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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LI.
NUMBER 9

CALGARY, ALBERTA
SEPTEMBER, 1955

GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER

The Prairie Provinces Made Canada a Great Nation

ON September 1, 1905, Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces of Canada. Thirty-five years earlier Manitoba was admitted as a province into Confederated Canada. These three are known as the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Their combined area exceeds 750,000 square miles and includes one of the world's most productive regions. That area is 8 times larger than Great Britain, over 6 times that of Italy and over 4 times larger than pre-war Germany.

The settlement of the Prairie Provinces, mainly between 1896 and 1910, proved to be the principal single factor which united the nation, made the Dominion one of the world's greatest food producers, laid the foundation for the expanding industrialization of Ontario and Quebec, and provided the basis for the development of Canada into one of the world's greatest trading nations.

The Prairie Provinces, for nearly fifty years, have been Canada's main source of new wealth. The trade in grain has been the greatest single factor in Canada's exports. Grain has brought more cash into the country than anything else — money spent mainly on the industrial products of Ontario and Quebec.

Grain has made Montreal, Vancouver, Halifax, St. John, Prince Rupert, Victoria and Churchill ocean ports of prominence. Grain has built on Lake Superior the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur.

Grain has given the greatest employment to men engaged in rail-roading and inland and ocean shipping. Grain has contributed more than anything else to the building of villages, towns and cities in the West. The grain movement provides Canadian banks with their greatest single source of commercial loans.

Without a West, Canada would not be the prosperous, united, well-fed, confident nation it is today . . . And it was the adventurous, hard-working, determined pioneers who developed the Prairie Provinces. In this Golden Anniversary year the achievements of those pioneers and their descendants, should be known and appreciated across the Dominion.

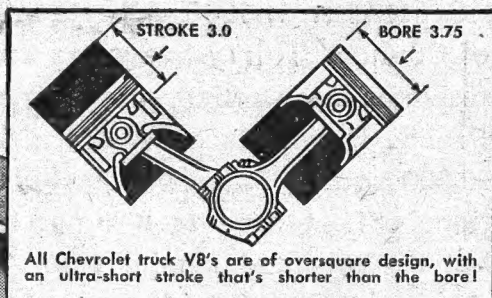
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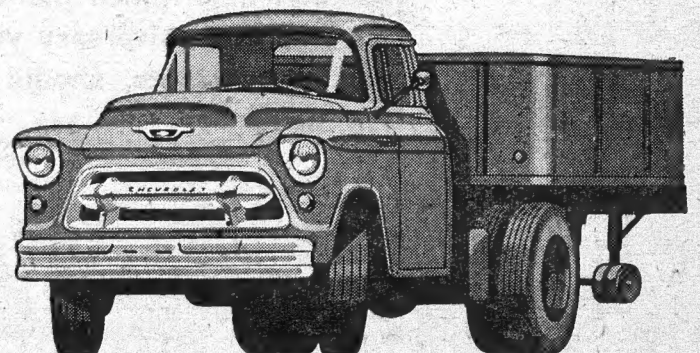
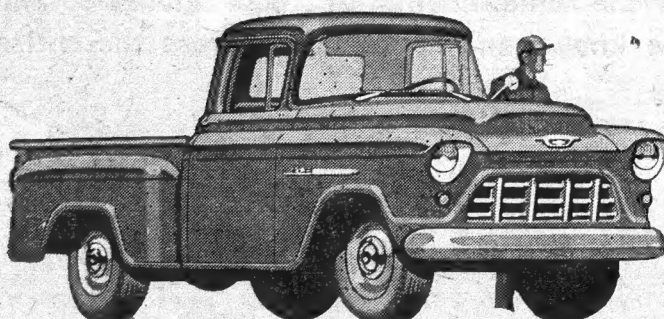
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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LI.

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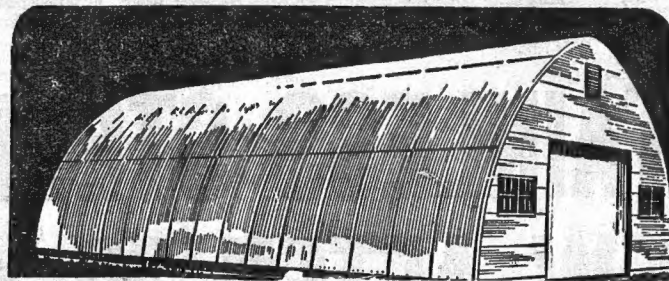
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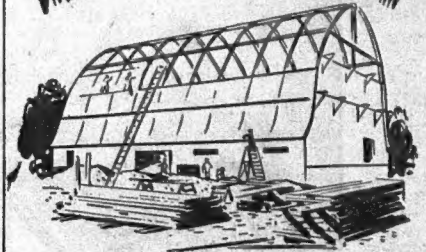
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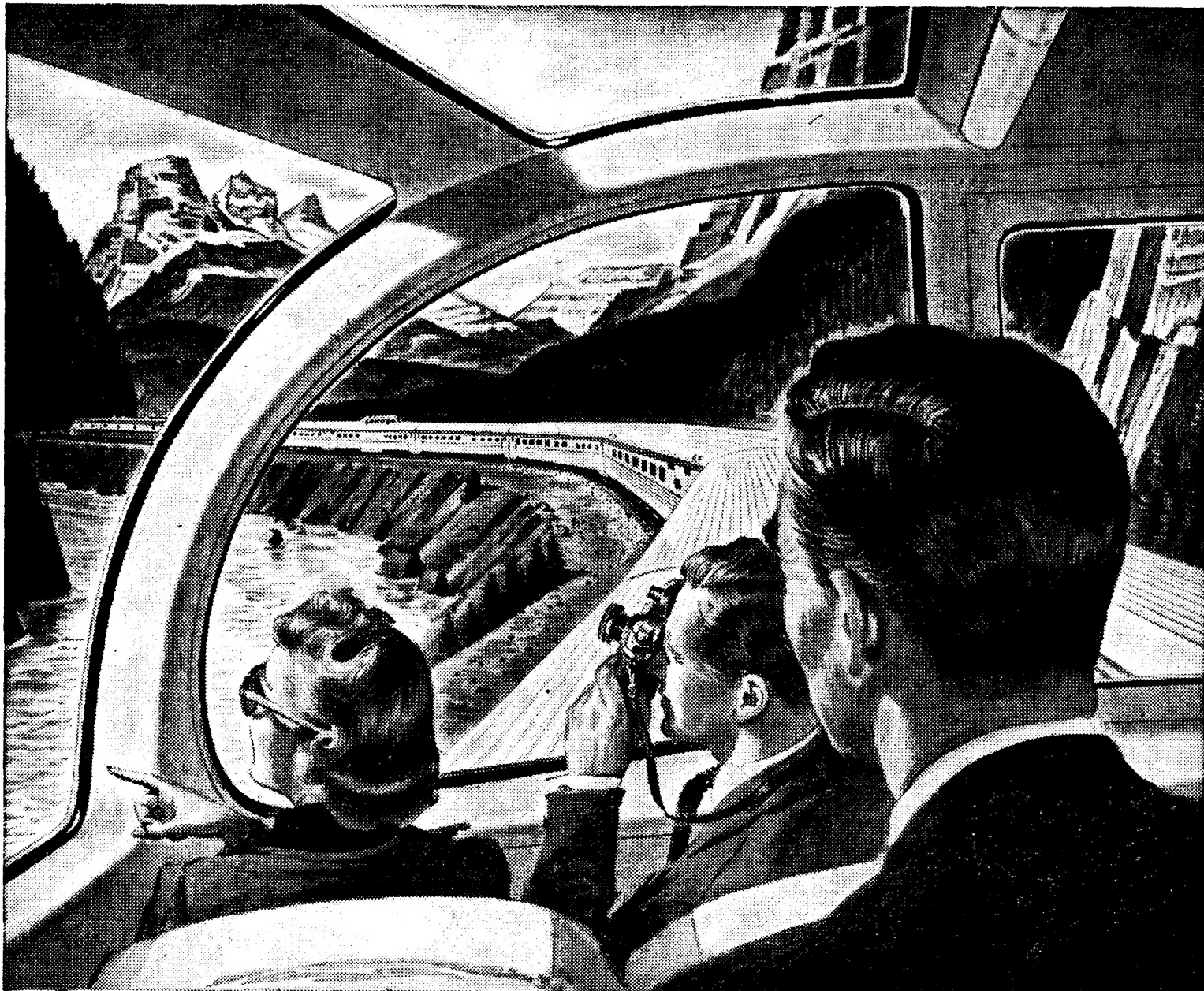
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Today, the records established by this and many other stainless steel trains, have brought about a fleet of 173 new C.P.R. cars.

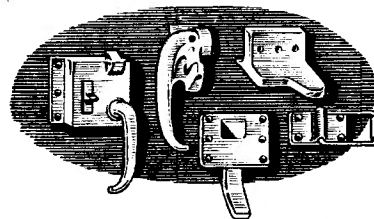
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Tribute to the Pioneer Settlers

FIFTY years ago the newly formed provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were scenes of feverish activity. The rush of incoming settlers was under way, mostly young men, "tall and lank and bullock strong". Instead of emigrating to the United States, the adventurous youth of Eastern Canada took the western trail. Then up from United States came sons of farmers who had homesteaded in the midwest a generation previously. From Europe came the British, the tough Scandinavians, the French, the Germans, the Ukrainians and other nationalities.

All set to work to build new farms and new homes on primitive prairie and parkland. With infinite toil they broke the sod, fenced their farms, erected dwellings and stock shelters and launched the two provinces on their agricultural careers.

Many settlers had wives and families. The women had a rather rough experience as most of them came from old established regions with schools, churches, community halls and other conveniences of civilization. But it was an exciting, adventuresome life, those old homesteading days, and families made the best of their circumstances.

They may have missed much — so far from the ease, security and apparent contentment of the older settled countryside they had left — but they enjoyed much, as well as suffered much. They were a hard-bitten, fate-flogged people, fighting to retain a toehold in a new country when, at times, all the elements seemed to be conspiring against them. They were a pioneering people in a tough, new land and they laid the foundation upon which present day agriculture in Saskatchewan and Alberta has been built.

★

History disproves early pessimism

THE construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the opening up of Western Canada for settlement was considered a perilous undertaking in the early 1880's.

Henry Labouchere, British financial adviser and publisher of the magazine "Truth" in London, England, blasted the railway project with vitriolic utterances. He termed the scheme a gigantic fraud and was ready to write off Canada as an asset to Great Britain.

There were many others who had similar thoughts. Even members of Canada's house of commons ridiculed the idea of building a railway across the barren prairies and into mountainous and worthless British Columbia.

However, the times brought forth great men, whose courage and vision provided the foundation of the Canada of today, a nation whose past achievements and rosy future have attracted the attention and the admiration of the world.

But here is what Henry Labouchere wrote in his publication "Truth" in 1881:

"The Canadian Pacific Railway has begun to launch its bonds. A group of Montreal and New York bankers have undertaken to float \$10,000,000 worth of the Company's land grant bonds. The New Yorkers are keen gamblers, but it is impossible to believe that they are such fools as to put their money into this mad project. I would as soon credit them with a willingness to subscribe hard cash in support of a scheme for the utilization of icebergs.

"The Canadian Pacific will run, if it is ever finished, through a country frostbound for eight months of the year; and will connect with the western part of the Dominion, a province which embraces about as forbidding a country as any on the face of this earth. British Columbia is a barren, cold, mountain country not worth keeping. Fifty railroads could not galvanize it into prosperity.

"The Canadians must know that the railway is never likely to pay one red cent of interest on the money sunk into it. A friend of mine told me — and he knew what he was talking about — that he did not believe that the much-touted Manitoba settlement could hold out many years. The people who have gone there could not stand the cold of the winters. Men and cattle are frozen to death. Those who are not killed outright are often maimed for life by frostbite. A word or two on Canadian finances in general would be in season. The country is poor and is crushed with debt. The Province and city of Quebec are both notoriously bankrupt.

"In the end the Dominion will have to go into liquidation. One day, when the load gets too heavy, Ontario is pretty certain to go over to the United States into which it dovetails, and where its best trade outlet is.

"Canada is one of the most over-rated colonies we have, but it is heartily 'loyal' and makes loyalty pay. Its astute inhabitants know well how to work on John Bull's susceptibilities.

"This Dominion is, in short, a 'fraud', all through, and is bound to burst up like any other 'fraud'."

★

The taxation burdens on Canadian people

THE standing committee on finance of the Canadian senate did some extensive research on expenditures planned by the federal government for the current fiscal year. The report, signed by Senator T. A. Crerar, the committee chairman, provides material for some serious reading and reflection.

The following table, extracted from statistics included in the report, shows the net national income at factor cost in the first column, federal government taxation revenues in the second, and revenues of municipal, provincial and federal governments, all lumped in one, in the third column. The figures are for certain specified years and the ones for 1955 are estimated.

	National Income.	Federal Expenditure.	All Gov't Expenditure.
1939	\$4,373,000,000	\$ 480,000,000	\$1,033,000,000
1945	9,848,000,000	2,720,000,000	3,390,000,000
1951	17,138,000,000	3,766,000,000	5,362,000,000
1953	19,086,000,000	4,437,000,000	6,231,000,000
1955	4,242,000,000	6,158,000,000

In the report it is suggested that governments should economize in small and large things, and thereby set a good example to individuals in the nation everywhere. Canadians are reminded that governments have no money of their own and can secure money requirements only by taking it out of the people's pockets in taxes or by borrowing. It comments "if taxation becomes burdensome, and we believe that is the case today, the

individual's ability to spend and prosper in his own way is curtailed. Equally, when governments have to borrow to meet deficits, the danger signals are flying."

