

Important Resolutions Discussed at Convention

(Continued from page 3)

In its original form it read as follows:

"That where it can be shown that 50,000 bushels of wheat or other grain will be shipped from any point all railway companies shall supply as agent at such point of shipment for at least four months in the year."

After discussion, however, it was amended to read that 100,000 bushels were shipped at a point an agent be kept there during the shipping season.

At this point the vice president and secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association were introduced to the meeting, and took a seat upon the platform, as were Hon. W. R. Motherwell and David Horn, chief inspector at Winnipeg. The meeting reverted to clause 4, which read as follows, and was finally passed after the vice president of the Manitoba association had spoken a few words to it.

"That this association reiterates its desire to see the adoption of a system of reciprocal demurrage looking to the more expeditious movement by the railways to the lake front of loaded grain cars."

Noxious Weeds

Clause 8, as follows, caused considerable discussion, and a motion was finally carried requesting that the government take immediate and active steps to prevent the spreading of noxious weeds in the province. Clause read as follows:

"That the provincial government be urged to appoint a weed inspector for each local improvement district as the present inspection is inefficient."

It was felt that the local improvement districts were somewhat clumsy instruments, and that they are liable to go out of existence next year when the new municipal act comes in. Accordingly the resolution moved by R. S. Cook, of Prince Albert, carried. A gentleman from the east who described the experiences he had with tumbler mustard, afforded the convention some slight amusement while he was on his feet, and Geo. Langley contributed to the debate, but otherwise the discussion on this clause was not of particular moment.

Horn on the Stand

This ended the dealings with the resolutions for the afternoon, and for the next hours David Horn, the chief inspector, was put through a perfect shorter catechism regarding the work of his department. Some of the questions, if they had not been so innocently put, might almost have appeared insulting. But several interesting items of information were given to the various questions. Mr. Horn finally read a short paper on grain inspection.

The meeting then adjourned till 8 o'clock.

Evening Session

The evening session started at 8.30 sharp, and continued until 10.30 steadily. Much good work was done, and some interesting discussion took place. The longest discussion took place on the Hudson's Bay railway, the grading of oats, and the membership motion. The first resolution on the paper was the one dealing with life membership.

F. W. Green, in moving the resolution, spoke of the difficulty of keeping sub-associations together on an annual membership. One must have more than an elusory annual subscription to keep them together. He then read a letter he wrote to Farm and Ranch Review, on the advantage of combination among farmers. He advocated the making of the fee \$10 for life. The result would be a fund of \$200,000, with an annual income of \$14,000. He proposed a paid executive to look after the interests of the provincial association. He suggested that there were 30,000 farmers with an average investment of \$10,000 each. This amounted to \$300,000,000. Were they getting interest on their money? Were they getting value for their money, or were the highly organized interests screwing them down? Let them appoint trustees to look after the fund, and the organization could be made a fear-some thing. He related a story concerning a scrap he had with the C. P. R. He felt that the duty of all members was to form an association.

B. Thompson in seconding the motion, declared that there were two main reasons why it should be carried. The first, because it afforded a permanent source of revenue, and the second it would create a permanent membership, the members would be life members, thus forming a nucleus around which other associations might be grouped. If a man had \$10 in a proposition he would be more interested than a \$1 man. Objections might be urged on the grounds of hard times; but he suggested that the contribution might be made next fall. A man who didn't want to be a life member could still be an annual member at \$1. A Grand Coulee delegate heartily endorsed the proposal.

The Big Hill association instructed their delegates to oppose the motion. And their spokesman voiced their objections, which were on the line of a grafting point of view. They thought that there might be some difficulty in safeguarding the central fund. The president said that when a society ceased to grow it commenced to decay. He imagined himself as the father of the Saskatchewan farmers,

and looked out to see how he could further their interests. He urged that the farmers should have a man with brains devoting all his attention to farmers' organizations, and he should have a salary paid him. He then put the question, which carried with the greatest enthusiasm.

No Fine for Them

Resolution No. 3 was the next upon the paper. F. C. Washington, the mover of the resolution, dwelt upon the importance of the question. F. Sheppard, in seconding it, thought the resolution all right. Mr. Cameron supported the motion, on the suggestion that the royal commission had advocated it. Gill Hamilton opposed the motion. Another delegate would disassociate himself with an expression for which he believed the farmers were to blame. H. O. Partridge said the matter had been introduced in his association, and he concluded to let the railway look after its own interests. The question being put, the resolution was declared lost.

