

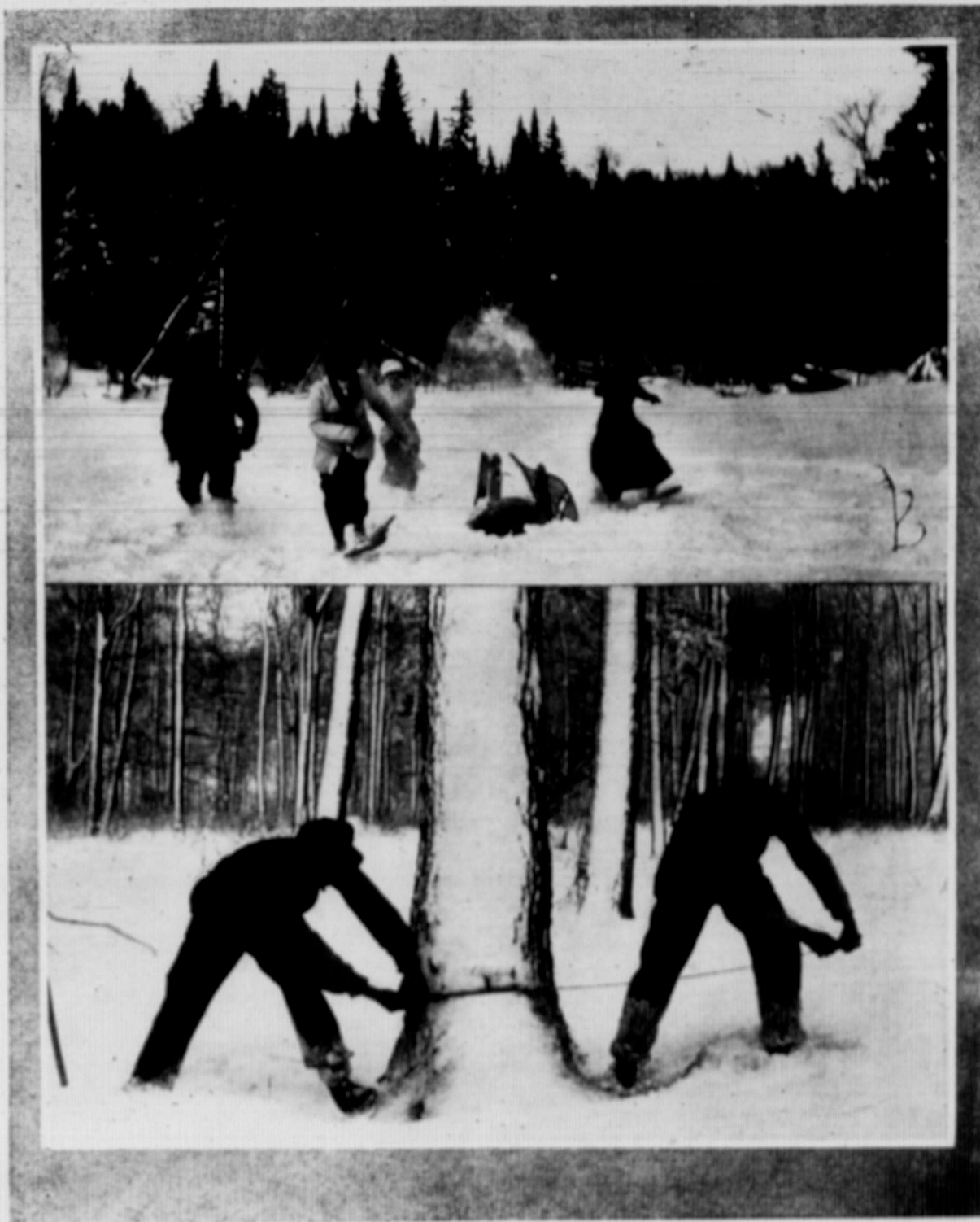
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

January 26, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year.

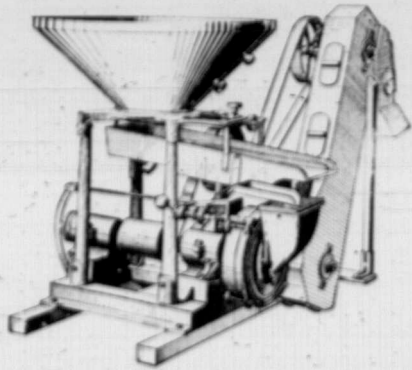


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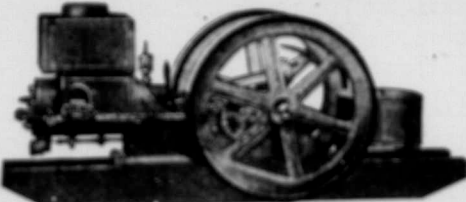
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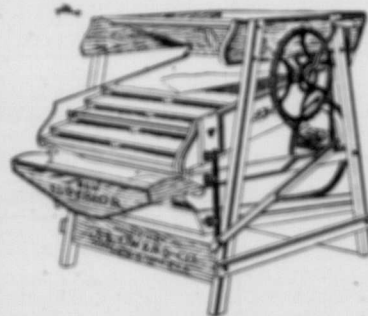
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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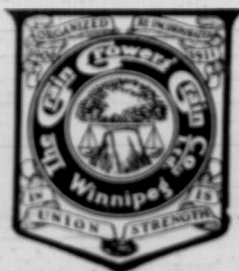
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Our Ottawa Letter

Government refuses Investigation of Shell Contract Graft—Dominion Prohibition Proposed

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Judging by the developments of the opening week the parliamentary session is not going to be entirely devoid of interest. The prospects include debates on Free Wheat, Dominion wide prohibition, with the certainty that the opposition, while agreeing with the government on the necessity of war measures, will insist upon its right to ask questions, to criticize and to investigate. The session was only a few days old when Hon. Wm. Pugsley made a demand for a full inquiry into the operations of the shell committee appointed shortly after the outbreak of war to purchase shells for the Imperial authorities, and doubtless there will be demands for other inquiries which, if gone into, will have a tendency to indefinitely prolong the duration of the session.

The preliminary stages of the debate on the address, including the speeches by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, did not give much indication that there was trouble in the air, but when Mr. Pugsley, the stormy petrel from New Brunswick, got onto his feet, the session immediately appeared to assume a more beligerent aspect.

Altho the only matter mentioned in the speech from the throne in the way of legislation was the resolution asking the Imperial parliament to extend the life of the Dominion parliament by one year, in order to avoid the necessity of a wartime election, the subject was most carefully avoided both by the prime minister and the leader of the Opposition. Other speakers were also chary in their references to this proposal, which rather strengthens the impression that some friction may arise. The parties may differ as to the immediate necessity of passing the resolution. The government has lost no time in giving notice of its proposal, which already occupies a place on the order paper. This indicates that it will be introduced as soon as the debate on the address is concluded. Not till then is the opposition likely to show its hand. It is believed that Sir Wilfrid will ask that the resolution stand over until later in the session when the war and other estimates and proposed legislation will have been brought down, while the government will urge the immediate urgency of its adoption. Here lies the possibility of a serious divergence of opinion, and the probable threat of a general election. That there will be friction seems to be certain, but the majority of members believe that the point at issue is not serious enough to bring about such a distinct cleavage of opinion that the resolution will not be adopted at some stage of the session.

In their opening speeches the two leaders as a matter of course dealt almost entirely with the war and the issues arising out of the struggle. There were the usual words of praise for the part the Dominion has taken and the determination of the Dominion to do everything in our power to assist the cause of Great Britain and her allies.

No Conscription for Canada

Sir Robert Borden, in giving an account of his mission to England and France last summer, made special reference to the steps which he had taken to secure transports to carry Canadian supplies and grain across the Atlantic. He explained that over a year ago an arrangement had been made with the admiralty for eighteen ships. Within the past seven months the number had been increased to forty. Sir Robert said that representations were still being made to the admiralty. He believed that Canada's needs would be considered, and that the admiralty would spare all the ships not urgently required for the movement of troops and supplies.

The speeches of the two leaders made it clear that there is no possibility of a policy of conscription being adopted, at least not until the war situation becomes more serious than it is. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his opposition to the idea of conscription, and Sir

Robert Borden again assured the House, as he did last session, that the government has no intention of departing from the voluntary system, under which approximately one-quarter of a million men have been raised. He was able to state that since the announcement that Canada's aim is to create an army half a million strong, recruiting has picked up with the result that during the first two weeks of January there had been upwards of fifteen thousand enlistments. This is at the rate of about one thousand for every day, Sundays included.

The Commandeered Wheat

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed his regret that no mention had been made in the speech from the throne of the commandeering of the wheat in the elevators in the East and at the head of the lakes. He recognized the right of a government in times of war to exercise such abnormal authority. But upon every occasion where such power has been used, he said, it was because of the scarcity of some commodity and due to a desire to keep that commodity for the people. The action of the government in commandeering seventeen million bushels of grain had not been due to a shortage and was, in the opinion of Sir Wilfrid, somewhat extraordinary. He believed that the wheat could have been bought without disturbing the market to any serious extent, and asserted that at the present moment representatives of the allied governments are purchasing larger quantities without causing any dislocation of business. Sir Wilfrid, while expressing his dissatisfaction, said he had no charge to make in regard to the matter.

The prime minister in reply said that if the Opposition leader had no charge to make it would have been better had he not referred to a charge at all. If he should ever have a charge to make the government would be glad to have it put forward. Before action was taken the government had sought and secured the best disinterested advice. Sir Robert denied that the commandeering had resulted in any dislocation of business of a serious character, and claimed that the efforts of the government to secure an outlet for the wheat ought to be approved rather than condemned.

Oliver on Ocean Freights

Hon. Frank Oliver in his speech drew attention to the fact that the government had secured the services of forty transports, principally to carry munitions, while all that had been done to relieve the ocean transport problem as it affects grain had been to secure the release of a number of vessels formerly engaged in the North Atlantic trade. This, he said, left the companies free to carry grain at their own figures. Ocean freight rates had advanced by one thousand per cent. since the government appointed a committee to endeavor to secure a reduction in the rates. Hon. Robert Rogers was the head of that committee, and he feared that if he did not soon resign he would be blamed for what had happened.

Dr. Michael Clark had also a few remarks to make about the western situation, but the cure which he advocated lay more in the direction of wider markets than an attempt to solve the present trans-Atlantic rates problem. He pointed out that while there is but little profit in wheat, beef prices still remain at a highly remunerative figure—a figure which has not descended below the mark which it first reached when a wise government to the south gave us free ingress to their markets. It would be the function of a wise government, or a wise opposition, he said, to base their thinking on the probability that there would be a drop in prices of produce when peace is restored. During the recess it had appeared that the government was prepared to give the matter of Free Wheat some consideration. Hon. Robert Rogers had stated

Continued on Page 31



The Requests Received for our "Desch" Series of Tinto-Gravure Calendar Mailing Cards has been larger

than we expected, but we can still send the complete set to 200 more who may desire it. But it will be necessary to send your name at once as we are mailing the first card in the series to reach those now on our list by February 1st.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 26th, 1916

THE ALBERTA CONVENTION

The steady, firm and well balanced growth of the organized farmers' movement throughout the prairie provinces was clearly evidenced at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta held in Calgary last week. On that occasion one thousand men and women gathered together from every corner of that province and for four days deliberated seriously on the great problems which must be settled for the wellbeing of the people on the land. The business of the convention was conducted in a manner which paid a tribute to the educational work of the past year. Thousands of young men from the farms of Alberta have donned the uniform since last year and are now numbered in the ranks of the allied armies. But the Anglo-Saxon spirit is still dominant among those who are carrying on the work at home and "Business as Usual," which has meant so much in Great Britain, is also the conscious and unconscious slogan of the United Farmers of Alberta. The organized farmers have no intention whatever of relaxing their vigilance on account of the war. They realize that instead of the war paralyzing business throughout Canada that it is reviving rapidly and that those interests which levy toll from the men and women on the land are strengthening their grip day by day. The privileged interests have never relaxed their efforts nor lost an opportunity created by the war to bring into their treasuries more of the wealth created by the common people. The only effective organization in Canada today which is fighting against the rapacity of Special Privilege is that of the farmers. If the farmers were to lay down their arms during this war the result would be to put back the hope of true democracy by a decade.

One of the encouraging features of the Alberta convention was the interest shown by the women delegates in questions which are generally supposed to be outside "woman's sphere." But the women are to have the vote shortly and in all probability the provincial franchise will automatically entitle the women to vote also in federal elections. For this reason there is not now any question of public importance upon which the women should not be as well informed as the men. This very fact will mean a greater interest and a more rapid growth in the ranks of the farmers' organizations in all three provinces.

The proposition for the organization of a Free Trade League was laid before the delegates and received their unanimous approval. It was pointed out that a Free Trade League would give the farmers an opportunity to work directly for the solution of the taxation problem. There was but one opinion among the delegates as to the need for such work and they therefore welcomed the formation of a Free Trade League. The result was that when the usual resolution in favor of a "Third Party" was brought before the meeting it was tabled. The delegates felt that it would be wiser to work for Free Trade thru an organization formed for that purpose than to project their own organization into the dangerous field of party politics. The result will be that as soon as a Free Trade League is organized it will find a warm welcome and hearty support among the farmers of the Western prairie province.

The question of agricultural credit was discussed at great length at the convention. Year by year this question is taking a more important place in the deliberations of the organized farmers. Delegates freely expressed themselves that the present banking system providing credit on three months' paper was not satisfactory. Even if the credit were sufficient and the rate of interest satisfactory, the three months' note system placed the

borrower completely at the mercy of the local bank manager. There were many statements to the effect that such short time loans were often called in and were only paid by the farmers by the sacrifice of stock at less than a fair market price. Ex-Governor Leedy, of Kansas, who eight years ago took up a homestead in the Peace River country and has become a Canadian citizen, gave an address on the Kansas system which had provided suitable credit to the farmers of that state and had brought them prosperity. Mr. Leedy declared that he had no fault to find with the Canadian banking system for commercial business, which was what it had been organized for, but he advocated a supplementary system of smaller banks to meet the needs of the farmers and stockmen. The convention passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government to provide a co-operative credit system and another asking for an amendment to the Banking Act permitting banks to loan on the security of livestock on the farm. The banking system of Canada is now being tested. In the opinion of the farmers of the West it does not meet their needs. If the bankers cannot adapt the present system to the needs of these three great agricultural provinces they must be prepared for a supplementary system that will provide the facilities required for the development of a prosperous farming community.

The irrigation problem also came up for consideration and the delegates present from the Gleichen district made it absolutely clear that things are not as they should be in that section of the C.P.R. irrigation area. They were prepared to submit to a practical demonstration of the value of irrigation on their land, but until such demonstration had been made they demanded that they be not compelled to pay for water which they declared they did not need. It would seem that the farmers in that particular part of the irrigation area are entitled to their demands and the convention passed a resolution in favor of them.

A large volume of important business was transacted by the delegates and the new board of directors and officers were instructed to carry the resolutions to the proper authorities and request that they be given effect to. Backed by the organization which is behind them the directors are certain to receive attention and the stronger the organization becomes the closer the attention they will receive.

FULLFILLING THEIR PLEDGES

The people of Manitoba who believe in progressive legislation have watched with a great deal of gratification the proceedings of the Manitoba Legislature since it assembled on January 6. The present government came into power on a very progressive platform, including woman suffrage, direct legislation, compulsory education and prohibition subject to referendum. There were many people of course who predicted that the Norris Government, like most other governments, would forget all its promises as soon as it attained power and would proceed to legislate for the benefit of the corporations and the special privileged classes just as their predecessors in office did and most other Canadian Governments have done. Many of those who supported the government even were a little dubious and it has therefore been most refreshing to witness the manner in which the new government has set to work to carry out its pledges. Bills carrying into force the promises of the government on all of the questions mentioned above are already well on their way and there appears to be no doubt whatever that they will become law within the next few weeks. The 13th of March has

been fixed as the day on which the Macdonald Prohibition Act will be submitted to the voters of the province, and according to the bill as it now stands, a bare majority of the votes cast will decide whether or not the liquor traffic will be banished from Manitoba on the 31st of May, 1916.

One feature which is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction, especially among the women of the province, is the fact that women will not be able to cast their votes on the prohibition referendum. Strong representations have been made to the government to allow the women to vote, but it is pointed out that this would necessitate the compiling of a new voters' list, which would not only cost considerable money, but would make it necessary to delay the taking of the vote and the coming into force of the temperance act in the event of its carrying. We certainly sympathize with the women in their desire to help slay the dragon of the liquor traffic, but there is not much doubt that the vote of the men will be sufficient to carry prohibition by a large majority.

LESS DRUNKENNESS IN SASKATCHEWAN

The result of the banishing of the bar in Saskatchewan is being closely watched by those interested in the temperance question throughout Canada. Predictions were made before the law went into effect that the closing of the bars and the sale of liquor in government dispensaries would be followed by more drunkenness than before and many other evil consequences. Experience has shown those prophesies to be false. The Public Service Monthly of Saskatchewan, which is published by the Provincial Government, gives in its current issue figures taken from the police court records of the province, showing the number of cases of drunkenness which came before the magistrates in Saskatchewan cities and towns during July, August and September, 1915, and in the corresponding months of 1914. The figures which are given below should be conclusive evidence that the banishing of the bar has greatly reduced the amount of drunkenness in the province of Saskatchewan.

Town—	1914 1915	
	Cases	Cases
Moose Jaw	294	74
Regina	249	58
Saskatoon	137	64
Prince Albert	61	16
Swift Current	41	1
North Battleford	35	8
Melville	22	nil
Weyburn	35	15
Humboldt	15	nil
Estevan	19	11
Rosetown	4	nil

Manitoba and Alberta will undoubtedly be able to furnish similar records in the latter half of 1916.

PATRIOTIC TAXES

The question of imposing taxation for the purpose of raising money for the Patriotic and Red Cross Funds is being very widely discussed and the proposal is meeting with a good deal of support. There is, however, considerable difference of opinion as to the method of taxation which should be applied in raising funds for these purposes. A country weekly published in Manitoba objects to the proposal made in The Guide that the taxation should be upon land values, on the ground that this would place an unfair burden upon the farmers. It is pointed out, and truly, that the owner of farm land would not be able to shift the burden on to others by raising the price of the commodities which he sells. It is contended, however—and here our country contemporary is in error—that the owner of city land would

be able to distribute the burden by raising rent and thus collect from his tenants a portion of his contribution to the Patriotic Funds. The proposal which we made, it should be noted, is to tax not houses or industry, but land values, and it is a very clearly established fact recognized by all economists that while taxes upon houses and industry can be shifted on to the tenant and the ultimate consumer, taxes upon land values always fall upon the owner of the land. This is so because taxes upon commodities produced by labor, whether they be mouse traps or sky scrapers, make those commodities dear and consequently scarce whereas taxes upon land values make land cheaper and bring more of it upon the market. If taxes upon houses, for instance, are high, no man will build a house to rent unless he can obtain from his tenant sufficient rent to give him interest upon his investment and to pay the taxes upon the house. The tax upon the house is paid therefore by the tenant as a part of his rent and if taxes upon houses are increased the rents must be increased, otherwise it would not be profitable to build houses. Houses will then become scarce and rents will go up. But if, as we propose, additional taxes are placed upon the value of land, irrespective of whether or not there are improvements upon it, the effect is altogether different. The land is here and its quantity cannot be reduced or increased at the will of land owners. The higher the tax upon land the less profitable it becomes to hold land idle for speculation and the lower the price of land will be. If taxes decrease the price of land it is clear that the rent of land cannot be increased by the owner in order to compensate him for the added tax, and consequently taxes on land values always fall upon the land owner, while taxes on everything else fall on those who use them. The reason for this difference can be understood when we grasp the fundamental difference between land (which includes city land, mineral land, timber land, water powers, fisheries and all other natural resources, these

being provided by nature); and all other things which have been produced by the labor of mankind. The reason we advocate the taxation of land values is because land values are created by the community as a whole and should therefore belong to the community.

SASKATCHEWAN HAIL INSURANCE

Nothing succeeds like success and the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance scheme has been so successful that the farmers want more of it. While the stock companies operating in the province last year received \$1,359,374 in premiums in 1915 and paid \$427,610 for losses from hail, the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission received only \$850,000, paid out to farmers whose crops had been damaged \$675,000 and still made a handsome profit. The maximum which can be received for total loss under the provincial scheme, however, is only \$5 an acre and there is a demand on the part of a great many farmers for supplementary insurance under the management of the commission. The \$5 now received barely covers the cost of seed and seeding and a great many farmers will be glad of an opportunity of paying an additional premium so as to secure protection up to \$7.50 or \$10 an acre. One method of securing this added protection would be to increase the rate of taxation under the Hail Insurance Act by 50 or 100 per cent., but there would no doubt be very strong opposition to such a proposal and it might be difficult to convince the government of the justice and wisdom of so greatly adding to the taxes of the owners of uncultivated lands situated in districts which have adopted the system. The demand is rather for voluntary insurance to which those farmers who so desired might pay a premium according to the acreage which they wish to insure as they now do to the stock companies. There is also a demand for an extension of the scheme so that its benefits may

be secured by grain growers in municipalities which have not adopted the by-law. One proposal is that the adoption of the scheme should be compulsory in all municipalities, but an idea likely to find more favor is that the commission should give hail insurance to any farmer desiring it at a premium sufficient to cover the losses on this section of its business.

J. E. Paynter, who originated the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Scheme and who, as chairman of the commission, is largely responsible for its success, has no doubt given a good deal of thought to the question of supplementary insurance and it would be very appropriate if he could be given an opportunity of outlining his ideas at the forthcoming Saskatchewan convention. It would be impossible of course to give voluntary insurance at anything like the exceptionally low premium which the farmer pays under the present scheme. The commission now collects just as much from the owner of an unoccupied and uncultivated quarter section as from the farmer with 150 out of 160 acres under grain. Under a voluntary scheme it is probable that the premium would be based on the acreage under crop only and naturally the charge would have to be very considerably higher. It is evident, however, from the figures which have been published by the superintendent of insurance of the province, which were reproduced in The Guide of January 5, that it would be possible with economical management to give insurance at little more than one half the price now charged by the stock companies. A number of the Saskatchewan district conventions have discussed this question and there should be no difficulty in arriving at a clear cut and well considered policy at the Saskatchewan convention.

Progressive legislation is the chief feature in the Manitoba legislature this session. Only a year ago these measures seemed distant.



THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

Alberta Directors' Report

The following report was presented to the annual convention of the U.F.A. by Vice-President H. W. Wood

Your Board of Directors elected at the last convention and your Executive Committee beg to report as follows:

It is with sincere regret that we have to report for the second year in succession the loss of a president of this association thru death. We have, at the same time, to mourn the loss of yet another of our colleagues in the person of George Long, of Namao, director for the Edmonton district. Both Mr. Speakman and Mr. Long were mainstays of the organized farmers in this province before most of us had entered the fight, and were actively engaged in the work before the U.F.A. was organized. In the death of these two men, your directors feel that the association has lost two of its most able workers and staunchest friends.

As your board have not met since the death of Mr. Speakman, his place has not been filled, but F. C. Clark, of North-Edmonton, the former director for that constituency, was appointed at our September meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Long.

Mr. Speakman's Work

Early in the year, your directors had decided that in view of the many important problems requiring our close and constant attention, it would be advisable that our chief executive-officer, who also held the position of chief organizer, be asked to devote the whole of his time to this special work in the Central Office, and in response to our request the late Mr. Speakman moved from his home at Penhold to Calgary on April 19 last, remaining in residence there until his death on December 21. Some of his work while at the office is already known to you thru the medium of the circulars and articles from his pen, published from time to time in the Alberta section of our official organ, the Grain Growers' Guide, and the daily press. At the time of his death Mr. Speakman was engaged in gathering information for use in the solving of many of our most important problems. Just how far he had succeeded in this work will now never be known, and needless to say his sudden passing away so close to the time of our annual convention,

taking with him his ideas and much of his information on these various subjects, has seriously interfered with the preparation of this and other reports.

During the year your Board of Directors has held five full meetings, and your Executive Committee has also held five meetings in addition. As far as possible our meetings have been timed to fit in with those of the Co-operative Elevator Company, and joint meetings between the officers of the two organizations for the discussion of various matters have taken place on several occasions.

Agreement with the Elevator Company

One of the first problems confronting your directors was the carrying out of your wishes as expressed at our last convention in regard to the establishment of a co-operative wholesale department. Your directors went into this matter very carefully and tried to consider it from all viewpoints. The spirit of the resolution was obviously to provide for the establishment of a co-operative wholesale society which would be owned and controlled by the members of the U.F.A. thru its local unions. Your directors are of the opinion that the organization is not yet sufficiently far advanced to offer any considerable prospect of success in such an undertaking at the present time. It might also be pointed out that early in the year an important meeting of the managers and provincial secretaries of the western farmers' organizations took place, and an outline was drawn up for a closer understanding among all our organizations in connection with their co-operative purchases with a view to arrive at some standard system for carrying on the work and to prevent unnecessary overlapping as well as creating a more effective purchasing power. The committee working on this plan has made considerable progress, and it is hoped that a definite outline will be agreed upon shortly, when it will be submitted to all the organizations concerned. Meanwhile your directors with a view to carrying it out as far as circumstances would permit, after a series of meetings with the executive and board of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Com-

pany, entered into a contract with that company to act as purchasing agent for our unions. The main terms of this agreement were forwarded to you by circular letter last spring.

The Re-mount Question

At the request of several of our unions this matter was considered by us and a memorial was drafted, with certain recommendations and forwarded to the Minister of Militia. This memorial was published in The Guide at the time. The Hon. Sam Hughes congratulated us very highly on our "very temperate and intelligent memorandum on horses," and went on to say that our suggestions were "splendid." The minister claimed that he was entirely in sympathy with our views, and that they had, in fact, exactly coincided with his from the start. This was early in March last, and we not unnaturally concluded that some improvement might make itself evident in the near future, but such was not the case. In July, therefore, another letter was addressed to the Minister of Militia. The reply in this case came from Senator Lougheed, acting minister, expressing the hope that "a satisfactory answer would be secured from the government at an early date." Still nothing developed, and in September another letter was addressed to the Minister of Militia. The reply on this occasion came from an official of the headquarters of the militia council. This letter, dated September 23, stated that the Canadian government was then out of the business, and referred us to the British Re-mount Commission, whom he understood contemplated purchasing thruout Canada in the future. A letter was at once addressed to the British Re-mount Commission, and a reply received on October 9 to the effect that the commission had arranged for all the horses of the quality it required and had no wish to extend its purchases. The correspondence in regard to this question throws interesting light on the matter, and may be taken as a fair example of how difficult it is to secure reforms which the government or department responsible is not anxious to give.

