

ing bill, empowering Board of Trade, after investigation, to fix wholesale and retail prices. On Aug. 8 Pres. Wilson gave suggestions before Congress to reduce exorbitant prices. Sec. of Canadian Board of Commerce stated co-operation established between Boards in Canada and United States for a campaign against profiteering. U. S. House of Representatives fixed on \$5,000, or 2 years imprisonment as punishment for profiteering. On Aug. 20 Pres. Wilson began tour of U. S. to explain and defend League of Nations. . . Shah of Persia signed agreement giving Great Britain protectorate over Persia. . . Regular air service established between London and Paris. . . Gen. Botha, Premier of South Africa, died at Pretoria, Aug. 28. . . Hon. Mackenzie King was elected Liberal leader for the Dominion. Prince of Wales arrived in Canada at first of month.

September.—British Government proclaimed suppression of Sinn Fein League and Irish Parliament. . . D'Annunzio took possession of Fiume. A compromise agreed to by the powers by which Jugoslavia would be principle gainer, Fiume to be a separate state and its harbor a free harbor, Italy to be given mandate over all Albania except the South which would come under control of Greece. . . Viscount Grey arrived at Washington as British Ambassador to the U. S. . . Capt. Bradley, Eng., aviator, flew over Alps.

October.—President Wilson's tour cut short by illness. Half a million miners in the U. S. went on strike. On Oct. 22 organized labor delegates withdrew from the National Industrial Conference at Washington, which had been in session since Oct. 6 trying to establish a relationship between Capital and Labor. . . Peace Conference decided to leave settlement of Fiume question to direct negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavs. In the meantime the National Council of Fiume decided that city and surrounding district shall be governed by a President and Cabinet. . . Belvin Maynard won in international air race from New York to San Francisco and back. . . Earl Curzon appointed Foreign Secretary of Great Britain in succession to A. J. Balfour. . . On Oct. 29 Sinn Fein Parliament met in Dublin in defiance of the Government's proclamation.

November.—United States Senate refused to adopt League of Nations without modification of Art. X, also refused to accept Shantung clause. . . An 8-year naval program of \$824,000,000 decided upon by Japanese Government. . . Kolchak forced to withdraw to Tomsk. . . Paderewski's Government in Poland defeated by Socialists and Peasants. . . Drury Cabinet sworn in at Toronto Nov. 14.

December.—An Afghan Embassy appeared at Moscow. . . Soft coal strike in U. S. ended Dec. 15, the men accepting 14 per cent. increase and Wilson's offer of investigation. Many Sinn Feiners including Thomas Kelly, M. P. arrested in Ireland. Pres. Wilson, in his message to Congress, asked for new tariff laws based on the nations changed relations to the rest of the world.

The Children's Story.

An Uncommercial Salesman.

The sign "Rabbits for Sale," tacked on a post of the run, seemed an answer to the vexing question of what I should give my little nephew for a birthday present. I stopped, and a small boy in a white and blue sailor suit got up from a box under the China tree, spilling a couple of rabbits from his lap, and came forward with a very business-like air.

"Do you want to buy a rabbit?" he asked and, without waiting for an answer, he added, "If you'll come around by the drive I'll let you in and you can see them better." He ran swiftly along by the fence, motioning me to keep up with him on the road.

He met me at the gate. Evidently he did not intend any customers to escape.

"Papa says I have too many rabbits," he explained as he escorted me between the rose hedges. "I'm going to sell some and get some skates. Or, maybe, if I sell enough, I can get a bicycle. Which would you get?"

"A bicycle," I said.

"But I would have to wait so long," objected the small boy.

"Why, no," I said cheerfully. "If they're nice I will take one, and I'll tell my friends about them."

The small boy smiled up at me. "That would be dandy," he said as he opened the gate. "I'll get a girl's wheel so Little Sister can ride too. Now, you pick out the one you want."

"I'll take the big black and white one," I said.

There was a pause before the small boy answered.

"That's Spotty," he said. "I think I had better keep him."

"Then I'll take that gray one."

There was a still longer pause.

"That's Molly," he said at last. "I—I don't want to sell Molly."

My eye fell on a couple of half-grown ones. Possibly, I thought, there had not been time for their master's affections to become twined about them, and I pointed them out.

"Those are the twins," said the small boy in a voice of woe. "I could not let the twins go."

"You pick out one," I suggested. The little boy looked from one to another of his pets for a long time. A tear gathered on his eyelashes. It rolled down his cheek.

"I believe," I said, "that I don't want to buy any rabbits."

The small boy beamed on me. "All right," he said with great relief. "You can come and play with them any time," he offered.

As I looked back from the corner he was tearing down the sign.

NELLIE S. COWLEY.



After Christmas.

Photo by Boyd.

The U.F.W.O. Convention Toronto.

NOTHING if not practical was the Convention of the U.F.W.O. which met in the Forester's Hall, Toronto, Dec. 17 and 18, with the President, Mrs. Brodie, Newmarket, in the Chair. About 100 ladies were present, a decided advance from the first meeting a year ago, when 30 were registered. At that time the Association was in its infancy, with 3 clubs to its credit; to-day there are 50 clubs, ranging from Manitoulin to Gengarry, and Essex to Bruce, with Oxford and Grey the banner counties, so far, in number of organizations.