In all fairness it should be appreciated that the federal government has had a long record of budget surpluses since the end of the war. Furthermore, it is probably following the Keynesian theory of heavy taxation when times are prosperous. In the handling of billions of dollars, however, is the tendency to be thriftless. What is a hundred thousand dollars or so, when billions are involved!

The Canadian nation, with a population of about 15½ millions, have carried a heavy burden of the cost of two great wars, in which Canada has participated for a total of nine years. In the first world war the population was around ten million. Relief from onerous taxation, both municipal, provincial and federal, would indeed be welcome.

★

Proving what was already obvious

THE great majority of British wheat importers and flour millers do not like Canada's method of selling wheat. They prefer the open market system. They are opposed to the International Wheat Agreement. They do not want governments interfering in the business through supporting prices.

This information was obtained through a questionnaire sent to 49 United Kingdom grain and milling trade representatives by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Except for the publicity value of the stunt, the grain exchange effort was futile. British grain traders have never kept it a secret that they prefer the open market system of wheat selling. It provides them with a method of buying wheat cheaply and, ever since the Corn Laws were abolished in the United Kingdom, importers and millers there have sought to buy wheat as cheaply as possible. In fact they have boasted about their ability to provide the people of Great Britain with low-priced bread.

But economic conditions have changed throughout the world since the great depression of the 1930's and World War 2. Governments of every important world nation are looking after their farmers a great deal better. They realize that a bankrupt agriculture leads to depression and all the evils issuing therefrom. That is why the open market system for selling grain has fallen into disrepute and disfavor. It provides the one sure method of bankrupting farmers in periods of lush production.

* * *

If the speculative system of commodity marketing is so efficient and satisfactory as its supporters maintain, the natural supposition is that it would be adopted by the oil industry. Oil production, refining and distribution is a worldwide business. In 1954 the total production throughout the world was 5,270,000,000 barrels, or 14,400,000 barrels a day.

September brings Autumnal colorings

HERE we are into September, the ninth month of the waning year. The landscape has taken on new touches of color. Summer's green has given way to rich reds and vivid browns and a riot of russets. Many favorite flowers of summer have gone but later ones, such as the cheerful aster, still lift bright heads to the autumnal sunshine.

Nature seems to have suddenly acquired the Midas-like faculty of turning things to gold, and vine and tree send out, seemingly over-night, leaves plated with the precious metal. A tempered sun does its part, drenching the countryside with a golden glow, shining down on peaceful pastoral scenes, long swaths of maturing grain, igloos of grain bundles and piled stacks of hay.

Although September boasts all the colors of the spectrum, yellow — the mellowed yellow of autumn — seems to dominate the scene. It is as though the myriad hues of summer have resolved themselves, through rosy changes, into a single shade that, from the dross of the days fed into the Crucible of Time, emerges a huge ingot — September gold.

★

Russia campaigns for increased food

IT has been claimed that the recent softening attitude of Soviet Russian leaders is due to internal trouble, and that the real problem in that vast country lies in the fact that the farmers are not producing enough food for the city people. Malenkov resigned as Premier because he blamed himself for failure on the agricultural front. Beria, before he was shot, said he had sabotaged the farm program. From admissions by present-day Russian leaders increased food production is the greatest necessity.

This subject must be of interest to Canadian farmers. At the present time our wheat is moving to Poland and other nations behind the Iron Country may be buyers. The question is whether such a condition will prevail for very long. The eventual answer will be given by the attitude of the Russian peasants to new and extravagant plans for more food production.

When the 1917 revolution occurred the peasants were acutely discontented and prepared to take over the land in the great estates. The Bolsheviks encouraged them and thus won their support. The peasants got the land, Russia recovered from war and devastation and, by 1927 and 1928, the farmers enjoyed the greatest prosperity they have ever known.

This did not suit the Communist leaders, who believed that the land should belong to the State and not the peasants. They launched a nation-wide collectivist program, merging most small farms into huge ones. Centralized control was established and the government began to take from three-quarters to nine-tenths of the farm production, instead of half, as they did previously through taxation.

At first the peasants resisted actively and afterwards passively. While the pop-

ulation of Russia has increased by one-third since 1928 the livestock population declined sharply. From a modest beginning of a protein diet which they had in 1928, Russians have since been forced to live more and more on potatoes, cabbage and bread.

In the past two years determined efforts have been made by leaders to change the situation. In 1953 the government doubled the prices paid for farm products. It also cut in half the hated agricultural tax in order to relieve the pressure on small-scale agriculture.

In 1954 the government launched a new lands program, which envisages the ultimate cultivation of 75 million acres of virgin land, mostly in Siberia and the eastern reaches of the Soviet Union. The plan is to get a billion bushels of wheat from these new areas. The Kremlin has also announced a plan to have 75 million acres of land seeded to corn for fodder, so that livestock production may be increased.

The entire new farm program is a tremendous undertaking and is being pushed in deadly seriousness. The very existence of the Soviet system of government seems to be dependent on the success of the present undertaking. If the plan is successful the event will have repercussions in agricultural circles throughout the world.

Of course there are great obstacles to overcome. In the first place there is not much good agricultural land in Russia south of the 45th parallel of latitude, because of desert conditions. Then Moscow is in the same latitude as Hudson's Bay and Southern Yukon; so Soviet agriculture is squeezed between mid-Asian desert conditions and the short growing seasons in the north.

But the final result of the plan will rest upon the attitude of the Russian farmer towards the government and towards the collectivist farm system.

* * *

Britain is buying more Canada buying less

DURING the first six months of the current year Canadian exports to Great Britain increased by about \$100,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year. In the same six months imports of British goods declined from last year by \$20,400,000.

This situation has caused considerable concern in the United Kingdom, and it also should arouse apprehension in Canada, and particularly in Western Canada. Great Britain is Canada's largest market for export wheat. An adverse trade balance with Canada makes it more difficult for the British to buy more Canadian grain, and particularly wheat.

Theoretically most Canadians agree that Canada should purchase more goods and services from Great Britain. Only too often, when it comes to practical instances, Canadians oppose the idea. Right now ship-owners on the Great Lakes are joining with trades unions to persuade a Royal Commission to recommend to Canada's parliament that British shipping should not be allowed to participate in coastwise trade on the Great Lakes when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed.

They want such trade restricted to Canadian ships, made in Canada.

The statistics of Canada's export trade, as given below, shows that the United States is Canada's best customer, and also Canada is the best customer of the United States. The latter nation has a big favorable trade balance with the Dominion.

Here are the figures for the first six months of the year :

Exports to Great Britain.....	\$386,400,000
Imports from Great Britain.....	183,700,000
Favorable balance	202,700,000
Last year.....	82,900,000

Imports from U.S.A.	\$1,650,000,000
Exports to U.S.A.	1,228,500,000

Unfavorable balance	421,500,000
Last year	358,000,000

★

Railways win concessions on 'agreed charges' issue

AT the recent session of the house of commons the railways were given the right to enter into "agreed charges" with shippers without prior reference to the board of transport commissioners.

"Agreed charges" is a term used to describe an agreement whereby a shipper gets a special low freight rate on his undertaking to use the railway facilities for the transport of the bulk of his products.

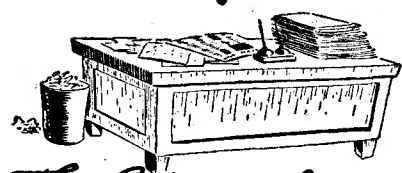
The railways are using this method in an effort to recapture the carriage of great quantities of freight which, in the past two or three decades, has gone to truck transportation. It is estimated that the truck transportation has obtained close to 30 per cent of the total transportation business in the nation. In a peak year that worked out at around \$500,000,000.

The railways are badly in need of additional revenue and are aiming at recovering at least a quarter of the business they have lost to the trucks, of which there are about 850,000 in business.

Prior to the passing of legislation in the last session of parliament, the railways had to apply to the board of transport commissioners before inaugurating an "agreed charge" deal with a shipper or group of shippers. Such was always opposed by objectors and the result was prolonged delays. Now the railways have the right to put "agreed charges" into effect without applying to the board. Those opposed were given the right to appeal directly to the federal government, whose decision, after consideration of the facts, will be final.

★

The efforts of Canadian shipping interests to bar ships of other nations from the coastal trade in Canada were strongly denounced by Premier J. R. Smallwood, of Newfoundland, when he appeared before the Royal Commission studying the problem. He said that his province had given up its privilege of trading with world nations when it joined Canada six years ago, but intimated that it did not want to be tied down to any Great Lakes shipping monopoly. Newfoundland would prefer to withdraw from the Dominion first, the premier intimated.



The Editor's Desk

MORNING PRAYER

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

"The day returns and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; help us to play the man, let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all day; bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undisturbed; and grant us in the end the gift of sleep."

* * *

Mankind may be near the point of accurately predicting the weather and possibly even controlling it, according to Dr. Edward Teller, famed U.S. atomic scientist, on the staff of the University of California.

* * *

The New York Times reports that U.S. automobile owners owe \$12 billion on the cars they have purchased. That is as much as the Canadian government's debt.

* * *

Regina's Provincial Golden Jubilee Exhibition proved to be an outstanding event. The total attendance was 203,432, an all-time record.

* * *

Deposits in Canadian banks on Aug. 3 totalled \$10,273,000,000, an increase of \$1,200,000,000 over the total on the same date in the previous year.

* * *

Eventually electricity will be produced from uranium at a cost much below that of coal. So said Dr. W. B. Lewis, chief scientist at Canada's Chalk River atomic establishment.

* * *

The first combine

LOOKS like we were wrong about the year the combine harvester was introduced into Western Canada.

According to a pamphlet published in 1927 by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, author J. K. McKenzie, B.S.A., "the first combine operated in Canada was probably that of Messrs. Shaw and Edwards, of Spy Hill, Sask., in 1908. Curtis Baldwin operated a combine at Aneroid, Sask., from 1913 to 1919."

The pamphlet was loaned to the editor by D. B. McPherson, of Calgary, former manager of the Massey-Harris agency in Calgary.

C. M. Johnson, Alberta Pool Elevator agent at Duagh, writes that the first combine in the west was operated in Saskatchewan. He says: "In the year 1909 or 1910 my brother-in-law, Colin F. J. Shand, and his partner Harry Edmonds, operated farms at Tantallon and Welby in Saskatchewan. They imported a Holt harvester-thresher from the Holt Manufacturing Co., of California. This combine was a 10 or 12-ft. cut and the whole mechanism was powered from a giant bull wheel and pulled with a 30-60 Hart-Parr tractor. I personally saw it in action. This, in my opinion, was the FIRST combine in the west."

* * *

N. D. Calkins of Coronation writes that a combine was tried out on the Neilson farm at Carmangay, Alberta, about 1916, but it did not work satisfactorily.

Alberta's... Golden Jubilee

By JENNIE ELIZABETH HARRIS

O let us sing, remembering
Alberta, fair to see,
In joyful celebration
Of her Golden Jubilee.

The mountains rise, invincible,
Like deeds that do not die;
Crowned with celestial snow they
stand—
Cathedrals in the sky!

And o'er the earth the sun's bright
ray
Shines forth from heaven's blue
In silent benediction
All the glowing seasons through.

The forest cool, the waterfall,
The mineral, the soil
A challenge prove to powers of man,
With blessings on his toil.

Where once there roamed the buffalo
Far o'er the western plains,
Where wolf and coyote played a
part—
Legend alone remains.

Unfolds the crocus to the light—
The first flower of the spring;
Our Indians call them "Little Ears"
For summer — listening.

Among the flowers Alberta claims
The wild rose for her own,
To bloom and all her fragrance lend,
By breezes lightly blown.

And with the ever-changing scene,
The sun and wind and rain
Fulfil their promise, ripening
The fields of growing grain.

And man, decreed to labor on,
With conflict in his soul,
May, by some power divine impelled,
Perceive the shining goal.

Fair province of the hill and plain,
The pride of pioneer,
A page is writ in history
With every passing year.

O let us sing, re-echoing
Our love and loyalty,
Like mountain streams that onward
flow
Forever — full and free!

O let us sing, remembering
Our province mightily,
In joyful celebration
Of her Golden Jubilee.

Oat production in the United States is placed at 1,625,000,000 bushels, an all-time record.

* * *

Oil from Venezuela is going to replace coal at seven major power stations in Great Britain.

* * *

Chris Hanson, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, says that unless grain can be kept moving to markets the western grain producers will face the worst tie-up in history.

* * *

Rabbits in Australia consume as much grass as would maintain 30,000,000 sheep. There are now 127,000,000 sheep in Australia.

* * *

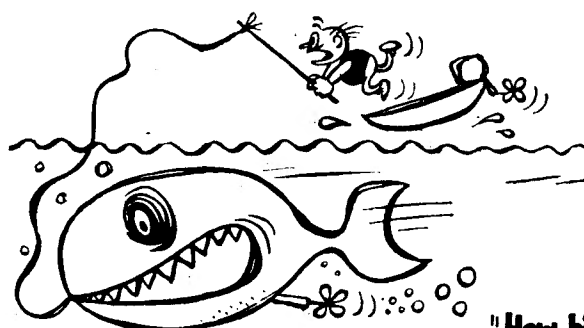
J. H. Wesson, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, believes that the government figure on farm stored wheat July 31 last is 40 million bushels; too high, and that the wheat carryover was around 441 million bushels instead of 481 million.



THINKING ABOUT PROFITS?

The people who conduct public opinion polls

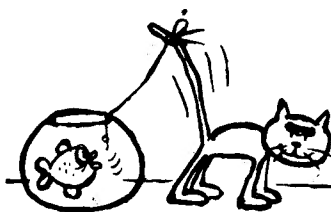
asked a large number of Canadians this question:



"How big a profit do you think the average Canadian company makes?" Most people thought it was nearly 28% on the income dollar.