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U.F.A. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1915



BACK ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT—GEO. LONG, NAMAO; J. A. BISHOP, REDDINGTON; D. BUCKINGHAM, STETTLE; SECOND ROW—G. W. BUCHANAN, COWLEY; E. E. SPARKS, JENNER; F. F. WOODBRIDGE, CALGARY; SECRETARY-TREASURER, F. S. AUSTIN, SANFURLY; W. G. VICKERY, STROME; FRONT ROW—W. D. TREGO, SLEIGHEN; FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT, S. S. DUNHAM, LETHBRIDGE; SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, G. W. WARNER, EDMONTON; NOW GRARY PRESIDENT; JAMES SPEAKMAN, PENHOLD; PRESIDENT; H. W. WOOD, CARSTAIRS; FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT; RICE SHEPPARD, EDMONTON; THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

President James Speakman, of Penhold, and Director George Long, of Namao, have been called by death since the last convention.

A Desert Eden

A NOVELETTE
By Edwin L. Sabin

Concluded

"Love it," declared the colonel. "Very nourishing, too. Ought not to eat it account of fat; can eat it up here tho all right."

"I don't see," he continued, "but what we can stay a week very comfortably. Egad, that old priest has been here several hundred years. We'll have to enlarge the garden. May have to fix out another cave in case these two young folks want to go to housekeeping—what?"

"Benjamin!" exclaimed his wife. "What nonsense."

"The old priest does want to marry us; he wanted to last night, but we decided to wait for you to be present," informed Bowie.

"Humph!" grunted the colonel. "Sort of Garden of Eden we'll make it, then."

"Well, they ought to be married. I am sure," denounced Mrs. Bool severely. "It would be a very proper solution. But I had hoped—"

"Let young love have its way, Kate," encouraged the colonel with a little squeeze. "Eh? We were young once."

"I'm ready," said Daviess blithely, springing up. "How about it, Bowie?"

"He can't marry us, tho," protested Bowie, eyes shining, cheeks flushed, but voice uncertain. "Oh, Danny! He can't."

"Why not? He's a priest, isn't he?" demanded her father.

"But he's a Catholic; we're heretics, papa. I've tried to explain to him."

"I was going to say," finished Mrs. Bool, bewildered, "that I had hoped to fit Bowie with a worthy trousseau."

"Nonsense," retorted the colonel. "Do you want to marry this boy, or not, Bowie?"

"But, papa! We're Unitarians and the priest's a Catholic."

"What difference does that make?"

"He may not understand. He thinks because we're Christians we're Catholics."

"But I'm sure Unitarians are Christians," professed her mother feebly.

"There weren't any Unitarians in his day, mama."

"I'll risk it," declared the colonel. "I'll risk it. You can have another service when we get out of here. Gad, Daviess, if you want this girl you'd better take her, while we're on this confounded plateau. Eh, Kate! We'd have got married by an Apache medicine-man, we didn't we? What's young blood coming to, anyway?"

"Benjamin!" faltered Mrs. Bool.

The girl was blushing crimson. She looked at Daviess, helplessly.

"Come on, before we wake up, girlie," he pleaded. He interrupted himself: "Listen!"

A vibrant hum reached their ears.

The colonel scrambled to his feet.

"By Jove!" he ejaculated. "A motor—what?"

"Sounds like an air-machine," vouchsafed the young man.

"Oh!" exclaimed Bowie in dismay.

"Is it from the post, Benjamin?" queried Mrs. Bool anxiously.

"Shouldn't wonder. Messages must have reached them, Daviess."

"As like as not, sir."

"Get out in the open, everybody," ordered the colonel. "Where we'll be seen. By Jove, but I'll give that fellow a wiggling, for his delay."

Even within the brief space ere, led by the energetic colonel, they trailed out from the cedar grove, the humming waxed louder; and now they beheld, with view unobstructed, close in the south an aeroplane scudding straight for them, thru the ambient blue.

"Kunke!" informed Daviess. "See him?"

"Oh, Danny!" cried the girl. "It's coming to take us away. We'll wake up. Aren't you sorry? I wish we had—"

"Why, damme! Why doesn't he slow down? Hey! Give him a yell, somebody. By the Eternal! I'assess us right by."

"I declare," panted Mrs. Bool, astounded. "Signal him, Benjamin. Wave, Bowie."

"I won't!"

"He doesn't see us," exclaimed Daviess.

"He doesn't!" The girl chimed in; her tone was jubilant, her face aglow. "He doesn't, does he, Danny?"

"I'll have him court-martialed. I'll have him reduced to a private, by gad. I'll have him drummed out of the service," stormed the colonel, reckless with his penalty.

With vibrant whirl and audible rush, one hundred feet over the mesa, sped headlong the lean machine.

Two figures, khaki garbed, were in it; the pale, peevish face of Lieutenant Kunke stared down, wild-eyed but dapper still even to accurate little mustache.

A moment and the machine had come and gone. "We must be still in the fourth dimension, colonel, remember," suggested Daviess, striving against a shout of joy.

"Fourth fiddlesticks!" retorted the colonel. "Here's the mesa. There's our own machine to look at. He's a fool, a positive fool. I knew it. I always knew it."

"Won't he come back, Benjamin?" quavered Mrs. Bool. "I don't understand."

"God knows; I don't," growled the colonel.

"He's circling," announced Daviess, his eyes upon the air-machine, now far receded in the mighty blue space about, swinging broadside.

"Danny!" The girl seized his hand. "Quick." She implored breathlessly. "Before we wake up. He'll see us. Oh, I'm sure he'll see, next time. I don't want him, Danny."

They fled away. Lightly and swiftly they moved, and almost instantly were in the garden. The old priest smiled upon them.

"Shall we, Danny?" she entreated. "Shall we? Will it be wicked? I don't care."

"Tell him, sweetheart."

She spoke.

"Marry us, father," she said; and evidently repeated it in Spanish.

The old priest answered gently.

"He asks us if we are confessed," she translated piteously.

"Oh, I wish he'd hurry!"

"Tell him all we have to confess is that we love each other."

She did.

With smile renewed the father drew from the folds of his cassock a small missal.

There were a few words by him, he joined their



The old priest turned away.

hands, and his fingers encribed over their heads a sign of benediction.

That was all.

"We're married, Danny," whispered the girl in awe. "Kiss me, I'm so glad!"

"I too, sweetheart."

They kissed. The old priest turned away.

"Do you think me—you know—too bold, Danny? Did I urge too much? I didn't mean to."

"Sweetheart! But won't you be sorry? Supposing you have to keep me—supposing we don't wake up?"

"So happy, each was filled with doubt and joy struggling."

"I love you, Danny."

"You said you wouldn't marry me. Now you have!"

"Did I?"

"I asked you would you marry me if I was in the army."

"But you aren't, Danny! I'm tired of the army. You never asked me to marry you, anyway."

"But you thought you couldn't."

"I know."

They stood enfolded by their mutual rapture. The hum of the motor resounded again. The girl sighed, and shivered blissfully.

"Now we must go back," she said. "We must tell mama and papa. But even if this is a dream, Danny, and they make me marry somebody else when we're waked up, we'll remember. We will, won't we, dear? Don't you forget?"

"Never."

Kunke, peering wildly from his seat in the machine, was for the second time passing directly over. Yet he did not slacken, nor give any token of recognition.

The colonel, raging, shook his pudgy fist and bel-lowed wrathful imprecations.

Mrs. Bool had collapsed.

"Bowie!" she chided. "Where have you been?" She eyed them suspiciously. "He hasn't seen us; he doesn't stop. You should stay here. Perhaps he would see you."

"We've been married, mama," informed the girl, quietly.

"Bowie! How dreadful!"

"Not at all," snarled the colonel. "Glad of it. Serves the fellow right. By gad, sailing round like a blind bat—can't even find his girl, when she's square in front of him. Can't find a whole mesa. He's a fool. Congratulations, young man. Now you've got her, keep her."

"There it goes. It's going away," wailed Mrs. Bool, despairingly. "Benjamin! Can't you do something?"

"Do something!" snorted the colonel, her husband. "I've helloed till I'm black in the face. He's running for shelter. He's afraid of the storm. There's a dust-storm brewing. Look at that sky! He's liable to get dirtied up, if he stays out!"

"It's the mesa; it's the whole mesa, colonel," exclaimed Daviess, suddenly struck with the thought. "He doesn't see the mesa because it's just like we are! Here."

He turned, and with resolute movement walked thru—a cedar trunk on the edge of the grove!

He walked back again, the same way.

"By Jove!" gasped the colonel.

"Oh, what fun!" chortled Bowie, imitating the feat. "I do it too, don't I?"

"Stop," faltered Mrs. Bool. "You're making me dizzy. I don't understand, Benjamin. Are you all bewitched?"

"Everything's gone into the fourth dimension," continued Daviess, excited. "It's been coming on gradually. Our being here has stirred the place up. We caught it, and now the whole mesa's caught it. That's why your feet passed right thru the bush, colonel. Now the trees have followed suit. I expect Kunke didn't see us because he couldn't. The mesa is invisible; bushes, trees and all, or else it is just a bare patch. Probably the whole surface is affected."

"Sort of creeping paralysis, eh?" commented the colonel. "Jove!"

"Try it, papa. Try it, mama," begged the girl.

"It's fun. I feel so light and queer. The tree merely melts away. I don't know that I'm touching it at all."

"But you make me dizzy," quavered her mother. "Benjamin!" For the colonel himself was gravely performing the astounding act. "You're so ghostly. I shall faint."

"Try it, Kate," jubilated the colonel, excited as a schoolboy.

"I don't want to. It isn't decent," she quavered, eyes tightly shut. She wept. "We shall never be rescued. If nobody can see us, how will we ever get off?"

"Exactly," concurred the colonel. He removed his helmet and mopped his brow. "Whew! Hot."

"Couldn't we jump off?" queried Bowie.

"And float away," supplemented Daviess, mischievously.

"Never," groaned Mrs. Bool. "You forget that the colonel and I are not young. We can't jump, or float; we're—"

"Except in water," corrected the colonel. "Gad, I believe I could jump, tho."

"If we stay long enough maybe the whole ground will catch it, and we can sink right down," proposed Daviess.

"Ooo!" shuddered the girl. "And maybe have it relapse and close in on us part way."

"Bowie!" groaned her mother. "Don't mention it. I'm afraid to sit here. I might sink and stick!"

"Here comes the old priest," commented the colonel. "He may have something up his sleeve."

"He looks worried," whispered Bowie to the young man. "Do you think our marriage bothers him?"

"Too late now, sweetheart," answered Daviess. "It must be something else."

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U.F.A. Secretary's Report

P. P. Woodbridge, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, presented his annual report to the Calgary convention as follows:

To the Delegates to the Eighth Annual Convention, United Farmers of Alberta.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—In presenting this, my third annual report, to you as your general secretary, I regret that I cannot again report as large an increase in our membership, as has taken place on each of the two years previous. It is true that during the year some sixty-five new unions, exclusive of the Women's Auxiliaries, have been organized, but an equal or even greater number of unions who reported last year have failed to remit any membership dues this year. One is almost ashamed to draw attention to the fact, but a casual study of the figures of the unions by constituencies will show that practically the whole of this falling-off has taken place in districts where the greatest work of our association has been done, and where the settlers have undoubtedly benefitted by that work to a greater extent than has any other portion of the province. In these districts the falling off in the number of unions reporting averages around 40 per cent. It is almost entirely due to these districts that we are compelled this year to show an actual falling off in membership of nearly 400 men, and while it is true that since the first of the year at least \$500 in arrears of membership dues have been received at the Central Office, which really has to be credited to last year's statement, the north is responsible for a considerable portion of this amount, and the south is still a long way off its standing of twelve months ago, when financial conditions were nothing like as favorable so far as the settler was concerned as they are now. Ugly as the fact may be, it might as well be faced now as at any other time, and I would suggest to this convention that they might use a portion of their time far less profitably than in discussing why such a condition of affairs should exist. We hear a good deal at times to the effect that the north is securing more representation than the south, and not infrequently the complaint is not borne out by facts. Certainly the south has received greater direct benefit during the past two years than has the north, and so far as representation is concerned, if the south really feels that it suffers in this respect, a more practical way of bringing about a change would be to maintain the unions already organized, which if done would give them preponderance in actual membership.

Many New Members This Year

I have perhaps emphasized somewhat strongly so far as the darker side of things is concerned, and now by way of a change will try and deal with the brighter prospects. I have already stated that since the first of the month more than \$500 in arrears have come to hand, and they are still coming from day to day, so that had conditions permitted of these dues being sent in earlier we would really have shown an addition of six or seven hundred members, which may well be increased to 1,000 in the near future, and this in spite of the fact that some sixty of our 1914 unions are still in suspension. Then, too, we have a very welcome addition to our membership as a result of the organization of our Women's Auxiliaries. The total receipts from this quarter, including juniors, amounts to \$226, as against \$38 for last year. The total number of auxiliaries organized in this the first year of their existence is twenty-three, with a total membership of 326, while 256 women have taken advantage of Section 14 of our constitution and become members of our regular unions throughout the province. In view of the very limited financial resources of our auxiliaries, I feel that we should be proud of their success and of the practical assistance they have given to our association, not only financially but in keeping up the interest in our local unions, some of whom are quite ready to admit that without this help their work would have suffered very materially.

Progress on the Frontier

One of the most interesting features of this year's organization has been the large increase among our unions in the Grande Prairie and Peace River district during the last few months of the year. This increase can be traced partly to the advent of railway facilities into that country, but I am also pleased to think that much of it can be traced to the fact that many of the settlers going into that country are old members, who carry a good word for our association with them. I do not think that we have any delegates this year from that far-off north land, but probably for the first time in the history of the association we have one or more with us from the Athabasca Landing district. If our unions in that part of the province have carried out their original intentions. We have several requests from Grande Prairie and Peace River to put an

organizer in there this spring, and I think that this question also, not only in that district but perhaps also in a general way, might very profitably be discussed by this convention, or at least referred to the incoming board of directors for their careful consideration, with particular reference to the newer settled districts in the far-north.

Work of Central Office

Dealing with the general work of the Central Office, you remember that in the early spring our association had arranged with the railway companies for special rates on seed grain, where a special certificate had been secured from the association by the local secretary, and signed by him as well as the provincial secretary. It may be of interest to our members to know that I was called upon to sign nearly 800 certificates under these regulations, and that we have records at the Central Office showing that the amount of grain moved on these certificates was in excess of 120,000 bushels.

The year has been a very full one in many ways, and it would be quite impossible to begin to cover the many incidents which have occurred from time to time and which I feel would be of interest to most of you. There is one, however, which has a particular bearing on the work of nearly all of our local unions. Early in the summer I received a hurried call to take a trip to a point not so very far from Calgary, where one of our unions in the course of their co-operative purchasing operations had secured a considerable quantity of gopher poison for

provision for the work, they will have to be very careful how they do it. The main points to remember are that no profit must be made in handling the poison, and that only the amount actually ordered and paid for in advance can be purchased by the union.

Justice Secured for Members

There is one feature of our work at the Central Office which we have not hitherto been in the habit of emphasizing to any extent, but in which we are engaged more or less all our time with considerable success, and which helps perhaps to show the great value of an organization such as ours and the good work which it is possible for us to do if our unions will only handle their local work more efficiently and in that way assist us in doing our part. In July, 1914, a case was brought to our attention where a farmer had purchased a steam threshing outfit from a certain implement company which failed to give satisfaction, and in fact was unfit for use, and after prolonged negotiations the machine was eventually removed by the company who, however, failed to return the mortgage papers and notes with which, as usual, the purchaser of the outfit had burdened his land. There were complications in connection with this case which rendered it a difficult one to handle right from the start, and I was somewhat pessimistic as to whether anything could be done. Negotiations with the machine company went on for some time without any very great success beyond the fact that the farmer himself was not further bothered by the company. In July of this year, however, we submitted the facts of the case to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, as the machine had been sold from that province, and asked their assistance, with the result that the case was finally closed in October by the return of all the different notes given by the farmer and the mortgage which had been duly discharged. In another case we heard indirectly of one of our members who had the misfortune of being totally incapacitated shortly after having secured life insurance. The company with whom the policy was taken out was endeavoring to take advantage of a technical flaw in his statement to escape liability. The matter had been under way for a year or more and the farmer himself had given up hope of getting anything, but on our office taking it up, in less than a month the company had acknowledged its liability and the claim will be paid in full.

We have numerous other cases on record where farmers have been the victims of an injustice on the part of someone, and in each case we have been able to bring influence to bear that has resulted in the righting of the wrong done. It must be borne in mind, however, that this association stands for equity and justice, and that we cannot use our influence to secure for our members anything more than equity and justice. Unless the case is obviously one where the strong are bullying the weak, it would merely hurt us in the long run to take the matter up. For this work we have up to the present in no case made any charge. It stands to reason that this work takes up considerable time, and sooner or later the question of providing finances in connection with work of this kind will have to be considered.

Assistance Appreciated

While we have not received any financial recompense for this work, we have, nevertheless, in our possession a few letters that make one feel that with all our faults and imperfections, we are still able occasionally to do something really worth while. I quote herewith a few sentences from two of them: "Now I want to thank you very much for your efforts in my behalf, for I know I should not have obtained satisfactory settlement if it had not been for your assistance or influence. This shows that what we need is United Farmers." Another reads: "I may say that from the bottom of my heart I do not know how to thank you enough on behalf of and myself for the interest you have taken in this case, for without your help he would have been a ruined man. Altho the case has been a drawn-out one, it has ended thoroughly satisfactorily for our side, and will give us some leverage in this district to extend our membership. I am taking steps to tell everybody who is connected with farming, both in our own district and neighboring unions, of this triumph over—at any rate—one machine company who tried to beat one of our members."

With these few words I would like to close my report, but before doing so I take this opportunity of thanking all those whose friendly suggestions and kindly consideration have helped over many difficult situations. During the year I have received

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P. P. WOODBRIDGE
Secretary-Treasurer U.F.A.

distribution among the members. It would appear that in doing this the union had voted a certain sum of money to be set aside to cover the expenses of the secretary in making a trip to Calgary in order to purchase the poison, and it would further appear that this sum had, as a matter of fact, actually exceeded his expenses by a dollar and some odd cents. The price fixed on the poison was sufficient to cover the whole amount voted by the union. Some local trouble occurred about that time, and information was laid with the mounted police, as a result of which the secretary who undertook the distribution of this poison found himself charged with a contravention of the Alberta Pharmacists' Act, and at the trial, so far as I could judge, the main point on which the prosecution based their case was that the poison had been sold by the local secretary at a profit, namely the difference between his actual expenses in purchasing the poison and the actual amount realized by the fractional addition to the price. To make a long story short, the prosecution was sustained, and on advice no appeal was taken. Our secretary was ordered to pay a considerable fine with the costs of the case. This incident led to some considerable investigation in regard to the laws governing the sale and distribution of gopher poison, and two resolutions will come before you at this convention as a result. As the law stands at present, poison can only be sold under a license. This does not mean that our unions cannot handle gopher poison thru the local, but that pending any amendments we may secure making

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

I want two kinds of contributions for the Household Number this year, one dealing with the efficient home, and the other with the problems of mothers. The subjects are to be divided this way: Household Efficiency—

1. Re-arranging the present equipment and making simple additions, such as hooks, shelves and cupboards, to increase the efficiency of the home, with drawings indicating the original arrangement and the improved one.

2. Equipping the home with modern labor saving machinery which, with its cost, is listed below, with drawings showing how the new machinery should be placed to insure the greatest comfort and convenience to the housewife, the cost not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars. In this case the housewife is to pretend that she has half the price of a good steam plowing outfit to spend upon her end of the farm business.

Mothers' Problems—

1. Care of the very young child.
2. Training the child's character.

Prizes Offered

I know that nearly all of our readers would be glad to co-operate with me in making the best Household Number. The Guide has yet published without any prospect of remuneration, but as some compensation for your trouble in preparing the material I am going to offer cash prizes of three and two dollars for the best and second best articles submitted on each of these four topics.

There are only a few simple rules to be observed. All articles must reach The Guide not later than February 22. And they must be written on only one side of the paper and in pen and ink, and addressed to Francis Marion Bynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Now put your thinking caps on and see what splendid material you can send me for the Household Number.

A Word of Explanation

Lest the average farmer's wife should think I have taken leave of my senses, a word of explanation concerning these subjects is in order.

Beginning then with the first half of the first subject. It is my opinion that the work in nearly every farm home could be reduced greatly by re-arrangement of the cooking utensils and supplies. For example, I had occasion to get the breakfast in a certain house for a few mornings. I found that the coffee was kept in the pantry and the pan in which it is boiled out in the kitchen, necessitating a trip from the kitchen to the pantry with the dish, but the coffee pot into which the coffee was poured when ready for serving was in the pantry, requiring another trip. During my short regime I changed them about and kept the pan for the coffee in the pantry and the pot in the kitchen, and by that simple alteration saved myself many steps.

What I would like our readers to do is to consider carefully the arrangement of supplies and utensils that results in the greatest economy of labor for the housewife. This may include such modest changes as the building in of shelves and simple cupboards, and any other devices within the financial reach of people who have quite moderate means.

The second part is much more elaborate in its scope. What we want is a plan of the ideal farm home, the farm home which will be able to compete in attractiveness with the city home, the home which is so well equipped for its business that the farm women will be more or less independent of the vagaries of hired help, and still have time for those little graces of life which make the position of the town woman seem so desirable. This will cost money, but anything in life that is worth having does cost money. All of the equipment suggested in this list will not be possible except for very well-to-do farmers, but there are many not so well off who can plan now to build up such a home year by year, as their means permit, and the home will be much more efficient when complete if it is planned as a complete whole from the beginning.

We would like, in connection with this second subject, a diagram of the model kitchen and laundry, showing where each article of furniture is placed, and an article telling the why of the arrangement.

A rough outline of the cost of properly outfitting a farm home can be gathered from a combination of the following items which we have collected from our various advertisers:

Building of a small engine room and laundry and equipping for heating in winter, \$250.

A 2½ h.p. gasoline engine, \$90.

Power washing machine, \$75 to \$115.

A 32-inch power run ironing machine for gas or gasoline heat, \$63.50.

Stationary tubs, \$32 each.

Installing an electric lighting plant, \$250.

Installing hot air furnace, \$250. Hot water furnace, \$350.

Installing vacuum cleaning plant, \$250.

Installing water system in house, \$125.

Carpet sweepers, \$2.00 to \$4.00.



PLOWING FOR RICE PLANTING WITH WATER BUFFALO

Cabinets for kitchens, \$30 to \$60.
Long-handled brushes, \$1.75.

Saving in Work

This equipment would do away with scrubbing and wringing clothes in the old back-aching way. It would abolish a great part of the hand ironing. It would do away entirely with the chasing of dirt from the floor to the furniture with a broom and chasing it back again with a duster. All the carpets would be kept clean by running a piece of tubing over them once or twice a week and using the carpet sweeper between times to gather up the surface dirt. Where there are rugs with a border of floor showing, the long-handled brush will be used to gather up the dust off the boards. There would be no more carrying in and out of water, no dirt of stoves in the living rooms to clean away, no filling and cleaning of lamps.

Well but, you say, what will the housewife do with all her spare time. Some who enjoy outdoor work and hate household drudgery will perhaps make enough out of raising pure-bred poultry, sheep or pigs to save the price of the machinery twice over. Others again will never be able to show a dollar's financial return for the investment, but they will live longer and happier lives and give their families brighter and sweeter memories at home, and there should be absent from such a home all the grumbling discontent with farm life that is undermining the agricultural industry in this country.

HAWAII

A Serial Article Concerning the Scenery and Industries of These Beautiful Islands

In conclusion, the Hawaiian Islands present life under ideal conditions, and life is indeed most pleasant in these lands of glorious color set in sapphire seas under the glow of the setting sun. We began by quoting Mark Twain, and we cannot do better than close with a prose poem by the same author concerning the islands:

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, thru half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer suns flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore; its remote summits floating like islands above the cloudrack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes; I can hear the splash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

THE SOCIALIST DISCUSSION

Dear Miss Bynon:—Not only have the Socialist party fallen down on woman suffrage, but also notably and lamentably on peace. I see little that is practical in Marxian Socialism, but I did have great hopes that their ideas of the brotherhood of man and the solidarity of labor the world over would preserve peace for us. Germany has four million Socialist voters and one hundred and ten Socialist M.P.'s. But these men made but feeble protests when their standing army and navy were continually increased from year to year.

You women are interested in peace. I have been studying lately the Yellow Book of France on the war. The French government published a report on "German Public Opinion," dated July 30, 1913—two years before the war. It is remarkable for the accuracy of its insight into Socialist psychology. Speaking of the one hundred and ten Socialist deputies, the report prophesies as follows: "In the presence of war this body would join the chorus of rage with the rest of the country. These partisans of peace on the whole believe in war, because they see no solution of the present situation of over-production and over-population." The war has literally verified the truth of these statements. The German Socialist is pretty nearly as clamorous for this war as the junkers; he gladly slays and maims his brother French and Belgian Socialist co-worker, taking part in burning down his home and destroying his town. Where I live was a hotbed of Socialism, and meetings were held regularly. We now hardly hear the subject named; the war has taken the life out of it, because Socialism is proved to be no remedy for the

world's evils. I am referring to Marxian or revolutionary Socialism as distinct from Democratic Socialism. The people of the latter faith take all the good laws they can on the way to their goal, and if human progress terminates in Socialism, I have no complaint. Yet I don't at all think it will.

Mary Nicolaeff has written one of the most extraordinary letters I ever read—"Marriage is Slavery." Does she desire concubinage or free love? I have seen free love openly advocated by Canadian Socialist papers and also by Germans in their country. The state is to feed the offspring. Will not the last state, morally and socially, be worse than marriage, where laws hold both parties responsible? We read continually that a workman is a slave to the employer, the hired man to the farmer, the farmer to someone else, the wife to her husband, the children to their parents, and so on all around. I am old and have seen social conditions greatly improved all around, tho there's much yet to do. The workman is less a slave than ever he was, compared with the real slavery that existed in Jamaica and the states to the south of us.

OLD FARMER.

CARLYLE'S GOOD MOTHER

Carlyle once wrote these words of his mother's religious influence over him as a boy, and of the purity and nobility of her Christian character: "My kind mother did me one altogether invaluable service. She taught me, less indeed by word than by act and daily reverent habitude, her own simple version of the Christian faith. My mother, with a true woman's heart, and fine tho uncultivated sense, was in the strictest acceptance, religious. The highest whom I knew on earth I saw bowed down with awe unspeakable, before a Higher One in heaven. Such things, especially in infancy, reach inward to the very core of your being; mysteriously does a Holy of Holies build itself into visibility in the mysterious depths, and reverence, the divinest in man, springs forth undying from its mean development of fear."