A Farmers' Bank

Resolution No. 9 next came up. The mover did not see why a farmer should be turned down by a bank when trusts and corporations could get money. The withholding of credit simply meant the forcing of so much wheat on the market. The order to said the press did not give the impression that the farmer was being squeezed by the stringency. J. Caswell told an experience of the money market. "The Hub". He claimed that he saw a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro which claimed that the Bank of Commerce was trying to buy up the power plant there. He quoted Byron E. Walker to the effect that the farmers were responsible for the stringency, and ended by declaring the necessity for a farmers' bank.

A. E. Partridge approved of the farmers' bank scheme. He went on to promulgate a system for the formation of a farmers' bank which included the use of British capital. He dilated upon the action of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and suggested that the delegates to the interprovincial conference introduce a scheme for a farmers' bank for the three provinces.

Mr. Cameron said that there was need for a people's bank. No. 9 accordingly was passed unanimously as follows:

"That great loss and inconvenience to farmers having been occasioned through banks refusing advances on stored wheat and bills of lading the government be urged to devise some remedy."

Frozen Oats

No. 10 dealt with the grading of oats. The mover and seconder were brief. Mr. Horn having supported the question, discussion was not very lengthy from the start. Mr. Fletcher, a delegate from Alberta, claimed that they were the banner province for oats. They had a resolution on the programme of their convention but it was referred to the legislative committee of the convention. This committee gave them some other information, and they wrote their members of parliament that it gave the grain standard board power to grade oats it would not do what was wanted. Their idea was to make an amendment to the grain act. They have asked their members of parliament to have the act amended to make a grade of 1 and 2 feed oats, that is, those touched with frost. It would be better to get the Dominion government to get the change made than to give the standards board the chance to make the alteration. He suggested that they act on the same lines as Alberta. The weights were to be for 1 feed 37 pounds, and 2 feed 34 pounds. D. W. McQuig, of Portage, said that a doubt existed at the meeting of the grain standards board whether the board could deal with oats. Accordingly, the minister of justice at Ottawa was referred to, who said that the standards board had no jurisdiction. At the Brandon convention this question had come up. A resolution dealing with the creation of new grades had been passed and voted on by Hon. Frank Oliver, but on Jan. 30 he was in Ottawa and found nothing had been done. Action, he said, should be taken, unless it was, nothing would be done. He has had no explanation as to the inaction of the government; sundry suggestions had been made. One was that the whole question would be dealt with later in the session. The second was that it would be unfair to make legislation in the middle of the season. But he thought that the farmer was being more than the disorganization of trade was worth.

David Horn was quite in favor of having the act amended, and the matter put in the hands of the standards board.

John Millar of Indian Head, said that he changed his opinion somewhat on a variety of topics since going on the commission, but claimed that he was always loyal to the farmers. There were perhaps reasons why the act should not be changed, among them the one that the act should not be changed in the middle of the season, as it would disorganize business in the old country, oats being sold ahead for future delivery. They were by Manitoba inspection, but won't take American inspection on Manitoba grain, except at a discount of 9 cts. a bushel. He thought the change would be serious as the whole would cause a feeling of distrust in England.

Geo. Langley dwelt upon the abnormal condition of affairs this year

and thought things would be different in the future.

D. W. McQuig wanted to know if the old country millers were making oatmeal from frozen oats.

H. O. Partridge suggested that the convention ask the Dominion parliament to amend the inspection act so that the standards board could establish 1 and 2 feed.

John Millar dwelt upon the British faith in the Manitoba inspection. He suggested an order in council to get around the difficulty.

Mr. Partridge next read his amendment, seconded by Mr. R. W. Caswell.

"That this convention co-operate with the Alberta and Manitoba conventions in memorializing the Dominion government to amend the grain standards board functions in Winnipeg to enable them to establish commercial grades of 1 and 2 feed oats."

Mr. Saunders withdrew his motion and the amendment carried as a motion.

Car Shortage

In introducing No. 11 F. M. Gates said that this had been brought up last year, although no car shortage existed this year. It would help to keep the question fresh in the case of legislation along these lines. The resolution read as follows:

"Resolved that in the event of a car shortage, the warehouse commission be empowered to order the railway companies to distribute cars for grain to the different shipping points in proportion to their requirements."

Secretary Sanderson thought it was one of the most important resolutions before the convention. There was no discussion, the resolution being carried unanimously.

Hudson Bay Road

In moving resolution No. 12 re the Hudson Bay railway, the speaker said the freight paid on wheat to export ports was \$13,500,000 during the past two seasons, and something should be done to lessen the amount and reduce the distance to the sea.

The speaker dwelt upon the difference between the distance to Fort Churchill and Fort William and claimed that \$7,500,000 to Fort William on the last two crops had been paid in freight. If the Hudson Bay railroad opened up the difference in price would be nine cents per bushel to the wheat grower. He dwelt upon the conditions at Archangel in Russia.