Then these people were asked what profit they thought a company **ought** to make. Most of them thought it was

about **half** as big as that, or around 16%. Actually, Imperial's profit last year was less



than **one-third** of what people thought we made, or a little more than 8%. Of this, just over 4% was distributed to Imperial's shareholders.

The rest went back into the business, to help replace worn-out equipment and meet future needs.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

The West made Canada a Great Nation

THERE is a tide in the affairs of nations, as well as men, which taken in the flood leads on to fortune. The flood tide in Canadian history occurred in the closing years of the 19th century when favorable conditions provided the opportunity for the extensive settlement of the regions now known as the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. That achievement contributed more to the progress, prosperity and unity of the Canadian nation than any other event in the history of this Dominion.

Canadian confederation had been brought about in 1867. Two years later the Canadian government purchased Prince Rupert's land from the Hudson's Bay Company. For a vast area stretching across the western prairies to the Rocky Mountains the Company received \$1,250,000 in cash and 1/20th of the fertile lands. Canada got a good bargain there, but the Company's rights to the region were tenuous.

Through a series of treaties with the Indian tribes of the West the government obtained title to a huge region covering Canada's entire west from western Ontario and Hudson's Bay in the east to the Rocky Mountains in the west. This empire of territory was obtained without extensive Indian wars, the only trouble being two minor conflicts, the Red River rebellion in 1869-70 and the Northwest rebellion in 1885.

The Time Was Ripe

The ambitious project of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway across to the Pacific coast was completed in 1885, and land-hungry settlers in many lands were directing their attention to the open plains of Canada's great West. World economic conditions made the period propitious for the expansion of agricultural production, and principally wheat growing. Industrial expansion was proceeding apace in Europe, whose population was increasing and towns and cities growing rapidly. There was an enlarging demand there for wheat and the price was rising. Transportation costs were on the decline, ocean freight rates being about half what they were 20 years earlier. Interest rates were the lowest on record and there was plenty of investment money. Capital goods were cheaper than ever before. The free homestead land in the midwest region of the United States had been largely taken up.

All these factors, presenting themselves in the latter part of the 19th century, favored the settlement and development of the Canadian West. Canada's Hour of Destiny had arrived! The settlement of the prairie regions and the creation of two additional Canadian provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, now

celebrating the 50th anniversary of that event, provided the impetus which started the nation on the pathway to greatness.

Vast Fertile Area

The three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta encompass an area of over 3/4 of a million square miles. Within the borders of this region is one of the largest areas—125,000,000 acres—of the richest farm land in the world. These three provinces possess 70 per cent of Canada's total farm area, 75 per cent of the nation's improved land and 73 per cent of the land under crops. The region produces over 90 per cent of Canada's total grain production.

The agricultural wealth produced by the Prairie Provinces over the past fifty years has done more than any other activity in enlarging the nation's export trade, in building up the industrialism of Ontario and Quebec, in increasing Canada's population, in providing immense quantities of freight for the transportation systems, in developing lake and ocean ports and in providing employment.

Period of Disillusionment

The thirty years succeeding Canadian federation (1867) was a period of trial, discouragement, fear and failure. The United States, hostile over events which occurred during its Civil War, abrogated its reciprocity treaty with Canada. Great Britain did not renew its preferential trade agreement with the Dominion. The government had hoped to make the St. Lawrence River a great continental trade route, floating the exports of the mid-continent to the Atlantic, and had spent a lot of money on canals and navigation improvement. But such failed to materialize. The limits of eastern agricultural expansion had been reached, the commercial dream had gone up in smoke, a burden of debt had been created and the economic outlet was dreary.

While the natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths) was 2,097,000 between 1871 and 1901, the actual increase in numbers was only 1,114,000, notwithstanding considerable immigration. Between 1881 and 1901 over 600,000 Canadians moved to the United States.

In 1868 the value of the nation's exports totalled \$48,600,000; in 1896 the total was \$109,000,000. In 1954 Canada's exports had reached \$3,925,000,000.

Notwithstanding the rather dolorous conditions portrayed, the Canadian government had the vision and courage to proceed with an aggressive railway construction program. About 16,276 miles of road had been

built by 1896, of which 3,300 miles were in branch lines and 1,700 in colonization railways. Government aid by that date totalled \$214,900,000 (\$165,000,000 by the Federal government and the rest by the provinces); also land grants totalling 31,800,000 acres.

The Start of Settlement

With the termination of railway land grants in 1896 there was in the Prairie Provinces 140,000,000 acres under government ownership, and 60,000,000 of that total was set aside for free homesteads. A vigorous immigration policy brought to the West a rush of settlers from Eastern Canada, the United States, Europe and other continents. The magic of free land, abundant financial credit, low cost of manufactured goods, cheap transportation, the world need for more food and rising prices of grain brought about the great Canadian Wheat Boom.

In the first ten years of the present century 200,000 new farms were established in Western Canada. The population of Canada doubled and of the prairie provinces trebled. By 1914 3,000,000 immigrants came to the Dominion, 1,000,000 settling in the West.

Between 1896 and 1910 the acreage of occupied land in the three Prairie Provinces increased from 10,000,000 to 70,000,000, and the production of wheat from 20,000,000 to 209,000,000 bushels. The largest acreage seeded to wheat in the three provinces was 27,750,000 in 1940. The greatest production was 664,000,000 bushels in 1952, of which the province of Saskatchewan, the world's largest wheat producing state, turned out 435,000,000 bushels.

Contribution to the East

The impact of western developments on Canada's economy was spectacular. The building and equipping of farm homes and the supplying of farm implements required immense quantities of manufactured products. Then new villages, towns and cities had to be built. To provide for the eastern flow of wheat railways had to be extended and new equipment purchased, canals had to be deepened and facilities constructed on lake and ocean ports. A big market for manufactures was created and Eastern Canada got the business and enjoyed an industrial boom. The foundation was laid for the huge industrial establishments now located in Ontario and Quebec, which even now do about 85 per cent of Canada's total manufacturing.

The Canadian government, years before, had laid the basis for an expanding domestic industry. As early as 1879 tariff laws were passed providing protection for Canadian industry.

At the start the duty on imports of fully manufactured industrial equipment was 25 per cent, on cotton and woollen goods 20 to 34 per cent, on furniture 35 per cent, chinaware 25 per cent, boots and shoes 25 per cent, etc. After 75 years most Canadian industries still need protective tariffs to survive.

The construction of three railway lines from the east across the prairies to the Pacific coast and the fiscal policies of Canadian governments tied the Prairie Provinces firmly to Eastern Canada for manufactured goods and transportation requirements. The natural north-south trade route was circumvented for the nation's benefit. The West, has paid heavily for its part in building Canada but without the West there would not now be a great Canadian nation.

Great Wealth Production

Over the years the production of agricultural wealth in the Prairie Provinces has been tremendous. In the past 45 years the value of grain production alone has been close to \$30 billions. In addition billions of dollars of meat, poultry, dairy and other products have been produced on the farms in the Prairie Provinces, most of which has been exported to other provinces, to the United States and overseas.

A Canada without the West would be a much poorer nation with limited possibilities of expansion. The East has not the agricultural lands to feed the 11,000,000 people there, not to mention surpluses for export. The East has difficulty in competing in manufacturing with other nations. Cut off the annual flow of wealth from West to East in Canada and the Eastern people would have a difficult time making a good living.

Western Canada made and is making tremendous contribution to the unity, progress and prospects of the dynamic nation which today occupies the northern half of the North American continent. And agriculture is the great wealth producer of the West, the "backbone" of its economy. Agriculture is the most important industry in Canada.

Wheat acreage in Canada, outside the three prairie provinces, totals only 692,400 — P. E. Island, 3,400; Nova Scotia, 1,000; New Brunswick, 2,000; Quebec, 10,800; Ontario, 609,000, and British Columbia, 66,000.

The Dominion bureau of statistics estimated that the number of hogs farrowing in June, July and August totalled 339,500 this year as compared with 282,000 in the same period last year, an increase of 20 per cent. The figures for the west: Manitoba, 20,000 up 5 per cent; Saskatchewan, 32,000 up 45 per cent; Alberta, 20,000 up 7 per cent; B.C. 3,500 up 17 per cent. Total west 135,500 up 14 per cent.

My early Alberta home

By MRS. J. GRAYDON, Lacombe

ON a cold day in March, 1901, a mother and her family of four girls and a little boy, six years old, stepped down from the train in a little station in central Alberta — Lacombe.

They had been on the train for a week coming from their old home in Iowa, U.S.A. It had been a long trip and they were all tired and glad to get off the train. An elder daughter and her husband, who had moved to Canada, the year before were at the station to meet them. There were also there some families who were expecting their boys home from the South African war. One boy who arrived home from war that day later married my sister, and the two families were always good neighbors to us. Soon we were in the bob-sleigh going out to my sister's farm, about 5 miles north-west of town. Part of the road went across a lake where the ice was still thick and the bob-sleigh slid along easily.

We stayed at our sister's home, and in about a week our father and brother arrived. They had come with the two carloads of horses, cattle and machinery and household furniture to start our new home here. Our father had been up the year before and had bought some land about two miles east of our sister's home.

In about three weeks, with us all helping, our father and brother had put up a small house for us to live in and we moved over to our new home. There were several lakes near, and we children used to have little picnics there. One day we had taken a small U.S. flag down there and had it tied up in a tree. The road wound around the lake, and from a wagon that was passing a man called, "Hi! don't you know your not supposed to fly that dag here, this is Canada!"

We liked to gather the many kinds of wild flowers for our mother, and we picked quarts of wild strawberries on the banks around the lakes.

The Indians used to camp out by the lake. One day they came to ask for some milk for a sick baby, but mostly they never came near the house.

We walked to school, a mile and a half east, and soon had many friends among the neighbor families.

We also had church and Sunday school there on Sundays. At Christmas time there would be a big Christmas-tree program at the school. My mother had brought up several bags of popcorn and she would pop a lot of it, and make popcorn-balls for us, and the other children who were at the Christmas-tree.

Well, the years have gone, and the times have changed, but I have many happy memories of my early Alberta home.



The tiny calf shown above is 6 weeks old. At birth it weighed 19½ lbs. The photo is on the farm of O. Forsythe, Spruce Lake, Sask., taken by A. Friesen, Paradise Hill, Sask.

Farm carryover

OVER 90 per cent of the farm carryover of grain stocks as at July 31, was in the prairie provinces, the exception being oats. Distribution of farm stocks of grain on farms as at July 31:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
	(Bus., 000 omitted)		
Wheat	2	55	40
Flax	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oats	5	20	15
Barley	8	14	18
Rye	0.5	6	3.5

New Zealand's finest grade butter has been selling at 42.6c a lb. in London, England. In Denmark the price of butter is 43.7c, in Belgium 72.8c, in France 81.6c, in New York 57.9c and in Canada at Montreal 59.2c. This information is from the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service and the prices mentioned are in U.S. money.



—Mrs. H. Saunders, Nelson, B.C.
Getting acquainted.

A meeting of Canadian and American government cabinet ministers will be held in Ottawa commencing Sept. 26. One important item to be discussed is the U. S. wheat give-away policy.

The current Japanese wheat crop is estimated at 51 million bushels, about 5 millions less than last year, but still above the long-time average.

Live stock and economic experts in U.S.A. have been comparing opinions on the meats situation and seem to have come to the conclusion that veal and lamb prices are likely to show a downward trend in the near future, while chicken may show a more marked decline. One departmental specialist is credited with the following comment: "With a few exceptions live stock prices for the rest of this year will be lower than they were the last half of 1954. It looks like good times are ahead for the consumer." Flock-owners in Canada who have learned to consider cost of production may be able to satisfy themselves that it still pays to raise good lambs — as against other live stock.



Farming Calls for Wise Decisions

Every year, you've got to make decisions... some of them difficult. And making the *right* decision may mean the difference between a good year or a bad. That's why it's a good idea to talk things over occasionally with someone who understands your problems, and who can offer sound, impartial advice on matters of farm finance.

Your local Royal Bank Manager is the logical man to go to for counsel because he's had a wealth of practical experience in farm communities. Next time you're in the neighbourhood of the branch, drop in for a chat. Your "Royal" Manager will be glad to see you.

Thousands of farmers are enjoying the benefits of Farm Improvement Loans. Ask your friendly Royal Bank Manager for a copy of our free booklet which explains all about these long-term, low-interest loans.



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Exports of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax from Canada during the 1954-55 crop year totalled 369,000,000 bushels, a decline of 65,500,000 bushels from the previous year's exports.

The first grain ship to dock at Churchill, on the Hudson Bay this season was the British boat the Warkworth of the Dalgleish line. It brought in a cargo of 46,000 bags of cement for the extension of the Churchill terminal elevator; also liquor, glass and chemicals for mining.

The outturn of the combined winter and spring wheat crops in the United States was estimated at 911,000,000 bushels in August. That is 51 million bushels over the July estimate and 59 million less than the 1954 production.

NOTICE

Change of corporate name

Effective August 1st, 1955

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of Canada Ltd.

changed its name to

MOBIL OIL OF CANADA, LTD.

Mobiloil and other automotive products as well as Gargoyle Industrial Lubricants and other manufactured products will continue to be marketed in Canada by Imperial Oil Limited.

This is a change in name only and does not affect the company's leases, contracts or other obligations.

MOBIL OIL OF CANADA, LTD.

formerly

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. of Canada, Limited

Mobil Oil Building

Calgary, Alberta

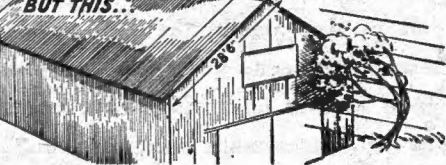
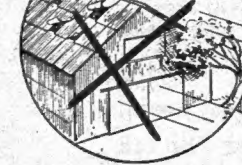
Goes Up Fast... Gives You More... Costs You Less!