PILLOWS

The baby is better off without a pillow, and the baby does not need feather mattresses or cushions. Children suffer unnameable torture from congested blood induced by feather pillows and pads. When the child gets older a lam hair pillow which slightly elevates the head is all right. If the child lies flat and the bed or cot is level, the baby is likely to grow straighter than if he is forced to lie in hollows and to double up in order to be comfortable. The baby must not be covered with too heavy blankets. He suffers from the weight, and it is just as injurious to him if he sleeps too warm as it is if he sleeps too cold. Good judgment must be exercised at all times.

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Largest gathering of farmers ever held in Alberta attends U.F.A. Convention at Calgary
Many vital questions discussed and important resolutions adopted

With upwards of one thousand delegates and visitors in attendance, the eighth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, held at Calgary on January 18, 19, 20 and 21, was by all odds the largest and most representative gathering of Alberta farmers ever called together. Business sessions were held morning and afternoon on four days in the First Baptist Church, while a number of other meetings were arranged for delegates, in the evenings, including a banquet at the Hotel Paliser, a social evening arranged by the Calgary board of trade at Alhazhar Temple, and an informal preliminary meeting held in the Pryce-Jones building on the evening of the 17th.

Many Members at the Front

The general prosperity of the province was reflected in an increased number of delegates from districts in Southern Alberta which had suffered from drought in recent years. A slight reduction in membership is attributed to the fact that many farmers have responded to the call of war, no organization in Alberta having given more of its members than the U.F.A.

Keen interest was shown in the meetings of the women's auxiliaries, over 200 women attending. The informal preliminary meeting on Monday evening was well attended. Questions affecting farmers' interests were discussed and political action to secure redress was strongly advocated.

The convention proper opened on Tuesday morning, with addresses of welcome from Mayor Costello and Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture. In opening the convention, H. W. Wood, of Carstairs, first vice-president, referred to the regrettable fact that this was the second convention in succession when the death of the president had had to be mourned, and expressed the regret of the convention concerning the death of the late James Speakman and George Long, one of the directors.

The Minister of Agriculture

Hon. Duncan Marshall paid tribute to the late president. He expressed pride in the fact that the Alberta government had put more legislation originated by the organized farmers on the statute books than any other province in Canada. Strongly emphasizing the need of wider markets, he said the export of agricultural products would be a big feature of Canadian agricultural development during the next decade. In this regard he instanced the development of the dairy industry in Alberta, and the fact that Alberta butter had practically driven New Zealand butter off the market in British Columbia without any tariff assistance. During the next two weeks, he said, the Alberta legislature would be voting upon the Suffrage bill, and Alberta women would soon enjoy the franchise. An earnest effort would be made by the government to assist farmers in marketing farm products, aside from grain. Replying to questions regarding the weed problem, he admitted its seriousness, and said the government was bending its energies to assist the farmers of the province in combatting this evil.

After the opening proceedings were completed, E. J. Fream, former secretary of the association, was elected chairman of the convention, and the various reports were submitted. The directors' report was read by H. W. Wood, the secretary's and financial reports by P. P. Woodbridge, market and transportation report by Rice Sheppard, and the report of the pork packing committee by D. Buckingham.

Agricultural Credit

Agricultural credit was one of the main questions occupying the attention of the convention on the second day. The subject was introduced in the report of the board of directors outlining the investigations of the board during the past twelve months, and containing the board's expression of opinion that co-operative farm mortgage associations should be formed to arrange for long term farm loans and small co-operative credit associations to handle short term loans. No discussion took place on the directors' report, but the clause referring to agricultural credit in the legislative committee's report, which regretted that nothing tangible had been accomplished, aroused considerable criticism. Delegates who spoke considered the legislative committee's report on this subject inadequate, and after some discussion the convention agreed to a resolution moved by Delegate Buckley, of Gleichen, referring the clause back to the committee with instructions to bring in a definite resolution.

The legislative committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved that the members of this convention regret that another year has elapsed without apparently any progress having been made towards securing money for farmers at the lowest rate of interest on which money can be borrowed on the best security

with the guarantee of the provincial government. While the reason that a more detailed plan to secure this end has not been prepared for the consideration of this convention is the death of our late president, yet this does not relieve the urgency of the matter, and we hereby instruct our incoming directors to do their utmost to secure this legislation at the earliest possible date. We further recommend that the plan advocated by our late president of co-operative land mortgage associations with government guarantee be adopted by this convention as the most desirable system to attain this end."

Government System Advocated

The following amendment was introduced by Wm. Spurrell, of Morin: "That the resolution be amended by striking out that portion relating to the establishment of co-operative land mortgage associations and substituting therefor: That we instruct our incoming board of directors to take up with the government and secure the establishment of an agricultural credit bank."

Mr. Spurrell said the co-operative system was all right where it would work, but in newly settled districts where population was sparse it was no good. The rate of interest was not the chief difficulty. The main trouble was the brief period for which loans were given, banks calling in their money be-

Delegate Nathurst, of Summerview, thought no government in Canada would dare to enact legislation which would be opposed to the interests of those who are at present in control of the wealth of this country.

E. A. Ottewell, secretary of the University of Alberta extension department, said it should be possible to establish some system of better agricultural credit within the next two years. It was a question of terms, the two chief requirements being longer time for repayment and lower interest. He favored a scheme on the same plan as the Land-schaften system in Germany. This would consist of local co-operative credit associations in which the group borrowed money and guaranteed the credit of each member of the group. They could not look for help from European capital, but Canada itself had the money necessary if it could be diverted into the right channels. On November 30 last there was on deposit in the banks of Canada over one billion one hundred million dollars. In reply to questions, he said really cheap money was out of the question for some time to come on account of war conditions.

Bonds of small denominations issued on individual farmer's credit were favored by William Rennieke, Badger Lake.

J. P. Swayne, Paradise Valley, thought the government should appoint inspectors to investigate the credit of farmers who wished to borrow, and on the strength of the inspector's report the government could back the farmer's application for money.

Co-operative Plan Carries

The views of the board of directors were put forward by S. S. Dunham, of Coaldale, and D. W. Warner, of Edmonton, who said the directors stood by the report of the late President Speakman, but various other schemes had been considered and they were prepared to accept the advice of the convention as to which scheme was most desirable. Mr. Warner appealed to the delegates to endeavor to reach some agreement, instead of fighting each other's plans.

The short term loan feature of co-operative mortgage associations was emphasized by W. S. Henry, of Bow Island, as very desirable in any scheme adopted.

"To get the cheapest terms," said F. Stevenson, of Craigmyle, "we must give the best security possible, and that is long term debentures." For short term loans he favored co-operative credit associations. Other speakers were: J. S. Awde, Hillcrest; D. Boissevain, Strathmore, and James Weir, Parkland, after which the question was called.

Both amendments were lost on division, and the resolution of the legislative committee was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Election of President

Nominations for the election of president were taken Wednesday morning, and the result declared later in the day. There were three candidates whose names went to a ballot, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Rice Sheppard, Edmonton, and A. S. Ruttle, who only joined the organization last July. The ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Wood by a clear majority of all votes cast, whereupon Rice Sheppard asked the convention to make Mr. Wood's election unanimous. The suggestion was enthusiastically endorsed, and Mr. Wood, on rising to return thanks, was greeted with round after round of applause, the delegates rising and singing, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Amendments to Constitution

A number of changes were made in the constitution. A resolution was passed amending the section relating to the composition of the annual convention to include officers as well as delegates. Owing to an oversight, the clause as it stood would debar officers from voting should they not also have been elected as delegates to the convention. The clause stating that all presidents of the association shall on retiring be appointed honorary presidents was rescinded.

The clause relating to family tickets for married farmers was rescinded, and instead four clauses concerning the women's section were inserted. These clauses will give women the same standing in the association as men, and provide for organization of women's clubs on application of five interested persons.

Educational Addresses

Representing the minister of education for Alberta, Dr. Miller, superintendent of Technical Education, assured the convention that the Alberta Department of Education, either on its own part or in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture

U.F.A. OFFICERS FOR 1916

Honorary President

D. W. WARNER, Edmonton

President

H. W. WOOD, Carstairs

First Vice-President

W. D. TREGO, Gleichen

Second Vice-President

S. S. DUNHAM, Lethbridge

Third Vice-President

RICE SHEPPARD, Edmonton

Fourth Vice-President

JAMES WEIR, Parkland

Directors

Constituency	Address
Calgary	A. A. HALL Crossfield
Bow River	J. S. BLORE Craigmyle
Battle River	J. W. WOOD Wainwright
Edmonton	ANDREW RAFN Bon Accord
Strathcona	P. BAKER Ponoka
Victoria	J. L. SPARROW Sedgewick
Red Deer	D. BUCKINGHAM Stettler
Macleod	J. D. SLOANE Cayley
Medicine Hat	E. E. PARKER Jenner
Lethbridge	PAUL MADGE Milk River

fore farmers could market their crop. He wanted to see more or less of a currency system which they could get thru the establishment of an agricultural bank.

The New Zealand system was favored by William R. Ball of West Salisbury, who illustrated the amortization system such as is in force in New Zealand. He advocated the government taking deposits at three or four per cent. and relending to farmers for an additional one per cent.

Banking System Inadequate

C. F. Brown, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., told of conditions thruout the province, and showed the impossibility of the present banking system to fill the needs of the situation. He felt that the government guarantee should be used to furnish cheap money to farmers in the outlying districts especially. The city of Calgary, he said, had borrowed in the United States, which loan was practically on the security of the farmers of the province. There was even more reason why the security of the farmers should be used in their own relief.

W. D. Trego explained that there was so much material to be studied on agricultural credit that Mr. Speakman devoted practically his whole time to it. He had written many articles on the subject, and had recommended the system brought forward by the board of directors. Mr. Trego considered that co-operation was the true system and should be applied to the credit question as well as to the purchasing of supplies. If the resolution were adopted the government would have no time to put legislation on the statute books as to bring the system into effect.

An amendment to the amendment requesting the passage of legislation based on the New Zealand system was introduced by Mr. Ball.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

HOW FOREST GREW

Following is one of the reports submitted at the Brandon convention from the branches on membership and co-operative buying:

In presenting to you the report for the Forest branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association I might say that our branch was organized on November 29, 1913. We organized with a membership of about thirty, which was increased during the year to sixty-two. Considerable co-operative buying was done, but this was greatly increased during 1915.

The secretary-treasurer's report for 1915 showed an increase in membership from sixty-two in 1914 to ninety-seven paid up members for 1915. A ladies' auxiliary was formed early in the summer with a membership of twenty-four. Their organization shows progress and considerable is being accomplished in support of Red Cross work, etc.

Our Association held ten regular business meetings with an average attendance of thirty and two special meetings of a social nature. On June 29 we held a very successful picnic jointly with our ladies' auxiliary. This we hope will become a permanent feature of our Association.

During the year ending December 31 we handled four cars of Souris coal, four cars of Taber coal, two cars of hard coal, one car of seed oats, one car of twine (40,000 lbs.), two cars of apples and one car of flour and feed. Three cars of coal are yet to be delivered. Besides this arrangements were made with our local merchants whereby we got our formaldehyde and seed corn at quite a saving and we also got 4,500 lbs. of fresh frozen fish shipped in at a saving of one to three cents a pound. The value of our trading for the year totals \$9,605. This meant a saving for our branch in the purchasing of commodities of approximately \$1,500 or an average of \$15 per member.

All commodities are distributed direct from the car. All orders are sent in to the secretary and when a car arrives those members who have orders booked are immediately notified when the car is to be unloaded. The secretary is instructed to attend to the unloading of all commodities and collects the money. He is paid \$3 a day for his services. No deposit is made by our members when an order is placed, but cash is paid at the car before the goods are released. Our financing is all done thru the bank. A written guarantee is given the bank signed by our president, secretary and board of directors, and the president and secretary are authorized to sign all checks, notes, drafts, etc. A sufficient margin is placed on all goods handled to cover the cost of handling, any interest that may be accrued on notes from the bank, cost of draft and in most cases sufficient to guard against any possible shortage of weight or shrinkage, etc. Any profits accrued is turned into the treasury of the Association, but we aim at handling things at actual cost and do not figure on making any profits. To aid in financing our Association we place our membership at \$1.50 per member. We also generally put a small margin on any goods sold to a non-member. This we find has a dual effect, as it not only increases our revenue, but also induces non-members to join. Co-operative buying is about the most persuasive argument we can use when soliciting new members. If we can convince a man that by investing \$1.50 he is going to save \$15 or \$18 we generally get him.

Sixty per cent. of our old members have already renewed for 1916 and we have also obtained six new members. We hope during this year to get every farmer in our district into our Association. We recognize the necessity of all becoming members if we are to co-operate and help each other as much as possible.

SPRINGHILL COMMUNITY CLUB

As many members of the community as could be got together on short notice gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Verex on Wednesday afternoon, December 29, and a preliminary meeting was held at which it was decided to continue weekly meetings again this winter. In order to get started at once a program

was planned for the month of January. In the meantime representatives of the various organizations will be appointed to the executive and at some future meeting of the executive a complete program for the balance of the winter will be planned. As the carrying on of the work by the various organizations in the community requires funds a new departure from the order of last winter's meetings was decided on, it being agreed that the Church, the Women's Missionary Society, the Orangemen and the Grain Growers' Association would each be responsible for a meeting, a dinner and more lengthy program than usual at which special meeting a charge will be made.

The program for January is:—Jan. 6—A review of the work of last winter by Rev. A. W. Kenner, after which the meeting will be open for discussion. Jan. 13—Modern movements in agriculture. Jan. 20—The church will provide dinner and program. Jan. 27—Study No. 10: Land tenure, taxation taken by Geo. A. Boker and Fred Harper.

Note.—The above branch have prepared an interesting program for this month and we hope other branches will do likewise.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged	\$2630.01
D. N. Morris, Cardale Assn.	25.00
Andrew Burnside, Keyes, Man.	25.00
Sinclair Assn., per—	
F. McLaren	20.00
D. Mawdsley	20.00
D. J. Brownlee	20.00
Geo. Cormack, Jr., Vista Branch	20.00
A. B. Phelps, Pine Creek Assn.	16.00
Bay Centre Assn.	12.80
J. A. Meadows, Rapid City	40.00
Mountain Side Branch, per—	
Sid Ransom	335.28
F. H. Ransom	100.00
Thos. Douzall	100.00
A. H. Dougall	85.00
J. Fleming	60.00
W. Spencer	58.42
A. Arle	31.36
L. Miller	25.00
L. Healey	25.00
W. Hanson	20.00
C. J. Harmsworth	20.00
R. Bracken	20.00
X. Y. Z.	15.00
Geo. Rutherford	15.00
N. Carlson	10.00
M. Carlson	10.00
P. Arde	10.00
C. Connery	3.00
P. McCordale	2.50
Concert Proceeds	51.00
Extra	3.44
Strathclair G. G. Assn., per—	
R. Leeson	10.00
H. McDonald	20.00
Geo. M. Black	29.80
Hugh Roberts	21.45
J. W. Gamdy	15.00
Duncan Fair	20.00
Jno. F. McTavish	28.00
Total (less cost of money orders, 25 cents)	\$3973.06

ANNUAL MEETING AT POPLAR POINT

The annual meeting of Poplar Point branch was held the beginning of December. The report showed the Association in fairly good standing, for while not much external work is seen a good deal of internal organization is carried on. The president, Robert Harper, occupied the chair and in his customary pleasing manner presided and discharged the duties. An address was given by Charles Setter, relating the general benefits of the Association in the co-operative aspect, showing clearly that benefits accrue to the individuals as well as to the community, therefore urging all to become participants in such a movement as the Grain Growers' Association, which has the welfare of the entire community at heart. Mr. Setter at the close was thanked for his able address, following which some friends present determined to attach themselves to such a worthy organization. On Thursday afternoon the new board of directors held their first general meeting, those present being R. Harper, the president; J. E. Bruce, J. A. Kennedy, D. T. Setter, Chas. Setter,

J. S. Gates and D. J. Ferguson. Among other business discussed was the Patriotic Acre Fund and from the proceeds the board decided to donate \$75 to patriotic purposes thru the channel of the local I.O.D.E. This season the Association is organizing a series of monthly lectures for the good and welfare of the district.

OAKVILLE ANNUAL MEETING

Our annual meeting was held a short time ago and we are hoping for a useful and successful year, in fact, we have a larger paid up membership now than it was at the close of last year. Our lady members are quite active and set an example which the men might well follow for their intellectual and material benefit. We have now a proposition on foot towards having a public meeting and reading room which will be a fine thing for this community. The Patriotic Acre committee failed to circulate subscription books in summer, but have been doing something lately and have now about \$600 collected in cash, and also one horse and some implements, which will be sold by auction. We expect to have full returns in within two weeks and will forward proceeds to you.

THE HOME TOWNS AND THE FARMER

A matter of considerable importance to Western farmers took place in the town of Emerson last week and as it has likely been duplicated in other towns, I am sending you an account of it.

I took two veals to town to sell and not being satisfied with the price the local butcher offered for them proceeded to sell them by the quarter to some people in town. I had sold some and was delivering a quarter at a customer's house when I was forbidden to deliver it or make another sale by the provincial constable, under the by-law of the town governing transient traders, and was threatened that if I did information would be laid by the butcher and I was liable for a fine not exceeding \$50 unless I took out a license which would cost \$40 for the year. I interviewed the mayor, who suggested that I had better look up the by-laws of the town. This I did and found that I was up against it good and hard, the by-law covering the ground very thoroughly. However, I have lately been appointed a J.P. and have come into possession of the consolidated statutes of Manitoba and on my return home I put in a couple of hours reading them and I found that the by-laws were word for word the same as the act respecting municipal institutions as on pages 1846, 1847 and 1848, sec. 612, paragraphs C, D, E, F. But they stopped short at that last part of it, which reads: "Provided always that, no license shall be required in villages and rural municipalities for hawking, peddling or selling from any vehicle or other conveyance any goods, wares or merchandise to any retail dealer or for hawking or peddling any goods, wares or merchandise the growth, produce or manufacture of this province not being liquor, within the meaning of the Liquor License Act, and if the same are being hawked or peddled by the manufacturer or producer of such goods, wares or merchandise or by his bona fide servant or agent or employees having a written authority on that behalf, any municipal by-law to the contrary notwithstanding, provided further that no by-law passed under the act shall prevent a farmer from selling free from all charges or taxes or fees in any city, town or village by hawking the same from house to house or otherwise farm produce of any kind grown or produced on the farm of such farmer, nor shall any by-law passed under this act make it compulsory to have such farm produce weighed or measured or to have the free sale thereof in any way interfered with."

Armed with this authority I went before the town council at their next monthly meeting and stated my case when the council quickly climbed down and apologized to me and promised to have their by-laws amended at once. The local butcher, who is also a councillor of the town, finding that he was up against it, also personally apologized to me at the council board and the matter there ended.

Now this may seem a small matter to rush into print about. There is, however, an important principle at stake, one that we farmers are and have been ever since the organization of the Grain Growers' Association fighting for, the principle that the farmer can sell his produce when and how he likes. When we consider how the big milling interests combined with

the railways have successfully kept us out of the American market for our grain, also the wholesale butchers have for the last ten years been able to convince the late government not to allow a public abattoir in Winnipeg, where farmers could have their cattle killed and butchers not in the combine could buy farmers' cattle; when you find the Retail Merchants' Association combined with the Credit Men's Association to get legislation passed to stop farmers buying in carload lots, and now towns and villages passing by-laws to stop farmers selling in their home town except thru a middleman, it looks to me as tho there is a connection all down the line to make the farmer the unpaid hired man of the corporations and retail traders, so I am sending you this that The Guide readers may see their position and if other towns have the same by-laws then the farmer will know they are just bluff and cannot be enforced.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson.

POINTERS ON MEMBERSHIP

Following are some answers to the question—What methods have you adopted to increase your membership?

By giving preference to members when handling flour, feed, grain, coal, apples, etc.

This branch has 43 members on roll, all paid, for 1915 and reports only 5 farmers in the district not in the Association.

Personal canvass of members. Report 17 paid up and 35 farmers in the district not in the Association.

No particular system except an occasional conference on the subject at a regular meeting.

No system. 9 members on roll. We have no system. 23 members on roll, 19 farmers in the district not members.

No system. 24 members on roll, 50 farmers in the district not in the Association.

No system. 10 members on roll, 50 farmers in district not members.

Use the Grain Growers' annual concert as a basis for increasing membership. 50 on roll, 25 in the district not members.

By social evenings and persuasion, thru the purchase of commodities.

By canvassing by committee appointed. 41 members on roll.

Personal canvassing. 80 members on roll.

The co-operative part of our work has been the chief cause for increasing our members during this year. Total on roll 104.

We have all our directors armed with tickets and have tried every one they can. None. Total number on roll 40, number of farmers not in the Association 200.

Practically none. It is left to the secretary. Paid dues 32, number of farmers in district not in Association about 100.

Myself and one or two others talk Grain Growers' Association until we get tired and then stop. We co-operate in the purchase of supplies. Number on roll 39.

We have no system, but are open for pointers. Number on roll 23.

Canvassing after our meetings. Number on roll 42, paid up for 1915 18, farmers in district not in Association 40.

Personal invitation by all members. Number on roll 96, number of farmers in district not in Association very few.

We had a little co-operative buying and induced them to try and do a little better. Number on roll 25, number of farmers not in Association 6.

Had some co-operative buying and rounded them up for members' fees. 36 on roll, 44 not members of the Association.

Co-operative buying had been our strongest factor in increasing membership. Some are in the Association for the sake of being organized; others for what they can make out of it. Number on roll 61.

We try to convince all farmers that by becoming members and buying thru the Association they can save money.

Since we have been buying a few commodities in carloads we have troubled our membership. Number on roll 70.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has moved into the city for the winter and is now residing at Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

The Saskatoon Star for Wednesday, December 15, 1915, says:—In the coming year the city of Saskatoon will include in its estimates a total of \$1,500 to cover expenses of the city in connection with the conventions which may come to this city during the coming year.

Practically the largest part of the details in regard to the official welcome which is to be tendered to the Grain Growers' Association when they commence their annual convention in this city next February have been completed.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

The Patriotic Acre Fund is still making good progress. At the time of writing, January 12, we have reached a total of 6,000 acres promised to the fund. This is indeed fine! It is more really than we dared to hope for, and reflects the greatest credit upon the farmers of Saskatchewan and our association as a whole.

TRADERS WOULD INTERFERE

Dear Sir,—The car of lump screened Canwesco coal you shipped us is giving very good satisfaction to the farmers. This Association has ordered some sugar, twine, apples and coal thru the Central.

Each time after the first the director has told me to charge a little extra to pay expenses in handling, draft, etc. For example, we charged one-eighth of a cent extra on twine.

Also, with the exception of the coal, I have received orders from farmers who were not members of the Association. I thought by doing this it would encourage them to join. But I am told by one of the business men in town that I could be fined for selling to a non-member, or for collecting a small commission to pay expenses.

I would be glad to have your answer to these two questions: Am I not allowed to order for a non-member? Am I allowed to add enough to selling price to pay expenses?

THOS. GRAY, Secretary, Sunny Slope, G.G.A. Indian Head.

Secretary, Sunny Slope Local,—I have your favor of the 30th ult., and glad to know that Canwesco Screened Lump is pleasing our members at Sunny Slope.

With regard to the method adopted by your Local of covering incidentals and remunerating the secretary, I have to state that you have adopted the right method. My advice is, do not make the margin too small.

With regard to taking orders from farmers who are not members of the Association, the general practice is to require of any who wish to join in our trading operations that they join the Association. There is no law, however, to restrain an unincorporated Local from taking orders from non-members, but it is illegal for an association of individuals comprising more than twenty in number to engage in any kind of business without taking out incorporation. In the course of a few days you will be mailed a copy of a pamphlet which I have just prepared dealing very fully with the broad phases of this question. Do not worry about what business men in town say to you; but I must advise that it would be much better for your Association to take out incorporation as the Sunny Slope G.G.A., Limited. All this is explained in the pamphlet which is just coming from the press. Your local has the power to take any margin on the goods it handles that it sees fit.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

DISTRICT CONVENTION AT SASKATOON

The Grain Growers' convention of District No. 13 was held at Saskatoon on January 11 and 12, 1916. Owing to the delayed train service, caused by the extreme severity of the weather, it was decided by those present to meet at 7 p.m. on the 11th, at which meeting Hon. George Langley and our Central secretary, J. B. Musselman, were present. W. H. Lilwall, district director, presided.

Mr. Langley spoke at some length on

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

what the association has accomplished, and dwell on some of the problems that would confront the West at the termination of hostilities in Europe, particularly on the immigration and land question.

J. B. Musselman confined his remarks to association work, speaking at some length on the trading activities of the association, and outlining the plans for raising capital in order to enable the association to pursue a more vigorous policy in the future.

The convention met next morning at 9.30 a.m., O. Stephens being appointed convention secretary. Dr. Young, mayor of Saskatoon, addressed the meeting, welcoming the delegates to the city. F. Maclure Selanders, of Saskatoon, also spoke, after which the delegates tendered a hearty vote of thanks to these gentlemen.

W. H. Lilwall then delivered his address, speaking of the work of the association as a whole and also on matters relating to the district and some of the questions with which we will have to deal in the near future.

J. B. Musselman was present during the morning session, again dealing with the raising of capital, and dealing more fully with the question of debentures.

Resolutions

Resolutions passed are as follows: That this convention request the Central secretary to convey to the widow and family of the late F. W. Green the sympathies and condolences of this convention in their late bereavement.

Whereas the vote taken at last year's convention making Moose Jaw the headquarters of this association was hardly a fair test of the opinion of this association as a whole. Therefore be it resolved that this convention ask the executive, before selecting a permanent place for Central office, to submit the matter to the locals to be voted upon, each local to have the same privilege in voting as it has in electing delegates to the annual convention, one vote for each ten members.

That this district convention is of the opinion that the district work might be greatly facilitated by drafting district maps showing location of each branch and also denoting unorganized tracts of country. Also that a provincial map, on a more comprehensive scale, might also be prepared from the district maps.

Resolved that this convention again reaffirm its stand for Direct Legislation, and urge that the executive bend its energies to furthering this method of government.

That whereas it has long been urged by this association that women should be granted the franchise on equal terms with men, therefore be it resolved that this convention is strongly in favor of women being granted the franchise immediately.

Resolved that this convention reaffirm the stand we have always taken for Free Trade.

Fourteen Life Members

At the afternoon session J. P. Reid, of Arcadia, addressed the meeting in a humorous yet forceful manner. Association work and the raising of capital were the outstanding features of his address, at the conclusion of which fourteen new life members were enrolled and one \$25 debenture taken.