F. W. Gates in seconding the motion, said that this motion had appeared on the minutes of every meeting of the convention for the past seven years. He suggested that a deputation be sent to the Dominion government urging on the members to go ahead with the scheme.

F. W. Green suggested that concerted action be taken.

Mr. Fletcher, of Alberta, spoke of an interview in the old country with the capitalists, and urged against memorializing the Dominion government to bonus a corporation to build a road to Hudson Bay.

A delegate urged the nationalization of the road.

After passing the resolution in the following form, the meeting adjourned:

"Resolved that the building of a government owned and operated railroad to Hudson's Bay be pressed upon the provincial and federal governments."

Second Day

Before the regular business of the meeting opened D. D. Campbell, the grain growers' agent, explained to the meeting several instances of work he had done in connection with his position. Several questions were put to Mr. Campbell regarding different varieties of wheat. John Millar explained that legislation would be introduced giving the chief inspector power to grade other varieties than red fife into No. 1 Northern or lower.

No. 13 was the first motion on the list, but was laid over for awhile.

Coal and Oil Fields

No. 14 dealt with the government control and operation of coal and oil fields. The mover briefly referred to the hard winter of last year, and to the operations of the Standard Oil Company. The seconder dwelt upon the heritage of the people in the shape of coal and oil fields. He approved of the government work at Eagle Lake. The resolution carried unanimously as follows:

"That this convention views with approval the steps the government has taken to operate a coal mine and we would suggest that this work be extended. We believe that all coal and oil fields not at present worked should be controlled in the interests of the people."

No. 15 was the next. The mover dwelt upon the serious winter of last year. He had tried last winter to get a car from the mines direct, but was turned down. F. W. Green seconded the resolution. He said that if the government could feed cokerals at a profit, as they had done, they could do the same with coal. The motion carried unanimously. It read as follows:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this association the provincial government be asked to build sheds for coal at crucial points in Saskatchewan to fill same with coal in the summer time, and sell same at cost in times of emergency. Also that all mine owners be compelled to fill all car-load orders direct to consumers at wholesale rates."

No. 17 came up next. The mover dwelt upon the injustice of the question. It was a hardship on the school

districts, and if the government gave them the power to be a school district and gave them a standing, it

(Continued on page 7.)

BY-LAW NO.

A BY-LAW OF THE CITY OF REGINA TO PROVIDE FOR THE RAISING OF THE SUM OF \$60,000.00 TO BE EXPENDED IN THE EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE FOR THE CITY OF REGINA.

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Regina deemed it expedient that the existing system of sewerage be extended, and that the said City should be extended as a municipal public work under the powers contained in "The Regina Charter" and "The Municipal Public Works Act,"

AND WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of defraying the cost of the said extension of the system of sewerage that debentures should be issued to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) payable in thirty years from the 1st day of March, 1908, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable half yearly, which sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) is intended to be created by this By-Law.

AND WHEREAS the amount of rateable property in the said City according to the last revised assessment roll (namely assessment roll of the year 1907) is eleven million one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars (\$11,147,571.00).

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the said City is seven hundred and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-six cents (\$706,877.76) of which no part either principal or interest thereof is in arrears.

AND WHEREAS the said City is required by law to make provision for the sinking fund to cover the repayment of the said Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) part of the indebtedness of the said City.

AND WHEREAS the said Sinking Fund now amounts to Twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents (\$24,261.14).

AND WHEREAS the Council of the City of Regina on 15th June 1907, passed a By-Law numbered 397 providing for the issue of Debentures to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the extension of the system of sewerage and afterwards on the 6th January, 1908, passed their By-Law Number 423, which they changed the manner of payment of the said principal sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) and repealed the said By-Law Number 397.

AND WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the regularity of such By-Law No. 423 and it is deemed necessary that this By-Law should be passed.

THEREFORE the Council of the City of Regina in Council assembled do hereby enact as follows:

1. That the said By-Laws Numbers 397 and 423 are hereby repealed.

2. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Regina to borrow on behalf of the said City upon the credit of the Municipality at large the sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing the said extension of the system of sewerage as aforesaid by the issue of debentures to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) payable in thirty years from the 1st day of March, 1908, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum computed from 1st March, 1908, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year and coupons shall be attached to each of the said debentures representing the respective payments of interest.

3. The said debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal and shall be signed by the Mayor and City Treasurer and the said Coupons shall be properly executed by each one having printed or lithographed thereon the name of the Mayor and by having placed thereon the written signature of the City Treasurer and the said debentures and coupons shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal in London, England; New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the debentures may be issued in sterling or currency or partly in the one and partly in the other.

