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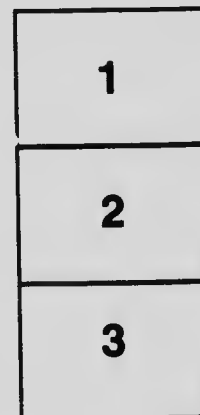
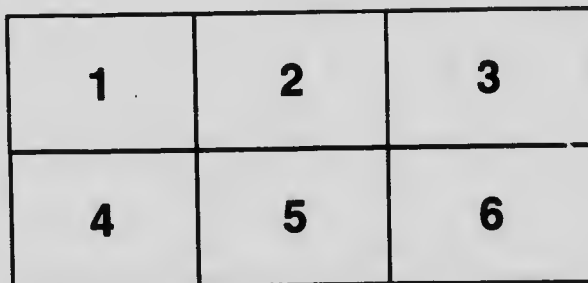
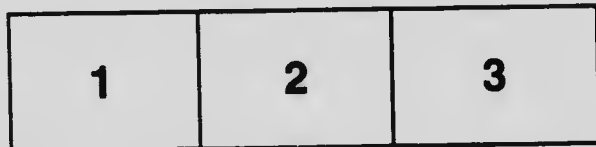
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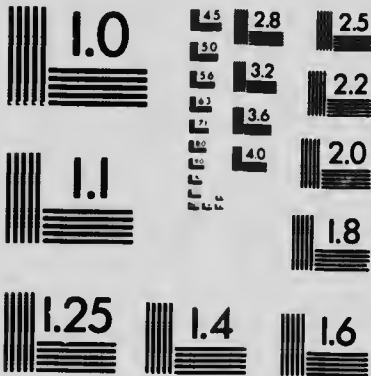
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BULLETIN NUMBER 1

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# Farmers' Clubs

BY  
F. HEDLEY AULD



GOOD HOMES--THE NATION'S PROP

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SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN  
1911

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# FARMERS' CLUBS

FOR

## SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS.

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There is needed today in Saskatchewan a farmers' organisation formed for the purpose of promoting alike the material, moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members. The need for one broad, strong provincial association having this aim will hardly be questioned. The improvement of their material welfare was the object which many of the people of Saskatchewan had in view in coming here, and to this end our organisation should first devote its attention. The need for inculcating principles of morality still exists. At no other period was there so great a premium placed upon intellectual development as there is now; the ignorant and unlettered are handicapped at every period of their existence. Nor may social interests be overlooked. The farmer no less than any other member of society should possess a clear knowledge of social and economic conditions, and the commingling of farmers in an organisation in which people of all nationalities, all sects and all ages may unite cannot fail to advance their material, moral, intellectual and social welfare.

Such an organisation has not yet been formed. There are, however, Horse Breeder's, Cattle Breeders', Sheep Breeders', Swine Breeders', Grain Growers', Poultry and Horticultural Associations, although of these only the grain growers have local branches of their association throughout the country. The other associations are provincial in name, but while they have members scattered throughout the province, they have no localised branches where the members meet in groups to discuss the work of the association in their district and hence lose much in usefulness to the people whom they aim to assist.

### *One Organisation or Several?*

Local organisations are needed in every farming community, but it would obviously be unnecessary to have branches of all of these

associations established throughout the province. Let us picture branch associations of horse breeders, cattle breeders, sheep breeders, swine breeders, grain growers, poultrymen and horticulturists in the same community. Under the circumstances either the people of the community would select the association which they preferred and would work through it to achieve the objects for which it stood, or they would become members of several of the associations. The first condition would be unsatisfactory, as all of the matters which the associations named are seeking to advance are ones in which the greater number of our people should be interested. The latter condition would reflect upon the good sense of the people, for they could not be more greatly benefited by being members of several separate associations than they would be by having one general society with a number of committees entrusted with the furtherance of special matters. In fact they would be hindered by having many sub-associations, as a multiplicity of organisations leads to confusion of objects, interest and administration. But some person will say that the grain growers' association or some of those other associations will do the work which the Farmers' Club is expected to do. We reply that wherever the grain growers' association or any other association is doing the work which should be done, it is the duty of the farmers to support and aid the association that is doing the work. It may, however, be assumed that horse breeders are not likely to devote much time to horticulture or sheep breeders to poultry raising. But where the people are not getting the information and help which they need they should undertake to get it through their organised institutions, or by organising Farmers' Clubs. Where there is no farmers' organisation a Farmers' Club should be formed.