S. J. Caught, of the Saskatoon Mutual Insurance Company, gave an interesting address on insurance.

Mrs. J. McNaughtan gave a splendid address on the life and present conditions of women on the prairies, giving suggestions for the betterment of conditions and also the work of the women's section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. A telegram to Mrs. McNaughtan from Mrs. Pratt was presented to the meeting, and the following resolution was the result: Whereas Mrs. Pratt has been prevented from attending this convention thru sudden illness, this convention instructs

the secretary to convey to her our expressions of sincere regret, and earnestly hoping that she may have a speedy recovery.

Other resolutions passed were: Inasmuch as the West is unanimously in favor of Free Wheat, be it resolved that the district convention is of the opinion that the West should demand that the duty on wheat and wheat products should immediately be abolished.

Patriotic and Red Cross Funds

Whereas the present system of depending upon voluntary contributions for the upkeep of the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Fund and other similar institutions is neither satisfactory nor desirable, and as the demands upon such institutions will increase as the war continues, and whereas it should be regarded by every citizen as his bounden duty to see that such institutions are adequately provided for. Therefore be it resolved that the convention urgently request the Dominion government to immediately put into operation some system of taxation whereby each resident and every owner of property in the Dominion, whether resident or not, shall contribute to such levy, and the revenue so obtained be utilized for the above funds.

Inasmuch as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is now being recognized in political circles, and inasmuch as our members are of all shades of political belief; be it resolved that this district meeting recommends the adoption of a public platform to be simply an epitome of what we stand for as an association.

Inasmuch as the revenue derived from the so-called war tax on stamps is not being applied to that purpose, be it therefore resolved that this district meeting of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association demand that the said tax be renamed or removed.

Be it resolved that our central executive take such steps as they may deem expedient to bring about the organization of an army service corps, recruited from among members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Defeated.

Whereas many of the farmers of this province have suffered in their legal dealings with the various companies thru ignorance of the law. And whereas others, thru lack of means, have been unable to adequately defend themselves. Be it therefore resolved that this district meeting urge the provincial government to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide a public bureau of legal information, and to consider the question of creating the office of public defender or advocate.

Resolved that the provincial government be asked to pass a "Midwives' Act" on the lines of that in Great Britain, providing for a central Midwives' Board, with inspectors to register and supervise all such women; to counsel, guide, censure and have them cut off the register if necessary.

Resolved that the gopher menace be considered by the provincial government with a view to enacting provincial measures in order to bring about an abatement of the pest.

Whereas it is becoming increasingly difficult for us to secure cars of 60,000 lbs. capacity, the railroad company requesting us to use 80,000 lb. capacity cars, therefore we request our central executive to take up this question of car capacity and endeavor to have such legislation enacted that, when the railroad company does not supply 60,000 lb. capacity cars within fifteen days of such cars being ordered, the railroad companies shall allow such applicant or applicants to utilize 80,000 lb. capacity cars on the same freight basis as 60,000 lb. cars.

Votage of thanks were passed at the close to District Director W. H. Lilwall, the Convention Secretary and the Board of Trade of Saskatoon.

O. STEPHENS, Secretary.

A REAL ESTATE SPECULATION

Dear Sir:—I have been reading of the help the Central has been giving its members in "personal trouble," and wondered if I might impose on your valuable time by telling you of some of my troubles and get a little advice.

A year ago last August I was persuaded by a couple of slick-tongued agents—one a doctor whom I supposed was a friend—to buy two lots in Port Mann at \$900 each. Port Mann was represented as rapidly going ahead as the terminal of the C.N.R. I went out this summer to see it, and I found it to be mostly swamp and hummicky land with the weeds and brush so high one could not see over the tops of them. There was nothing else there except a boarding house and a vacant building, said to be built by the C.N.R. for work-shops. The place seemed to be the laughing stock of the people in Vancouver. I paid \$350 cash and gave notes for the balance. I have refused to pay the notes, and they threaten to sue on them. I told them that if the lots were worth what I was to pay for them they could have the lots and also the \$350 which I had paid on them. But I did not care to pay any more, as I don't consider them worth what I paid as first payment—\$350.

Now do you think I would stand any chance of winning if I stand them a lawsuit, or will I have to pay the notes? This concern has sold over \$60,000 worth of these lots thru this district, so you see I am not the only "easy mark." But it seems something should be done to stop such work.

Any advice you can give me will be appreciated. Thanking you in anticipation of an early reply.—A.J.

The Answer

Replying to your favor of the 24th inst. I note that you purchased two lots in Port Mann at \$900 each, that you have paid on these lots \$350 in cash and given your note for the balance, which you are refusing to pay.

You do not state on what grounds you are refusing to pay your notes, the assumption being that in your opinion the lots are not worth the money at which they were sold to you. The only redress that you have in my opinion is that if you can prove that the notes were fraudulently secured from you, you can refuse payment. The simple fact that the lots are not so valuable as you thought they were when you purchased them will not assist you to escape payment of the notes made by you in good faith.

I am sorry to hear that this concern sold over sixty thousand dollars' worth of these lots thruout your district. If the members of the association would avail themselves of the wider experience and fuller information of the Central and ask for advice before making these investments, it would be our pleasure and delight to save them enormous sums of money and much trouble. It would be so easy to protect our friends if they would only advise with us before placing their names to contracts of a character the value or meaning of which is at all in doubt.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

NOTICE

The Sale by Sheriff of cattle under chattel mortgage, advertised for Saturday, the 22nd day of January, 1916, at Grenfell, has been postponed. Further notice will be given.

G. B. MURPHY, Sheriff, Moonosim.

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U.F.A. Financial Report

P. P. Woodbridge, as treasurer, presented the following report to the Calgary convention

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I beg to submit to you the following financial report for the year of our Association ending December 31, 1915. Attached hereto you will find the statement of receipts and disbursements as approved by our auditors showing a total balance on hand at the close of the year of three hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$322.66).

The disbursements for the twelve months amount to \$11,733.60 as compared with \$8,830.90 or an increase of \$2,902.70. and the receipts were \$10,730.66 as compared with \$9,654.15, or an increase of \$1,076.51. From both of these items, however, should be deducted the sum of \$950.00 representing the borrowing and repayment of the

loans which it was found necessary to raise in order to meet current expenses during the latter half of the year, leaving a total increase in expenditure of \$1,952.70 and of receipts \$126.51. Against the deficit on the year's working of \$1,002.94 we have the balance carried forward from last year of \$1,325.60, leaving total credit balance of \$322.66, as shown on the statement.

The only items outstanding to my knowledge at the end of the year were a few officers' expenses and small monthly accounts amounting in all to less than \$100.00, which have since been paid.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Treasurer.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the twelve months ending December 31, 1915

RECEIPTS	
Membership fees	\$5,617.09
Ordinary members	85,385.09
Junior and lady members	226.00
Members at large	6.00
	5,617.09
Grants and subscriptions	3,145.90
The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg	1,500.00
The Dept. of Agriculture (Alberta)	1,000.00
The Alberta Farmers' Co-op. Elevator Co. Ltd.	500.00
Unions, etc.	145.90
	3,145.90
Sale of buttons, stationery, etc.	1,017.67
Membership buttons	159.70
Stationery supplies	463.71
Multigraph sales	183.74
Sale of Canadian Council of Agriculture reports	172.05
Sale of linoleum, legal advice, etc.	38.47
	1,017.67
Cash received on loan	950.00
W. D. Trego	450.00
R. Sheppard	500.00
	950.00
Cash on hand in Bank	1,902.94
At 1st January, 1915	1,325.60
At 31st December, 1915	322.66
	1,902.94
	\$11,733.60
DISBURSEMENTS	
Office salaries	\$4,497.00
James Speakman (President)	8 975.00
P. P. Woodbridge (Secretary)	1,500.00
Office staff	1,982.00
	4,497.00
Printing and advertising	608.45
Organizers' and Officers' travelling expenses	608.45
Organizers' expenses	615.25
Officers' expenses	1,419.27
	2,034.52
Postage and exchange	317.78
Office rent, light, heat, etc.	562.00
Office furniture purchased	117.34
Multigraphing and multigraph supplies	90.95
Office expenses	830.79
P. P. Woodbridge (Grant to Secretary)	\$150.00
Stationery and office supplies	321.15
Telegraph and Telephone	114.49
Secretary's Bond	10.00
Riverside Laundry	12.00
Legal and Auditing Expenses	100.00
Interest on Printing account	8.15
Subscriptions to daily newspapers	15.00
	830.79
Repayment of loan with interest (per contra)	950.00
Miscellaneous expenses	411.05
Canadian Council of Agriculture	\$100.00
Women's Auxiliary	100.00
A. F. Patrick (msgs)	116.50
Removal Expenses	19.10
Simmons Print (Reports)	5.00
Funeral of President and Director (wreaths)	30.00
Illuminated Address re late W. J. Tregillus	12.00
Freight and express (supplies, etc.)	28.45
	411.05
Supplies for Local Unions	968.63
Convention Expenses	180.00
	\$11,733.60

Calgary, 5th January, 1916.

We beg to report that we have examined the foregoing statement of Receipts and Disbursements with the accounts and vouchers produced for our inspection and hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above statement is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the cash transactions of the Association for the year ended 31st December, 1915.

SCOTT & STUART,
Chartered Accountants.

U.F.A. Secretary's Report

Continued from Page 9

some letters in appreciation of the work of the Central Office, as well as some in criticism, and it is a mixture of these two things which spur one on to greater effort and make one feel that there is still good work to be done.

MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION

Rice Sheppard presented the report of the Market and Transportation Committee to the Calgary Convention. The report dealt with the action of the committee in safeguarding the privileges at present enjoyed by farmers in regard to mixed carloads, in connection with the application of the Edmonton Board of Trade for a revision of the joint freight-classification (mixed carloads).

The committee has also continued the agitation for amendments to the Dominion Railway Act which would bring about an improvement in present conditions in regard to the killing of live-stock on the right-of-way. The report states: "The cattle guard question is of course also bound up in this same matter as an amendment to the Railway Act making it more difficult for the railway companies to avoid responsibility where stock are killed on their right-of-way, would make it imperative for them to put in a more effective type of cattle guard than is commonly used at present."

Representative at Ottawa Needed

These amendments to the Railway Act are really of the utmost importance, as they deal not only with this livestock question but also right-of-way and control of freight rates on the big inland lakes. An effort was made to secure some information or action by corresponding with the chairman of the Railway Committee of the Dominion House, but without result.

Another very important matter in which the committee took part was the extension of the Lethbridge-Weyburn line, C.P.R. During the summer, Vice-President S. S. Dunham learned that there would be an enormous grain crop in the neighborhood of Foremost, estimated at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bushels, and as a result of the representation of the committee supported by the Lethbridge Board of Trade, steel has been laid for twenty-five miles east of Foremost and crops

are now being moved along the extension.

The report was signed by Rice Sheppard (chairman), E. E. Sparks, J. A. Bishop, W. D. Trego, P. S. Austin, G. W. Buchanan, D. Buckingham and S. S. Dunham.

ALBERTA SHORT COURSE

A short course school in agriculture and domestic science has been arranged for by the Fairs and Institutes and Women's Institutes branches of the department of agriculture, Alberta. The arrangement calls for the school being held on the three succeeding days at each of the following places: Calgary, Medicine Hat, Acme, Ponoka, Castor and Edmonton, commencing January 24. Courses of instruction will be given in livestock, dairying, agronomy and poultry raising. The champion Short-horn bred steer from the recent Ontario Fat Stock Show has been secured and

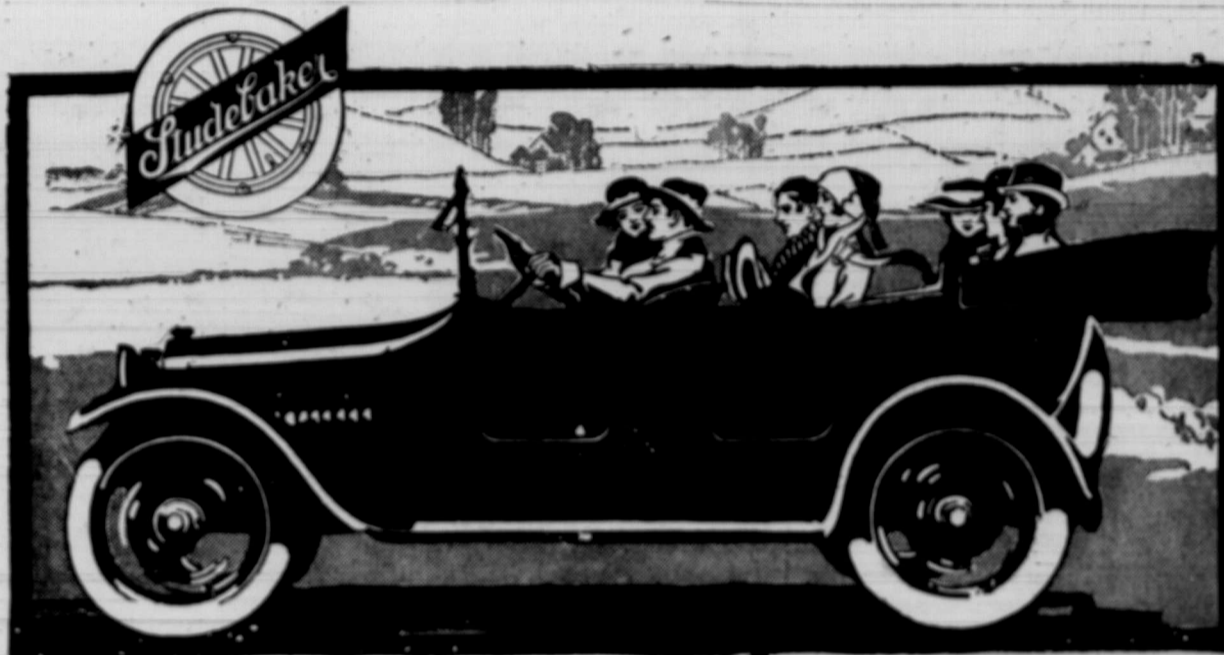
will be used for demonstration purposes. Four carloads of pure-bred stock will be carried free by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to be used for demonstration purposes. Lectures and demonstrations will be given in cooking, sewing, laundry work and home nursing. These meetings will afford an excellent opportunity for farmers and their wives to get some practical agricultural advice, and it is expected that the attendance will be large and representative of each district.

MARKET REPORTS BY TELEPHONE

For more than a year the farmers of Manitoba have been privileged to keep advised as to the conditions of the market for all kinds of grain and farm produce thru the daily market bulletin, which the Manitoba Government Telephone supplies to every telephone exchange in the province. That this ser-

vice is appreciated by the telephone subscribers is evidenced by the fact that during the past twelve months 30,500 requests for information were made to the telephone operators. In the past the reports have been sent out in the morning, giving the closing quotations for the previous day. In order to make the service of more value to the people, the telephone system has adopted the plan of sending the closing quotations for the day to all exchanges the same day, and telephone subscribers can now call central after 5 p.m. and get the market quotations for that day. The receiving of this valuable service is exclusively the privilege of telephone subscribers, and is furnished upon request to subscribers by Manitoba Government Telephones without any extra charge.

The holiest order any man can get is to do his duty.—Rev. James Murray.



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Canada's Financial Situation

As Disclosed by the Addresses of the President and General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the Annual Meeting of that Bank

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, speaking at the annual meeting of his bank, thus reviews the changes, brought about by the war, in Canada's trade position

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

When in 1913 we came to the end of a period of expansion we found ourselves like a healthy but overgrown youth, still dependent upon the mother. We had to sell over 400 millions of securities in order to settle our foreign debit balance for the Dominion fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913. During the year ending March, 1914, the difference between our exports and imports decreased by 130 millions, but still left over 300 millions to be provided by the sale of securities in a market very much more difficult than that of the year before. More than one-half of the year ending March, 1915, was affected by the war, and the situation was still further improved to the extent of over 144 millions. For the six months ending September, 1915, there is a further improvement of 86 millions as compared with the previous year, but this same half year, when compared with the corresponding period in 1914, shows an improvement of 109 millions. For reasons explained a year ago, coin and bullion are left out of our totals.

International Position

The following figures will illustrate the astonishing change in our international position:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imports.	Excess Exports.
1913	\$686,515,536	\$377,068,355	\$309,447,181
1914	635,383,222	455,437,224	179,945,998
1915	497,376,961	461,442,509	35,934,452
6 months	228,335,678	273,377,982	\$45,041,404

In order to estimate our true position, we must add to the excess of imports the interest due upon Canadian securities held abroad, now estimated at about 140 to 150 millions, and we may count upon any excess of exports as available to pay this interest. During the last half of the present Dominion fiscal year the effect of the export of our great crops, of our manufactured munitions, prepared food-stuffs, cattle, horses, etc., will be felt, and the excess of exports by 31st March, 1916, should be about equal to our interest charges payable abroad.

In 1913 we knew that we had used our credit to the available limit, but we hoped gradually to move into safer conditions. If any one had suggested that we could so adjust matters within three years as to have a credit balance in our foreign trade, instead of a debit, and that this credit balance would be large enough to offset our interest payable abroad, our answer would have been that it was folly to indulge such hopes.

Credit Strengthened

In Canada the building of almost all private or public works, causing a lock-up of capital, has stopped for the moment; individuals are buying less extravagantly, even if there is not sufficient effort to economize; everybody who has not enlisted can find work to do; and for a very large part of our national production, from the farm to the machine-shop, there is a persistent demand by the Allies. All this tends to produce a condition of prosperity,

with ease in the money market, and if, like the United States, we were a neutral country instead of one engaged in the war, our national wealth would be increasing at a pace undreamed of in our past history.

We are proud, however, that we are not among the neutrals, but among those who are fighting for the liberty of the world, and for this, in addition to the loss of life which our honor roll represents, we ourselves must bear now and must ask our children to bear, a great cost in money.

The Great Crop

A year ago everybody in Canada was urged to put into his particular effort in life an energy and seriousness of purpose adequate to the needs of the great war. If we cannot fight we should help in countless other ways that are open to us. Nature smiled on our efforts, and we have been blessed with the greatest crops ever known in any new country. This has silenced the pessimists, and our great West is more sure of its future than ever. Indeed, for loftier reasons all Canada feels much more sure of its future than it has ever done before. That overgrown youth, leaning upon his mother, has suddenly found himself, and to the call to play the man has responded so well that his place among the younger nations and his influence in the greatest empire in the world are assured. The war, however, is still at its height, and there is little sign of such an end as we must attain if we are to follow our natural course in peace. We cannot afford to relax our energies for a moment; such efforts as we made in 1915 should be increased in 1916, and the need for personal and public economy is not lessened a particle by the prosperity incidental to the war. I notice that when some citizen takes the trouble to indicate particular forms of economy he is met with criticism. Of course, economy for one man would be a great indulgence for another, and each must settle for himself the scale on which he can lessen his expenditure. We are exceedingly fortunate that such an income tax as that in Great Britain does not settle the question most drastically for each of us. It must be clear that every time we buy something outside of Canada we weaken our national finances, unless our purchases consist of material which will in some form or other be exported again. This does not mean that we can avoid making large purchases abroad, but that we can avoid unnecessary purchases. It must also be clear that when any man avoids expenditure which it would be quite natural to make in times of peace he can invest the amount saved in war loans, and every dollar saved and thus invested is a blow struck on behalf of the Allies. So well is this need for personal economy understood in Eng-

land that some of the great banks who have not heretofore had savings departments like those in Canadian banks have now established them.

Clearing House Returns

The contraction in ordinary business, which began in 1913 and was greatly increased by the war, is most forcibly illustrated by the figures of the building permits in our four principal cities. For the past four years they are as follows:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Montreal	\$19,642,000	\$27,032,000	\$17,619,000	\$7,495,000
Toronto	27,401,000	27,038,000	20,672,000	6,651,000
Vancouver	19,388,000	10,423,000	4,484,000	1,593,000
Winnipeg	20,475,000	18,621,000	12,160,000	1,826,000

A drop from 887,000,000 to \$17,500,000 in three years is so great as to affect severely almost every branch of trade, particularly those directly connected with building, but it is a matter for congratulation that we have been able to withstand this sharp readjustment and still maintain our prosperity, the very thing we feared we might not be able to do with credit to ourselves.

The shareholders of the Bank were also addressed by the new General Manager, Mr. John Aird. His remarks dealt principally with the business of the Bank during the year.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

The statement presented to you today is a striking illustration of our policy during the year. The net profits amounted to \$2,352,035, or 8 per cent. upon the moneys which belong to the shareholders of the Bank, that is, upon the total of the paid-up capital and rest. We have, as usual, appropriated 880,000 for the Officers' Pension Fund, and after paying the war tax of 1 per cent. upon our note circulation, amounting to 8122,906, subscribing 85,000 to the British-Red Cross Fund and reserving as a special appropriation the sum of \$1,000,000 against possible further depreciation in the values of the stocks and bonds and similar securities owned by the Bank, we have been able to carry forward \$461,892 at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

An Additional Precaution

It is the time-honored custom and wise precaution of every general manager of a Canadian bank upon first assuming the responsibilities of his position to assure himself that each individual asset of his bank represents the value assigned to it in its books and published statements. Upon undertaking this important duty, I found that the conditions brought into being by the war, and particularly the restrictions placed upon the leading security markets of the world, had made the task one of unusual difficulty. The hazards of war have not only seriously lowered the prices of all securities, but they have introduced an element of doubt into existing values which it is difficult to allow for in dollars and cents. As a matter of additional precaution, therefore, we have taken the step of reserving out of Profit and Loss Account, as a special provision against these contingencies, the sum of \$1,000,000. After the war has been successfully prosecuted to a close, it is probable that some, if not all, of this amount will come back sooner or later into profits.

No Unnecessary Expenditures

The note circulation stands in the balance sheet at \$16,397,907, an increase of \$1,455,350, as compared with the figures of a year ago and only a few thousand dollars short of the record figures of 1912. This is due to the demands made upon us for moving the large grain crops of the country. The deposits of the Bank show a satisfactory increase, distributed under every heading, the total increase being slightly over \$13,000,000. Bills Payable again show a considerable decrease, the figures being \$1,501,442 as against \$3,974,151 a year ago, or a decrease of \$2,472,708, due largely to the effect of the war upon our foreign exchange business and to the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the exchange markets during the year. In view of the general situation we have thought it prudent to keep strong in cash reserves, particularly in gold, the medium for the settlement of international obligations, and that it might be the more readily available for such purposes we have carried an unusually large proportion of our holdings at points outside of Canada. Our total holdings of coin and legal are \$39,901,993. If to this amount we add the balances due us by other banks and correspondents, our holdings of

government and municipal bonds and stocks, and call and short loans, our liquid assets amount to \$101,173,357, or 47.62 per cent. of our liabilities to the public.

Current Loans Increase

Total Current Loans show an increase of \$2,037,254, more than accounted for by an increase of \$3,704,464 in Call and Short Loans due to the policy of keeping our assets in the most liquid shape possible during the

unstable conditions which are the outcome of the war. The fact that our loans show an increase despite the shrinkage which has taken place in general business, bears witness to our earnest efforts to assist the business community to the utmost of our ability consistent with prudence, and should be sufficient answer to those persons who assert in the press and on the public platform that the banks have failed to provide the necessary financial assistance for the commerce of the country. There are some who go further, and quoting the figures of Canadian bank deposits without setting along side these figures those of the loans, mislead the public and cause them to look upon the banks as enemies to the public welfare. To all such, I say, the figures of our balance sheet are sufficient answer. There has been a reduction of \$7,935,233, or over 37 per cent., in the total of securities held, occurring principally in those classed as railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. In view of the extent to which we have been, and are still likely to be, called upon to assist in various measures taken to finance the war, it seemed wise to take every reasonable opportunity of realizing upon our holdings of securities. Total assets show an increase of \$5,057,441, which may be considered very satisfactory growth under the conditions which have prevailed.

Turnover of \$15,000,000,000

Our records show that on the average we handle every dollar of our assets over 60 times a year, so that the figures at which they stand indicate a turnover of 15 billions of dollars during the year. In return for the immense labor and heavy responsibility involved in handling this huge sum, we have earned slightly more than one-and-a-half cents on every hundred dollars.

As indicated in our remarks on the figures of the balance sheet, we have joined with the other banks in subscribing for our proportion of the \$25,000,000 of the Canadian 5 per cent. War Loan, taken by the banks in order to ensure the success of the issue. The exact amount of our subscription was \$3,426,000, and in this connection I am sure that the success of our able Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, in obtaining through this domestic loan the sum of \$100,000,000, or twice the sum asked for, must be a source of pride to every Canadian. The loan marks a notable turning-point in the economic history of Canada.

In addition this Bank has participated in the various British war loans and other measures adopted to finance the war, and has subscribed \$250,000 to the French 5 per cent. War Loan just floated. We also placed at the disposal of our Italian Allies the facilities of this Bank and its branches for the purpose of accepting any subscriptions which Italian residents in Canada might desire to make to the 5 per cent. War Loan of their native country. Nor do these various contributions constitute the whole of our share of the financial burden of the war. Of the special taxation imposed by the Dominion Government as a result of the war, our share has so far amounted to over \$160,000, apart altogether from additional real estate and other taxes imposed for the same purpose, the amount of which is not readily arrived at.

The Bank's Taxation

There is an impression abroad which appears to exist even among many who should be better informed, that the banks do not bear their just share of taxation. During the year we paid in taxes, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, over 27 per cent. of our net profits, or, to make the statement in more concrete form, inclusive of the special war taxes, we paid no less than six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in taxes. These figures surely show that this Bank bears at least its fair

share of taxation; probably there are not many other businesses in which the proportion of taxes to net income is so high.

Officers on Military Duty

The members of the staff number 2,828, made up as follows:

Officers	2,187
Stenographers	407
Messengers	234
2,828	

In addition to which we have 369 janitors, making a total of 3,197 persons permanently employed by the Bank. The number of officers who had taken up military duty at December 31st was 718, representing 27 per cent. of our staff, 30 per cent. of our male staff, and over 34 per cent. of those of military age, that is, from 18 to 45 years of age. We have seen the actual figures in connection with only a few of the other banks and corporations, but we have yet to learn of anything which approaches the sacrifice which we have been called upon to make, either in extent or in the proportion of the figures. We have made many sacrifices in order to allow officers to take up military duty without delay, and have placed no restrictions in the way of their doing so, although this policy has resulted in our losing the services of those officers whose special training made it difficult for us to replace them.