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Ribbed or Corrugated

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Supplied in custom lengths from 3 to 30 or more feet, cut to the exact lengths you need... shipped within 48 hours.

Made from heavy 24-gauge "Kingstrong" aluminum 38" wide... Available in ribbed or corrugated, smooth self-finish or stucco embossed pattern.

COL-ROL roofing and siding comes in custom-length sheets, factory-tailored to your exact measurements for perfect fit... goes up fast, makes your farm buildings structurally stronger, better looking and more wind and weather-proof... you save up to 15% on material cost alone, save time and labour too, because there's no cutting, no end lapping and no waste... Ask for COL-ROL, the better aluminum sheeting for every type of roof or sidewall.

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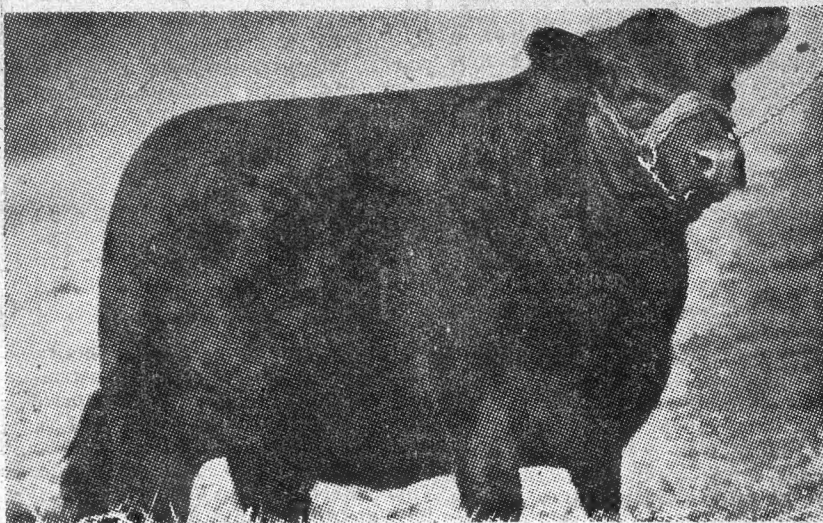
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FRM 103

Descendant of Alberta Angus gift to President



Amandale Bosta Blackbird 6th, goes to President Eisenhower. Descendant of Highland ranch female.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER of the United States was presented with an eight-months-old registered Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Amandale Bosta Blackbird 6th, at a Women's National Press Club dinner in New York city. The heifer was bred by John Gall at his Amandale Farm in Virginia, and was presented to the President by two Texas ranchers, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn.

What is of particular interest in Aberdeen-Angus circles in Alberta and Canada is that the gift heifer is a great granddaughter of Bosta Marshall 4th, an outstanding female in the foundation herd of the Highland Stock Farms Ltd., C. C. Matthews and son, Don, of Calgary, owners.

The Matthews are naturally elated that a descendant from their breeding should have been selected for the presidential gift. President Eisenhower is establishing an Angus herd on his farm near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

The story of how the Highland Farms got into the picture is interesting. Some time ago the Matthews sold a number of registered heifers to Dunwalke farms of New Jersey. In that group was Highland Bosta Blackbird 2nd, daughter of Bosta Marshall 4th.

Bosta Marshall 4th produced Whitegates Bosta Blackbird 2nd, which was purchased by Mr. and

Mrs. John C. Gall of Amandale Farms, Virginia, and which was the mother of Amandale Blackbird 6th, the presidential gift.

C. C. Matthews was in attendance at a convention of the Aberdeen-Angus Association in Oklahoma recently when he met John C. Gall, who told him of the presentation to the President.

Other Winnings

Highland Bosta Blackbird 31st, C. C. Matthews and son, Don, of Highland Stock Farms Ltd., Calgary, owners, won first in its class and reserve junior champion at the Saskatoon Jubilee Exhibition, junior and grand champion at Regina; also first at Toronto Royal last autumn; a cousin of the heifer presented to President Eisenhower.

Miss Blackcap of FV3, Aberdeen-Angus female owned by Fairview Farms, Montana, won the reserve senior championship at the Saskatoon International Jubilee show, the biggest in Canada. Also won the junior and grand championship at Billings fair last winter and grand championship at North Montana State Fair, Great Falls, in August. Miss Blackcap is the daughter of Highland Blackcap 4th, sold by Highland Farms, C. C. Matthews & Son, among a group of some 60 heifers to Whitegates Bosta Blackbird 2nd, Ralph Fair, big Texas rancher, several years ago.

Carryover grain stocks

THE Dominion bureau of statistics estimates that stocks of Canadian grain on July 31 totalled 668.8 million bushels as compared with 876.2 million

The wheat carryover totalled 481.4 million bushels, compared with 582.7 million the year previous and the record 594.6 million in 1943.

The following table gives the position of the carryovers of the various kinds of grain:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax-seed
	— thousand bushels —				
On farms	100,855	53,400	42,310	10,180	325
Country elevators	212,230	13,770	28,912	2,542	89
Interior elevators	6,801	527	1,529	426	7
Interior terminal elevators	15,728	9	17	17	2
Pacific coast terminals	8,279	232	1,257		1
Churchill elevator	2,266				
Fort William-Port Arthur	40,332	6,804	7,916	3,229	243
Storage afloat	177				
In transit — lake	8,729	831	1,486	171	323
In transit — rail	15,906	1,888	1,327	657	58
Eastern elevators	68,317	3,414	2,377	911	177
Eastern mills	2,146	218	101	4	
Western mills	185	34	7	44	
In United States	411			91	
Total, July 31, 1955	481,363	81,127	87,238	17,871	1,225
Previous year	582,675	125,769	145,910	19,285	2,578

Attacks of a fungus known as Septoria will cut yields of Selkirk and Lee wheat and also barley in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan farmers seeded 1.2 million acres to flax this season, more than double last year's flax acreage of 518,000.

The champions in a banner year

By GRANT MacEWAN

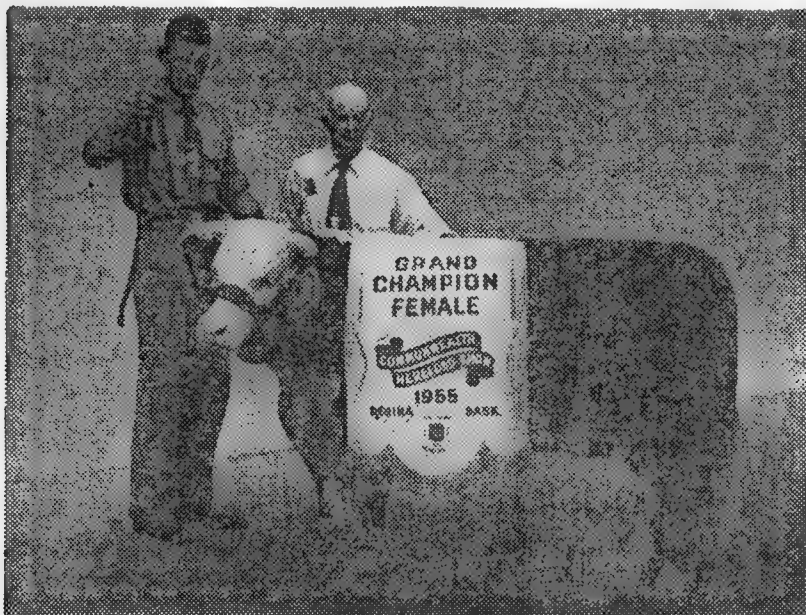
WHEN the Regina Exhibition curtain came down on Saturday night, August 6, it marked the end of the most successful season in the history of Mid-Western summer shows. At the five Class A Exhibitions which started at Brandon and continued at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina, a record total of one and a quarter million people paid for admittance.

Not only did more people go to the western exhibitions but more livestock were shown than ever before. It was fitting tribute to the Alberta-Saskatchewan Jubilee Anniversary. They were the beef breeds, and especially the international character of the Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus shows at Saskatoon and the Hereford show at Regina, that made it a banner year for livestock. Each of the three big breed shows was an overwhelming success and cattlemen who had dreamed about a "Western Royal" at some point between Winnipeg and the Rockies, saw something bearing an encouraging resemblance.

Commonwealth show were captured by Alberta entries, W. J. Edgar & Sons, Innisfail, taking the bull championship with Domino Mixer LRD 6J, and Harold Weatherill of Tofield, the female championship with Dlorah Super Regent 14H.

The only Hereford bull to win more than one grand championship on the Mid-Western exhibition circuit was Rainbow Reward 64G, a home-grown two-year-old exhibited by Noble Brothers of Okotoks. He was the top bull at both Calgary and Edmonton. At Brandon, it was H. P. Larry 64th that won the grand award, for J. M. Collins of Darlingford, Man., and at Saskatoon, it was W. S. Larry Mixer 91H, owned by Victor Watson, Airdrie, Alta.

E. J. Batho & Sons, Oak Lake, Man., showed the champion Hereford female at Brandon. At Calgary, the Bear Claw Ranch of Wyoming entered the competition, winning the grand award for females and repeating at Edmonton. But the Bear Claw herd didn't complete the circuit, and at



Dlorah Super Regent, owned by Harold Weatherill, of Tofield, Alta., senior and grand champion Hereford at the Commonwealth Hereford show, Regina.

The season's Hereford shows reached a climax at the widely publicized Commonwealth Hereford Show at Regina. When that event opened on August 2nd, with 340 "White-faces" ready to enter the judging ring, cattlemen were still speculating about how Judge Bob Lazear of Wyoming Hereford Ranch would manage to place the character-rich home-bred cattle and the bigger but less attractive English Herefords in the same classes. Except for uniform color markings, they seemed rather like different breeds. To integrate the two types was going to be difficult even though Bob Lazear's faith in the English Hereford was indicated by recent importations for his famous Wyoming Hereford Ranch. Anyway, none of the 16 English Herefords placed high in the classes although in the sale that followed the show, they out-sold the Canadian entries. Cattlemen were attracted by bulls that would weigh up to 1,242 pounds at about 14 months and nine English bulls sold at an average of \$2,700, with Vern Ellison, past president of the Canadian Hereford Association, paying the top price of \$6,000. Six English females averaged \$2,033. In the same sale, 11 Canadian-bred bulls averaged \$1,235 with a high of \$2,350 for the bull with which Jack Paul of Okotoks won the summer yearling class and the reserve junior championship.

Both grand championships in the

Saskatoon, W. L. Thode of Dundurn took the female championship.

West Had Most Winners

Ontario herds making the complete western circuit added greatly to the season's competition in Shorthorns except at Brandon, where both grand and reserve grand championships for females were won by Reford Gardhouse of Milton, Ontario, the western entries won the major share of the honors. Brandon spectators saw the white bull that had been inter-breed winner at the Spring Fair, win the grand championship for his owner, G. A. F. Powell of Grandview.

At Calgary, the get of the 10,000 guineas Calrossie Highland Piper seemed to take command, winning both bull and female championships for owner A. R. Cross of Midnapore, Alta. Rothney Harmonious was the bull champion and Rothney Blossom 3rd, the female winner. The same two females won their respective championships at the Shorthorn International Show at Saskatoon where 44 exhibitors competed and as many as 29 entries came together in single classes. Before winning the championship at that International Show, Rothney Harmonious was selected by the committee of three judges, Josh Biglands of Illinois; William Durno of Calgary, and Charles McKinnon, Calgary, to head the class for junior yearlings in which there were 74 en-

(Continued on page 16)

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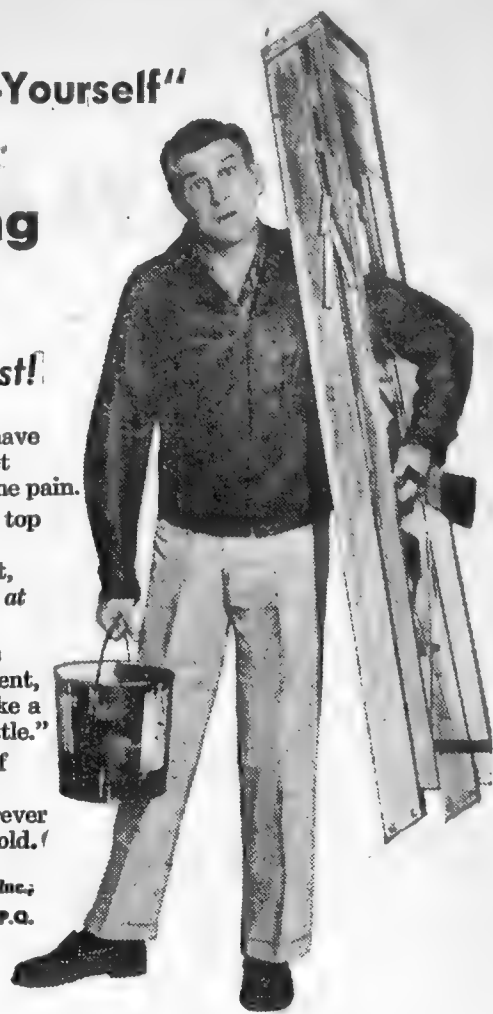
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51 HP
AT DRAWBAR



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NEW POWER FOR BIG PRODUCTION

INTERNATIONAL SUPER WD-9

59 1/2 HP
AT DRAWBAR



Here's the heavyweight champion in the heavy-duty class—the standard of comparison throughout the west. Unmatched for sheer lugging ability, endurance and full diesel economy. 5 forward gears for wide choice of speeds on the job or on the road.

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International Harvester

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, Hamilton, Ontario

CANADA PACKERS

Annual Report

The 28th year of Canada Packers Limited closed on March 30th, 1955.