#### *Education is Needed.*

Agriculture is now recognised as a profession and the farmer is beginning to have faith in himself. Great interest is being manifested in questions of public and even of national interest. Matters which a few years ago were regarded with indifference are now the subjects of earnest inquiry. These are evidences of growth and development which promise much for the future of our country. What is now most needed is study and discussion with an abundance of reliable data from which to draw conclusions which shall be sound. Perhaps there is a danger that the cost of producing crops may not be sufficiently considered when so much time is given to solving the problem of marketing them. And methods of production may not be receiving the attention which



they merit. There may also be little losses on the farm which amount to more than the other losses to which farmers are subject. Education is in demand. Information regarding these several matters is needed. Many farmers have been in the province only a few years and are still unfamiliar with conditions affecting the production and marketing of crops. But they want to know. This desire for information has been characteristic of the people who came to the province since settlement of it was begun. To meet their need, the Department of Agriculture for Saskatchewan has for years been arranging meetings of farmers for the discussion of grain growing and marketing, the breeding and feeding of live stock, dairying, poultry raising and other questions.

First the Department of Agriculture used the agricultural societies as media through which to impart information on these and kindred subjects. When the country became more thickly and widely peopled the department went beyond the societies and even into districts one hundred miles distant from any railway to reach the people and tell them of the farming methods which had been found best on the farms of the province. But despite their efforts the province was not served as it should have been. Two reasons, or perhaps three, may be given to show why the means for imparting this necessary information to the farmers were inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. There were but few local organisations to aid in holding farmers' meetings and the distances in this big province are so great that it is difficult when these are lacking for an outsider to make satisfactory arrangements for holding meetings. The great distances and the cost of conducting the work are other factors which limit its extension.

But all the difficulties named would very largely disappear if there were local farmers' organisations in every school district. The College of Agriculture, which is now entrusted with the carrying on of educational work previously performed so satisfactorily by the department, could co-operate with such a farmers' organisation in ways which would make the College of greatly increased value to the farmers of Saskatchewan. Not only could the College of Agriculture be made more useful to the farmers, but the farmers themselves would be greatly benefited by holding regular meetings of their club during the winter months and occasional meetings during the summer. A live organisation is needed to carry on the work during the interval which must elapse until the outside speakers return to give another lesson, else the inspiration to do the work in the right way is lost. An organisation is needed so that its members may continually share ideas and profit thereby together.

### *Farmers' Clubs Recommended.*

There should be a Farmers' Club in every school district. Schools follow the settler. As soon as there are the required number of children of school age a school district is formed and so the populated parts of the province soon become organised as school districts. There could be no more fitting place for the exchange of ideas among the adult population than in the schools of the province. Where the young people get their early training they should return through later years when they learn to use in practical ways the knowledge which they then acquired and are able from their own experience to contribute ideas for the general good. And so farmers' organisations should be found in the school districts with headquarters at the schools. Ontario has her Farmers' Institutes and the various states to the south have similar organisations, but in Saskatchewan there has hitherto been only isolated organisations and to supply the need here a provincial system of farmers' clubs is recommended. A form of constitution is suggested elsewhere in this pamphlet, but an explanation of it may be attempted here.