Twenty-five of our officers have already laid down their lives on the battlefield and a further 50 to 60 have appeared in the casualty lists. When the war is over it is our intention to erect a suitable tablet or some other form of permanent memorial to these brave and loyal young men. We have already communicated with the families of those who have laid down their lives, and it only remains to express in a general way our regret at their loss and our appreciation of the fact that the members of the staff of this Bank are made of such stuff that they can be counted upon to do their duty no matter in what form that duty may be presented to them.

We have recently taken the forward step of issuing a Monthly Commercial Letter dealing with conditions of trade and commerce at home and abroad, and pointing out when possible the bearing of current events on the business outlook. The first number was issued last month, and as it is prepared by competent authorities we commend it to the careful perusal of those into whose hands it may come. We shall be glad to send it on application to any one whose name is not now on our mailing list.

We also desire to draw attention to the very copious and authentic portrayal of the conditions which have prevailed in the various parts of Canada, Great Britain and in the foreign countries where this Bank does business, which is given in the Review of Business Conditions for 1915, of which copies have been distributed to you. The various parts of this review will be found worthy of careful study.

Optimistic on Future

With regard to the future, our view on the whole cannot but be optimistic. Thanks to the ability of our public men to cope with an unprecedented situation, and the determination of our people to effect personal and public economies, we have been able to bring about a most amazing adjustment from the prosperous enjoyment of an abounding flow of borrowed capital to a condition of severe trade contraction. Our harvests have been bountiful, our cultivated acreage has been increased and our factories have been entrusted with large contracts for army equipment, munitions and foodstuffs. While this terrible war must bring us much anguish and sorrow, it is clear that in proportion to her population no country will benefit economically to a greater degree than Canada.

The Late General Manager

I cannot close these remarks without referring to my predecessor, Mr. Laird. Since his untimely death we have received numberless testimonies, not only to the high esteem in which his business talents were held, but also to that strong note of personal affection which his human qualities evoked in all those who knew him. Fully charged though his mind was with other matters appertaining to the interests of the Bank, the subject of the staff was always uppermost in his thoughts and he was ever the first to evidence gratification in their success, sympathy in their misfortunes and leniency towards their shortcomings. In him the Bank has lost a staunch and fearless leader and the staff, particularly, a great and good friend.

—Advertisement.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

Thanks to the bountiful harvest and the good price for grain, many farmers are now in a position in which they have seldom found themselves before. They have money in the bank and are considering the problem of how to place it in a thoroughly safe investment at a reasonable rate of interest. There will no doubt be plenty of people willing to take the farmers' money and promise them big dividends if they will invest in the stock of the companies which they are promoting, and a good deal of the money which the farmers, after long years of struggle, have accumulated, will no doubt go to swell the bank accounts of people whose chief aim is to sell stock rather than to produce dividends upon it by engaging in legitimate industry. A great deal of the savings of the people very frequently goes for investment in enterprises of which they know nothing, and whose sphere of operation is too far away to be investigated by an individual investor. It is not necessary, however, to send one's money far away from home in order to set it to work.

Municipal and School Bonds

A form of investment that has been very largely overlooked both by farmers and the residents of the towns and cities is the purchase of the bonds and debentures of the local municipalities and school districts. Yet there are very few ways in which a man can invest his money better than in municipal and school bonds and debentures. When the local school board decides to borrow a thousand dollars for the erection of a new school or an addition to the old one, it is the custom to sell the debentures to a firm of brokers in the city whose business it is to resell the bonds as soon as possible at a profit. There is no reason, in many cases, why the school district should send to the city for this money. It often happens that one of the residents of the district has sufficient money available for investment to purchase these debentures, but instead puts his money into something else that he knows very little about and which may turn out to be a far less satisfactory investment. The same applies to the debentures of the rural municipalities and the towns and villages.

In the year 1915 Canadian municipalities sold bonds to the value of over \$67,000,000, of which \$32,000,000 was sold in Canada and more than \$35,000,000 in the United States.

Best Security Possible

The rates of interest vary from 4 1/2 per cent., paid by the larger cities in times of cheap money, to as high as 7 per cent. by rural municipalities and school districts. The security is the best in the world. There has never been a dollar lost by the purchase of Canadian municipal bonds, and the law relating to the issue of bonds in the western provinces is such as to make their purchase as easy and secure as possible. Before selling the debentures the municipal council or school board must secure the permission of the Municipal Commissioner or Minister of Education, and his signature upon the debentures is sufficient guarantee of their validity. It would be an excellent thing if the municipal councils and school boards when desiring to borrow money for the erection of buildings or public improvements, would give the people of their own districts an opportunity to subscribe a portion or all of the money. The Dominion government three months ago made the first attempt to secure from Canadian investors the money which it was necessary to borrow for the carrying on of the war. The minister of finance asked for \$50,000,000 and the people of Canada responded by offering him over \$100,000,000. The sale of municipal and school bonds within the municipalities would thus be in line with the new financial policy of the Dominion, and it would be a good thing both for the municipalities and the investors. In many rural municipalities new debentures are issued almost every year, and the opportunity will offer before long to put this policy into practice. Where such is not the case, however, those who desire to invest their money in this way can do so by purchasing municipal debentures from financial agents who deal in this class of securities.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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and awaken their prudence. There's an astonishing number of men enquiring to-day about more Crown Life insurance. Let us send you some particulars about the newest Crown Life offering—the Compound Investment Policy. Better do it to-day. To-morrow you may be uninsurable!

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the business world they were suffering from over competition. Improvement was also needed in the administration of justice toward greater impartiality in the treatment of offenders irrespective of their social position. Changes in legislative enactments and economic developments should originate with the people rather than with the ruling classes. Autocracy and democracy had clashed in this war, and he believed, despite the staggering cost in men and money, the results to be derived would be worth while. Things had happened since the war started which showed that some internal clash would have occurred before long even within the British Empire, between the classes. Britain would emerge better and stronger than ever before. (Applause.)

Co-operation and Education

S. S. Dunham warned the delegates against dangers which usually beset farmers' organizations, and emphasized the importance of keeping before them the most essential objects for which their organization was established. He said co-operative effort had given them most of the benefits they had obtained as a class in recent years. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. in Manitoba and its sister organizations in Alberta and Saskatchewan had done more for the grain growers of the prairie provinces than all the Dominion politicians since the West was first settled. He urged Alberta farmers to patronize their own elevators in every way possible. Any general trading concern should, he thought, be handled by a general business company apart from their educational organization. A number of organizations might be built up around their association, but he thought the educational side of the work should still remain the most prominent feature, the subsidiary organizations all being directed towards strengthening the position of the parent association.

During the evening an enjoyable musical program was rendered by the members of the First Baptist Church choir.

Successful Banquet

Some four hundred delegates, guests and friends assembled on Thursday evening at a most successful banquet at the Hotel Palliser. The event was a pronounced success, and was an indication of the great development reached by the United Farmers of Alberta. A fairly lengthy toast list was carried thru, some very interesting and witty after-dinner speeches being heard.

Dr. Magill, responding to the toast of "Our Dominion," said they must sink sectional differences and work for the prosperity of the Dominion as a whole. One effect of the war would be to give them a real conception of Canada's place in the British Empire.

Lieutenant-Governor Brett responded to the toast of "Our Province." He paid a tribute to the farmers of Alberta, and said there was no time when their deliberations would have greater weight than after they had just contributed so splendidly to the wealth of the province and the Empire, both in crops and in soldiers for overseas service.

Edward Michener, leader of the Opposition in the Alberta house, considered that the United Farmers of Alberta were likely soon to add "Legislation" to their other watchwords of "Organization, Co-operation and Education." The prosperity of the province was bound up with the soil, and he complimented the government upon its system of agricultural education.

The toast of "Our Cities" was replied to by Mayor Costello and H. R. Chauncey, of the Calgary Ad Club. G. R. Marnock, president of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, told of the efforts of a number of Lethbridge citizens to assist farmers in acquiring livestock, a credit of \$9,000 having been established in a local bank, more than two-thirds of which had been loaned to farmers, while \$1,800 had been repaid by them out of the proceeds from stock which they had thus acquired.

In the name of "The Organized Farmers," the following farmers' organizations were toasted: United Farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, United Farmers of Ontario, The Grain Growers' Grain

Co., Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., and The Grain Growers' Guide. Replies were made by G. E. Chipman, C. Rice Jones, J. A. Mabarg, J. R. Murray and E. J. Fream.

Ex-Governor Leedy, of Kansas, now of Whitecourt, Alberta, and F. M. Buack, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, responded to the toast of "Our Guests." Rice Sheppard toasted the ladies, able responses being made by Mrs. Barrett and Rev. Mr. Huntley.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, who had been accidentally delayed, spoke late in the evening in reply to the toast of "The Press," paying tributes to the press of Canada, both daily and agricultural.

Several enjoyable musical items were rendered during the evening. At the close, delegates and visitors all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

The Irrigation Question

The Calgary convention unanimously backed up the farmers in the C.P.R. western irrigation block in asking the Dominion government to withhold the water license for that district until the beneficial use of water on gumbo soil is publicly and practically demonstrated, the farmers being given the opportunity to investigate records and results. When the resolution from Gleichen Union on this subject was introduced F. H. Peters, superintendent of irrigation for the Dominion, was given the privilege of addressing the convention. Mr. Peters claimed that since the reclassification of C.P.R. lands in the western irrigation block, irrigation on gumbo soil had been discontinued, though he was not prepared to admit that gumbo soil could not be profitably irrigated. He admitted, however, that such an irrigation proposition was not "fool proof." In reply to D. Boissevain, of Strathmore, Mr. Peters said there had never been any official demonstrations at Gleichen, while he also said that the little garden plot demonstrations described by Mr. Boissevain as being carried on at Strathmore, were merely intended to decide what was the best amount of water to apply to crops and were not supposed to represent practical irrigation on a large scale.

An Expert Opinion

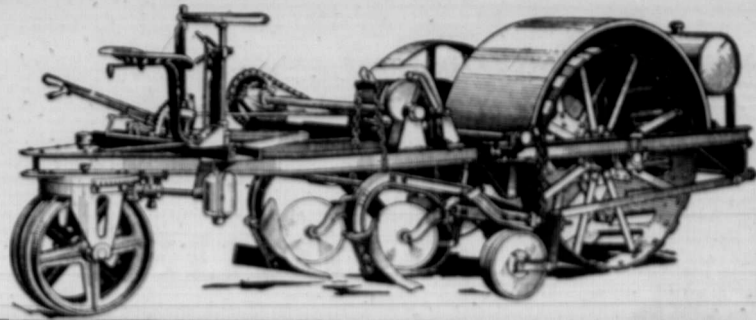
Delegate Hays said one government expert sent to show them how to irrigate had told them that he did not think irrigation for cereals was necessary in that district. That was what they had always contended and why they protested against having to pay an increased price of \$10 per acre for land classed as irrigable and also the water rent of fifty cents per acre per year, whether they used the water or not.

Mr. Peters said that the irrigation had not been necessary during the past year they would have other dry years.

Another delegate who had farmed under irrigation conditions in Colorado, said he had proved to his own satisfaction that irrigation for grain was not desirable in the Gleichen district.

W. D. Trege said the government, as well as the C.P.R., had time after time insinuated that farmers who complained did not know how to irrigate. Mr. Peters, however, had admitted that the land was not fool-proof. He himself commenced to irrigate before Mr. Peters knew what irrigation was, having started to irrigate in 1884 and carried on irrigation successfully for twenty years before he came to Alberta. The only years when the C.P.R. had been able to claim even a slight increase in yield from irrigation were 1910 and 1914, and experiments were only on small garden plots. At the irrigation conference at Bassano, Mr. Stockton, in charge of the C.P.R. irrigation block, said that the least amount of water that could be applied in order to ensure that a well-prepared field would be covered was seven or eight inches. This amount was equal to the rainfall for a whole season, and the result was that air was driven out of the soil by the presence of too much water, so that crops would not grow. The presence of this excessive moisture had spoiled even the succeeding year's crop. He said ninety per cent of the soil in that district was gumbo.

Continued on Page 22



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Note These Features

- Control**—Full control of entire outfit from operator's seat.
- Enclosed Gearing**—Every gear a steel gear and all cut gears excepting ball gear—all gears enclosed and running in oil, including ball gear.
- Roller Bearings**—Roller bearings exclusively used throughout.
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- No Extras**—Prices are for tractor complete with plows.

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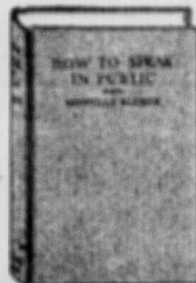
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BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Women's Convention

Auxiliary formed a year ago is doing splendid work for prairie women and for farmers' cause

From all over the province of Alberta the women came flocking into Calgary to attend the Women's Section of the United Farmers' convention, January 18 to 21. The first session on Tuesday afternoon, began auspiciously with a brief organ recital, which pleasantly paved the way for the business of finding out exactly who of those present were accredited delegates with voting powers.

Following the reception of the delegates, the president, Miss Jean C. Reed, gave her inspiring address to the delegates in part as follows: "As I rise before you, my comrades, this day, it seems almost impossible a year has so quickly passed away since I met you as a comparative stranger in the underground room in Edmonton. How well I remember the little crowd who, as I soon learned, had been waiting even years for the solution of their desires and the organization of a women's club. And now, today, Alberta is awakened and on foot to attend this women's convention to which we have all come expectantly.

"How much more we women need to learn and understand of our household management, the care and training of our children, to become more real companions to the men who look to us for so much as they go forth to the arduous work of the farm; but still more, and first of all, do we need the deeper inner understanding of what this life is for, of our part and share in it and how to use the opportunity and to fulfill the command of love perfectly. Self love, self centeredness and selfishness are perhaps the greatest of our foes to be grappled and overcome. Too often alone and single handed the battle is too hard; therefore let us learn to cooperate, to work together—union is strength. Many of our clubs are already aware how much the mere fact of coming together has done for farm workers.

No More Lonely Women

"If great joy is your lot and much comfort in life, then learn to share it and to give, and as you measure to others, yes, even material goods, so it will be measured to you again. I do trust there may not be left a lonely woman in Alberta. I have found some, and I am bound to say that often loneliness is our own fault, for that sense of self centeredness of which I have already spoken, may keep one apart from what we little understand. We have every right to choose our friends, but it is our duty to be kind to all, gentle and generous. We never know how our atmosphere and personality may affect others.

"One of America's finest teachers, Dr. Mary Wood Allen, says, 'Men and women see things from different standpoints. They are like the two eyes of the race, and the use of both is needed to a clear understanding of any problem of human interest.'

"Mazzini, the great Italian patriot, likens manhood and womanhood to the two strong wings which lift the soul of humanity towards the ideal we are destined to attain. Clip or cripple either wing and humanity sinks helplessly down and can only flutter in its ineffective attempt at flight.

"Is it clear what I want to leave with you today, as I leave this post you gave? It is what you are that matters. See to it that you turn to the light and with all your getting get understanding."

Greetings from W.C.T.U.

Greetings were extended to the gathering by Mrs. McKinney, on behalf of the W.C.T.U., who spoke brightly of the importance attached in this day and generation to material prosperity, whereas the great success of a nation depended upon its ability to raise up boys and girls capable of coping in a big way with the problems which the nation has to face. She was anxious that the women of the United Farmers should co-operate with the W.C.T.U. in their work to promote social purity, and especially in their efforts to have scientific text books on the teaching of temperance in our public schools.

The greetings from the Women's Institutes were interwoven with a very jolly little speech on "Cheerfulness," delivered by Miss Noble, president of the Women's Institutes of Alberta, the text, beginning and end, of which was "Grin."

The Delegates

Accredited delegates were registered as follows: Winona Union, Paradise Valley, Mrs. Clay and Mrs. T. McLaughlin; Winnifred, Miss I. C. Freeman; Duhamel, Mrs. J. F. Ross; Acme, Mrs. J. S. Earle, Mrs. R. Keeler, Mrs. Davis, Jr., and Mrs. Davis, Sr.; Whitlaw, Mrs. Polinkas; Alix, Mrs. Parlyby, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Mull, Mrs. Semple and Mrs. R. M. Barrett; Cayley, Mrs. E. A. Keller and Miss Alice Sterling; Edgerton, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Olwood and Mrs. Cecil Rice-Jones; Edgerton (Sunnyside Union), Mrs. Chas. Moore; Hyndville, Mrs. Fortune; Alsace, Hillcrest, Empress, Mrs. Wilson; Blackie, Mrs. Mittens; Streamtown, Miss Hinton; Riddlevale, Miss McArthur and Mrs. Putnam; Horsehaven, Mrs. D. G. Flynn, Miss Shand and Miss A. Reece; Carnforth, Mrs. I. E. Maxwell; Altorado, Mrs. Maddough. Two clubs without sufficient members to send delegates sent visitors—Dalemeade, Mrs. Phillips, and Enleigh, Mrs. James Simpson.

Secretary's Report

At the opening session on Wednesday, Vice-President Mrs. Rice-Jones reported briefly, also the directors, Mrs. McDaniels and Mrs. Davis, as to their share in the year's work, after which followed the report of Mrs. R. M. Barrett, provincial secretary which was in part as follows:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to submit to you my report as secretary-treasurer of the W.A.U.F.A. for the year 1915. I undertook the work in fear and trembling, feeling my utter ignorance of the duties in connection with it, but was consoled by Mrs. McNaughtan, who assured me that the occasion would teach the duties. The work has given me a great deal of pleasure, and I have been thankful every day for the great privilege of being able to stand shoulder to shoulder with the United Farmers of Alberta.

"You will be interested to know how our finances came out. The report is as follows: Receipts, less exchange—Grants from U.F.A., \$99.75; from Rice Sheppard, \$61.45; total, \$161.20. Roseview Local, Mr. Mabee, Carbon, for relief, \$56.85; Alix U.F.A., \$7.70; women-members Sarcee Butte Local, per Mr. Nearing, \$13.25; total for relief, \$77.80. Total receipts, \$239.00.

Disbursements—Postage and stationery, and cut for letterhead, \$21.35; pamphlets and programs, \$22.85; telegraph and telephone, \$5.90; office supplies, viz.: files, cash and minute books, etc., \$7.65; officers' expenses, \$55.20; relief, \$44.57; total disbursements, \$157.52. Total balance on hand, \$81.48. Total balance of grant, \$48.25. Total balance of relief, \$33.23. There is on hand a quantity of stationery and envelopes, and also a supply of "Hints on Organization" pamphlets.

Relief Work

"In regard to relief, I may say that at the outset we were confronted by what appeared to be an appalling situation. Applications from ten or twelve families with from two to twelve children each in dire need of clothing and shoes, no crops from one to six years, government feeding them, etc., and no clothing of any kind on hand, and no money for transportation even if we had the clothing. I was in despair for a day or two, but my thoughts took shape finally, and after talking the matter over with my husband and a friend on whose judgment I had learned to rely, I went ahead. The response was wonderful, and clothing enough to supply all those applicants arrived in a very short time, but the cost of transportation still remained unsolved, for I had written to the Dominion and provincial governments concerning it, and I was told that Belgian relief only was

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carried free unless it was parcels sent to the commissioner of immigration, and that method of distribution was not entirely satisfactory. As these were to go to Southern Alberta the cost would be quite an item.

A Heaven-sent Gift

However, the first ones went out on faith, and a few days afterwards Mr. Woodbridge wrote me saying that about \$57.00 had been sent him last year, and that he believed we could use it to better advantage. This was surely heaven-sent, and in due time, thru the kindness of the union that had donated it, I received the money. Later another contribution with a very courteous letter came from Sarcee Butte. In a short time I got in touch with some of the secretaries of unions in the drought districts and they became distributing agents. As new clubs were formed I sent applications to them and relief was sent direct. This was an enormous saving, for the labor and expense would have been impossible. As it was, I received and my husband and I repacked considerable more than half a ton of clothing. I get applications now from time to time and I follow the same method. Just here let me say that Mrs. McDaniel did a wonderful lot of work, and she did it faithfully and well. Mrs. Rice-Jones assisted in every way that was possible to her, and there are two other women who have done wonderfully also, Mrs. Resta, from whom you will hear, and Mrs. Ahern. One woman, Mrs. Erickson, from Camrose, I should especially like to mention. Her little daughter organized a Sunshine Club and sent hundreds of pounds of clothing to the south.

Organization

"Now, in regard to the auxiliaries, I have had reports of organization from twenty-three, and I believe there are at least two others in existence, though not governed entirely by our rules. Of these twenty-three some were formerly Institutes, others like the Acme and the auxiliary to the McCafferty Union at Edgerton, were forerunners of the larger auxiliary which was to be. This year we hope to see the number doubled at least. We have had no regular organizer for our work, and it augurs well for the success of a society when the desire for it and the motive power come from within the society itself. One warning I want to give in regard to programs. It seems to be the vice of a new organization to try to crowd as much as possible into one afternoon.

"Try hard to get a library. Doubtless you already know about the circulating libraries of the extension department, University of Alberta.

"Before closing I want to speak of the help given us by the Central office. Mr. Woodbridge has been exceedingly kind and has lightened my work in every way possible. He gave the same attention to the details of our work as he gave to his own, and without his advice your secretary would have been very much at sea."

Varied Activities

An interesting feature of the morning's deliberations was the reports from delegates of the activities of their clubs, ranging from frankly social gatherings to quite stupendous undertakings of a patriotic and local nature.

The speakers that the enterprise of the local clubs had brought to their districts included Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the noted food specialist of New York, Mr. Ottewill, of the University, and Mrs. McKinney, of the W.C.T.U., and the topics ranged over the food value of breakfast foods, profit in growing small fruits, improving the rural school and the advantages of consolidation of schools. The activities of the clubs included giving prizes to children for the growing of flowers and vegetables, securing travelling libraries, holding a cooking contest for girls under fifteen with substantial money prizes, holding horticultural shows, co-operative buying on a large scale, supplying help to many needy families, paying for a cot in the Saskatchewan hospital and carrying on very extensive Red Cross work.

Mrs. Pariby, of Alix, in her very thoughtful address on the place of woman in the nation, felt that while it

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was generally conceded that woman had the right to the ballot in order to facilitate certain work outside the home in which she must engage for the protection of the family, that her great work in life would always be the raising of children.

The Glory of Farm Life

Mrs. Zilla Spencer, of Edgerton, in her paper on "Making the Most of Farm Life," stated at the outset that she was dealing with the topic not as if it were a question of making the best of a bad business, but making the best of a glorious opportunity. In her opinion the country, with its beautiful sunrises and sunsets, its stars and clouds, was very kind to those of little means who could not afford to pay for beauty and pleasure. Yet despite the many advantages offered by the country, it was true that many farm people lived dull lives of constant work in order to get enough ahead to enable them to move into town where, contrary to the usual ending of the story, they were miserable ever after.

Greetings from Saskatchewan

Mrs. McNaughtan, president of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in bringing greetings from the sister society, gave a glimpse of the very wide and interesting range of activities in which that body is engaged, and showed the great influence their society has come to have even in so brief a lifetime as four years.

Mrs. B. M. Barrett, provincial secretary of the women's auxiliary of the U.F.A., set forth clearly and entertainingly the aims and objects of that organization, dwelling on the importance of the association as a means of self-expression for farm women, and showing how, with the great weight of pres-

tige of the United Farmers behind it, it could become a splendid force in altering many of the legal discriminations under which women labor. The motto of these organizations, she said, was for better homes, better schools, better children, and as a result of all these, better citizenship.

Mutual improvement and efficiency is the great problem of Democracy, according to Dr. Miller, director of technical education for the province of Alberta, speaking to the Women's Section on the problem of the rural school.

Some suggestions as to the relations of the farmers to the Calgary market were emphasized by Mrs. Newhall, honorary president of the Consumers' League. She also asked the co-operation of the women in pressing for the city of Calgary to get an amendment to its charter permitting it to keep a stall for farmers' produce in the public market, and to have household scales standardized.

The work of the Y.W.C.A., its convenience and advantages for travellers to the cities were set forth by Mrs. Williams in a brief address, and G. F. Chipman, editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, solicited the help of the women in the interests of Free Trade.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Pariby, Alix; vice-president, Mrs. Zilla C. Spencer, Edgerton; directors, Mrs. Furtune, Mrs. Dowler, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Maddough, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. McDaniels.

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U.F.A. for Free Trade League

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 20.—A proposal to establish a Free Trade league was introduced at the Calgary Convention by George F. Chipman, of Winnipeg, and was enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed by the convention.

Mr. Chipman explained that he had laid before the board what he intended to say and they had no objection to raise. He did not, however, hold the board responsible for everything he might say. Various resolutions had been brought forward at those conventions for years past, and on some matters progress had been made, while on others they were no further ahead. He believed it was the firm intention of that association that some progress should be made on the tariff question and some reduction made in the burden placed upon the people of the prairie provinces. (Applause). They

had been demanding Free Trade year after year, and what had they got? (A Voice: "Nothing but higher tariffs"). They had got less freedom than they had when they started. Their hopes had been dashed by both political parties.

The Organization and Politics

Mr. Chipman gave some illustrations of the working of the protective tariff, instancing the arbitrary increase of the price of implements by the customs authorities to order to cover the tariff, the dumping clause, and the persistent refusal of the Government to open southern markets to Canadian wheat. How were they going to get Free Trade? Year after year there had been suggestions for the formation of a third party, but they realized the great dan-

ger of farmers' organizations breaking into politics. That, however, should not prevent farmers taking political action to get reforms they were absolutely entitled to, and he believed the best step they could take to secure Free Trade would be to organize a Free Trade league. (Hear, hear). Such a league would have as its primary object the securing of Free Trade and the election of Free Trade candidates to the House of Commons. At the next election the prairie provinces would have forty-three seats in the House of Commons as against twenty-seven at present. Thirty-six of those seats would be controlled by the rural vote, and if farmers were prepared to work and to contribute part of their wealth they could place sufficient Free Trade members in parliament to make themselves felt. Paid officials could be placed in charge of the organization, propaganda literature could be sent out, and, he believed, the movement would have the support of a very

large section of the press. Such an organization could carry on the work vigorously, and there would be no opportunity for politicians of either party to confuse the issue.

Women Would Vote for Freedom

A strong factor in aid of such a movement, he believed, would be the vote of the women, which would certainly be given for freedom and progress. This organization would in no way endanger the work of the farmers' organizations. Branches could be organized thruout the three Western provinces, and a small paper could be established as the organ of the league, which would be better than making any paper at present in the field the organ of the movement. The establishment of Free Trade would be the beginning of freedom in Canada.

The idea was not original, said Mr. Chipman. He had discussed it with leaders of farmers' organizations and a large number of people in cities and towns, and these people thought such a league was the most likely way of getting results at the present stage of the game. It was sometimes said that in war time they should drop all controversial issues, but so long as the organizations which were fighting the farmers had not relaxed their energies one jot, but were using the war to tighten their grip upon the people and increase the protective burden, it was only right that they should look after their own interests.

