



A. W. Ridout, of the Wascana, Played Balfour to the 18th in the Finals.



Dr. Young, of Saskatoon, Defeated Donaldson, 1912 Champion, on the 19th Green.



Major J. L. R. Parsons, President Wascana Country Club.



Hunter, of Swift Current, Took Balfour to the 20th Green.

president; James Balfour, of Regina, as president; W. Laidlaw, of Saskatoon, vice-president; N. C. Byers, of Saskatoon, secretary-treasurer, and an executive with one member from each club. The formation of this association places the clubs repre-

sented in line for the Dominion Association meets, and in addition to

the seven clubs now represented in the provincial association, it is felt

that others will be formed. There are excellent courses at Arlington Beach and Fort Qu'Appelle and one planned for Battleford. Saskatoon is to have the 1914 tournament, to be held on the Friday and Saturday before Labour Day.

A Mormon Temple in Canada

By W. McD. TAIT

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The site of the first Mormon temple on British territory was dedicated recently in Cardston, Alberta. Much has been said in print about the growth of this remarkable order in Western Canada. While opinions may vary as to the actual character of Mormonism in this country and its value in contribution to national life, there can be no doubt as to the superb economic qualities of these people and their consistent aggressiveness in extending the work of their community.

SCARCELY had the Mormon Church been organized when it began the work of temple-building. In a revelation given as early as 1830, and another in 1831, the people allege that God appeared to the prophet and said: "Gird up your loins, and I will suddenly come to my temple."

The principal seat of the Church had been temporarily established at Kirtland, Ohio, although Smith, the prophet, was said to have a revelation that "Zion" was to be established in the far west. Moving on to Missouri, a temple site was dedicated at Independence, but the sacred structure never was constructed. Although they acquired possession of the land, the opposition of the residents made it necessary for the Latter Day Saints to move again.

Returning to their first base of operations, a site for a temple was dedicated at Kirtland, Ohio, and the building erected. This is the first temple erected by the Mormon people.

In 1837, another move was made to Far West, Missouri, where the presidency and councils of the Church met and dedicated another site. On this also a temple was constructed, but the people were again compelled to move, and like the first temple, it had to be abandoned.

Illinois was the next stop of the pioneers of the Mormon faith. At Nauvoo, they demonstrated their marvellous powers of recuperation. Homes were soon built, and the best and most suitable site within the city as planned was selected, purchased and duly set apart as the temple ground. It was at Nauvoo that Joseph Smith, the alleged prophet of the dispensation, was shot and killed.

Persecution became greater than the "Saints" could bear, and a migration, beyond the remotest bounds of civilization, was planned by the leaders. When all the arrangements were consummated, the Mormon people, numbering at this time about 3,000 souls, set out on a westward trek across the prairies of the western United States and settled in unorganized territory beside Great Salt Lake. Four days after the arrival of the devoted band of colonizers in 1847, a temple site was dedicated, and

the first sod of the excavation turned in February, 1853.

As an indication of the hold the new settlers had taken on the country to which they had come, and the prominent place their religion held in their estimation, and in that of the civic authorities, it may be noted here that a celebration was organized in which civic and military bodies took part. There were processions with bands of music, and solemn services with prayer. The Mayor of the city was marshal of the day; the city police served as a guard of honour, and the territorial militia marched with the congregation of the people.

And now another great occasion has come to the Mormon world. When Southern Alberta began to be populated with the people of this faith, and throughout all the years since, yearly visits were made by many of the Mormon people to their home

state, Utah. These visits were in most cases to perform duties in the Temple there. It was thought wise by the leaders at Salt Lake and the authorities in Canada to build a temple in Canada for the use of the Canadian members of the Church. The project was taken in hand at the fall conference at Salt Lake last year, and preliminary arrangements made to begin the work. Considerable discussion took place as to where the temple should be located. Raymond had a good site, called Temple Hill, just north of the town, and as the town is in a central location of the Mormon settlements, the people there thought their claim should have precedence over Cardston, the only other competitor. While the wishes of the people are considered to a certain extent in the selection of a site, the final settlement of the matter lies with the president of the Church. In the consideration of all the claims, President Smith decided that the sacred edifice should be at Cardston, in the southern portion of the province.

The dedication of the site occurred on July 26 and 27, but the foundation will not be begun till next spring, when work will be pushed with the utmost vigour.



Reading from left to right: Pres. Jos. F. Smith and son; Mrs. Jos. F. Smith; Pres. Theo. Brandley, of the Taylor Stake; Chas. W. Nibley, Presiding Bishop of the Church; Pres. Ed. J. Wood, of the Alberta Stake in Canada; Apostle Geo. Albert Smith; Aunt Zina. Y. Card, Daughter of Brigham Young and wife of the Pioneer of Cardston; Patriarch Henry L. Hinman; Mrs. Heber S. Allen, wife of Pres. of Taylor Stake.