#### *General Plan.*

The school district would be the unit for local clubs and generally the school house should be the rallying point while the provincial constituencies in the province, which are now forty-one in number, would be counties with the local clubs found in the school districts within their boundaries affiliated in a County Association of Farmers' Clubs.

#### *Local Clubs.*

The farmers and their wives should meet in the school houses to spend social hours and hours of study, for farmers' clubs should educate, develop and entertain their members. There they should discuss problems of the farm and of the home, wheat growing and bread making, cattle feeding and meat curing, the building of barns and the beautifying of homes and the great variety of questions pertaining thereto. In the same place there should be concerts and entertainments and social gatherings to provide relaxation from the sterner duties, for one of the things which but few people know how to do well is to enjoy themselves, throw off dull care and be young again. With our busy life we take ourselves too seriously and are in danger of forgetting how to have a good time.

### *Programmes for Farmers' Club Meetings.*

As one of the objects of farmers' clubs is recreation, each meeting should have some amusement features which will add to the pleasure and enjoyment of those who attend. An occasional debate upon some agricultural or economic question will afford interest for all concerned. If an adjacent club can be induced to take sides in a debate the results will be beneficial to both. Music should be a feature of every meeting, and if refreshments in the form of a cup of hot tea or coffee with sandwiches and cake could be passed around at the close of the meeting or during a recess, any feeling of reserve or coldness would be noticeably lessened.

One club during the present winter months is holding monthly meetings. The executive has arranged for the reading of a number of papers on agricultural and domestic topics. Leading farmers and professional men, including the medical doctor and the veterinary surgeon, prepare bright, brief essays on topics of importance to the community. The meetings are livened by songs and musical selections. One member who sings well does not have to be coaxed to entertain the club. Another who plays the violin carries it along for the entertainment of the audience. A young boy who spends his winters at school gives an occasional reading or recitation and each member is willing and ready to do his share.

### *How Club Work is Carried On.*

Meetings should be held at least once a month during the winter, but might be held less frequently or not at all during the busy months of summer. Usually there is enough talent in a community to carry on the work most satisfactorily and the members should be induced to assist whenever possible, for in this way are the clubs of greatest use to their members. But outside speakers afford variety, relieve the members of considerable labour and study in preparing papers for speeches, and attract the favourable attention and interest of those who might hold themselves aloof from the club if the work were always undertaken by its own members. Very often, too, some subject which only an expert can discuss satisfactorily demands attention. Thus outside assistance will often be found helpful and even necessary.

When it is deemed advisable to have an outsider speak, the clubs in any locality should arrange through the county association to hold a series of meetings for the discussion of the same or similar subjects.

Such an arrangement would simplify the matter of securing speakers. Each club would be required to pay an equal share of the expenses of supplying a speaker and of advertising the meetings. The extension department will pay the salaries of all speakers which it supplies, and the railway fare and the travelling expenses will be borne by the clubs which co-operate in securing a speaker or speakers. The advantage of co-operation in this matter is apparent. A saving could also be effected in advertising. A poster could be printed giving the names of all the meeting places in the circuit and the dates when each meeting would be held. The clubs could bear equally the cost of printing the posters and could each make their own arrangements for distributing them.

#### *Aid in Holding Regular Meetings.*

The extension department will publish bulletins of suggestions for conducting the work of Farmers' Clubs and will endeavour to keep them informed regarding new lines of work which they should undertake. But as the greater need would seem to be the supplying of information in a readable form to the members of the clubs, the College of Agriculture will publish a comprehensive series of bulletins on agriculture and nature study. There will be a series of bulletins on each of the following subjects: Soils, Field Crops, Live Stock, Farm Machinery, The Farmstead, Farm Forestry, Natural History, Agricultural Economics, Miscellaneous. Each of these general headings will be subdivided so as to include the following in the several series named:

#### *Soil Series.*

(1) Description and origin of Saskatchewan soils; (2) Studies in soil physics; (3) Fertility of Saskatchewan soils; (4) Results following the growing of a crop of wheat; (5) Effects of crop rotation.