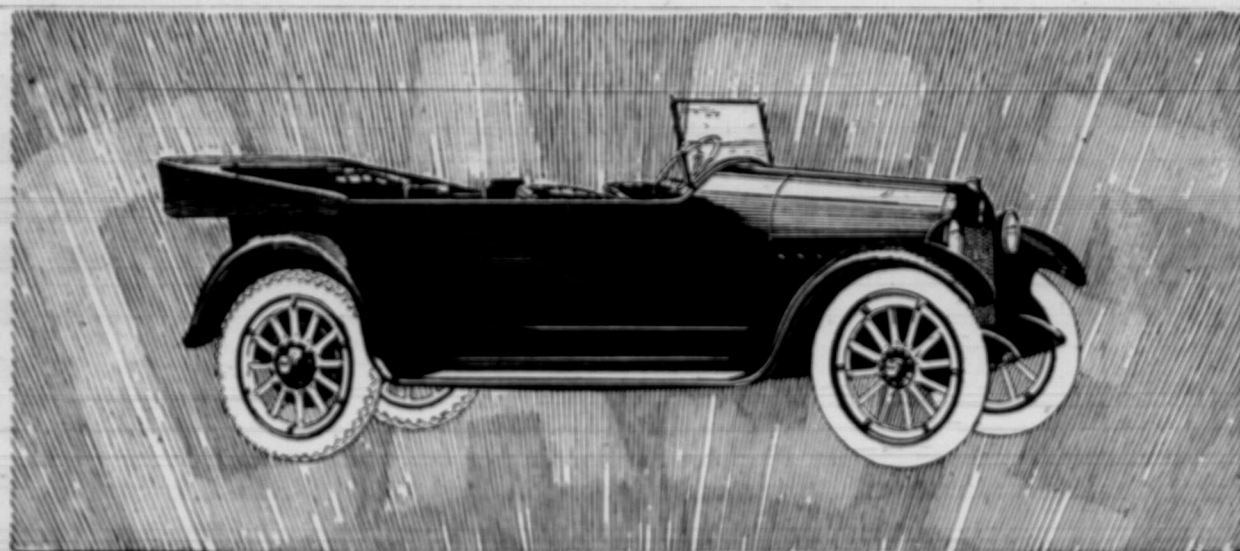
While so many men from these provinces were in the trenches or on their way there, it was only patriotism that those of them who stayed at home should do what they could to advance the prosperity of their country. (Applause).

On the motion of H. W. Wood, seconded by W. D. Trego, Mr. Chipman was thanked for his address, and a resolution unanimously passed in favor of action being taken along the line suggested.

Unanimous for Free Trade

The convention unanimously affirmed its support of Free Trade in the following resolution: "Whereas, notwithstanding the fact that the relief asked for on various occasions, by the farmers of the West, thru deputations to Ottawa, by resolutions of our conventions, as well as by letter and telegrams from individuals addressed to the Federal Government of the day, have been either ignored or shelved, we are convinced in the interests of the milling companies, the railways, the manufacturers, and campaign funds, to our serious detriment, therefore be it resolved that we still stand, unequivocally for Free Trade with the world, emphasizing especially Free Trade with Great Britain, free agricultural implements from the United States and an open market for our grains to the south, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The question of exports is vital in connection with our blockade. If we stop exports we automatically stop imports, because there is nothing to pay for the imports.—Lord R. Cecil.



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Everywhere are men who know the former Case 40—men who found it well worth \$2300. These men particularly will welcome this announcement—for now they can recommend the new Case 40, with its obvious improvements, to their friends. Owners will tell of its serviceability—of its modest upkeep and how it resists depreciation. The splendid service of the former Case 40 can be expected of our new 40.

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Saskatchewan—Regina, Broad Street and 8th Avenue
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RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$ 919.00
W. G. Hunt, Lloydminster, Sask.	10.00
Grass Lake Grain Growers' Local, Lussland, Sask.	20.00
Collected by McCafferty W. A., Edgerton, Alta.	80.00
Total	\$1,029.00

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$324.00
Grass Lake Grain Growers' Local, Lussland, Sask.	70.00
I. C. Penberthy, Star City	5.00
Total	\$399.00

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1.00
J. H. Stanley, Garnduff, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$3.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,492.78
I. C. Penberthy, Star City	5.00
W. G. Hunt, Lloydminster, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$6,507.78



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Successful Dairymen

have found that it pays to dehorn their cows. Dehorers pay more when they are dehorned, and shippers are insisting on having cattle dehorned. The **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** is the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for Booklet, R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert Street, Toronto.

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THE GLENLEA HERD

The herd of Holsteins at Glenlea Stock Farm, owned by W. J. Cummings, is one of the most efficient in the country. System is the keynote on which this farm is run, and the value at the fall of every cow in the herd is known. In the barn a daily record is kept of the feed fed and the milk given by each cow. Not only is this valuable from the standpoint of knowing the cash returns each cow is giving, but it is also important in showing what is to be expected from the calves from these cows. The herd is headed by "Sir Bessie Homestead Fobes," whose dam is a full sister and whose sire is a son of "Jessie Fobes Bessie Homestead." This cow holds the greatest average butter record of any cow in the world. Thus a combination of individual excellence and production is to be found in the herd at Glenlea Stock Farm.

FOREST HOME OFFERINGS

Andrew Graham, of Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, reports business as particularly good during the last season. In 1915 he sold 22 head of Shorthorns and 12 head of Clydesdales, and is completely sold out of Oxford Down rams, having but one Yorkshire boar left for sale. His present offering is one Clyde stallion, four years old, and one three years old. The four-year-old has been shown successfully at Winnipeg, Brandon and the local show. He is a horse with lots of substance, good action and a very sure foal getter. The three-year-old is a big horse with the best of joints and flat bone, a nice conformation and a good true mover. This colt has been first at Brandon, Winnipeg and the local shows. The Shorthorn herd is headed by "Mason's Pride," whose sire and dam are both from very high priced Scotch-bred show stock. The young stuff in this herd are of the thick, smooth, early maturing kind so much sought after. There are at present over a dozen young bulls in the herd, seven of which are old enough for service. A splendid lot of young Yorkshire sows are being bred and are for sale.

RED POLLED ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association was held in Brandon on January 6. Red Polled cattle make a strong claim as dual purpose animals, being deep and rich milkers, and possessing good breeding qualities. An animal of this breed, from a herd exhibited at the Winnipeg exhibition in 1914, has just completed a marvelous record showing a gross earning capacity of \$1,000 yearly for milk alone, producing 29,280 pounds of milk, containing 891 pounds of butter fat in the year. As the name indicates, animals of this breed are polled and solid red in color; they are very docile and transmit their good qualities. The breed is not very well known in Canada as yet, but their numbers are increasing. Most of the breeders reside in Western Canada, Manitoba and Saskatchewan having the largest representation. A booklet descriptive of the breed may be had on application. Officers for the ensuing year, as elected at the annual meeting, are as follows: President, W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man.; vice-president, H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man.; directors, H. E. Waby, Enderby, B.C.; J. H. Elliott, Irma, Alta.; H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.; J. A. England, Bergheld, Sask.; George Skinner, Roland, Man.; secretary, George H. Greig, Winnipeg.

DISSOLUTION SALE

Michener Bros., of Brookside Stock Farm, announce that they will hold a dissolution sale in March next, when their entire herd of high-class registered Holsteins will be offered for sale without restriction. The business has been successfully carried on by Edward and Norman Michener in partnership during the last seven years, and Brookside Holsteins have become deservedly well known and popular for their large producing and high testing qualities. Several cows and heifers in the herd are entered in the Record of Merit and Record of Performance. The brothers are now dissolving partnership, as each is going into business on his own account and the joint herd must be sold. The sale is likely to arouse a good deal of interest among western dairymen and breeders.

BATEMAN'S SALES

Isaac Bateman, Innisfail, Alta., has sold seven registered Holstein heifers to Albert McGorman, Innisfail, Alta. Other recent sales include a heifer calf sold to the Alberta government and two young bulls to British Columbia and Camrose buyers. The herd is being maintained in first-class condition, and only the normal increase is being offered for sale. The herd bulls are "Sylvia's Champion" and "Mercedes Pontiac De Kol."

MANITOBA BULL SALE

At the annual meeting of the Cattle Breeders' Association, recently held, it was decided to hold a bull sale again this spring. Arrangements were made whereby the sale will be held at the same time as the \$1,000 boys' calf competition in Brandon, on March 8-9. The sale committee, J. R. Home, Secretary; J. G. Barron, Carberry, and J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, have completed all details. Copies of rules and regulations may be had on application to the secretary, G. H. Greig, Winnipeg. The sale promises to be of unusual interest, owing to the extraordinary demand for pure-bred bulls, and in order to ensure that only animals of high average quality will be offered, no animal bringing less than \$100 will be sold. The association, at these sales, guarantees the pedigree and transfer papers and renders every assistance possible in connection with the shipping, consisting all shipments to purchasers within the province of Manitoba at a uniform rate of \$1 per head. Entries for the sale close on February 5, and a very limited number can be accepted, application should be sent early to secretary.

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CULTURAL BOOKLETS FREE TO CUSTOMERS. WRITE FOR THIS CATALOGUE TO-DAY. STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED WINNIPEG CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT CANADA

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All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd leader. Can supply stock of both sexes, unrelated if desired, and of all ages.

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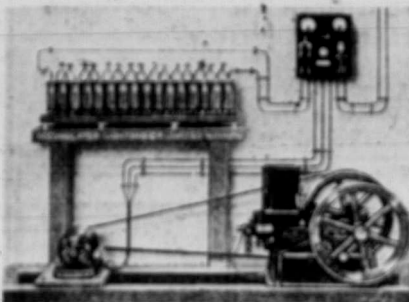
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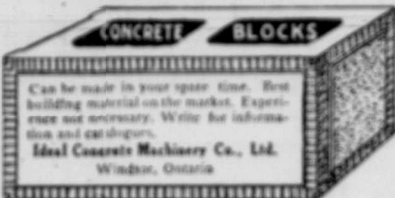
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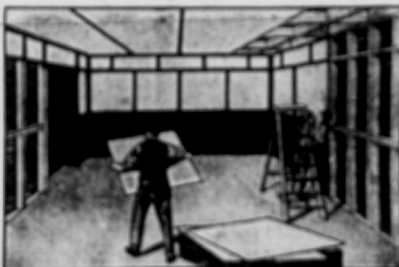
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The Laws of Decoration

Before proceeding to describe in detail a scheme of decoration for Guide house No. 3, a word, once again, as to the underlying principles of house decoration. There are two sets of these, one dealing with form and the other with color.

The time to settle the matter of form satisfactorily is while the house is still on paper and before the builder has committed himself to any particular style of house. Then he should take an inventory of his belongings and see if they fit into the type of house he has in mind. That house should be chosen which provides comfortable looking places for his most important pieces of furniture. If, however, he starts out in the enterprise of house building unburdened with furniture he should select the house that pleases him and then buy the furniture to fit it.

In the matter of color there is one invariable rule based on nature, that the floor is the darkest portion, the wall lighter and the ceiling lightest. Rayne Adams, a successful American architect, has explained the reason for this rule very cleverly by means of illustrations in a little booklet on decoration prepared for The Delineator magazine. One illustration is a very pleasant scene showing land, water, distant hills and sky. The foreground of the picture is dark, the hills grey and the sky white and the whole effect is pleasant and cheerful in the extreme. In the second illustration the sky is made darker than the foreground or the distant hills and the scene immediately becomes suggestive of sadness and gloom. Applying this rule of color to a room then, in order to have it cheerful the color should grade from the floor up.

The colors in which the rooms are to be decorated should be settled before the building is contracted for, in order to

require something more tangible to keep it company. Tan, golden brown or olive green are better. Willow furniture, on the other hand, can be used with almost equally good results in light or dark rooms by varying its color to harmonize with its environment. But it would be impossible to lay down rules to meet all emergencies and the owner of the home will have to use her own sense of suitability upon many occasions.

Let us suppose that the builder of house No. 3 is possessed of a parlor suite of mahogany furniture covered with plush or horsehair, as indeed many house builders are. She is recommended to finish the woodwork in the parlor and the bedroom opening off it in ivory or white enamel and have the walls tinted a soft creamy buff. The exact color can only be produced by mixing two or more shades of certain wall tints, but the result is something between gold and fawn and is very delightful to live with. The writer is speaking from experience. A plain brown carpet should be used in this room or one with a graceful rose and green border.

The windows should have inside curtains of rich cream scrim and over-curtains of cretonne which has much green and old rose on a buff ground.

The chairs and settee should be covered over with the same cretonne that is used for the curtains or one that harmonizes with it in color. The room at this stage will have begun to take on a habitable expression, but there is still quite a little to be done before it is a finished product of the decorator's art. The settee should be placed over against the wall between the window and corner and nearly facing the door from the hall and the table drawn up beside it with a plain green or brass reading lamp and a few books.



An illustration of furniture grouped so that it suggests solid comfort

secure the best results, as the woodwork must be finished to correspond. The choice of the color will be influenced by the direction and number of the windows and the character of the furniture the owner possesses or intends to use in each room.

It is usually idle laying down hard and fast rules and saying things should be done thus and so, for what seems good to us today may offend our more developed taste a year hence. Yet there are certain things which the fitness of things seems to prohibit. One of these is the use of heavy mission furniture with light painted or enameled woodwork or the use of golden oak in a room with white enamel finish.

Generally speaking, mission or golden oak furniture is at its best in a room in which the woodwork is stained a medium or very dark brown and finished with a dull flat varnish, which dries without a gloss. The owner of mahogany furniture, on the other hand, must stain his woodwork silver grey or enamel it cream or ivory to bring out the full beauty of the wood. Again, one would not think of using light cream, green, buff or pink walls with mission furniture. It seems to

Before the double windows there should be a tall stand holding a fine fern or a handsome geranium or petunia. If there is a piano or organ it should be placed across the corner next the bedroom. But the room will still be bare and unfinished. It needs a plain rose and green linen cushion or two and some pictures. These pictures should not be photographs, enlarged or otherwise, or calendars, but copies of great works of art. Colored prints can be purchased at the rate of eight for a dollar and sepia ones at five cents each.

The bedroom opening off the living room should have a brown or green carpet, a white enamel bed and chair and a mahogany dresser. The hall and the dining room should have very dark brown woodwork and a deep tan wall, with a fumed oak dining suite in the latter room, and perhaps a substantial fumed oak rocker and easy chair before the fireplace. A well filled book case along the staircase wall will help greatly in the furnishing of the room.

All of the bedrooms upstairs should have white enamel woodwork and the walls tinted in some pale color.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.00

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 3, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.00.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. E. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

WOMEN DIRECTORS FOR MANITOBA

The women directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are:

- Dauphin—Mrs. J. J. Searf, Dauphin.
- Strathclair—Mrs. F. Williamson, Marquette.
- Lisgar—Mrs. Davidson, Myrtle.
- Souris—Mrs. A. H. MacGregor, Medora.
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- Portage—Mrs. Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek; Mrs. J. S. Wood, Oakville.

CONCERNING MANITOBA WOMEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—As secretary for the meetings of the W.G.G.'s at Brandon I would like to give a few suggestions thru your paper, for the benefit of delegates who may attend next year. The one item requiring careful attention is the manner of appointing the woman director for the district. In the way this was done this year some mistakes crept in, even after I had drafted two lists, and, finally, after much inquiry and explanation of names, initials, etc., I finally got what I believe, or at least hope, is correct. The G.G. Guide has published this list as complete as I was able to make it.

Now the correct way of appointing these directors is to appoint them at the District Conventions, at the same time that the men directors are appointed. I believe all the women delegates will at once see the advantage of this.

In some of the discussions that arose on a question in particular I would like to mention: and that was the inconvenience and insanitary conditions that surround the average rural school. Now, if the women are alive to the needs of their children in their schools the reason for conditions remaining that way must be that the men trustees are lax in their duties that tend to the welfare, not only of their own children, but the children of the whole community. So where are we to find a remedy for this condition of affairs? Only in this: Put the women on the school boards without delay—but there is a big obstacle to that, too, and here we must appeal to the men to help us. I believe it is necessary, in order to become a trustee that the party be a ratepayer of that school-district, and in order to be rate-payers we must become possessed of property. And how in the world can we farm women do that unless our husbands divide up with us; or, to put it in other words, let our husbands make us partners in the business for which so many of us work so hard, and not any longer keep us in the position of unpaid servants. (Is that too strong?).

But perhaps the new Suffrage Bill will permit women to become school trustees if they so desire. Can you tell us if it will cover this point?

During the discussion on the Liquor Act at the men's meeting some of them objected to the women being enfranchised before the vote was taken, on the grounds that the foreign women would also have the power to vote, and spoke of a literacy test.

Now this literacy test is something I have always advocated, and have spoken pretty strongly in favor of it to some men whom I knew, and they would not countenance it for one second. "It was not fair," "One man had as much right to vote as another, even if he couldn't read," "Perhaps he did not get the chance to go to school," etc., they said. But here it is, just the instant that there is a possibility of the women getting a vote, up they jump and advocate tests. Of course, perhaps they intend this test to apply to the foreign man as well as the foreign woman. Then well and good; but get these men to one side and they will tell you that the foreign man

understands English better than the foreign woman, and is therefore in a better position to understand for what he is voting.

Why haven't literacy tests been advocated for all elections before this time of day? Some of the "dirty mess" of politics being cleaned up in Winnipeg just now might to a very great extent have been eliminated had the literacy test been applied.

Ye men, who advocate a test, bring up your literacy tests at any future general elections and see what a howl will come up from the men. We women are quite prepared for any such a thing—only give us equality on all points.

Judging from what I have seen of the system of the Manitoba schools, the men of this province had better be careful about tests along educational lines.

As for the foreign woman, does anyone for a moment suppose that a woman of any nationality is fond of having a drunken brute for a husband? Is she fond of being maltreated, starved and insufficiently clothed; and does she not suffer as much when she and her children are forced out of the house on a winter's night at the point of a knife? There occurred in Brandon during convention time a case similar to this.

Now, I hope the women directors will not think I am trespassing on their rights if I give a suggestion here. Many of the delegates seemed to think that I, as secretary, could give them information on all points of W.G.G. work.

Now for the next convention could not answers be prepared and read there in response to some of those questions?

Such questions as: How to Organize? Where can we get information on organization? How can we get the other women interested? Would you advise meeting with the men? Is it advisable to have associate members? (associate members only pay a part of the regular fee, and are not given voting privileges or allowed to hold office).

During luncheon at the Prince Edward a number of city women were anxious to know what work we were doing. What is the object of our organization? etc. and made the suggestion that perhaps at some future time they might be privileged to entertain us again and have us give explanations of our association. Now, could not arrangements be made to have regular hours for our meetings up there and invite the city women to attend and hear our discussions first hand? Would it not tend to bridge that gulf which is so noticeable between farm and town women?

One thing more and I must close, or you will think I am making a bid for a whole edition of The Guide for myself. We should make some arrangement for the registration of our women delegates and know exactly how many we have in attendance each year, and if tickets are given out at any time for any entertainment, such as we enjoyed this year, it will greatly facilitate matters to be able to give instantly the number of delegates in attendance and also act as a guard against missing any member.

STELLA L. RICHARDSON.

FORTY DOLLARS FOR RED CROSS

Dear Miss Stocking:—A meeting of the Clinie W.G.G. was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Sharp on December 1, with seven members and one visitor present. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Dale as president. A financial report was given showing an amount of \$46.30 in the treasury, \$40 of which was voted to be given to the Red Cross Society. Officers were then elected for the coming year as follows: President, Mrs. Dale; vice-president, Mrs. Clark; secretary, Mrs. Graham; directors, Mrs. Whalley, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Homilly. The meeting was then adjourned, after which lunch was served.

MRS. J. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y Clinie W.G.G.A.

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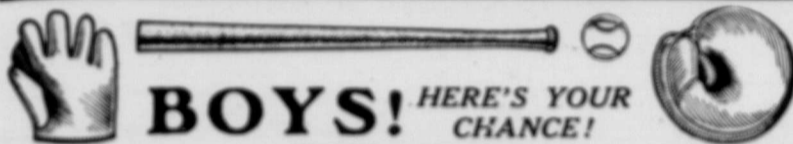
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BY DIXIE PATTON

DOING THINGS WELL

You very probably wouldn't believe me if I told you how many men and women, to say nothing of boys and girls, there are who never do anything right, that is, just exactly as it should be done. Some of these do it nearly right or pretty well, but not just as they have been told to do it.

Suppose, for example, I were to tell you to take a sheet of foolscap and rule it with one line down each side, an inch from the edge and reaching from end to end of the page, there would be some of you who wouldn't do it. Some would make the lines three quarters of an inch from the edge, or one line would be three quarters and the other an inch, or they wouldn't go all the way to the top or the bottom of the page.

And yet this is really one of the most important things we have to learn in life, if we are to make a great success of it. We must learn that if seed requires to be sown four inches deep it will not do just as well to sow it two inches deep; that in building the wall it isn't enough if the boards nearly fit, they must fit exactly; that bread which is nearly cooked or cooked too much isn't good, it should be just cooked.

There are rules that one can learn for the doing of all these things and they should be learned well and practiced regularly. Next week I am going to give you a test to see how many of you are in the habit of doing exactly what you are told, exactly as you are told to do it.
 DIXIE PATTON.

HOW I WON MY CALF

A year ago last fall when we were threshing we did not have any help. We had two cows and one calf to take care of, so mother said if I would take care of them, milk, feed and keep them out of the threshed grain I could have the calf.

Her name is Julie. I named her after the month of July in which she was born. She is seventeen months old. I like her very much. She is so dark a brown she is almost black. I took care of her a lot myself. Lately we put the rope around her horns. She does not like it. I feed her the hay the pigs pull out of the hay stack. My brothers will not let me feed her hay, only what is pulled out by the other stock that runs loose because we have not much hay.

She is a nice little Jersey calf and quite big for her age. She does not like men or boys because they did not take care of her till this winter. She does not bunt mother and me because we take care of her.

BERTHA GRAHAM,
 Bienfait, Sask. Age 12.

THE COWBIRD AND THE PORCUPINE

"Good day, Mr. Cowbird," said Mr. Porcupine. "Where are your cows today?" "Oh, over in the meadow." "I have been thinking it over," said Mr. Porcupine, "and decided that it lies between you and me which of the wild things around here have the easiest time."

"I can tell you straight," said Mr. Cowbird. "I have the easiest time." "Well, state your case," said Mr. Porcupine.

"Well, in the first place my parents had no difficulty in raising me any more than I have in raising my young. I have to laugh yet as I think of the amazement on the young grey birds' faces when the juicy worms their parents were bringing went down my gullet in one gulp. I never made the acquaintance of my own mother, but what difference does that make?"

Mr. Porcupine shook his head and said, "Mr. Cowbird, I fear you are a sad outlaw."

"No more than you, Mr. Porcupine, robbing the poor trees of their bark, and look at the kindness I do to the poor cows, eating the flies off their backs."

"But we did not start out to talk of what good we did, but what an easy time we have," said Mr. Porcupine. "And I would much rather sit in the cool branches of a tree and eat nice sweet bark than sit on the hot backs of cows in danger of a hawk coming and picking me up any minute and eating me. As for me, nothing can kill me or injure me very much on account of my sharp quills,

and I would much rather step into a nice cozy hole than fly away away down south. I can have a settled home and enjoy it."

Grandmother owl sitting on a limb, whom they had not noticed before, rolled her head gravely and said, "I decide in favor of Mr. Porcupine and all the world knows I am very wise."

"Yes, you think you are wise yourself," said the saucy cowbird as he flew away to a bunch of cows.

JAMES S. ARMSTRONG,
 Irma, Alta. Age 12.

A HAPPENING OF YESTERDAY (Honorable Mention)

In the olden days, oh! I beg your pardon, not so very long ago, about six years, a queer thing happened to me.

In those days my sister and I were very fond of having sticks for horses. We used to get thin sticks, tie binder twine on them and drag them around.

Now father was very much bothered to get water just then; he had dug one or two wells, but without success. One of them was not far from the house. It had been dug fairly deep, then left for awhile.

The day of which I am going to speak I had been in a bad temper. My "horses" were unruly and indeed everything seemed to go against me. This particular time, however, my "horses" had been dreadfully troublesome in spite of the twine. They would jump over each other and keep changing sides. I determined this should not be so I set to and watched them. I still walked on, taking them with me, but I walked looking behind me. I was so busy watching my "horses" that I did not see where I was going, when, oh dear me, what a sensation! I felt myself going down, down, down.

At last I reached the bottom and looked up to see those dreadful "horses" just peeping over the edge of the well.

I screamed for help and soon my sister came. When she saw me she ran to tell mother and she brought a ladder. I scrambled up, not hurt, but very much frightened.

I was never so particular about those "horses" keeping straight after that.

MARGARET YATES,
 Bedfordville, Sask. Age 14.

BOSSIE AND THE PORCUPINE

One evening I went out after the cows and found one of them bunting some little animal that I had never seen before. When I saw it I ran home and told my father and mother and the other children. My big brother took a stick and said, "Let's go and kill the piece of tarpaper," and we three boys and the dogs went out and found a porcupine.

The dogs pitched on to it, but soon had their mouths and noses full of quills and we had a great time getting them out. The porcupine was brown and black if I remember rightly. It was about four years ago. I think it was about a foot long. It was about dark when I got the cows home.

RALPH W. C. GOLDING,
 Age 11.

A COLD PLUNGE

I am going to tell you about what happened to me a few years ago, when I went wading in the lake. My brothers were going after a mare and colt on the other side of the lake and wanted to go with them so that I could wade in the lake. They went over after the mare and her colt on the other side while I stayed on this side. When they were about half way over coming back I went to meet them. I didn't go up so very close to them as I was afraid the colt would kick me. One of my brothers, who was leading the mare, called out, just to frighten me, "Look out, Mary, the colt's coming after you." When I heard this I began to run in the water, but my foot caught against a stone and I stumbled and fell down in the water, but quickly jumped up to find my brothers very much frightened. They told me to hurry home which I did. When I came home I told my mother about it and she told me to put on some dry clothes for the Jones girls were coming over right away. I put on dry clothes and when I was finished the girls were here. We had much fun and I told them about my wetting. They said it was funny I didn't get drowned.

MARY OLSON,
 Box 123, Stavely, Alta. Age 10 years.

A Desert Eden

Concluded from Page 8

But his own heart was troubled. He could not give her up—he would not. The old priest spoke, earnestly.

"It's the storm," explained Bowie, to the others. "He thinks there's going to be a storm."

"So do I," agreed the colonel. "Sky's bad, off there. Cyclone weather. Sultry as hades."