Sales tonnage was	1,980,000,000 lbs.
an increase over 1954 of	48,000,000 "
equivalent to	2.5%
Dollar sales amounted to	\$ 364,000,000
a decrease compared with 1954 of	10,000,000
equivalent to	2.7%

Fiscal 1954 contained 53 weeks. On a 52 week basis the 1955 increase in tonnage was 4.4 per cent and the decrease in dollar sales 0.8 per cent.

The explanation of the decrease in dollar sales lies in the continuing decline in the prices of certain of the products handled by the company. Canada Packers handles many products and each year the prices of some advance while others decline. The decrease in the average price of products handled has no exact meaning, but is a measure of the overall trend.

Net profit for the year from operations of the company in the packinghouse field was

Income from other sources (including profit on sale of investments) was

Total net income was thus

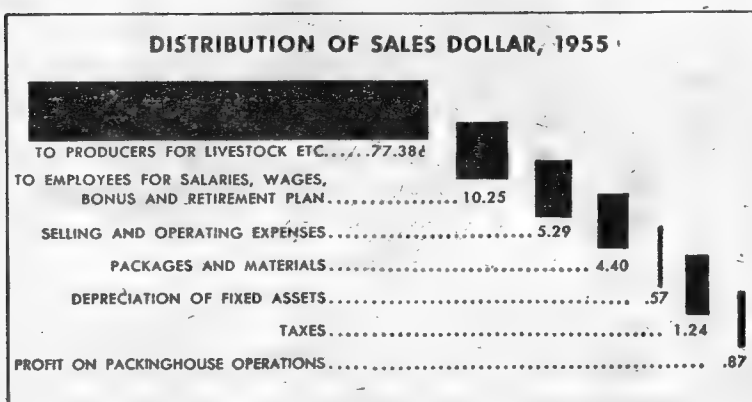
The profit from the packinghouse portion of the business was less than in 1954 by

The net profit from packinghouse operations was —

Per 100 lbs. sold — 15.1¢ (or 1/7th of a cent per lb.)

Per \$100.00 of sales — 87¢ (or 7/8ths of a cent in each \$1.00 of sales).

The Chart below shows graphically how Canada Packers sales dollar was spent last year.



The decline in net earnings in the Company's packinghouse operations was due principally to a heavy loss on pork.

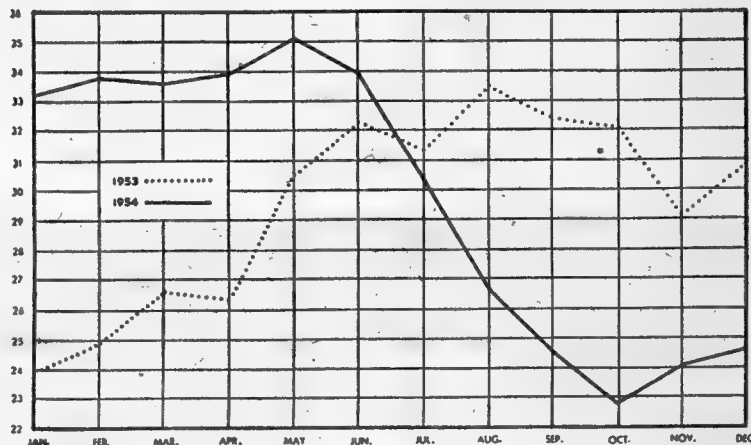
During the summer months of 1954, the price of pork and the price of hogs fell rapidly. This is illustrated in Table II.

TABLE II*

Monthly weighted average price per 100 pounds of dressed hogs sold on all public stock yards in Canada, 1954	May	\$35.09
	June	33.93
	July	30.25
	August	26.63
	September	24.56
	October	22.86

The following graph illustrates the difference in the trend of the price of hogs for the years 1953 and 1954.

Average Price per 100 lb., Dressed Hogs All Canada *



* Source: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Livestock Market Review.

In 1953 the price of hogs followed the normal pattern, increasing during the summer months when marketings are lighter. In 1954 the price of hogs declined during the period of light marketings in the summer months.

In retrospect the reason is obvious. During the winter and spring of 1953-54, the price of pork was too high compared to other meats. The result of this was:

- Consumption of pork in Canada was curtailed.
- The resulting surplus of pork piled up in Canada in the form of freezer stocks. The total quantity of these freezer stocks, plus current marketings, was too great for Canada to consume at the prevailing price.

Then, between May and September 1954, the United States hog market fell from \$28.50 to \$20.00 per 100 pounds. (Basis top hogs alive on the Chicago market.)

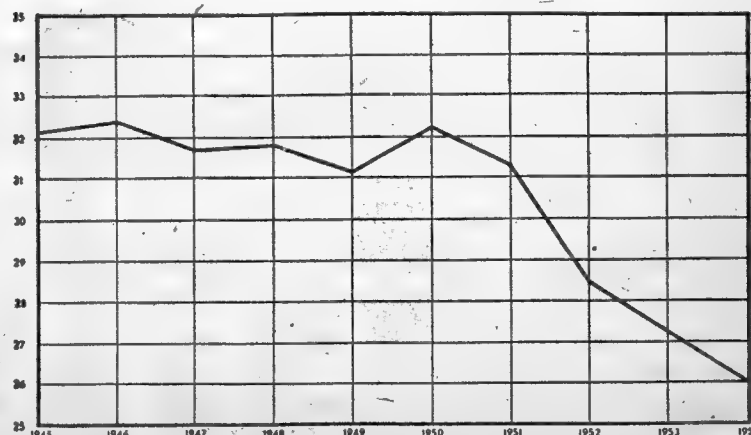
The heavy freezer stocks as well as the current marketings had to be moved into consumption during the summer of 1954. Product which could not be consumed in Canada was shipped to the United States at low prices. These factors caused the sharp decline in the price of pork and hogs during the summer of 1954.

The freezer stocks which had been accumulated during the winter and early spring were sold at a heavy loss.

There is one very serious problem facing the Canadian Livestock Industry.

For several years, the quality of hogs produced in Canada has steadily declined. The following graph shows the percentage of 'A' grade hogs in the total hogs graded in Canada since 1945:

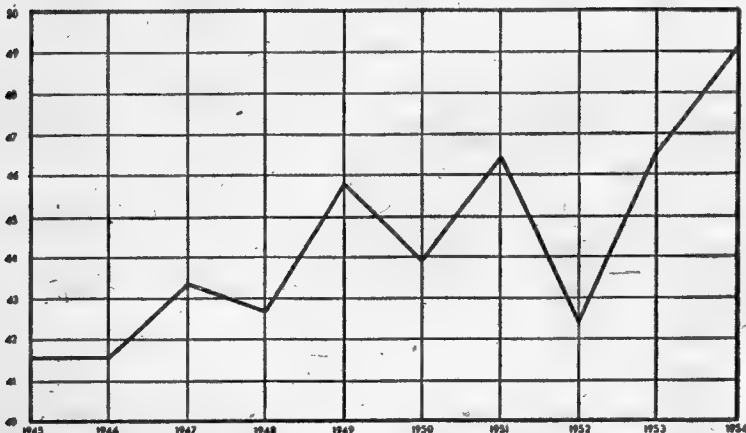
Percent "A" Hogs of Total Hogs Graded in Canada *



* Source: Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Livestock Market Review.

The decline in the quality of Canadian hogs is startling. This decline occurred everywhere except in the Maritime Provinces. During the same period the quality of hogs in the Maritime Provinces improved. The next graph shows the percentage of 'A' grade hogs in the total hogs marketed in the Maritimes since 1945.

Percent "A" Hogs of Total Hogs Marketed in the Maritimes *



* Source : Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Livestock Market Review.

This substantial increase in the percentage of 'A' grade hogs is in marked contrast to the trend for all Canada and shows what can be accomplished by careful attention to the problem.

The decline in quality of hogs is a very serious matter for the Canadian hog industry.

Canada has two principal export markets for products derived from hogs, — the United Kingdom and the United States. We are not at present shipping to the United Kingdom but it might easily happen that this would again become a very important outlet for Canadian hog products. During the war, Canadian bacon established a first class reputation with the British consumer. It would be a tragedy for the Canadian hog producer if we were not ready to take advantage of that fine reputation because the quality of our hogs had deteriorated. Our principal competitor in this market would be Denmark. The quality of hogs being produced in Canada today is certainly not good enough to permit substantial shipments of a quality that would compete with Danish product.

Our other export outlet, the United States, is a premium market. We cannot pay duty and freight on pork products and compete with the United States product on price. To do business in the United States we must sell at a premium price. We must produce a product that is worth the higher price we are compelled to get for it. The United States consumer will pay a premium for lean pork. Our second and third grade hogs will not produce a product that will command this premium.

The quality of hogs is equally important for the Canadian market. The Canadian housewife is discerning and rigid in her standard for lean pork products.

Raising the quality of Canadian hogs is important, most of all, to the hog producer. The return to the hog producer depends entirely on the price at which the Packer is able to sell pork. This price depends to a large extent on the acceptance of our pork products by the consumers in both the Canadian and the export markets.

Canadian marketings and consumption of beef increased sharply in 1954. Table III reveals the figures.

TABLE III *

	Canadian inspected slaughterings	Estimated human population	Estimated Consumption of beef per capita	Estimated Total Consumption
1948	1,489,883	12,823,000	57.5 lbs.	737 million lbs.
1949	1,439,486	13,447,000	56.6 "	760 " "
1950	1,284,683	13,712,000	50.3 "	690 " "
1951	1,149,789	14,009,000	44.1 "	618 " "
1952	1,237,630	14,430,000	48.6 "	702 " "
1953	1,469,406	14,781,000	64.5 "	1,094 " "
1954	1,635,008	15,195,000	72.0 "	954 " "

* Source : Slaughterings : Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Livestock Market Review. Population: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian Statistical Review. Beef Consumption. Dominion Bureau of Statistics Memoranda.

The increase in inspected cattle slaughterings for 1954 is equivalent to...11.3% In spite of this increase in marketings, the Canadian demand for beef was such that beef prices in Canada remained above those in the United States (after paying freight and duty) for most of the year. The reason for this is revealed in the consumption figures shown in Table III. The increased consumption of beef in Canada readily absorbed the increased production, and exports to the United States were again very small. (The United States is almost the sole export market for Canadian beef).

Since 1948, shipments to the United States of cattle plus beef — expressed in terms of beef — have been as follows :

TABLE IV *

Shipments to the United States of Beef Cattle plus Beef (Cattle converted on the basis of 500 lbs. per head)	
1949	253,995,000 lbs.
1950	262,749,000 "
1951	176,777,000 "
1952 (two months)	5,083,000 " **
1953 (ten months)	28,771,000 " ††
1954	35,283,000 "
1955 (six months)	9,678,000 "

* Source : Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Livestock Market Review and Livestock and Market Trade Report.

** Note (1) —From February 25th, 1952, to March 2nd, 1953, shipments to the U.S. were prohibited due to foot and mouth disease. During that period, the surplus of beef (in excess of Canadian consumption) was purchased by the Federal Government and sold to the U.K.

†† Note (2) —For 1953 the period of shipments to the U.S. was ten months. For twelve months the surplus may be estimated at 35,000,000 lbs.

Over a period of ten years exports of pork products have declined even more dramatically. One wonders whether the export of meats from Canada might soon be a thing of the past.

One factor tends towards an opposite view. This was discussed in last year's Annual Report :

"Canada still produces a heavy surplus of grains. On Canadian farms the most perplexing problem is how to convert into cash, grains for which there is no immediate export outlet. To this problem there is, at present, only one solution — to convert the grain into secondary food products :— cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy products. Every fact points to a substantial increase in these secondary products throughout the next two or three years."

A substantial increase of beef was produced in 1954. But Canadian consumption was sufficient to absorb the increase and exports remained at a very low level. Increased livestock production is again expected in 1955.

Thus far, hog marketings are up by 20% and the increase is expected to continue. Somewhat smaller increases are expected on cattle and calves.

Canada's carryover of grain at the end of this crop year will be somewhat smaller than last year. But the carryover will still be substantial, and no one would suggest that there will not be a heavy surplus of grain in the foreseeable future.

These facts still point to substantial increases in livestock production. Whether Canada can continue to consume this increase or whether we shall again become a large exporter of meats is difficult to foresee.

The Directors have pleasure in stating that relations with employees throughout the year have been harmonious and co-operative. On behalf of the shareholders, they express their warm appreciation to employees of all ranks.

W. F. McLEAN,

President.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1955.

Extra copies of this report are available and, so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address request to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

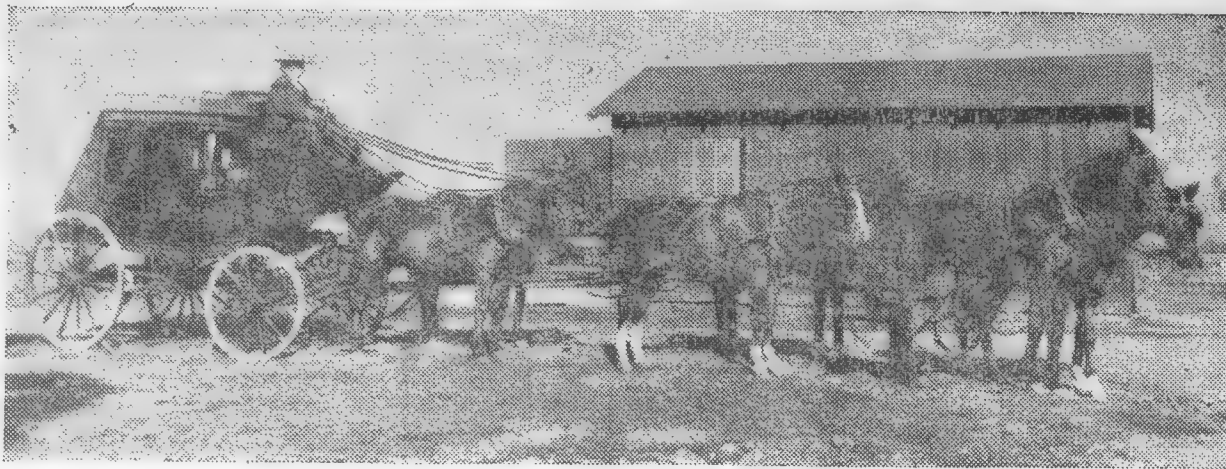
Cost of grain production

COST of production studies constitute an important phase of work on Manitoba Illustration Station farms. Complete revenue and expenditure statements are kept for each station so that cost records may be established for machinery and each farm enterprise. At the end of each year an inventory is taken to establish charges for land use, buildings, and general equipment. Charges such as taxes; cost of summerfallow; seed; seeding and harvesting operations; insurance; general farm expenses, and management are included in the final figure.

