

which cannot be over-estimated, the request was readily granted. The trade unions required, and they were right to require, a scrupulous record and recognition of what they were conceding."

The finger of scorn that was pointed at much of the laboring class in the early stage of the war, should change to the hand of gratitude. Its sacrifices entitle labor not only to the gratitude of all the nation and Empire, but also to the greater share in the revision of the nation's affairs after the war.

THE LIVESTOCK FUTURE

Recent statistics show that the export of meats from United States has trebled since the beginning of the war. That of beef alone is ten times as much as before the war. The remittances to the country from the larger United States markets are of unprecedented size. Commission houses at Chicago have recently been sending between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 weekly back to the country. Other markets are paying in like proportion. These huge sums are not only due to the high prices, but to the tremendous volume of livestock constantly reaching these markets. The Chicago receipts alone in 1916 will exceed \$500,000,000. The war demands have created a maelstrom into which every animal that can be eliminated with profit is being sold. It is a great culling time. A much larger percentage of older stock and poorer grades have been sold off than would have been the case under normal conditions. Much of the sales also represent premature marketing of stock that would not have been sold for another year under ordinary conditions. The cleaning up of the former class has been a good thing. But a continuance of such rapid exportation and record prices will likely draw so much on younger stock as to cause serious depletion. There seems every likelihood of seeing the highest prices for cattle, sheep and hogs on the markets of Canada and United States in the spring of 1917 that we have ever seen.

Tho there is bound to be a fall in stock prices following the war it is very safe to say there will be no such decrease as in most lines of agricultural or perhaps manufactured products. The margin of profit should be as great as or greater than before the war. There will after the war of course be a steady increase in the numbers of stock, but such cannot be done in a day. The men who have taken stock back for feeding purposes this year stand chances of mighty good financial gains.

PREMIER NORRIS ON PENSIONS

Hon. T. C. Norris in a public address in Winnipeg recently discussed pensions that will be provided for returned soldiers and expressed his opinion that the soldiers that do the fighting should be entitled to a pension quite as large as the officers who have merely done the bossing. There is a great deal of merit in Mr. Norris's suggestion. In a citizen army such as Canada has raised and sent to the war there has been altogether too much discrimination in favor of the officers. This would not be so objectionable if the officers were all men of superior mettle and superior ability to the rank and file of the Canadian army. But without disparaging the officers in any way it may be stated that the average ability of the rank and file is quite equal to the average ability of the officers and the rank and file have to do the hardest work, run the greatest risks and pay the heaviest penalties. Some of the best brains of this country may be found in the uniform of a private soldier and it is not fair that when these men return again to Canada they should be discriminated against in whatever pensions may be paid. It should further not be overlooked that a very large proportion of officers are political appointments, and when they have reached the other side they have been found incompetent to perform the duties for which they were appointed.

Remember our Farmers' Business Number on January 24. We want reports from all co-operative associations whether incorporated or unincorporated for publication in that issue and we want these reports before January 10. Send us yours at the earliest possible date.

Those who are living in plenty should not forget that thousands of women and children are starving and many of them dying in Belgium. The whole civilized world is pouring out its money to save the lives of these stricken people. Any person who wishes to make a contribution to the Belgian Relief Fund on behalf of these suffering women and children may send it to The Grain Growers' Guide and it will be forwarded promptly to the proper source for transmission to Belgium. All contributions are welcome, no matter how small or how large. Make checks payable to The Grain Growers' Guide.

One way in which Premier Sir Robert Borden, Finance Minister White, R. B. Bennet and other prominent members of the Dominion Government could put their preaching on the need for greater economy into practice would be to fall in with the suggestion contained in the Farmers' National Political Platform that full provincial autonomy be granted in liquor legislation including manufacture, export, and import.

The co-operative movement in the United Kingdom has reached such gigantic proportions, that it conducted a business last year whose total turnover was very much larger than that of the United States Steel Corporation, the greatest industrial organization in the world.

The small A shaped colony house well supplied with straw and sheltered is a good place for wintering sows.



GERMANY PROPOSES PEACE