"But not a cyclone region, colonel," prompted Daviess.

"It can blow, tho, like sin. Damme, once at Fort Bowie, before the girl was born—"

"What will we do? What does he say? Ask him what we shall do, Bowie?" implored Mrs. Bool.

"We'd better go into the cave," advised Daviess. The southeast sky was strangely metallic; the stillness of the mesa was suddenly disturbed by a sharp whiff of fiery air.

"By Jove! Look!" gasped the colonel. "We're weaving round like smoke. Look at those trees!"

"We'll be blown away," cried Bowie, whitening.

She gazed about with startled, frightened eyes, and clung to her lover.

"Certainly not," he reassured. "The mesa's been here a thousand years, remember."

"It's a rooted fast. But the people disappeared."

The gust had passed, and with it the uncanny wavers. Things resumed their seeming stability.

The old priest was upon his knees; his lips were moving rapidly.

"We'd better make for that cave," declared the colonel. "Can't wait for this old man to get done praying. Come along! Come along, Kate! I'll help you up."

She shook her head, and moaned, with eyes closed tightly.

"I can't. I can't, Benjamin. I couldn't more a step. Don't leave me. We shall all be blown into little pieces. Oh, if you could only see yourselves!"

A second gust swirled among them. She opened her eyes, and shut them again instantly. "Ooo!" she shrieked.

"You're all crooked. You wobbled. You spread right thru that tree, Benjamin! Didn't it hurt?"

"Not a bit. You were somewhat out of plumb, yourself," retorted the colonel, grimly.

"We might be blown thru the back of the cave, and stick there!" exclaimed Bowie. "I'd rather stay out here. Let's get away from the trees. Oh, Danny! I'm afraid, too."

"It's the heavy air from the outside."

He was blanched; the colonel even was blanched; the old priest was praying, ceasing not.

By this he realized that a crisis was at hand. He tried to speak boldly. "If that machine was working we could get above it, or beat it."

Bowie spoke quickly. "Could we? Here, then." She thrust something into his hand. "Don't tell," she whispered.

"Twas the missing bolt of the aeroplane!"

"I found it. I've had it a long time. Hurry."

"You darling!" he grinned. He sprang away. He halted, for a third gust arrived.

The colonel and Mrs. Bool crouched together; the kneeling priest; Bowie, upright and slender; the colars and bushes wavered dizzily.

He must shut his eyes; the effect was sickening. He started again.

"Where's he going?" demanded the colonel.

"He thinks he can fix the machine."

"He does! Gad, let's get out of here, if he can! I've had enough. Eh, Kate?"

"Get up; hang onto me," he bade. "Take a brace, Kate. Let's make the machine between gusts. Then we'll be there. Help your mother, Bowie. Damme, we'll get her there if we have to carry her."

Mrs. Bool, groaning, staggered to her feet.

"I'm coming," she faltered. "Don't leave me."

"That's the spirit," encouraged her husband. "If we're blown out we'll hang together."

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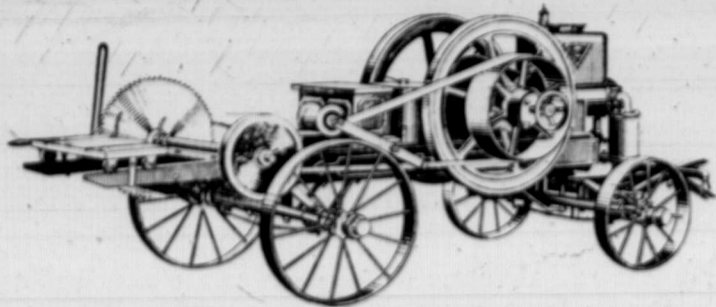
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rather than of peace—again had enwrapped the mesa. They left the old priest upon his knees, and hastened across the open toward the machine, where Daviess was fumbling at the engine. The sun was brazen, not golden; the sky was thick with haze; the colonel and Mrs. Bool perspired freely. Before they had arrived the young man had straightened, to wave his hand. They could hear the drone of the motor. The airship was trembling with new energy. "Right," he called. "All aboard." Panting, they piled in. "Wraps?" queried Daviess. "No, no," groaned Mrs. Bool. "Go, go." "Never mind them. Let's pull out of here before we're blown in two," exhorted the colonel. Above the drumming of the motor swelled a resonant drone, sery, confused, filling the high and the low. To the southeast the desert was blotted by a veil of yellow. Mrs. Bool whimpered and cowered; Bowie exclaimed; the colonel swore. But even in the instant of confusion and uncertain apprehension, the aeroplane stanchly rose. It shot upward at a sharp angle, like a winged rocket or like a great dragon fly. "We're off," exclaimed Daviess, exultantly. "We'll beat it." "By gad, there's no fourth dimen-

sion about this!" declared the colonel, presently. "I'm solid as a rock. How are you, Kate? Look about you, old girl." "Don't we bend?" she quavered, cautiously opening an eye. "Not a bit; and we're raising a confounded breeze, too." "We are solid," confirmed Bowie. "Aren't we, Danny?" The parting of the air before their swift flight made a wind in their faces. Loosened tendrils streamed from her forehead and temples, and in her cheeks was a pinkness. "None," agreed Daviess; he felt for her hand, and found it. "When we left the mesa we must have been resolved again." "Thank God," muttered the colonel, piously. "But we ought to have taken that priest." "He married us," said Bowie. "He did; really he did. Danny's mine." "I wasn't thinking about that. I was thinking it was inhumane to desert him. By Jove, he'll be blown into knots!" "The whole mesa is probably full of knots—love-knots," quoth Daviess. "It did have that atmosphere," concurred the colonel, reflectively. "Eh, Kate?" "The Mesa of the Enchanted Happy Ones," dreamily murmured Bowie. Underneath the airship the desert country lay clear to the view. Behind, the vista was cut by murk—

the murk of the storm which had been outstripped. Swinging in a great arc the machine turned back; for the murk was settling, the storm was done. "Pizzled," g.unted the colonel. He put his arm about his wife; they sat content. Steadily hummed the propellers; the machine was heading upon the homeward trail. Bowie, peering down, over the edge, where she sat, forward, beside Daviess, suddenly exclaimed: "There!" she cried, excited. "It wasn't hurt. Look, Danny; look! It's just the same—isn't it?" "There's our mesa, Kate," directed the colonel, to his comfortable wife. "Trees and everything. Don't see any priest, tho. We might throw him a line, if we could sight him." "Don't go too near," begged Mrs. Bool. "Too much of a good thing, eh?" laughed her husband. "We see the place, tho, and it looks all there. How do you account for that, Daviess? I knew Kunke was blind." "It must have lost its fourth dimension quality, after we left, sir." "Humph!" granted Colonel Bool. Below, the mesa waited, its flat gray-green top upward lifting above the yellowish desert country roundabout. As it waited it gently shimmered, blending, in ethereal way, with the blue haze. Its sides were very steep, it



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



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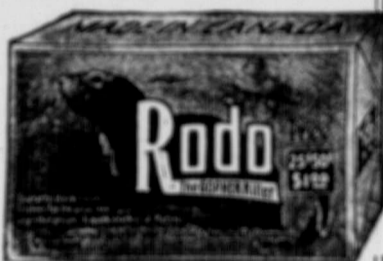
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stood alone, as if it might be a gigantic fungus growth. And it was beautiful.

The air-ship dropped slightly, in salute, speeding above some six hundred feet.

"Daniel!" gasped Mrs. Bool, alarmed.

"Not too close, sir," warned the colonel. "Confound you, we've been there."

But Bowie sighed tremulously. She tucked her arm within that of Daviess, and gazed backward at the forbidden land.

"Do you think we will ever find it again, Danny—the Mesa of the Enchanted Happy Ones?"

"Of course, dearest," he said.

(The End.)

Alberta Directors' Report

Continued from Page 7

Woman Suffrage and Direct Legislation

Your directors turned this matter over to our Legislative Committee, and as you are doubtless aware the result was very satisfactory, the Premier promising us that a bill would be presented at the next meeting of the Legislature as a Government measure "placing men and women in Alberta on a basis of absolute equality so far as provincial matters are concerned." Your directors have not yet seen a draft of the bill which it is proposed to introduce, but hope to have the opportunity of looking into it thoroughly before the Legislature meets.

Your directors early in the year again took up with the Government the necessity for amendments to the Direct Legislation Act if that statute was to be made of any practical use to the people of the Province. Our ideas in regard to what amendments are necessary were submitted to you and to the Government by our late president. The attitude of the Government in regard to this matter was that this Act had already been made use of by the temperance organization on the Prohibition question, and that as a result of the successful carrying out of their initiative petition in the fall of 1914, a vote under the terms of the Act would take place in the succeeding July. The Government therefore could not make any change in the Act until this vote had been taken. Your directors were inclined to concur with the Government in this opinion. Our committee who waited on the Premier were, however, promised that some amendments would be made subsequent to that vote, and that our organization would be consulted by the Government in regard to these amendments.

Prohibition

The part played by our organization in the vote taken on this question in July last is too well known to need repetition in this report. Your directors feel that any remarks in regard to this matter would be superfluous. They simply feel that the vote having been successfully carried, it now remains only for the people themselves to see that the Act is administered in such a way that the results which it was intended to achieve shall be successfully brought about.

Seed Grain Distribution

The matter of seed grain distribution was taken up by your directors soon after the close of our Convention, the work for the most part having been undertaken by our late President, Mr. Speakman, who in March made a special trip to Winnipeg in order to bring the influence of our organization to bear in a more effective manner on those responsible for the distribution. As a result of our efforts the area in which Government distribution took place was considerably extended in order to cover the necessities in districts not covered by the area which it was originally intended to serve. The same applies to the distribution of food supplies, and our association was able to straighten out a large number of grievances and complaints in connection with this work also.

In the fall your directors placed their views very strongly before the Dominion Government in regard to the proposed method of collection for the advance of seed grain and food supplies which had been made in the spring,

pointing out the serious results which would ensue if the original published intentions of the Government were carried out. As a result these instructions were very considerably modified. Your directors feel that the work of the association in this matter alone was of the greatest value to settlers throughout the stricken area.

Fire Guard Regulations

Your directors following the custom of previous years have continued to work in conjunction with the chief fire inspectors of the Board of Railway Commissioners on this matter, and as a result of last year's experience some further amendments were made to the regulations this year and copies were sent to secretaries of all our Unions. Your directors feel that this matter and work of a similar nature does not receive the consideration due to it from our Unions, and that it would be greatly to the advantage of our members if they made themselves better acquainted with such matters, which could be easily done by bringing the matter up for discussion at the regular meeting of the Union.

Co-operative Union of Canada

Considerable correspondence has taken place during the year with Geo. Keen, honorary secretary, Co-operative Union of Canada, and our secretary was instructed to make arrangements with Mr. Keen for distribution of sample copies of the "Canadian Co-operator," the official organ of the Union in Canada, among our local secretaries. This was done and we understand a few new subscriptions were secured to the magazine in this way, but nothing like the number which should have resulted in view of the standing of the Co-operative Union and the subject with which it deals. The Co-operative Union of Canada is worthy of our support and a more active assistance in its work by our Unions would not only add considerably to its strength, but to ours also as a result of the valuable information and ideas which originate with the Co-operative Union from time to time.

Legal Inquiry Bureau

In the summer an arrangement was entered into with a well known responsible firm of lawyers in Calgary for the opening up of a Legal Inquiry Bureau which would be open to members of the Association, whereby for the nominal fee of \$1.00 they could secure competent advice on matters which did not involve complicated legal problems requiring more than a cursory investigation. Up to the present time some two dozen of our members have availed themselves of this service to the satisfaction of both parties concerned, so far as we are able to ascertain.

Your directors entered into an emphatic protest with the Provincial Department of Agriculture in regard to the new regulations governing the issue of registration of brands, and considerable correspondence has taken place in regard to this matter, we regret to say without any satisfactory results up to the present. The attitude of the Minister of Agriculture seems to be that the regulations have been devised simply with a view to raising sufficient funds to pay all expenses in connection with the maintenance and operation of the Brand Office, without regard to the fact that the position of the small mixed farmer and the large rancher is quite different, the both are treated exactly the same.

Your directors are far from satisfied in regard to this matter, and think that the presence of the Minister of Agriculture at this Convention might well be taken advantage of to pursue the matter further.

Agricultural Credits

This great and important question has been thoroughly gone into by your directors during the past twelve months. The principal work of our late president and one of the chief reasons for his appointment to the Central Office, was that this question might be thoroughly gone into and practically the whole of his time during the first two or three months he was at the Central Office was given to a thorough study of the question. A large amount of material was gathered together from all parts of the world, including the report

its which published were ear- instrue- modified. work of alone was lers thru- is e custom inued to he chief of Rail- tter, and xperience ere made ad copies all our ut this r nature ation due it would our mems better s, which g the e regular aada re has ith Geo. perative ary with uts with / sample erator," in Can- s. This few new e maga- like the ulted in perative which it of Can- a more by our iderably so as a ion and Co-opera- at was respon- for the Bureau s of the nominal compe- did not ems re- vestiga me two availed e satisfac- ed, so an em- ial De- gard to se issue consid- a place gret to ults up of the to be devised efficient section tion of to the small cher is treated atified sk that / Agri- ut well se the ion has our di- months. presi- ns for Office, e thour- ly the at two Central study of ma- om all report

of the American Commission of Inquiry, the Saskatchewan Commission and others, as well as a number of books, pamphlets and reports from Australia and New Zealand. Many books of recognized experts were also secured. The late Mr. Speakman went very carefully into all these records and corresponded with many of the men who had been in close contact with one or other of the various systems in order to get their personal views. The results of his work in this direction have been communicated to you as fully as possible thru the articles in The Grain Growers' Guide. It was hoped that some further information from Australia and New Zealand would be to hand in time for this Convention, letters having been addressed asking for specific information of certain points some two or three months ago. Correspondence with New Zealand and Australia is, however, necessarily a long drawn-out affair on account of the distance between us. Your directors regret that the information we were seeking from the prominent Farmers' Organizations in both of these countries is not available for use in the discussion of this subject at this Convention. Your directors have, however, gone on record as definitely favoring the system of Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations, governed and controlled by the people themselves, as most suitable to the requirements of the farmer. Your directors are of the opinion that the Agricultural Credit question is such a large one and consists of so many phases, each one of which has some bearing on the whole, that the introduction of reforms in practically all branches of our financial system will be necessary before an ideal condition is brought about. There is no doubt that gradual improvement is taking place as a result of the attention which the Farmers' Organizations are giving to this question, and there is no doubt that the introduction of one new reform would speedily bring about a readjustment of the present methods and system employed by all the established financial interests. The question therefore resolves itself into one as to what could be done to bring about the maximum result with the least possible delay. Your directors believe that in the matter of long term farm loans, this could be done to best advantage thru a system of Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations, and would recommend that the necessary legislation to provide for same be introduced at the earliest possible moment so that everything may be in readiness as soon as the financial conditions readjust themselves at the close of the war.

In the matter of short term loans we believe that a system of small Co-operative Credit Associations based on the Raiffeisen system would be productive of the greatest results. It would appear that the work in this connection must be started in a small way and might perhaps be done without legislation to start with. The main features of this plan are already being tried out in the Co-operative Credit Associations established by Mr. Desjardins in Quebec and Ontario, and could probably be put in force at any time by any of our Unions or Co-operative Associations who were sufficiently well organized along co-operative lines to understand their responsibility one to another. In fact the basic principle on which such short term credit would be established has already been put into practice by one or two of our Unions during the past year, and the extension of the principle is merely a matter of time and more efficient organization among the Unions.

Well Drilling

Your directors have done considerable work in connection with securing government assistance in drilling wells in semi-arid districts for the benefit of settlers, and in this work we have received material assistance from the Lethbridge Board of Trade. The efforts of the two organizations in this direction have resulted in a complete geological survey of the south-eastern portion of the province by the Dominion Government. While at the time of writing this report definite details have not been received, announcements have been made thru the press that a start will be made at once by the Government with a view to bringing in wells

in districts where they are most needed. Your directors have dealt with a large number of other subjects during the year, but as most of these come under the jurisdiction of other special committees they are not dealt with in this report but will be found elsewhere.

The Irrigation Question

Continued from Page 19

Mr. Trego described how an "expert" from the department of the interior had come to his farm to demonstrate how irrigation should be carried on, and when Mr. Trego had written the department about the way in which this was being done, Mr. Peters replied that he could not say all he would like to, as he did not want to put it in writing. He asked Mr. Peters to tell them now.

Mr. Peters, in reply, said he could not accept all Mr. Trego had said in regard to irrigation in that district. The reason he did not answer Mr. Trego fully was that he thought Mr. Trego was wanting to quote him, and therefore he purposely put as little in the letter as he possibly could. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter.)

A vote was then taken upon the resolution asking the government to withhold the water license till the practicability of irrigation on gumbo soil was demonstrated, and the motion carried unanimously.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

that he had an open mind on the question. He was afraid it had again been closed. "I have wondered," said Dr. Clark, "if any millers had met him and destroyed the good seed which the farmers were trying to sow upon that mind of his."

The Shell Contract Scandal

Charges made by Mr. Pugsley in regard to the shell committee appointed by the government to look after the purchase of munitions in Canada afforded by all odds the most exciting development of the week. It will be recalled that the announcement of the organization of this committee was made in the House last session by Sir Robert Borden. Col. Alex. Carnegie was placed at its head, and soon after became a general. Considerable dissatisfaction developed in connection with the work of the committee, and Lloyd George, the Imperial minister of munitions, sent I. A. Thomas out to Canada to look into the matter. As a result the shell committee was replaced by the present Imperial munitions board, and General Bertram has practically retired from the shell business with a knighthood. J. W. Flavell is the head of the Imperial munitions board, on which Lloyd George has a couple of personal representatives.

It is quite impossible within the scope of this article to go into all the ramifications of the arguments of Mr. Pugsley in support of his demand for a full parliamentary inquiry. Apparently he had taken the trouble to collate all the criticisms of the committee which has appeared in the press and elsewhere thruout Canada with the object of placing them upon Hansard. Mr. Pugsley added some serious allegations of his own. "Did the government not know," said Mr. Pugsley, "that General Bertram, who had been well got rid of with a knighthood, was vice-president of a company getting enormous contracts." He added that other members of the committee, including E. Carnegie, of Welland, were interested in contracts; that Barney Hepburn, member for Prince Edward County, had practically played the part of a middleman in connection with a contract, and that politics and political patronage had permeated the workings of the committee. The cost of shells had been fixed by the commission at a price two dollars per shell higher than they were made for in Australia, with the result that manufacturers had made enormous profits. For this he said the committee and the government were to blame more than the makers of munitions, because they had never been asked to put in tenders. It had been argued in defence of the big prices paid that some of the industries established would become permanent; but the first

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consideration should have been the production of munitions at moderate cost for the use of the army at the front.

Meighen Defends Government

It is perhaps unfortunate for the future political reputation of that clever and likeable young minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen, that he is always chosen as the apologist for the government. To Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, should naturally have fallen the task of replying to Mr. Pugsley, but he did not do so. Once more Mr. Meighen was called upon to fill the breach, and he did it with his customary eloquence and cleverness. Much time was given by Mr. Meighen to a "flaying" of the member of St. John, but of that nothing need be said. Personal politics and partisan declamation have small place in the minds of the people at the present time. Mr. Meighen's argument against a commission rested principally on the basis that the shell committee was an Imperial organization from which the Canadian government and the militia department had become divorced; that it was spending the money of the British taxpayer; that it was responsible to the Imperial authorities only; and that as a consequence there could not properly be an inquiry by the Canadian parliament. He said that at the time of the South African war purchases had been made in Canada for the Imperial authorities. An in-

vestigation had been asked for in connection with certain charges of wrong doing, and it had been refused by the Laurier government. In reply to a question by Mr. Lemieux, the solicitor-general said that if any charges were made against a minister or an employee of the government they would be inquired into, but he stoutly maintained that the Canadian government had nothing to do with the committee.

Meighen and Borden Disagree

George Kyte, of Richmond, rather knocked a hole in this argument by reading from Sir Robert Borden's statement in the House last session that the shell committee included four representatives of the Canadian manufacturers and three of the department of militia. The premier had also stated that the committee would meet at intervals at the call of the minister of militia. He also read letters to show that down in Sydney men applying for positions as inspectors of steel for shells had to secure the recommendation of the president of the Borden Club. It is certainly a sad commentary on political conditions in Canada and the patronage system when the Imperial authorities have to depend upon men chosen by a president of a political club to inspect shells to be used in battles which involve the liberty of mankind, said president might be anything from a lawyer to a laundryman.

Resolutions of Calgary Convention

After hearing an address by ex-Governor Leedy, of Kansas, now a farmer north-west of Edmonton, on the banking laws of Kansas, the convention passed a resolution asking the Dominion government to amend the Bank Act so that small farmers might have the privilege of borrowing at long dates from banks on the security of livestock. The address of ex-Governor Leedy was one of the outstanding features of the convention, and with an important contribution to the discussion of agricultural credit that it will be published in full in an early issue of The Guide. The convention expressed appreciation of ex-Governor Leedy's address by a standing vote.

U.F.A. Members at the Front

Chairman Fream, in a statement to the convention re membership, said that while the returns showed 400 members less, there were at a conservative estimate not less than 2,500 of their members fighting in Europe or in training. Counting these, who should be considered as paid-up members till their return, the membership showed the largest increase in any year since the association was formed. (Applause.) A resolution was passed expressing admiration and appreciation of members on active service.

The grain congestion on the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R. was discussed, several delegates from points along this line emphasizing the seriousness of the situation to farmers who saw no prospect of getting their grain marketed. The suggestion was made that the government should transfer a sufficient number of cars from the Transcontinental and Intercolonial lines to give some relief.

J. H. McColl, M.P.P., of Caldwell, who is going to Ottawa at his own expense to make representations to the government on behalf of farmers on this line, was authorized to speak on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta.

The following resolutions were also passed:

Agricultural Banks

That this convention do urge upon the government the necessity of establishing an agricultural bank, whereby the farmers can obtain money at a more reasonable rate of interest than at present.

Tax Manufacturers

That this organization urge upon the Dominion government the expediency of imposing on all protected industries a tax on the profits of such manufactory, over and above the cost of production.

Free Trade

That we request the government at Ottawa to pass legislation at once estab-

lishing Free Trade within the Empire as far as in their power. We consider the present a very opportune time for Canada, as the premier dominion, to lead the way in establishing closer business connections between the different parts of the Empire.

Free Wheat

That this convention of the U.F.A. endorses the policy of Free Wheat, and that the delegates of this convention pledge themselves and locals to vote against any member of parliament who does not endorse and suggest by his vote the removal of duty on wheat.

Returned Soldiers

That funds needed to provide for the reinstatement in civil life of returned soldiers should be raised by taxation levied on such a basis as will give to all the honor of paying their fair share.

Association Finances

Whereas we desire to express our appreciation of the efficient and energetic work of the officers of the association, especially of the president and secretary; and whereas we wish that the fullest encouragement be given them in the arduous duties they so efficiently perform; and whereas the present membership receipts are entirely inadequate for the carrying on effectively of the splendid work done by our president, secretary and other officers for the association; therefore, be it resolved: That this convention appoint a committee to consider the finances of the association and make recommendations with a view to placing them on a more satisfactory basis.

This committee was appointed as follows: C. Rice Jones, R. S. Laws, Claresholm; James Weir, Parkland.

Direct Legislation

Whereas we wish to put ourselves on record as deeply deploring the ever-increasing political corruption evidenced in so many quarters, especially of late, and as emphatically declaring ourselves as without desire to lay the blame on any particular political party, but call upon all to assist in doing all possible to remove what has become a grave scandal in our fair land, and to this end we think some of the present political machinery might be amended or abolished; therefore be it resolved that we desire to see enacted without delay by the provincial legislature:

1. A reasonable and workable Initiative, Referendum and Recall Act, and request the executive, in case they may not secure such an act at the hands of the next session of the legislature, to prepare a Direct Legislation bill and endeavor to introduce it at the next legislative session thereafter by means

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of an initiative petition under the present Direct Legislation Act.

2. An Act to establish proportional representation, and,

3. The Election Act, or acts so amended as to abolish the requirements of a deposit being made by candidates for election to either House.

Public Library Act

That the government be asked to amend the Public Library Act of Alberta so that government aid may be granted by the government to public libraries established in villages and municipalities in the same way that aid is now granted to public libraries in cities and incorporated towns.

Councillors' Term

That councillors of rural municipalities should be elected to serve for two years, but that half of such councillors should retire annually by rotation.

Bonding Produce Merchants

That this convention go on record as favoring the licensing and bonding of all commission men handling farm produce, whether it be livestock in the stockyards or poultry, dairy products, etc., on retail markets or other media for trading purposes.

Change of Name

That the name, "Women's Auxiliary" be changed to the "United Farm Women of Alberta," a name that explains its meaning to everyone.

U.F.A. Sunday

That the Sunday nearest May 24, Empire Day, be officially declared U.F.A. Sunday, to be set apart for the discussion of U.F.A. affairs from a religious viewpoint.

School Taxation

Whereas, the expense of conducting schools in the rural districts is continually increasing, and whereas the government is insisting on schools being kept open all the year round where possible, while the financial assistance given is very small, and whereas the present system of taxation is most unfair and unequal; therefore we propose that the government place a uniform tax on all lands subject to taxation, whether organized or not or used for ranching or farming. By this means the burden of education will be equally borne by all, and will give the government sufficient funds to allow for a fair education throughout the province.

Bailiffs Fees

Whereas there is much dissatisfaction as to the heavy fees exacted on service of writs, processes and other papers, and whereas there is no legal way to obtain detailed statements from bailiffs as to how the fees that are demanded by them are made up, and there are reasons to believe that affidavits sworn to by bailiffs are frequently not literally true, and whereas by reason of the premises, a burden is thrown upon the shoulders of judgment debtors; therefore be it resolved: That the attorney-general be requested to direct:

1. That all affidavits of service sworn to by bailiffs shall give as full particulars and be based upon the same facts as those required from parties to an action in an affidavit of disbursements.

2. That upon the return upon any sale made under the extra-judicial Seizures Act, it shall be obligatory upon the bailiff to make a complete return of all moneys received by him, and all fees and expenses charged by said

bailliff in connection with any such sale.
3. That it be a recommendation to the attorney-general that the sheriff of any district be allowed (in fact) to engage and dismiss all bailiffs engaged within his district."

Trial by Jury

That this convention regrets that under the recently adopted Rules of Court for Alberta, the time honored right of trial by jury in actions on contract and for the recovery of land has been practically abolished, and we respectfully request the government of this province to take the necessary steps to have this right restored to the people.

