps the oldest of vocations. Certainly it is the most vital of vocations. Yet from the dawn of history to within the memory of man living, farming as an art made comparatively little progress. There are Americans alive today who have cut wheat with the sickle, a tool that was of immemorial antiquity when Ruth gleaned in the fields of Boaz. There are men in Illinois still, I dare say, who won't admit that you can grow alfalfa successfully in the corn belt. The old agriculture has been with us a long while, and it will take us a long time to shake ourselves wholly free from its habits and traditions, but in our day we have at last begun to break its bonds. The new agriculture has been a long time coming, but it's on the march now.

By the new agriculture I don't mean merely agronomy—the science of growing big crops. I mean not only that, but the whole science of agriculture—farm management and farm economics and the other things that enter into that composite science which is now in a fair way to make the art of farming something altogether different from anything that the highlandman of this world knew or dreamed of in the generations that went before the one now passing.

**County Agent System Explained**

The new Smith-Lever Act provides for a sort of deputy secretary of agriculture for every county in this country and will eventually make available nearly \$10,000,000 per year for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge throughout America, and we have the fundamental machinery necessary for making straight the path of the new agriculture.

It is difficult to overestimate the sweeping significance of the provisions of the Smith-Lever law. It serves to bring the department of agriculture in actual personal touch with the farmers of the country. The county agent is designed to give the farmer practical advice on his individual problems, an expert to be called upon, like the family doctor, to diagnose difficulties and prescribe remedies. If the county agent comes across any problem which he himself is not competent to solve, he will call in for consultation experts from the state agricultural college or experiment station, and if the problem still proves puzzling, he may make further appeal to the experts of the federal department. Thus the highest agricultural skill and knowledge

of the country is to be made available and placed at the disposition of the poorest farmer in the most remote region of the union. It is the most far-reaching university extension campaign the world has ever seen. It is agricultural learning democratized, made practical and given to the farmers in the country without money and without price.

All this machinery for the furthering of the new agriculture has been devised and fabricated, but it remains to devise ways and means for properly oiling the machine. That means rural credits—for without money you can't get the wheels going. I believe that the farmers of this country need better credit as badly as they need agricultural and economic science. We are talking more and better livestock to the farmers, but it takes money to buy boars and brood-sows and pure bred bulls. A ninety-day credit is of no use at all to the farmer who wants to change his system from grain to livestock.

**Rural Credits as an Oiler**

We have indeed made a good beginning looking to rural credits in the provisions of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, which gives the farmer a considerable extension of credit, but this is only a beginning, and it is imperative that we go forward along this line. One of the greatest difficulties the farmer has to deal with is the fact that our banking system has been built up with a view to satisfying the financial needs of urban communities, with little or no special provision for the needs of the agricultural interests of the country. I think that I am altogether safe in saying that we shall remedy this condition in the very near future.

Given the official machinery for pushing the new agriculture and credit to make its progress easy, it will remain for the farmers themselves to do the rest. It is for them, and especially for the young farmers in the agricultural colleges, to co-operate with the state authorities and the department of agriculture in pushing this great work if they are to see it achieve the highest success. For without earnest co-operation of those concerned there can be no real success in any line of human endeavor which touches the welfare of the people at large. The new agriculture can advance only where it is wanted—it cannot anticipate its welcome. It's up to the farmers themselves to see that the welcome is given in the same spirit in which the offer of co-operation for the advancement of agriculture is tendered.

**NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES**

There are seven of the respected leaders of the Grain Growers nominated as independent candidates for the next Dominion election which will be held shortly, who have agreed to support the Canadian Council of Agriculture Platform, and I notice that six of these are nominated by the people of Manitoba.

Where such men as Messrs. Maharg, Benders, McKenzie, Woods and others take this stand, it should be apparent to the rest of our members that this is a step in the right direction. It seems to be apparent to the electors of Manitoba, but what of the electors of Saskatchewan? The electors of the Moose Jaw constituency see the need, but what of the rest? The election may be here soon, but it is not yet too late.

To my mind our governments will continue to be under the control of the moneyed interests until our people awaken and use the franchise intelligently, as is their right in a democratic country. To do this it is not only necessary to turn out on election day and vote for one candidate or another, but of far greater importance is it that each elector should do his part to nominate the candidates. Everyone has a right to go to a meeting or convention and endeavor to have the man and the principles he believes in nominated and endorsed. If we fail to do this our votes on election day are of little avail. A certain number of electors have a right to go to the nomination and nominate their candidate, no matter how many other candidates are already in the field. It is everyone's duty to see that the right man is nominated as a candidate for their constituency.

H. C. FLEMING.  
Tate, Sask.