#### *Field Crops Series.*

(1) Origin of cultivated crops; (2) Wheat; (3) Oats; (4) Barley; (5) Flax; (6) Rye; (7) Cultivated grasses; (8) Clovers and other leguminous plants; (9) Corn; (10) Soiling crops; (11) Tubers; (12) Root crops.

#### *Live Stock Series.*

(1) Origin of our domesticated animals; (2) Principles of breeding.

*Horses*—(3) Classification; (4) The brood mare; (5) The stallion; (6) Care of the foal; (7) Training the horse to work; (8) Registration of pure bred horses; (9) Common diseases of the horse.

*Cattle*—(10) Leading breeds of cattle; (11) The beef cow; (12) The dairy cow; (13) Breeding to type; (14) Economical methods of feeding for beef production; (15) The home dairy; (16) Feeding dairy cattle; (17) Cow testing; (18) Co-operative dairying.

*Swine*—(19) The bacon type of hog; (20) The lard type of hog; (21) The brood sow; (22) Forage crops for swine; (23) Profitable pork production.

*Sheep*—(24) Sheep breeding in Saskatchewan; (25) The trade in mutton; (26) Co-operative marketing of wool.

*Poultry*—(27) Breeds of hens; (28) Hen houses and equipment; (29) Feeding hens for egg production; (30) Geese and ducks; (31) Turkeys; (32) Fattening and marketing poultry.

#### *Farm Machinery Series.*

(1) Care of machinery; (2) Profitable use of traction engines; (3) The gasoline engine; (4) The steam engine; (5) The automobile on the farm.

#### *The Farmstead Series.*

(1) Planning the farmstead; (2) Types of farm homes; (3) Modern conveniences in rural homes; (4) Types of stables and other farm buildings; (5) Silos; (6) The water supply; (7) Fences and fencing; (8) The vegetable garden; (9) The flower garden.

#### *Farm Forestry Series.*

(1) Shelter belts and avenues; (2) Our native fruits; (3) Hardy varieties of apples and plums; (4) Common bush fruits.

#### *Natural History Series.*

(1) Insect enemies of farm crops; (2) Fungous enemies of farm crops; (3) Plant enemies of farm crops; (4) Vermin affecting farm crops; (5) Birds in relation to agriculture.

#### *Agricultural Economics Series.*

(1) Farm bookkeeping; (2) The cost of producing crops; (3) Market requirements; (4) Methods of marketing; (5) The cost of

marketing; (6) Co-operative stores; (7) Our banking system; (8) The world's wheat crop; (9) Canada's competitors in agricultural production; (10) Beef rings; (11) Trade routes and transportation.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

(1) Public roads; (2) The rural school; (3) Telephones; (4) Rural mail delivery; (5) Agricultural competitions; (6) Saskatchewan history.

These bulletins will not be published in the order in which they are enumerated, but will appear as the urgency of the subjects demand. Western men, and the most competent authorities on the several subjects, will be engaged to prepare the bulletins. They will be published monthly and will be distributed free to members of the clubs throughout the province. As they will be uniform in style, at the end of each year, or whenever desired, they may be bound into volumes and will thus constitute a most complete and up-to-date handbook on Saskatchewan agriculture, which at present is urgently needed.

These bulletins will afford topics for discussion at the monthly meetings and can be used throughout the province as a text for a comprehensive study of agriculture. The best results will be obtained by getting one of the members to prepare an address for each meeting, taking as a topic the one treated in the bulletin of the previous month. In each bulletin there will be given a list of books on the same subject by authors of repute for the information of those who wish to do supplementary reading or make an exhaustive study of the question.

Series of bulletins dealing with matters relating to the science and art of home making will also be published and distributed to the members of women's clubs in the manner outlined in the preceding paragraphs.

