grain could not be kept at local points, instead of being shipped to the interior terminals, Mr. Craig stated that the Dominion government found it was not possible for them to maintain inspection at the country points and that the charge for storage and inspection at the country points would amount to more than the cost of shipping the grain to the interior terminals. The whole order would amount to about $2.36 per bushel by the time the wheat was delivered in the spring.

Oats Situation

With regard to oats, the situation, said Mr. Craig, was somewhat different. Up to the present time about one million bushels had been purchased. The government was paying a premium of eight cents per bushel on oats, and an order-in-council had been passed in Ottawa which required millers to pay no more than eight cents premium. At the present time oats at Calgary was selling at 20 cents per bushel more than at Moose Jaw, which did not appear to be justified, and they were asking the Dominion government to reconcile these prices.

Poor Quality Barley

Regarding barley, there had been a very poor quality of seed barley produced in the province during the past two years. Barley could be bought cheaper and of better grade in the province of Manitoba and shipped out here. The price of barley would be $1.28 plus the freight from Winnipeg.

The System to be Followed

Mr. Craig stated that municipalities would look after all applications in their district. It was not obligatory that municipalities should undertake this work. The municipalities would take applications for seed from farmers on patented lands, place the order for the grain and receive deposits. The seed could either be secured from the locality if possible, or from the Dominion seed purchasing committee. The same procedure would be followed in regard to the homesteader, except that the Dominion government assumed responsibility for the men on unpatented lands. Applications in both cases, however, would be taken by the municipal officers. The farmers residing in unorganized districts, whether on patented lands or unpatented, would be looked after by the provincial department, who would take the applications and place orders.

A Co-operation Proposal

The following resolution has been proposed for consideration at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, next month at Edmonton: "That the legislature of Alberta enact a law to make the purchase of farm produce on any other basis than cash illegal."

Writing in support of this proposed resolution, P. McKenna says in part:

"At present every little store in every little town and village in the country gives goods in exchange for butter, eggs and poultry. To accumulate sufficient to make a shipment this produce is held for days, sometimes for weeks, in unhygenic cellars, to absorb odors from coal oil, axle grease, decaying fruit and vegetables, to condition it, so to speak, for shipment. The result is a great loss, often we are told as 50 per cent. on eggs.

"At each of these points an agency could handle the whole output. Then there could be proper storage provided and shipment could be made daily so that produce could reach its destination in good condition. The livestock co-operative associations are being started, are struggling for a precarious existence because there is not sufficient work to engage the whole time of a competent manager: if these societies took in all this produce as well as livestock, they could easily afford to pay good wages to a permanent manager.

"Besides, the co-operative shipping of butter, eggs and poultry, is if anything more important to the farm movement for a square deal than the shipment of livestock, because it would effect every farm woman almost weekly and develop the co-operative idea ten times more rapidly. With increased production cold storage warehouses could be established at strategic points to hold over the surplus production of summer to supplement the scarcity of winter."