4. In addition to all other amounts there shall be levied and collected in each year, during the currency of the debentures, on all rateable property in the said City by special rate or rates sufficient to pay the sum of Three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) for the annual interest and the sum of One thousand and fifty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$1,059.80) by way of sinking fund to meet the principal at maturity, making in all the sum of Forty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$40,589.80).

5. This By-Law shall take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

6. J. Kelso Hunter is hereby appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking the votes of the burgoesses upon the said By-Law.

7. The following persons shall be the respective Deputy Returning Officers upon the said By-Law: First Ward—John McCarthy. Second Ward—F. W. Turnbull. Third Ward—D. G. Ramage. Fourth Ward—R. E. Turnbull. Fifth Ward—T. B. Hooper.

10. This By-Law shall be submitted to the burgoesses on Thursday the 27th day of February 1908, and for the purpose of taking the votes thereon the polling places shall be open between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m. in each of the following places in the City of Regina:—

First Ward—Corporation Weigh House, Osler Park. Second Ward—City Hall, Scarth St. Third Ward—Polling Booth, corner of Scarth St. and Victoria St. Fourth Ward—Sinton's office, Albert St. Fifth Ward—Cushing's office, Dewdney St.

11. On Friday the 28th day of February 1908, the City Clerk shall take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

12. On Wednesday the 26th day of February 1908, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon the Mayor shall attend at his office in the City Hall for the purpose of appointing persons to attend at the various polling places and at the official summing up of the votes herebefore referred to on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passage of this By-Law.

Read a first time this 3rd day of February 1908.

J. KELSO HUNTER J. W. SMITH City Clerk Mayor.

NOTICE

The above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law which has been introduced by the Council of the City of Regina and which may be finally passed by the said Council (in the event of the assent of the burgoesses being obtained thereon) within four weeks of the voting thereon and that upon the day and at the places fixed by the said By-Law for taking the votes of the Burgoesses the voting thereon will be held between the hours of nine a.m. and five p.m.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1908.

J. KELSO HUNTER J. W. SMITH City Clerk Mayor.

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AND WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of defraying the cost of the said extension of the system of sewerage that debentures should be issued to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) payable in thirty years from the 1st day of March, 1908, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable half yearly, which sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) is intended to be created by this By-Law.

AND WHEREAS the amount of rateable property in the said City according to the last revised assessment roll (namely assessment roll of the year 1907) is eleven million one hundred and forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars (\$11,147,571.00).

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the said City is seven hundred and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-six cents (\$706,877.76) of which no part either principal or interest thereof is in arrears.

AND WHEREAS the said City is required by law to make provision for the sinking fund to cover the repayment of the said Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) part of the indebtedness of the said City.

AND WHEREAS the said Sinking Fund now amounts to Twenty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents (\$24,261.14).

AND WHEREAS the Council of the City of Regina on 15th June 1907, passed a By-Law numbered 397 providing for the issue of Debentures to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the extension of the system of sewerage and afterwards on the 6th January, 1908, passed their By-Law Number 423, which they changed the manner of payment of the said principal sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) and repealed the said By-Law Number 397.

AND WHEREAS doubts have arisen as to the regularity of such By-Law No. 423 and it is deemed necessary that this By-Law should be passed.

THEREFORE the Council of the City of Regina in Council assembled do hereby enact as follows:

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2. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Regina to borrow on behalf of the said City upon the credit of the Municipality at large the sum of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing the said extension of the system of sewerage as aforesaid by the issue of debentures to the amount of Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) payable in thirty years from the 1st day of March, 1908, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum computed from 1st March, 1908, payable semi-annually on the first days of March and September in each year and coupons shall be attached to each of the said debentures representing the respective payments of interest.

3. The said debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal and shall be signed by the Mayor and City Treasurer and the said Coupons shall be properly executed by each one having printed or lithographed thereon the name of the Mayor and by having placed thereon the written signature of the City Treasurer and the said debentures and coupons shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal in London, England; New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the debentures may be issued in sterling or currency or partly in the one and partly in the other.

4. In addition to all other amounts there shall be levied and collected in each year, during the currency of the debentures, on all rateable property in the said City by special rate or rates sufficient to pay the sum of Three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) for the annual interest and the sum of One thousand and fifty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$1,059.80) by way of sinking fund to meet the principal at maturity, making in all the sum of Forty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty cents (\$40,589.80).

5. This By-Law shall take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

6. J. Kelso Hunter is hereby appointed Returning Officer for the purpose of taking the votes of the burgoesses upon the said By-Law.

7. The following persons shall be the respective Deputy Returning Officers upon the said By-Law: First Ward—John McCarthy. Second Ward—F. W. Turnbull. Third Ward—D. G. Ramage. Fourth Ward—R. E. Turnbull. Fifth Ward—T. B. Hooper.

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