#### *Committees.*

Provincial associations have been organised under the following names: Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association, Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association. These are located at Regina. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has its headquarters at Moose Jaw. There is an Horticultural Society for Western Canada with its headquarters at Winnipeg. Saskatchewan has two poultry associations each with provincial aspirations. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association, a national institution with

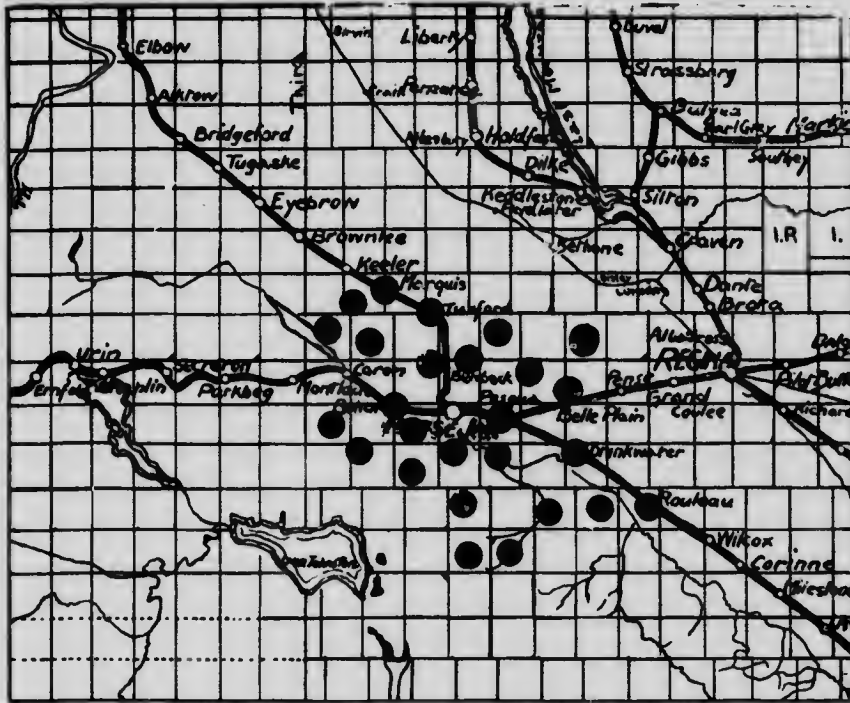
provincial vice presidents, is directed from Ottawa. There will also be formed in connection with the College of Agriculture an association for directing and encouraging observation and research among the farmers of the province, so as to acquire information regarding the suitability of different varieties of the several field crops. Farmers' clubs may appoint committees in accordance with the constitution to extend the work of these associations among the members of the club. There should in all cases be committees representing the live stock associations, although in certain cases one committee consisting of five members and comprising representative breeders of the several kinds of live stock would be sufficient. When the club develops the appointment of separate committees might be deemed advisable. One committee might also at the beginning do the work of the Seed Growers' Association and the Horticultural Society. All of these larger associations to be of greatest value to the province should have local representatives in the farmers' organisations. The committees which farmers' clubs may form would represent the several associations. It would be the duty of the horse breeders' committee to interest the other members of the farmers' clubs in the work which the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association is doing. It would also be its duty to correspond with the secretary of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association regarding action which should be taken to advance the horse breeders' interests in the locality where the club is formed. The other committees would owe a similar duty to their provincial association and their fellow members of the Farmers' Club.

The several live stock and other provincial associations named herein might be induced to make arrangements with farmers' clubs whereby half of the membership fees transmitted to any of them from any farmers' club would be refunded to the club. If this could be done the committees which have been suggested would be able to do good service for both the associations and their farmers' club. The several associations are being asked to agree to such an arrangement with the farmers' clubs.