At the 1918 meeting the following planks, to show the aims of the new organization, were drawn up and adopted:

1. Improvement of rural homes and schools.
2. Removal of the disqualifications of women as rural school trustees.
3. Special attention to the Educational system.
4. To ascertain the views of the members of the Provincial Legislature on questions directly affecting farm women.
5. Appointment of county police matrons.
6. That labor-saving devices for the home be placed on the free list.

These were read from the minutes of that meeting by the Secretary, Miss Griesback of Collingwood.

That the aims and possibilities of the organizations have been greatly extended during the year may be judged from the Reports of the Resolutions and Platform Committees submitted at the close of the recent Convention.

The Platform Committee's Report, read by Mrs. Glenn, Perth Co., embodied the following planks:

1. That the U. F. W. O. endorse unreservedly the platform of the U. F. O. embodying absolute equality of the sexes, politically, socially, and economically.
2. To interest all farm women in the organization.
3. To educate the farm women as to her personal responsibility as a citizen of Canada and the Empire.
4. To co-operate with all organizations of similar aims. The Platform Committee consisted of Mrs. Glenn, Perth; Mrs. H. Wilson, Halton; Mrs. Laws, Haldimand; Mrs. Matthews, Dufferin; and Mrs. Terry, Northumberland.

The Resolutions Committee consisted of: Mrs. M. R. Baker, Grey; Mrs. Harold Currie, Middlesex; Mrs. D. C. McKinnon, Bruce; Mrs. Webster, Simcoe; Mrs. Annis, Oxford; and the Resolutions which they drew up and which were subsequently adopted covered:

1. That such change be made in the law as will permit anyone domiciled in Canada to become a naturalized citizen on personal request for the same. (b) That the laws be amended regarding women's status in regard to the muni-

In regard to the former the President, Mrs. Brodie, said, "I see a vision in the near future of the Consolidated School with a resident teacher." This, it was thought, would remove practically all of the disadvantages of the present rural school system. The subject of having women on School Boards also proved most "alive"; the Secretary, Miss Griesbach, was of the opinion that our rural schools would be very different if women were on the School Boards and even made them up entirely. Incidentally the President remarked that the Minister of Education intends putting on a program throwing more responsibility on parents, trustees, and the Community in general in regard to school affairs.

Considerable time was devoted to consideration of what to do with young people of the "teen age," a series of three minute speeches giving opportunity to many to express an opinion. Mrs. Foote thought staying on the farm must be made worth while from a financial standpoint if the young people are to be kept in the country. Mrs. MacKinnon, Bruce, emphasized the necessity of making the farm homes pleasant and getting the young people to help themselves by doing things. Mrs. Amos, Oxford, thought educational recreation very important. Homes must be provided with good literature, music, pictures, etc., but not until agriculture gives sufficient returns for labor and capital invested can these things be obtained. Parents must not make farm work a drudgery but an opportunity for dignified service. The young people are Canada's greatest asset; they must be trained for leadership, and they will stay on the farms when they find they have a big place in a big country to fill. Mrs. Hutchinson, Oxford, held modern appliances help greatly to make farm life attractive. Give the child a little calf or pig to rear, she said, so he will have pin-money. Make the home attractive and artistic in a simple way. Create an atmosphere of refinement. Get up a Literary Society for the winter, and a Golf or Tennis Club in the summer.

Miss Jean Kemp, Grey, thought it is no wonder young people do not stay on the farm when there is too much hard work, little spending money, lack of recreation, literature, music, etc. The one thing to check the trouble is raising the standard of farm life, and the only thing that will raise it is organization of the farm folk and better education of the young people, including scientific education in regard to agriculture. When the boy can speak good English and talk about agriculture in a clever way he will respect his profession. . . Mrs. Buckingham, Simcoe, stressed high ideals and making constant companions of one's children, getting them to help with everything. In passing, she objected to immodest clothing for girls; waists are too thin and too low. . . Several other spoke emphasizing or elaborating upon these and other ideas. In general it was advocated that something definite should be done to keep the young people progressive, interested, and so glad to stay on the farms.

In introducing the program for the afternoon session, Dec. 17th, the President emphasized the necessity that the farm women work in conjunction with the farm men to accomplish things for the rural districts. Through the ballot laws may be made and changed. As long as we refuse to accept responsibility we will get nowhere. We have allowed the newspapers to caricature the farmers; it is up to us to maintain and raise the dignity of our position.

An incident of the afternoon was the presentation, by Mrs. English, of St. Catharines, of greetings from the Women's Branch of the Independent Labor Party. She dwelt upon the unity of aims of the I. L. P. and U.F.W.O.—to promote the political, social and other advancement of those who live by labor, either manual or mental. Enemies, she said will try to divide the two parties by scattering falsehoods; the I. L. P. will be represented to the farmers as Bolsheviks, the farmers to the labor party as responsible for the high cost of living; but these must not be listened to. The demand of the laborites for the 8-hour day had really originated to give more men more work—two shifts instead of one—an explanation she thought necessary to gain farmers' sympathy.

During the discussions the economic