The average cost per acre in 1954 for producing wheat on fallow on 11 farms was \$22.37; wheat on second crop on 2 farms, \$19.82; barley, \$18.94 on 9 farms, and oats, \$17.35 on 14 farms.

There has been an upward trend in the cost of producing crops in recent years. The main contributing factor to this rise is the high cost of machinery. Farmers are well advised to carefully consider the age and future value of a machine before purchasing a new one. Careful and timely maintenance of equipment will do much to reduce costs.

Deadwood Stage coach of the early days



Picture, property of Maude E. Hopkins, Pomeroy, Wash.

THE stage coach above was operated, with others, by Col. Felix Warren in Southern Alberta from 1909 until 1917. Col. Warren brought this stage coach to Alberta from Lewiston, Idaho, from where he had been running a stage line to Spokane, Washington.

He operated two stage lines in Alberta both terminating at Favor, a post office which has long since dis-

appeared — one of the victims of the bad years. It was at a point north of the Red Deer river about half way between Bassano and Richdale, roughly about 50 miles from either.

The stages "went to town" one day and returned the next thus providing thrice weekly service. Many travelers of the homesteading days had the thrill and experience on these runs of this form of travel. Horses were changed at halfway points on the routes and the service, for those times, was fast.

Col. Warren in his early days was a friend and pal of Buffalo Bill with whom he was associated as a Pony Express rider. He emulated the famous buffalo hunter, physically, and the resemblance with his flowing white hair and small white goatee was remarkable.

After leaving Alberta, Col. Warren was, until his death, engaged in making stage-coach scenes for Hollywood Westerns. He was a real horse "skinner" and real western character.



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game
this year

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in the hand use

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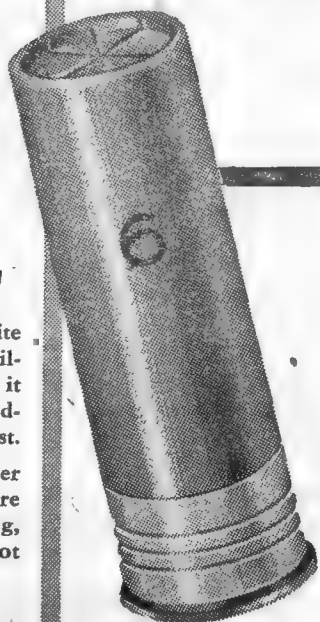
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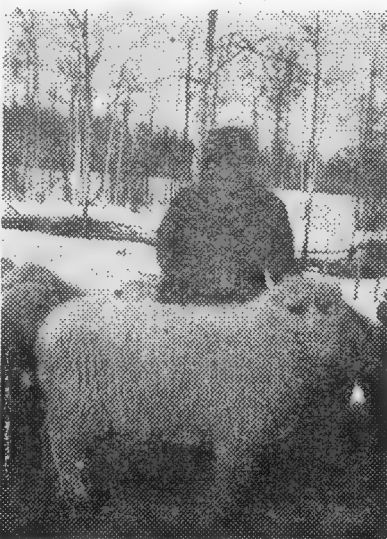
Try the new "Imperial" Magnum (2 3/4", 12 gauge shell) for ducks and geese. It's loaded with 20% more shot for harder hitting patterns.



C-I-L AMMUNITION



M. Lillian A. Palser, Spirit River, Alberta.



Mrs. Palser with registered Oxford ram.

Mrs. Palser is a farm woman, living 6 miles from Spirit River in the Peace River region, where she pioneered. She raises sheep (a small flock of Oxford Downs), cards and spins the wool therefrom, and spends the winter months in knitting clothing, as depicted above. Besides providing for the family, she does custom work.

Of English descent, Mrs. Palser pioneered in Manitoba before coming

to Alberta. She is a widow and the mother of 13 children. She had a float at the Watina "1898", with wheel, loom, etc.

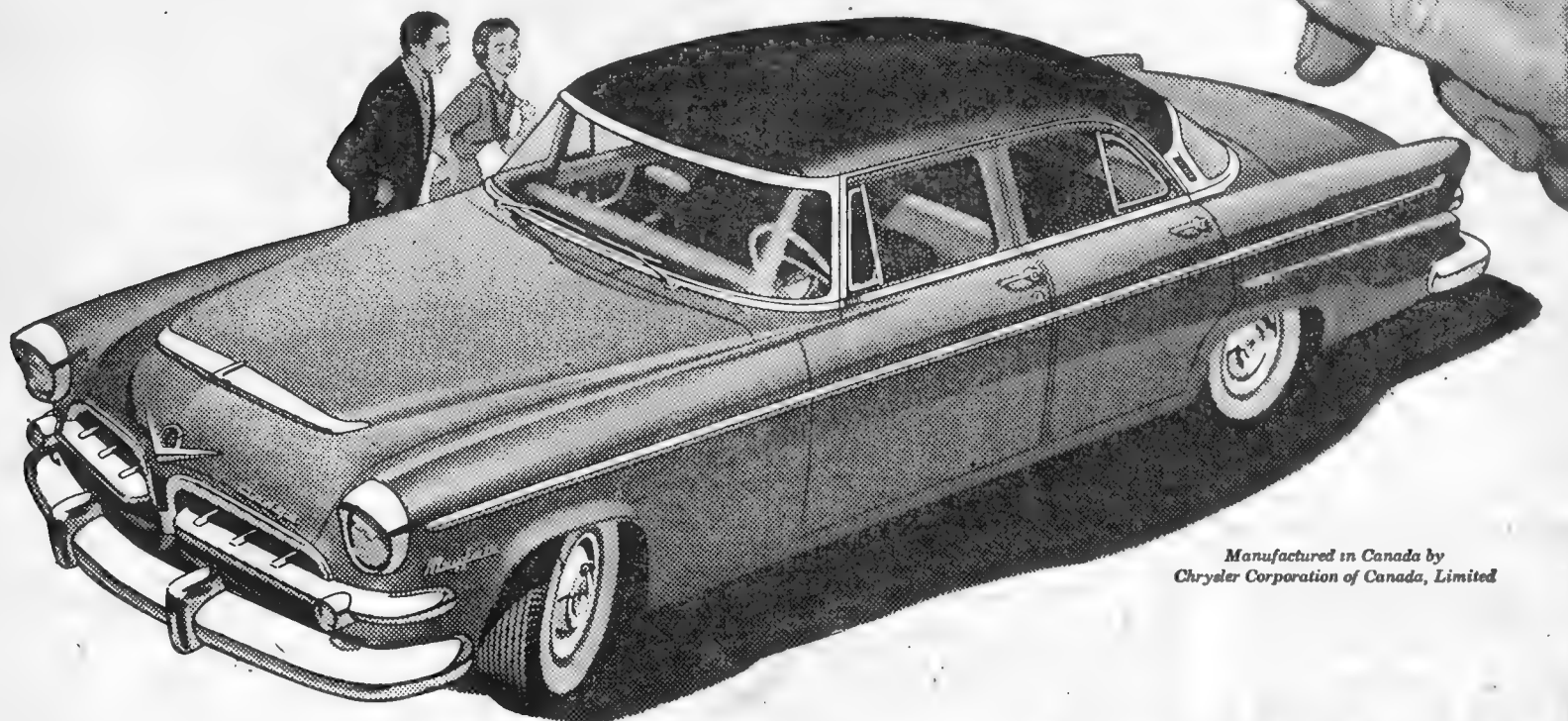
Sask. credit unions

THE credit union movement in Saskatchewan has certain characteristics based on the special needs and conditions in this province. It is predominantly rural, while at the same time satisfactory progress has been made in urban areas," says Dr. B. N. Arneson, deputy minister of co-operation.

Tables indicating the progress of the movement for the six months ending March 31, 1955, show total assets at that date are over \$29,500,000, an increase of about \$143,000; share capital increased by \$1,316,896 to a total of just over \$4,750,000; total liquid assets in cash holdings and readily convertible investments of credit unions equal 27 per cent of the total assets as compared with 20 per cent on September 30, 1954.

During the period seven new credit unions were incorporated — at Torquay, Hudson Bay, Rose Valley, Delisle, Sceptre, Saskatoon Safeways and Star City. This brings to 280 the number of credit unions in the province, with a total membership of 77,528.

The new Dodge is actually **ONE FOOT LONGER** than its largest selling competitor!



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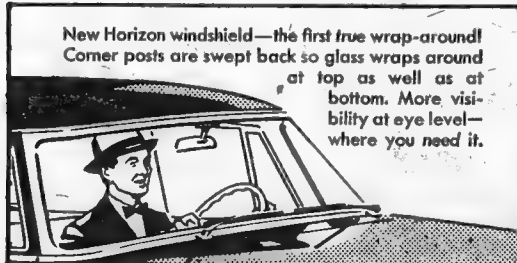
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See the '55 Dodge with Motion-Design for The Forward Look . . . at your **DODGE-DE SOTO** dealer's now!

(Continued from page 11)

tries. And then, in a surprise move, Rothney Harmonious was entered in the Shorthorn International Sale on Thursday night of Saskatoon Exhibition week and sold for \$5,000, the buyer being H. L. Sharp of Lacombe. All in all, the Saskatoon event was said to be "the biggest or second biggest" Shorthorn Show ever held in Canada.

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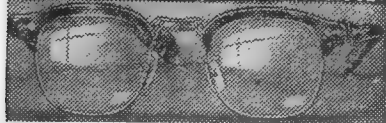
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At Edmonton, the Shorthorn championships went to Remital Cattle Company, Olds, for bulls, and Lyle Robinson, Vermilion, for females. And at Regina, the A. R. Cross cattle were again in the competitions and again won the two supreme awards, making it an enviable record of wins for the get of Calrossie Highland Piper.

Big Show for Blacks

Eastern, western and United States herds of Aberdeen-Angus battled for the championships at each of the first four exhibitions. From Saskatoon show, however, the American herds billed for Great Falls, Montana, and the Ontario cattle went home, with the result that the Regina contest was strictly western in character. But, everything considered, it was the biggest show season yet for the "Bonnie Blacks".

At Brandon, the D. B. Weldon herd



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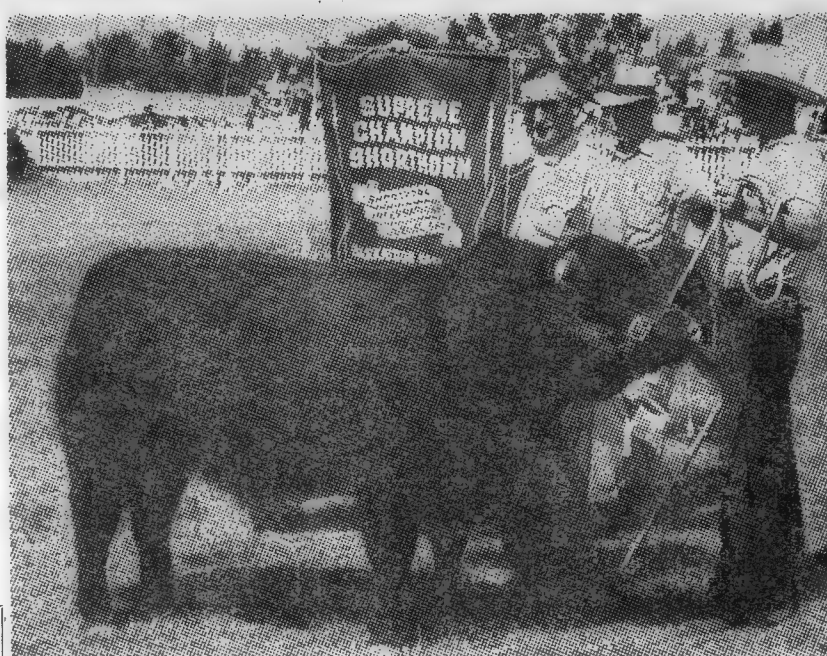
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SOLES

Scientific Wonder



AT ALL FINE SHOE REPAIRERS



Rothney Harmonious, junior and grand champion at the Saskatoon International Shorthorn show. Owner, A. R. Cross, Midnapore, Alta. Sold to H. J. Sharpe, Lacombe, and M. R. Boake, Acme, Alberta, for \$5,000.

L. to R. — Don McKinnon, president Canadian Shorthorn Asso.; Bill Cameron, herdsman and Jock Gourlay.

from London, Ontario, and the Shady Lane Farm of South Dakota, divided the major awards, the Ontario herd winning the bull championship with Bandolier of Prospect 30th and the United States herd taking the female championship. A new and excellent herd appeared at Calgary, the Dale West herd from Merrill, Oregon. There, as at Edmonton and Saskatoon, these Dale West cattle pretty well dominated the championship contests, although the Weldon bull from London repeated his Brandon success at Calgary. In the Calgary ring, the reserve for bulls and the championship for females were won by Dale West entries. Special interest centered around the championship class for bulls because the Weldon bull was known to have been reserve grand champion at the last Canadian Royal Winter Fair, while Dale West's Mardolier D.W. 2401 that received the reserve honors, had been reserve grand at Denver, Colorado. At Edmonton, the Oregon herd won both grand championships.