#### *The County Association.*

The president and secretary of each club being *ex officio* members of the county executive insures a full knowledge of the county's needs, and plans for the improvement of rural conditions throughout the county may thus receive close attention. The county officers can always secure through the Department of Agricultural Extension in the University a list of persons who are able to speak with authority on questions relat-

ing to country life, and the director of agricultural extension will arrange to supply speakers to clubs so long as there are funds available with which to provide them. The county executives which present a carefully planned circuit of meetings and ask for certain speakers will be supplied in preference to requests for occasional meetings, but until county officers are appointed all applications will be decided upon their merits. The salary of speakers will be paid by the Extension Department, but all their travelling expenses, including their railway fares both in going to and returning from their circuits, will be borne by the clubs. On this account the advisability of having a well planned circuit and a goodly number of clubs co-operating in securing the same speakers is apparent.



Map of the Moose Jaw district, showing points where extension meetings were arranged by the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society in 1911.

The map of the Moose Jaw district shown herein illustrates this principle. The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society which assumes the work of a county association in this respect during 1911 arranged twenty-five meetings at points within a radius of twenty-five miles from



that city. The society chooses meeting places, sets dates, advertises the meetings, provides a conveyance for the speakers and sends a representative of the society with them. During the last two years the president of the society took his own rig and drove for two weeks from meeting point to meeting point with the speakers. County presidents should arrange, where possible, to accompany the speakers to their appointments.

Then there should be an annual County Short Course when an exhibition of seed grain and tubers, roots and garden truck could be held, with a department for poultry as well. Three or four days could be devoted to lectures and demonstrations, discussions and competitions. The Extension Department might not be able for a few years to supply enough men to hold forty short courses in a season, but would endeavour to alternate these courses between adjoining counties so as to serve the province to the best advantage. The counties will be asked to provide a suitable meeting place free of charge to the college and guarantee a sufficient number of students for the course at a nominal fee to assist in meeting the expenses of the course. The Extension Department will then consider the applications which it receives from the several counties and if unable to hold courses at all points which petition for them, those which show the greatest interest and indicate that they would make the course a success will, all other things being equal, be given the preference. A regular form of contract will be supplied and the Extension Department will prepare a number of programmes from which counties asking for short courses can select the one which best suits their locality. Nothing will be left undone to supply the best possible course and competent agricultural teachers will be obtained to deliver lectures.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FARMERS' CLUBS.

Farmers' clubs will be found of great assistance in carrying on the work of an agricultural society. In fact, agricultural societies are expected to aid in forming farmers' clubs for the extension of agricultural education. A vigorous, energetic and successful society will have farmers' clubs organised throughout the territory which it serves, and they will aid the society greatly in its work. A director of an agricultural society prominently associated in the work of a farmers' club would give the society greatly added prestige. A society with such a connection could, after deciding to undertake certain work, more easily have their plans carried out by the directors working through

the farmers' club than without such affiliated organisations. Each society should plan to entertain the farmers' clubs affiliated with it at an annual banquet. In this way the bond of union between the society and the clubs would become strongly cemented.

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## SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION

FOR

### County Associations of Farmers' Clubs

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#### *Name.*

*Article 1.*—This association shall be known as The (*name of provincial constituency*) Association of Farmers' Clubs.

#### *Objects.*

*Article 2.*—The object of this association shall be to assist and encourage useful education among the farmers of county by organising and aiding farmers' clubs, by teaching better methods in general farming, stock raising, dairying and other branches of agricultural industry and in general to promote the moral, intellectual social and material welfare of the community.

#### *Membership.*

*Article 3.*—The active members shall be the presidents and secretaries of farmers' clubs in county who are *ex officio* members of this association during their term of office. All persons who contribute funds for carrying on the work of the association shall be honorary or sustaining members of the association.

#### *Officers.*

*Article 4.*—The officers of the association shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary treasurer and seven directors.

### *Duties of Officers.*

*Article 5.—President.* It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all executive and association meetings, and to promote the work of the farmers' clubs in his county. He shall be assisted by the vice president who during the absence of the president shall perform the duties of president.