Mrs. Hawkes' Case

That a clause be placed on the statutes of Alberta whereby a man can be punished before his wife is driven to do any such violent act similar to that of Mrs. Hawkes and others.

Insurance in Mortgages

That laws be enacted compelling all mortgagees to accept as security in connection with any loan the insurance offered by the mortgagor, provided such insurance is placed with some insurance company doing business under a charter or license from the government of Alberta.

New Brand Act

That this convention support the directors of our association in their protest against the action of the provincial government in regard to the new Brand Act regulations.

Inspection of Brands

Whereas, it is not in the best interests of the livestock industry in the province to permit stock to be shipped from point to point within or without the province without proper inspection of brands at the shipping point; and whereas the abolition of local stock inspectors has removed a certain measure of protection to the stock grower which has been found very necessary in the past; therefore be it resolved: That this convention, thru its executive, request the government to appoint stock inspectors at all shipping points in the province, and amend the act so as to enforce inspection before shipping.

Machinery Repairs

Whereas at present it is not compulsory on machine companies to carry a sufficient stock of repairs for all machines sold in this province, and

Whereas the government of Saskatchewan has passed an act requiring all implement and machine companies to carry a stock of repairs for any particular demand for all machines sold, thereby causing the companies to stock all repairs in that province, and

Whereas, farmers and threshermen requiring repairs in emergency have their orders referred to the companies' offices in Regina and Saskatoon, and have to pay the additional charges and suffer the delay;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we the United Farmers of Alberta in convention assembled, strongly urge the government of the province of Alberta to enact legislation at the coming session to remedy this evil.

Irrigation Act

That this convention believes it to be in the best interests of the province that as much water be conserved as possible, and that the Dominion government be petitioned to give farmers and ranchers all assistance possible in the construction of dams and reservoirs.

Hail Insurance

That the time to be covered by hail insurance policies be extended until October 1 instead of September 15 as at present provided.

Destruction of Coyotes

That the Central office of the U.F.A. be requested to use its influence to obtain legislation which will place a bounty on coyotes or take other steps leading to extermination of this pest.

Destruction of Gophers

Whereas, throughout the province of Alberta the loss to farmers from the gopher pest must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and has been in most districts an ever-increasing pest which the individual farmer is utterly unable to cope with, and

Whereas, none of the gopher poisons at present on the market have proved satisfactory;

We therefore strongly urge the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta to take the matter up with the department of agriculture with the object of devising some satisfactory mode of enforcing their destruction.

This resolution was ably moved by Mrs. M. E. Graham, of Tring, who outlined what had been done in North Dakota.

Geo. H. Hutton, superintendent Lacombe Experimental Farm, said their experience showed strychnine to be still the best gopher poison. A bulletin would shortly be issued to farmers, giving results of investigations. He suggested members of local unions getting together and holding "Gopher Day" campaigns, on which day all members would distribute gopher poison.

Mr. Dougall, representing the C.P.R., said that corporation was making preparations to distribute gopher poison along their lines.

Other resolutions on the gopher question were passed as follows:

That the act respecting poisons be amended so as to permit a more practical setting out of poison for the destruction of gophers.

That the law relating to the sale of poison be so amended as to permit agents of local U.F.A. organizations and agents of municipalities to sell and distribute poison for the purpose of poisoning gophers.

Referred to Executive

The following resolutions were referred to the executive for action:

Measurement of Lumber

Whereas, previous steps taken re short measurements of lumber have proven wholly ineffective inasmuch as government conclusion handed out the decision that prices were based on existing standards of measurements, and that any alteration in such standard would but result in a corresponding alteration in prices, and

Whereas, there is a constant tendency evident to still more impose on the purchaser a steadily lessening measurement so that there is at present a loss of 10 per cent. in area and 18 1/2 per cent. in thickness on all lumber purchased, resulting in a heavy increase of first cost and a great decrease of accepted material;

"Therefore be it resolved: That steps be taken to put the matter before the government with a view to stopping this great imposition.

Insurance on Livestock

That this convention do hereby protest and object to the practice of charging one-half of one per cent. on all stock, such as cattle, sheep and hogs, for insurance against loss as is now collected from all parties selling such stock in the Calgary yards.

Furthermore, we call in question the justice of leaving this matter entirely in the hands of the buyers, and we believe that the government should take the matter in hand and manage it so that it will be fair to buyer and shipper (or seller) alike.

Cattle Guards

Whereas, the cattle guards used by the railway companies are quite inadequate for the use they were intended for;

Therefore, be it resolved: That we ask the executive of the U.F.A. to take this subject up with the proper authorities to have installed effective cattle guards.

Newspaper Subscriptions

That all newspapers, magazines and periodicals be stopped when the time for which they are paid in advance has elapsed.

Hail Insurance Commission

Whereas, the Municipal Hail Insurance Act has proved to be the most ideal and satisfactory method in the solution of the hail insurance problem, and whereas the present limit of \$6.00 per acre is too low a compensation for the loss caused by hail, it is hereby resolved: That we request the provincial government to amend the act, if necessary, and prepare and submit to the municipalities a new rate of taxes high enough to make the compensation for total loss at least \$12.00 per acre, to be effective when the present period expires.

A number of resolutions received after the closing date fixed by the constitution were referred to the executive with power to act.

Resolutions Lost

The following resolutions were tabled or lost after discussion:

To amend Canada Grain Act to extend time for loading cars over loading platform to forty-eight hours.

To have promissory notes become due after January 1, instead of in fall, and a similar resolution to have machinery notes come due in spring.

To increase the membership fee of the association to two dollars instead of one.

Condemning the principle of military training in schools.

To place independent farmers' candidates in the field in each constituency.

The convention closed with votes of thanks to the retiring officers and Calgarians responsible for the hospitable entertainment of delegates. It was decided that the convention in 1917 will be held in Lethbridge.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE

Gratification at the position of the bank and optimism for the future were the outstanding features of the addresses of Sir Edmund Walker, the president, and John Aird, general manager, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at the annual meeting on January 11.

While the net profits showed a decrease of \$316,197 from the preceding year, yet with the year ending November 30 they amounted to \$2,352,035, or 8.25 per cent. upon the moneys which belonged to the shareholders of the bank. A dividend of 12 per cent. was paid, and after paying the war tax of 1 per cent. upon the note circulation, amounting to \$122,906, subscribing \$5,000 to the British Red Cross Fund, and reserving as a special appropriation the sum of \$1,000,000 against further possible depreciation in the values of the stocks, bonds and similar securities owned by the bank, there was carried forward \$461,892 to the credit of the profit and loss account.

Dealing with the question of taxation, the general manager said that there was an impression that the banks do not bear their just share of taxation. He showed that during the year the Canadian Bank of Commerce had paid in taxes, Dominion, provincial and municipal, over 27 per cent. of the net profits, or in all \$650,000.

There was a satisfactory growth of deposits, which raised them to the level of three years ago when the boom was at its height. The strength in quick assets and buoyancy of assets was most encouraging.

WINTER AND SPRING RYE

In response to an enquiry in a recent issue of The Guide for the experience of farmers with winter or spring rye, the following letters have been received. There can be no doubt that one of the most vital problems confronting farmers today is that of providing pasture crops for the increasing number of cattle which all good farmers are going in for. Consequently the following experiences ought to be very valuable to many readers.

In regard to the feeding value of rye cut green for hay I have never heard of any good authority who did not agree to its good qualities. It is true that some have found it rather woody, but I believe that these instances have occurred thru leaving the rye stand too long before cutting. I have been told by people who have grown rye in the old country that it should be cut almost before it is completely headed out, but I have had good results from cutting when the first bloom is on the head. A fair yield on ordinary soil will be about two tons per acre for the first cutting, and it will immediately sprout again and can be cut a second time, when it should yield from three-fourths of a ton to one ton per acre. Rye for hay should in every case be cut with the binder. This is the only way to handle it, and in case of wet weather it will cure better. The crop is very hardy and is one which might be termed a dry weather crop. The cultivation of fall rye is much the same as fall wheat and may

Farmers!

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is what every man should get, and those of you who are holding grain for higher prices, or seed, should not be without insurance. Our special Grain Policy is what you need. Protects against Prairie Fire. No Fire Guards Required.

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be put in on summer-fallow, sowing one bushel of seed to the acre and not to exceed a bushel and a peck, as it stools out like fall wheat. Spring rye should be seeded heavier, as it does not stool to any great extent.

It has been pointed out several times that every farmer with stock should have a good piece of fall rye, as it is to a considerable extent an insurance against drouth, while another valuable consideration is that the work of seeding and cutting is all done at times when ordinary grain crops are not needing attention. I have been told that growing pigs can be kept nearly altogether on green rye, either by pasturing or by cutting and throwing it in to them, but I have never had any experience in that line.—R. E. R., Alta.

Splendid Pig Feed

I have grown rye successfully for three years here on my farm, getting from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre by planting one and a half bushels to the acre, and consider it the safest and surest crop I plant. It is the best pig feed I grow. It is as good for them as corn, and it also helps out the rush of spring work, as it is planted the last of August or first of September and stands lots of dry weather and sand. It is also very good pasture for pigs in the spring, either alone or mixed with other grains. It is also a good weed destroyer, as it gets ripe ahead of wild oats, hall mustard, buckwheat, etc., grows rank and chokes lots of them out, and is ready to cut the last of July or the first of August, before most seeds are ripe. If sown on summer-fallow about July first it can be pastured all fall until snow comes and again in the spring until May, and then have an average crop if the field isn't so soft that cattle spoil lots by tracking in too deep. If it is to be cut for hay I consider it the best time to cut at time of heading, but do not consider it makes very good hay. I am holding over 300 bushels all the time as feed for pigs and seed, and I have grown a good crop sown as late as September 11. I raised it in Minnesota, U.S.A., for years before coming here, and will say it grows as well here as there.—M.H., Sask.

Ten Acres for Seventeen Head

The feeding value of winter rye is excellent, especially when grown with oats. The best time to cut it is just as it is breaking out into head. Cut with a binder and stook it up to dry, then stack. It will grow again and then some, and ten acres gives abundant hay for us with seventeen head of stock. It cleans the land of weeds and grows very fast, but must be carefully put in. The proper amount to sow is one and a half bushels of rye to one of oats. The oats should be sown about two weeks ahead of the rye.—C.A.R., Sask.

We have more power than will; and it is often in order to make an excuse to ourselves that we imagine certain things possible.—La Rochefoucauld.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice when they will not so much as take warning.—Swift.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 22, 1916.)

Wheat—Wheat prices made a gain for the week of 6½¢ on May and 6½¢ on July. The market continues to show remarkable strength, due to export and speculative buying. In spite of the high prices and high freights, the demand for wheat is keen, and everything in a position to reach the seaboard is eagerly taken. Meantime the railways are having their troubles in handling shipments and still find it necessary to limit the number of shipments for the east and from the interior.

Oats—The gain in oats prices for the week is 2½¢, and there is trading in July futures at 4¢ under May price. The same conditions are found in connection with the oat market that were spoken of above regarding wheat.

Barley—Barley shows a gain in price for the week of 5½¢, with good demand and a fair amount of business done.

Flax—Flax has had wide fluctuations, and closed on Saturday 4½¢ below the close of the previous week end. With only a light volume of business, prices were nervous and easily influenced.

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending January 21, 1916—	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	21,676,745	7,937,713	1,324,742						
Depot Harbor	317,479								
In Vessels in Can.									
Ter. Harbors	1,585,255	2,815,394							
Total	29,231,492	Not yet reported	1,595,232						
At Buffalo and Duluth	11,735,771	281,815	108,851						
Total this week	42,552,518	Not reported	1,704,883						
Total last week	44,242,742	16,541,253	1,702,909						
Total last year	13,630,764	6,181,285	687,960						

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Jan. 22, were:—

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.27	\$1.34
2 Nor. wheat	1.24	1.32
3 Nor. wheat	1.22	1.28
3 white oats	.44	.49
Barley	.55-59	.68-70
Flax, No. 1	2.12	2.34

Futures—
 May wheat 1.31 | 1.31
 July wheat 1.30 | 1.29

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July
Wheat—		
January 18	129	129
January 19	128	128
January 20	128	128
January 21	130	130
January 22	131	130
January 24	132	131
Week ago	126	125
Year ago	144	144
Oats—		
January 18	50	
January 19	50	
January 20	50	
January 21	50	50
January 22	50	50
January 24	50	50
Week ago	49	
Year ago	63	64
Flax—		
January 18	227	
January 19	222	
January 20	223	
January 21	223	
January 22	222	
January 24	222	
Week ago	226	
Year ago	171	173

No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	48
Sample grade white oats, 1 car	48
Sample grade oats, 1 car	48
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	48
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	48
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	49
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	49
Sample grade oats, 1 car	48
Mill oats, 1 car	38
No. 2 rye, 1 car	47
Standard white oats, 1 car	51
No. 2 rye, 1 car	73
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	71
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	71
Sample barley, 4 cars	70
Sample barley, 4 cars	71
Sample barley, 4 cars	72
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	2.32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.35
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.35
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.30

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1916.

1916 Wheat

This Year	Last Year	
1 hard	84,038 30	11,186 10
1 Nor.	10,038,820 50	870,509 50
2 Nor.	4,406,848 00	1,626,880 30
3 Nor.	2,991,284 00	1,121,545 50
No. 4	1,484,657 10	606,242 20
Others	2,671,097 10	1,896,561 40

This week	21,676,745 40	This week	5,132,926 20
Last week	20,636,619 50	Last week	5,179,725 40
Increase	1,040,125 50	Decrease	46,799 20

Oats

1 C.W.	120,744 16	6,263 28
2 C.W.	3,923,790 17	565,312 29
3 C.W.	1,801,696 33	364,180 24
Ex 1 Pd.	557,517 33	273,832 24
Others	1,533,023 30	712,970 30

This week	7,937,713 27	This week	1,872,068 33
Last week	7,394,822 07	Last week	2,054,785 30
Increase	542,891 20	Decrease	182,716 07

Barley

3 C.W.	690,529 13	1 N.W.C.	650,537 00
4 C.W.	331,664 26	2 C.W.	75,154 47
Reg.	77,302 10	3 C.W.	29,837 55
Feed	55,773 06	Others	28,501 30
Others	149,473 22		

This week	1,274,742 29	This week	784,031 20
Last week	1,312,809 36	Last week	841,336 04
Decrease	38,147 07	Decrease	57,304 40
Last year's total	263,182 22	Last year's total	749,030 17

SHIPMENTS

1916	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
(lake)	203,500 00			
(rail)	388,392 00	61,287 16	106,300 23	89,165 39
1915				
(lake)				
(rail)	380,636 00	267,154 00	16,850 00	4,228 00

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending Wednesday, January 19, there was in store at the interior terminal elevator, Moose Jaw: Wheat, 296,256.50 bushels; oats, 45,695.30 bushels; barley, 8,246.02 bushels; and flax, 7,068.11 bushels. During this week receipts were: Wheat, 111,390.50 bushels; oats, 7,022.32 bushels; and flax, 2,605.54 bushels. At the Calgary interior terminal elevator there was: Wheat, 39,499 bushels; oats, 94,510 bushels; barley, 4,730 bushels; and flax, 76,390 pounds. Receipts during the week were: Wheat, 15,938 bushels; oats, 28,448 bushels; barley, 4,283 bushels. At the Saskatoon interior terminal elevator there is in store: Wheat, 1,252,656 bushels; oats, 105,431 bushels; barley, 5,935.33 bushels; and flax, 24,239.07 bushels. Receipts during this week were: Wheat, 64,872.50 bushels; oats, 18,629.04 bushels; flax, 529.11 bushels.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Hogs jumped in value today owing to the supply being much less numerous than expected. Cattle prices could only be called nominal. There was no urgent inquiry for sheep or lambs.

South St. Paul, Jan. 22.—Unprecedented volume of hog marketing with consequent sharp fluctuations of the market featured the livestock trade of the week. For the first time in the history of the yards here the 100,000 mark was surpassed by the arrivals of swine, although that figure has been very closely approximated nearly every week for two months.

The mixed and heavy butcher sorts were in best favor with packers and a moderate spread existed at most times between these and the light sorts. Pig sold in line with market stock, but about \$1.00 under the latter on the average. The market has shown capacity to absorb an enormous quantity of swine, buyers having provided outlet for more than 800,000 here since the month opened. Besides the outlet, local packers and butchers, there is a vigorous shipping demand upon which salesmen have been able to depend.

Cattle supplies have been of generous volume for this season of the year, but quality has averaged very ordinary. In fact the effects of soft corn rations were largely responsible for such bearishness as was detected in buyers' attitude. Packers have claimed that dressing percentages have been unsatisfactory because of the inferior feed available in this territory.

Butcher stock declined at least 10 to 15 cents during the week and before the close some sellers regarded the slump as even more in spots. The percentage of steers salable from \$7.00 to \$7.50 or higher was reduced as the result of the weakness in the market.

Calgary, Jan. 21.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 230 horses, 600 cattle, 2,437 hogs. This week's receipts were 297 horses, 508 cattle, 3,625 hogs.

Outward shipments—1 car of cattle to Moose Jaw, 2 cars to Edmonton, 1 to Vancouver; 18 cars

of hogs to Toronto, 6 cars to Moose Jaw and 5 to B.C.

Cattle—There were no cattle good enough to bring the top prices quoted last week, although the market has continued steadily. We sold some 1,100 lb. steers today at \$6.50 and prices for 1,200 lb. cattle reached \$6.65. Cows and heifers were in strong demand from \$5.50 to \$5.85; stock heifers and cows continue in good demand, but there is little enquiry for steers.

Hogs—The largest receipts in a nine months market ranged from \$8.85 to \$8.95 at the week's close.

Sheep—Top yearling wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.00.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 522; calves, 50; hogs, 6,920.

The cattle receipts are again light this week and there is a keen demand from our local packers for all desirable butcher stuff, and anything showing killing qualities is considerably higher than last week's quotations. The best fat steers on sale this week have sold up to 7½ cents. Best fat cows are selling from 6 to 6½ cents, with the choice butcher heifers up to 7 cents. Common stuff is not wanted and canners and cutters are not selling any higher than they did last fall. Very few stockers and feeders coming, and the demand for this class of stock is very weak. The best feeders are selling from 5½ to 5¾ cents, with the yearling steers around 5½ cents.

Receipts of hogs have only been fair this week so far. The market has been steady at 9 cents and the prospects are that they will hold around that price. Hogs are selling 7 to 7½, lights 7½, and stags 4½ to 5 cents.

No sheep and lambs on sale this week. Good lambs would sell from 8½ to 8¾ cents, and good mutton sheep from 6 to 6½ cents. Choice veal calves (light) 7 to 7½ cents, heavy calves 5½ to 6½ cents.

Country Produce

SASKATOON PRODUCE—Business has been very good this week. Butter, hogs and beef have been very plentiful. Dressed hogs (lights) are 11 to 11½ cents per pound, heavier weights 9 to 11 cents, best beef is 11 cents, mutton 12 to 15 cents, and veal 12 cents per pound.

CALGARY PRODUCE—The Produce Dept. of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, 241 St. Paul, Calgary Public Market, report that butter, eggs and potatoes are unchanged. There is a good demand for live poultry. Dressed poultry is firm. Dressed hogs show a slight advance. Frozen hides are worth 12 cents per pound; cured 15 cents per pound; stags and bulls 1 cent off; fallen and damaged hides get market prices at time of arrival.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Slightly any farm butter is being offered for sale and no change is noted in this week's prices. Fancy dairy butter is worth 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy is 24 to 25 cents per pound, and good roundlots are 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs—Eggs are coming to market in large quantities now and the price is just holding firm around 35 to 40 cents per dozen for new leads. Odd shipments subject to candling are not at all eagerly bought by dealers and after being subjected to strict candling the balance is paid for at the rate of 25 cents per dozen.

Potatoes—Owing mainly to the stormy, cold weather it is difficult for dealers to get their customary potato supplies from British Columbia just at present and as a consequence potato prices are firmer and have advanced 5 cents. Dealers are offering today 65 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream—Prices on milk and cream are unchanged for the balance of the month. Sweet cream is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, sour cream is 37 cents per pound of butterfat and milk is still \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 18 to 24 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX									
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Pd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Reg.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Reg.		
Jan. 18	125	122	120	115	108	98	88	46	44	44	43	42	66	61	54	54	219	216				
19	124	121	119	114	107	97	87	46	43	43	42	41	66	61	54	54	215	212				
20	124	121	119	114	107	96	88	46	43	43	42	41	69	65	55	55	216	213				
21	126	124	121	117	110	100	90	46	44	44	43	42	69	65	55	55	213	210				
22	127	124	122	117	110	100	90	46	44	44	43	42	69	65	55	55	212	209				
24	127	125	123	118	111	101	98	46	44	44	43	42	69	65	55	55	215	212				
Week ago	121	119	116	112	105	95	85	45	42	42	41	40	64	59	52	52	218	215				
Year ago	129	127	125	120	126	122	119	61	60	60	58	57	78	73	68	68	165	162				

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary	Saskatoon	Regina	Brandon
	Jan. 24	Year Ago	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22		Jan. 24	Year Ago	Jan. 21	Jan. 22	Jan. 21	Jan. 24
Cattle							Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.50-8.15	\$ 6.70-6.75	\$ 6.55-6.75	\$ 7.00-8.75	Fancy dairy	24-26c	24c	35c		36c	26c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.00-7.50	6.25-6.50	7.15-7.65	6.00-6.80	6.50-8.25	3.75-7.75	No. 1 dairy	24-25c	21c	27½-30c		28c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.00	5.75-6.00	6.65-7.15		6.50-8.25	3.75-7.25	Good round lots	21-23c	18c	25c	25-27c	23c	24c
Best fat cows	6.00-6.25	5.25-5.50	6.25-7.00	5.50-5.85	3.20-8.25	4.25-6.75	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	5.00-5.75	4.50-5.00	5.00-6.00		3.20-8.25	4.25-6.75	Subject to candling	25c	26c				
Common cows	3.50-4.50	3.75-4.00	4.00-4.75	4.35-5.40	3.20-8.25	4.25-6.25	New Lead	35-40c	35-45c	17½-30c	30-32½c	45c	35c
Choice heifers	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	7.25-7.75	5.50-6.00		4.25-6.75	Potatoes						
Best bulls	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.25		4.00-4.50		3.50-5.40	In sacks, per bushel, new	60c	55-60c	60c	65-70c	75c	55c
Common and medium bulls	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50				3.50-5.40	Milk and Cream						
Best feeding steers	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	6.										

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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 11

or the Department of Extension of the University, was quite willing to provide correspondence courses for pupils desirous of continuing their education in that way. The question of better education for children in rural schools was, however, a bigger question than that. It involved the remaking of their teaching force in rural school districts and the provision of better school buildings. Plans had been prepared by the department for school buildings which could be used as social centres, libraries, etc. At the present time there were in many cases three or four poor school buildings where one good building would give far better service. He also had a plan which had the approval of the minister of education to organize night schools in the rural schools, with the aid of the Department of Education. It was also important that local school districts should endeavor to keep good teachers when they had them by paying them good salaries and to give financial encouragement to those teachers who fitted themselves to teach agriculture in rural schools.

Dean Holmes, of the faculty of agriculture, University of Alberta, in a convincing speech discussed the need for agricultural education in order to better fit young people for farm life. A system of agricultural education had now been established in Alberta to teach agriculture, beginning with boys and girls in rural schools, continuing in special agricultural schools, and for those who wished to continue their education further, a faculty of agriculture had been established at the University of Alberta. So far as he and other members of the faculty were concerned, there would be no attempt to educate boys away from the farms; on the other hand, every encouragement would be given to the boys who planned to remain on the farm.

Arch. Mitchell, Coaldale, spoke on what had been accomplished in his district in providing a consolidated school. He endorsed the system of agricultural education being established in Alberta, and said in ten years' time the farm boy or girl who had not attended one of the agricultural schools in the province would be a back number.

A resolution requesting the government to enact legislation providing correspondence courses and to increase facilities for incorporating consolidated schools was passed.

Red Cross Society

P. M. Black, president of the Calgary board of trade, appealed to the convention on behalf of the Alberta division of the Red Cross Society. Following Mr. Black's speech a collection was taken up and realized \$273.55, including a donation of \$50 from Rice Sheppard. Gerald Robinson gave a financial statement of the Red Cross Society, and repudiated the suggestion that funds were being swallowed up in big salaries to officials.

Guide's Progress

George P. Chipman, editor of The Guide, informed the convention that since the last convention, when the delegates authorized the raising of the subscription price of The Guide from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents, more subscriptions had been received at the increased rate than were received in the previous year at one dollar. The step had been from every viewpoint an exceptional success, and The Guide was today in better shape financially than it had ever been before. (Applause.)

ORCHARD FARM SALES

Commenting on past sales J. Bousfield, Marquette, Man., says that 1915 has been his best year. Clydes and Yorkshires have been fairly slow till recently, but the northern business has been very satisfactory throughout the year.

DEMAND FOR HOLSTEINS

Neil Wilson reports a brisk demand for Holstein cattle this year, especially pure-breds, and has disposed of all his surplus stock. The purchasers were: N. Boudet, Dunrea, two cows and a heifer; George Colman, Minto, a cow; W. T. Grogan, Trebern, a cow; also calves to the following: Arthur Webster, Arcorn, Man.; H. Wabron, Lockwood, Sask.; J. H. Richardson, Fork River, Man.; and J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man., all of which were registered, besides a number of grade milkers and young stock.

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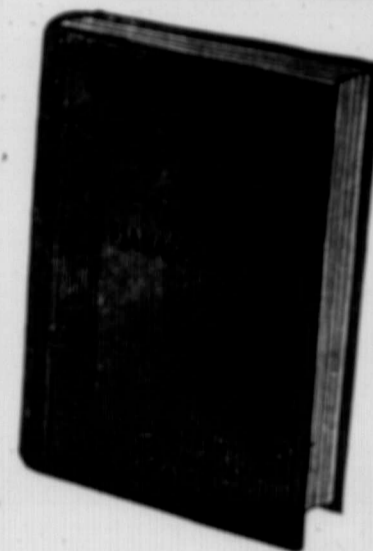
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Small No. 1 Whitefish	.05	Whole Codfish, per lb.	.08
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Farm Management



This is a vital subject to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business.

Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a notebook and pencil and work out a system of book-keeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best.

E. R. Halbitter, Trechu, Alta., a farmer who purchased this book from us, says: "I had it a work of unusual excellence and merit; it is clear, direct and full of material needed by any up-to-date farmer who hopes to succeed to climb on to a green branch of Prosperity. Indeed this is a masterly treatment of the subject, and I confess that I would not do without it for ten times the price." It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated, fully indexed and handsomely bound. Postpaid \$1.90

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