The Saskatchewan breeders left no stone unturned to make the Aberdeen-Angus International Show a success and four provinces and three states were represented in the big classes that came before Judge A. E. Darlow from Stillwater, Oklahoma.

While competition was keen, most of the elegant banners that signified championships went to the United States exhibitors. The banner for the female championship was won by Dale West on the same heifer that had topped at Calgary but the good Dale West bull was reserve champion, being beaten for the highest award by Prince 105 of Bond D. from the Fair View Ranch, Melville, Montana.

Comment about the Dale West cattle was, "maybe a little small but about the typical Angus we've seen on the circuit at any time." All the members of that show herd were sired by Criterion Bardolier 24 and, after the Dale West entries placed first and second in a record-sized Get-of-sire class, interest in the sire increased.

From Saskatoon, the Weldon herd went back to Ontario and the American herds billed to keep a date at a State Fair. The result was a Manitoba-Saskatchewan-Alberta contest at Regina, with the bull championship going to William McGillivray of Coaldale, Alberta, on Black Compress Southaven, and Highland Stock Farms, Calgary, taking the female championship with Highland Bosta Blackbird 31st.

The Dairy Breeds

In Holsteins, it was quite a different entry at each of the five exhibitions. The Manitoba and Saskatchewan exhibitions missed the strong Rockwood herd that belongs at St. Norbert, Man. But word went around that the Rockwood Holsteins are not likely to be seen at the shows again, T. L. Townsend having sold his interest to partner L. J. Millington who plans a dispersion. Pickard and Clark, Carstairs, Alberta, may have had the season's best show record for two exhibitions; that firm won the Holstein female championship at both Calgary and Edmonton and the bull championship at Edmonton.

As usual, Calgary had the biggest showing of Ayrshires and Richard Brothers of Red Deer, won both bull and female championships there. The bull winner was Glengary Pansy's Burton, the same one that was grand champion in 1954.

Probably the two most distinguished bovine personalities in the Jersey section of the 1955 exhibitions would be Lindell Ringleader, the ten-year-old bull that won the Calgary championship for the fourth time for Mrs. Alice B. Longeway, and Grafton Illustrious Toots, champion Jersey cow at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina. "Toots", owned by Fred Thompson of Fairlight, Sask., added to the already distinguished record of her family. Her mother, Grafton Garry On Toots won at least 30 championships at western exhibitions while Grandmother Grafton Masterman Toots, won a similar number of championships between 1932 and 1936, and Great-Grandmother Grafton Pioneer Toots was winning prairie championships between 1930 and 1932 and is remembered by some breeders as being one of the greatest show cows of her time. All four generations of "Toots" were bred and raised by Fred Thompson.

Notable in horses were: Hardy Salter's 2,260-pound Belgian called Watercross Melvin which was grand at Calgary; C. J. Hanson's Percheron, Konot, grand champion at Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina; G. B. Skirring's Clydesdale, Strathore Stone of Destiny, champion at Saskatoon; and Rudolf Freitag's Indiana-bred Belgian, Lady Jay Farceur, champion at the Saskatchewan shows. In the commercial and harness classes, it was more or less a Belgian year with more big chestnut geldings than ever before.

MACDONALD'S
BRIER
Canada's Standard Smoke

Blood Indians honor prominent Canadians

By CATHERINE TRENTON

UNDER a cloudy sky on July 29th of the Jubilee Year 1955, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, and George Gooderham, retired Indian Agent, were made honorary chiefs of the Blood Indian tribe of Southern Alberta. Mr. Howe was in the west for another celebration in his honor, the 18th anniversary of the first transcontinental flight in Canada.

Initiation of the new chiefs took place at the Sun Dance camp near Standoff, Alta., south of Macleod. The drive from Calgary through that pretty country added to the pleasure of the day. We had brought picnic lunch, fruit and excellent coffee that tasted as coffee should — strong and flavorful. My friends knew the road well but it was the first time I had travelled it. The mountains on the right are obscured by cloud and mist, but without snow they seem to merge into a great mass, and lack a certain element of beauty. The rolling green fields are fair to see; here and there a small lake dots the landscape where it runs flat for a small distance. We passed through the little towns like High River and Nanton, towns that form a part of the history of Alberta, especially remembered in the golden jubilee year.

When we reached Macleod our destination was not far away. We continued until in the distance we saw the white spot that was the Indian encampment, seeming to nestle for shelter at the far end of a long, table-like ridge that rises gradually, then falls away easily.

Following other cars along the gravel road, we came to the Sun Dance camp. It is not the usual abode of the Indians but a site chosen for the Sun Dance festival. Ten or twelve tepees were set at intervals and inside this circle the small tents were pitched in neat rows. In them were beds and small stoves.

A wood platform had been erected at a spot encircled by a snow fence, around which the crowd had assembled. Though my friends and I had printed invitations, they did not provide us with a special vantage point from which to view the ceremony! We had to jostle our way through the crowd to obtain a place as best we might. "The Press" were inside the enclosure, sitting on the grass. Calgary's mayor joined them and spoke to several of the Indians who were sitting around the platform.

All the while seven Indians were seated in a circle beating on drums, emitting an occasional yell, while chicken dancers did their part almost continuously with only brief intermissions. Many chiefs and their wives in ceremonial dress sat around talking among themselves.

The chicken dancers were nearly all young men, though three or four very young children participated, and the odd time a lone young woman in "pale face" dress of dull brown or maroon, joined them. The dancers, including children, wore vivid, multi-colored attire, some of the colors being well combined — black and orange; black and red; blue and white, etc., while bright greens, yellow, purple, added to the variety. One or two had faces painted yellow with small red dots on each cheek. Others wore ornaments of long, orange feathers arranged in a design and attached to their backs near the base of the spine. At least one of them had a ring of large round bells encircling his ankle. They all performed the

dance with gusto and enjoyment, even the smallest child.

During a lull in chicken dancing, the chiefs and their wives replaced the others and did an owl dance. The man and women place an arm around the partner, and join their other hands, doing a simple step, following one another in a circle; once or twice at a "call", each couple turns completely around, then proceeds as before.

Some of the Indians are very fair-skinned. Most of the women wore white buckskin dresses, but there were many of the tribe standing among the spectators in white man's dress. A Mounted Police officer stood at each corner of the platform.

The Initiation Ceremony

When the hour of initiation drew near, the venerable 80-year-old Chief Shot-on-Both-Sides was carried on a chair to the platform to preside over the ceremony. Then C. D. Howe and George Gooderham took their places, with several members of the Kainai, all wearing eagle feather head dress. Ten minutes later, the proceedings began. Mr. Gooderham spread a buffalo rug at the foot of a CBC microphone. John Fisher, roving reporter of the "Canadian scene" and a member of the Kainai, introduced the Hon. C. D. Howe to the head chief, Shot-on-Both-Sides, telling of his contribution to the development of our country especially in the aviation field; of how he had never forgotten his engineering training when he became a statesman. (Unfortunately, some of the crowd were talking during the speech, seeming to have forgotten common courtesy; most of the offenders wore ribbons marked "host" and "guest". It was difficult to hear all that was said.)

Chief John Creighton followed Mr. Fisher at the microphone, speaking in Indian and apparently quite at ease before the "mike". He was in full ceremonial dress with a fine colorful war bonnet of long, black eagle feathers tipped with yellow, and further brightened with green and blue.

Mr. Howe removed his suit coat and tie, and sat on the buffalo rug with Chief John Cotton, the medicine man of the tribe, kneeling before him. The latter wore white shorts and a large, woven scarf around his ample proportions, his light skin red-stained. He painted two stripes of red on each side of the initiate's face, two connecting eyes and ears symbolizing watchfulness, and the other two joining ears and mouth to represent leadership and speech. Taking a war bonnet, Chief Cotton applied it to both sides of Mr. Howe's head, put it on his own head briefly, then on the new chiefs. Both stood up, C. D. Howe smiling broadly, and doing a facsimile of a dance step which Chief Cotton began and in which the other Indians immediately joined. They removed the eagle feathers while a few more words were said. The Indians and fourteen members of the Kainai raised their right hands while the war bonnet was replaced on Mr. Howe's head by Chief Percy Creighton, who pronounced the name "Chief Flying Eagle".

The Minister of Trade and Commerce thanked the tribe for the honor bestowed upon him, and for the name in which he took particular pleasure since it suited his years of association with aviation, "man's imitation of the eagle". He promised to look after the interests of his own

tribe, and hoped he would have a life-long place as Chief in their councils. He presented the aged chieftain with tobacco and a red Hudson's Bay blanket.

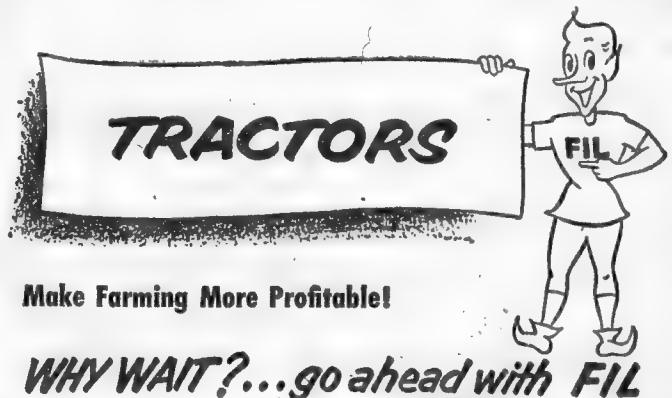
"Chief Little Chief"

Canon Middleton stepped to the microphone to introduce one who needed it not, George Gooderham. But the quiet voice was not strong enough to rise above the chattering of some listeners. However, the Indians know of Mr. Gooderham's 30 years of service to their race, following his father, and were going to confirm the title of honor and effectation which had been his family's for 50 years. Chief Creighton made the introduction in the Indian language,

and the ceremony was repeated, bestowing formally on Mr. Gooderham the title "Chief Little Chief". He also thanked them, paying tribute to the three wonderful chiefs of the Blood Indians, Shot-On-Both-Sides, his father and grandfather.

The two new chiefs were presented with scrolls of membership in the Kainai and booklets of the society's rules and aims. The Kainai try to work for the welfare of the Indians on the huge reserve, and are currently interested in a project for a school.

For the last part of the ceremony, they all sat in a semi-circle on the platform and the peace pipe was passed around. The chicken dancers



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again did their part. Then the women came onto the platform and danced with members of the Kainai. Mr. Howe seemed to be enjoying himself in the Owl Dance. Following this, the chicken dancers went on to the stage for more of their performance, this being the third of four days of Sun Dance ceremonies. Probably they would go on dancing into the night.

The Blood Indians, members of the Blackfoot Confederacy, have a splendid reserve of 350,000 acres situated in the pretty country south of Macleod. It was interesting to read in a newspaper a few days after the ceremony that the great old chief had recently been baptized by his old friend Father LaVern after many years of friendship with the missionaries, always holding out against accepting Christianity, though most of the Indians are said to be Christians.

Memories of the Past

When the crowd began to disperse, Norman Luxton, well known for his association with Banff and Alberta's Indians, passed where we were standing and it was arranged that I should drive back to Calgary with him and his companion, as my friends were not returning that evening. Norman Macleod, after whose family the town of that name was called, was the third person. To me the conversation was most interesting and enjoyable as those two men are closely connected with the history of our province now in its 50th year after Confederation. They are good friends and the exchange of opinions and reminiscences brought the past to life. Mr. Macleod spoke of his father and mother, of his father's meeting with Chief Crowfoot; of his administration of justice; of their life in Winnipeg and his mother's experiences there during the troubled days of rebellion.

The controversial figure of Louis Riel was mentioned, and I asked what was their opinion of him. One said that Riel was unjustly dealt with because, whatever his faults, he had tried to obtain justice for the ill-treated Metis who actually were starving. The government at Ottawa in that period did not send qualified men to deal with them, nor interest itself sufficiently in their welfare, otherwise a reasonable settlement could have been obtained such as in Alberta with Chief Crowfoot. The two Normans discussed their differences of opinion, neither one attempting to convince the other. They were united in praise of Chief Crowfoot through whose loyalty and integrity peace was maintained and a treaty signed with the Indians of this province. They described how Chief Crowfoot had returned gifts sent as bribes, remaining steadfast in his resolve not to join the northern tribes in wiping out the white men.

Col. Macleod, head of the Mounted Police detachment at the town now named after him, was known for his stern justice in the days when "Mounties" and Indian Agents were magistrates. His son told one tale of a man and a woman coming before the Colonel on a charge of liquor smuggling. That day he was said to be in a good mood. The sentence was 6 months in jail and \$250 fine on each individual! The culprits shuddered to think what it would have been had the magistrate been out-of-sorts! To one incensed American offender, he is reported to have said that we had justice in Canada, not law.

When Chief Crowfoot and Col. Macleod met in 1874 it was the latter's courage in going alone, but for an interpreter, to meet the Indian who did likewise, that impressed Crowfoot and earned his respect for this white man.

So the congenial talk flowed on between the two old friends about people they had known, neighbors and friends, scoundrels and otherwise. Mr. Luxton knew Bishop Tache, "a man of great charm", he said. Had it not been necessary for him to journey to Rome there would have been less trouble, or perhaps none at all.

The difficulties in keeping liquor from the Indians were recalled, how the law was infringed and the troubles of the Mounted Police in endeavoring to apprehend those who were actually destroying the Indians for gain, whether they realized it or not.