*Secretary Treasurer.* It shall be the duty of the secretary treasurer to attend and keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the association and of the executive committee; to keep a record of the members of the association and to conduct all correspondence relating to the business of the association. At the close of the financial year he shall prepare a statement giving the names of the farmers' clubs in the county and the number organised during the year; a report of the short course, if any was held, giving an itemised statement of receipts and expenditures, the number of sessions held, the number in attendance and a report of the leading addresses delivered. Acting with the advice of the executive he shall arrange for courses of lectures to be given in the farmers' clubs in the county and shall when same have been held levy an equal assessment upon all clubs to which lecturers were supplied through the association in order to meet the speakers' expenses and the cost of advertising.

As treasurer he shall issue receipts for all moneys received and shall pay accounts which have been passed by the executive, keeping vouchers for all disbursements. At the close of the financial year he shall submit his books and accounts to an official auditor and shall present at the annual meeting a statement of the finances of the association during the year certified by the auditor.

*Directors.* The directors shall be expected to assist the president in organising, visiting and aiding farmers' clubs within the county.

### *Meetings.*

*Article 6.—*Meetings shall be held semi-annually in January and in June at such time and place as may be decided by the executive.

### *Election of Officers.*

*Article 7.—*At the annual meeting in June, officers shall be elected by ballot for the ensuing year.

*Quorum.*

*Article 8.* A majority of the members of the association or of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

*Extension Meetings.*

*Article 9.*—The county association shall endeavour at least once in each year and as frequently as possible to provide a speaker or speakers to deliver addresses upon agricultural topics before each farmers' club in the county. The cost of providing speakers and advertising meetings shall be borne equally by the clubs to which speakers are provided. (The salaries of speakers supplied to county associations by the Director of Agricultural Extension will be paid by the Extension Department.) All farmers' clubs in the county shall be given an equal opportunity to secure the services of such speakers as the county association may from time to time provide.

*Short Courses.*

*Article 10.*—Each county association should hold a short course at some point within the county at least once in two years. The short course should be held at the headquarters of an agricultural society if there is one in the county, subject to the decision of the executive committee as regards time and place.

*Expenses of Officers.*

*Article 11.*—The actual and reasonable expenses of officers or members of the association while organising or aiding farmers' clubs shall be paid by the association. Expenses of directors while attending executive meetings may be refunded to them at the discretion of the association.

*By-Laws.*

*Article 12.*—The association may make such by-laws as are not inconsistent with its objects and the provisions of this constitution.

*Amendments.*

*Article 13.*—This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting, but notice of the proposed amendment must have been mailed to each member at least one month previous to the date of the meeting.

# SUGGESTED CONSTITUTION

FOR

## Farmers' Clubs

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### *Name.*

*Article 1.*—This Society shall be known as the (*give name of school district*) Farmers' Club.

### *Object.*

*Article 2.*—The object of this club shall be the social, moral and intellectual improvement of its members and the promoting of their common and individual interests as agricultural people.

### *Membership.*

*Article 3.*—Upon payment of the annual membership fee any farmer or farmer's son over fifteen years of age may become an active member of a farmers' club for the calendar year for which the fee is paid. The privileges of the club shall be extended to the wives and families of members.

### *Application for Membership.*

*Article 4.*—Applicants for membership must have their names submitted at a meeting of the club and on receiving a two-thirds vote shall be declared elected.

### *Officers.*

*Article 5.*—The officers shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary treasurer and one director for each township in the school district in which the club is organised.

*Duties of Officers.*

*Article 6.—President.*—The duties of the president shall be to preside at all meetings of the society and of the executive committee; to represent the society in the county association of farmers' clubs; to sign all orders on the treasurer, previously approved by the executive council, for the payment of bills; to call special meetings of the society, and to perform such other duties as are usual to the office of president. In the absence of the president the vice president shall perform his duties.

*Secretary Treasurer.*—It shall be the duty of the secretary to attend all meetings of the society and of the executive committee and keep a record of the proceedings; to take charge of and preserve all papers, documents and other property of the society; to act as librarian and attend to such duties as that office may require; to make out annually a report of the work of the society and transmit it to the Director of Agricultural Extension; to keep the roll of members; issue notice of meetings called by the president or by the executive committee; conduct correspondence and perform such other duties as are usual to the office of secretary.

It shall be his duty as treasurer to receive all moneys and to pay out same on the written order of the president after approval by the executive committee; he shall collect all fees and dues of members and keep a correct account of all moneys received and expended; he shall each year at the annual meeting present an itemised report, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year, accompanied by properly signed vouchers for such expenditures, and shall submit his books and accounts to the executive committee for auditing.

*Directors.*—The directors shall assist the president in carrying on the work of the club. One director shall be elected from each township in the school district and shall be the local representative of the club in that part of the district.

*Executive Committee.*

*Article 7.*—There shall be an executive committee consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary treasurer and the directors of the club. They shall carry out during the ensuing year the programme of work decided upon by the club at its annual meeting. The executive committee shall arrange for the programme of each meeting but may entrust the carrying out of the details to special committees. They shall make all contracts and approve all bills for the society, and at the close of the year audit the accounts of the secretary treasurer.

*Elections.*

*Article 8.*—Officers will be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the club. They shall hold office during the year for which they are elected or until successors are appointed. Vacancies which occur during the year shall be filled at the first regular meeting after the vacancy occurs.

*Financial Year.*

*Article 9.*—The financial year shall end on March 31st in each year.

*Meetings.*

*Article 10.*—An annual meeting shall be held on the second Saturday in June in each year. Regular meetings shall be held as decided in the bylaws of the club, and special meetings may be called by the executive committee or by the president and one director.

*Order of Business.*

*Article 11.*—

- (1) Call to order.
- (2) Roll Call.
- (3) Reading minutes of previous meeting.
- (4) Reports of officers (for annual meeting only).
- (5) Reports of Committees.
- (6) Miscellaneous business.
- (7) Appointment of committees.
- (8) Special programme of the day.
- (9) Adjournment.

The rules of order adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan shall govern all debates and procedure at meetings of farmers' clubs.

*Committees.*

*Article 12.*—The following standing committees each consisting of three persons may be appointed at the annual meeting:

- (a) Horse breeders committee.
- (b) Cattle breeders committee.
- (c) Sheep breeders committee.
- (d) Swine breeders committee.
- (e) Poultry breeders committee.
- (f) Seed growers committee.
- (g) Horticultural committee.

*Duties of the Above Committees.*

*Article 13.*—Each of the above named committees shall promote the interests of the branch of agriculture after which it is named, and shall co-operate in every way possible with the provincial or other associations of the same name. The president and the secretary shall be *ex officio* members of all committees.

*Quorum.*

*Article 14.*—Fifty per cent. of the members of any club or of any committee of a club shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

*Affiliation.*

*Article 15.*—Each farmers' club shall be affiliated with and be a unit in the county association of farmers' clubs. Clubs may also be affiliated with the nearest agricultural society.

*Amendments.*

*Article 16.*—This constitution may be amended by two-thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative, but each amendment must be submitted in writing, filed with the secretary, and read at the regular meeting next preceding that on which the vote is taken.

*Suggested By-Laws.*

1. The regular meetings of..... Farmers' Club shall be held in..... school house on the second and fourth Saturday in each month from November to March both included.
2. Each member shall be required to take part in the programme of at least one meeting during the year, either by preparing a paper, by giving an address or in some way satisfactory to the executive.
3. A banquet shall be held annually in January.
4. There shall be a programme of musical selections given at each meeting of the club.
5. No political or religious subjects shall be discussed during the sessions of the club except by the unanimous consent of the meeting.