Mr. Macleod harked back to days when they lived in Winnipeg before travelling further west, and told some of his mother's experiences during the rebellion. He laughingly told of some of the signs that were to be seen in hotels in those days: "Boots and spurs must be removed before retiring"; "Guests must rise at 6:00 a.m. as sheets are needed for tablecloths"!

What a pity that history books are so dull and do not succeed in making the old days live. As written for schools, it has become nothing but a succession of dates and events, lacking the personal element which gives it real interest. History is made by the individual contributions of many people, influenced by each one's character, how he performs his duty and reacts in given circumstances. The quality of leadership, or its lack; the fight for personal power and gain without regard to duty or one's fellow man; a man's lack of ability in diplomacy or making decisions; and the opposite of these things, which made for a happier turn of events. How much I realized this while talking with those old friends and hearing the exchange of opinion between two men who have personally shared in fashioning the history of Alberta with honor and courage, and are a living link with the past.

Pasture and land use

SOUTHERN Saskatchewan is an area containing about 20,000,000 acres. Its land pattern consists of large or small areas of clay and clay loam soils interspersed with equally large or small areas of sand, sandy loams, and alkaline soils. After 50 years of development, it appears that about 50 per cent of the region has soil with suitable qualities to produce cereals in grain-summerfallow rotations. The balance, about 10,000,000 acres, is more suitable for grass production than for other agricultural purposes. Together, the poorer quality soils provide pasture for some 500,000 cattle units, which produce about 24 per cent of the total agricultural income of the region.

However, larger pasture supplies can be obtained by regrassing portions of the poorer quality land with more productive and hardier grasses and legumes. Crested wheatgrass for spring grazing, intermediate wheatgrass for mid-summer use, and Russian wild ryegrass for autumn pasture, all with Ladak alfalfa, have produced as much as \$20.00 worth of lamb and wool per acre at the Experimental Farm, Swift Current.

Thus, the seeding of abandoned farm lands, overgrazed native pastures, and light-textured soils generally to cultivated grasses and legumes, is a sound agricultural practice. Not only does it add pasture hay supplies to farms, but it promotes a better program of land use and assures a more stable farm income. — Swift Current Experimental Station.

Today we go to school!

By BERYL RASMUSSEN

LITTLE Girl, hurry up and eat your breakfast, today is one of the most important days of your life. Of course, six years ago was the most important day, because that was the day that God's greatest gift of Life was bestowed on you. Four pounds of fragile, femininity, lying in a hospital incubator, wondering if the effort to join the world's multitudes of people was too great. The future was a vast endless void until you became a person with a name and a family. You became big enough to touch and one happy joyful day you were big enough to go home.

You ate and you slept and sometimes you smiled in your sleep, and a very, very old lady said, "see she still smiles at the angels". Then one day you smiled up at someone who was bending over your crib and you became a beautiful little girl who knew she was loved. How swiftly now the days went by and soon you were finding your faltering way on two things called feet, and so with your hands and feet you found you could reach and touch many things which had been beyond the bounds of your little world in the crib.

Then it was your first birthday and you sat around a table and found that you were the centre of attraction and you didn't know why but it made you so happy that laughter filled you to the brim. This was when you got your first doll and so the maternal instinct began and this was the beginning of every kind of doll the stores sold. The cuddly dolls came first, then the dolls that cried, and then that wonderful doll that wet and you became a little mother as you bustled about your duties. One Christmas you received two identical dolls and everyone thought you would be happy but it worried you that there were now two dolls which would require attention, and you knew what it would be like to be the mother of twins.

Feminine Wiles

You learnt in this the playtime of your life that melting glances and sidelong looks worked wonders with the man called Daddy when you wanted your own way, but that the woman called your Mummy somehow saw through your beguile. Brothers, however were another type of male than Daddy and they gave no ground to sisters although they were always around when they were needed worst, when someone in the outside world was unkind. Then brothers became your best friend, and you learned that to win their respect you had to be a good sport and that tattling and tears put you beyond their approval.

One bright Sunday morning you went to Sunday School and for the first time you left the safe haven of your mother's side and you sat in a class, but somehow your first shyness changed to interest, as you heard of the wonders of God and you looked with new interest all around you on the way home.

Now you could talk to your playmates about your "teacher" and often at home when you were all tired of playing with dolls, you played Church instead, and marched in slow processional line with book in hand singing in solemn tones as in a choir. And if sometimes the songs became mixed up and they were a popular melody you had heard on the radio and which could never, never have been printed in the sacred contents of a hymnal no-one minded for if the tune and words were wrong, the faith was right.

Sadness Comes

Then one morning last fall you woke to find that in the night the kindly old man who was beloved by all the children around had gone on to his rest. No matter how his departure was explained you remained firm in the belief that this old friend who knew so well the stories to a little child's heart would return. You insisted that he hadn't finished the nice new lawn and that so of course, he would return to finish it. At Christmas you asked for two things, a doll that had washable hair and Dancery to return, and Christmas morning you looked out of the window to see if you could see him down the street. And somehow on this first Christmas away from this earth it must have made him happy to know that he was sorely missed by the little children who loved him. It was only when your pet kitten came to an untimely end that you accepted the finality of death and found solace in the fact that your old friend could have your kitten to keep him company.

One day spring came to the land and your brothers taught you how to knuckle marbles but somehow an inner urge in you demanded a skipping rope as well, and so like all little girls every spring you learned to skip your fortune.

The Great Adventure

You found joy in growing things and a little garden grew under your tender loving care and you became a gardener, and found the great satisfaction of growing food and flowers. You wandered with tired little legs down nature's path with Big Brother and collected one bird egg out of each nest and wondered why people didn't lay eggs like birds. You won his approval by helping pull long fish worms out of the garden and became adept with a six-shooter and water pistol. You learned to whistle and Davey Crockett became the most important hero in your life. And nearly every day you asked when you were going to go to that big red building on the hill called a school and you wondered if life was passing you by and the day might never come when you could join the happy throng.

But it wasn't Little Girl, there is a time and an hour and a day and for you this is it. Your Mummy has finished her reminiscing. So hurry and get a little more breakfast, no more running in half way through the morning for a little snack or a tea party with your friends. No more Kindergarten of the Air for you and your Mummy. If Dorothy Jane knew how many years I've jumped and danced and crept around the living room at her bidding with small fry, because Little Girl had to be shown as well as told, she would be well compensated with her adult audience. Today you are a SIX-year-old and you are going to SCHOOL. For six short years I have been lovingly and gently pushing you away from me and to-day I am taking you on your great adventure and your baby days are done. This day which is the longest day in my life!

Figures prepared recently in connection with "Consumer Expenditures on Lamb" by cities in the United States bring out the fact that the New England States, in the north-east corner of the Republic, consume 71% of the total, while States on the west coast consume only 13%. This leaves a mere 16% for all the rest of the country. If all States were as enthusiastic on lamb-eating as are the New England States, what a market there would be for the product!

Western farmers Survey Britain

By A. HILLSON

NOTE:—The following article was written by Mr. Hillson, a farmer of the Elnora district, on a visit to Great Britain during recent months.

WILL the United Kingdom, the greatest importer of wheat, re-enter the International Wheat Agreement?

What are the difficulties? Price levels? Trade levels? Currency levels?

What will happen if the International Wheat Agreement fails?

The United Kingdom was, in the 19th century, the world's greatest trading nation; in 1851, the year of the great Exhibition, cotton goods were 40% of United Kingdom exports; in 1913 United Kingdom had 70% of the world's trade in cotton goods; in 1913 87% of United Kingdom production was exported.

This great industrial expansion the United Kingdom shared with the nations of the world — there was no question of the right kind of money.

In 1899 the United Kingdom exported machinery and vehicles = 8% of the world's trade. Textiles were 34% of the world's trade.

In 1914 war came and the United Kingdom's great overseas investments gradually vanished in the fight for world freedom.

In 1920 the U.S.A. sent \$20 billion of goods and capital to Germany. England was trying to recover from destruction, devastation and human slaughter.

Roosevelt promised at Yalta that such financial assistance would not be given again — but it has.

In 1938 Germany had 32% of world chemical exports, 40% of scientific equipment exports, 29% of electrical machinery exports.

In 1938 the U.S.A., untouched by the Great War, with an enormous industrial machine in being, had 91% of world exports of tractors, 47% of passenger vehicle exports, 60% of commercial trucks. Then war broke again and the United Kingdom faced the foe alone once again. In 1946 Germany was flat; today she is the 4th exporting nation of the world. Today America has 9% of world population, but receives 43.6% of the world's income.

These figures reveal the unbalance of trade, and the result is, in 1938 the United Kingdom £1 = \$4.95 — today £1 = \$2.72.

The United Kingdom has a national debt of 77,000 millions of dollars, a heavy load on the backs of the people.

There is a wonderful industrial revolution bursting forth in the United Kingdom and my heart thrills with joy in interview and discussion.

The following are notes taken during discussions:—

1. The United Kingdom production is in serious competition with expanding productions in other parts of the world, especially Germany.

2. The United Kingdom seems unable to supply the proper goods required; this was maintained only in a few cases, but not maintained in discussion re general trade.

3. The United Kingdom restricts imports, so that they shall align with the requirements of the United Kingdom Board of Trade and Exchange Control.

4. An import license granted is permission only.

5. The requirement for dollars in payment of imports, is made through the Exchange Control Board who give permission to banks to pay ex-

porters in dollar countries.

6. Every dollar received in exchange for sterling or goods, goes into a pool held by the United Kingdom Exchange Control Board. This is somewhat different to finance regulations in Holland, where firms are allowed to hold and secure dollar currency.

7. The chief reason held against the United Kingdom seems to be their unwillingness to accept barter or bilateral trade agreements with dollar countries. This is beneficial to some countries but the aim of the United Kingdom must be a net dollar profit, not a dollar receipt only, for an equal value of goods.

8. It is the considered opinion of many importing countries that should the International Wheat Agreement fail, their domestic economies will be in danger. I am of the opinion, arising from discussion, that the United Kingdom Government recognizes it

cannot permit the price of Canadian wheat to fall too low.

9. I was thankful to learn in discussion with the Foreign Trade Department of Canada, that a United Kingdom firm initiating a factory for production in Canada, holding 51% of its capital in the United Kingdom, is allowed by the Canadian Government to secure the return of the earnings in Canada, to be remitted as dollars to the United Kingdom, which is held by the Treasury Branch of the Exchange Control Board, and sterling to its value paid to the firm concerned.

In 1948, 48 industrial and business representatives from British Columbia, including members of the provincial government, came to the United Kingdom as a deputation viewing industries here in the United Kingdom. It resulted in the B.C. fishing industry buying fishing vessels, nets, winches and dock equipment. The depu-

tation spent in the United Kingdom about \$8 million.

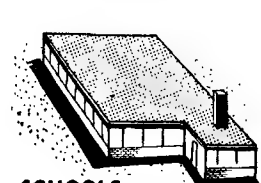
In 1954 the United Kingdom bought \$4 million of British Columbia fish.

What would result from personal contacts by a Western farmers' deputation?


Egg production in Canada in June totalled 31,118,000 dozen compared with 28,617,000 dozen in June, 1954.

Saskatchewan now is the greatest producer of uranium ore in North America and is the largest producer of base metals on the Prairies, it is reported. Saskatchewan is producing nearly 40,000 tons of salt a year and had become Canada's major producer of sodium sulphate.


Acreage sown to barley in Canada this season, estimated at 9,900,000 acres, is the largest in the nation's history. The previous record was 8,900,000 acres sown in 1953.



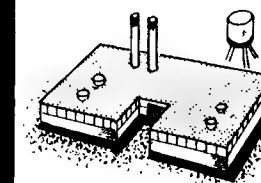
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Fifty Years of Alberta History

By C. H. STOUT

EXCEPT for the curving river and lofty hills no landmark remains at Edmonton today to indicate where the Province of Alberta came into being on the First of September, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

On the wide Ross Flats where old Fort Augustus of the North West Company stood in 1794 and where Alberta's first barley and garden stuff was grown, the exhibition grounds of 1905 have been replaced by pavements, homes and schools. The old half-mile racing oval has entirely disappeared. Where the white tents of some 211 members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were pitched at the south end of the track, now rises the municipal power and water supply plants, and where the gaily decorated inauguration platform itself stood on that sunny September day a modern steel and concrete grandstand overlooks Renfrew baseball park. Where John Walter's cable ferry carried hundreds from the south side across the Saskatchewan to the celebration, now stands a big steel bridge that soon must be doubled in size to cope with traffic.

Thus only memory and newspaper files are left to recall the events of September 1st, fifty years ago, and the names of old-timers who not only brought about autonomy for the province but with vision, energy and abounding enthusiasm celebrated its birthday in a manner that commanded the attention of Canadians everywhere. Strangely, no one seems to have suggested that a suitable memorial be erected to mark the place where Alberta was born. But whatever future generations might choose to do about it the old-timers for their part made their prepara-

tions for the inauguration thoroughly and well.

Ross Flats, named after a colorful pioneer, Donald Ross, was more picturesque and historic than its name implied. Set in a vast natural amphitheatre of river and green-clad hills it was generations before the trading rendezvous of Blackfoot tribes from the south, and Cree Indians from the north, who generally called a truce in their warfare while they swapped buffalo and other pelts for ammunition and provisions at the white man's posts. Here, too, the long York boats had been built to join canoe flotillas with furs for markets down the Saskatchewan, and later river steamers docked and departed from the shores of the flats with cargoes that greatly augmented traffic from the days of the Red River ox carts between Fort Edmonton and Fort Garry. Truly a spot rich in frontier tradition and one eminently suitable for the dedication of a new land.

Struggle for "Home Rule"

Autonomy had not come easily for the prairie folk. Long and bitter battles had raged in the Northwest Territorial assembly at Regina over the issue of home rule and the rights of settlers to have a direct voice in the administration of their own affairs. The lieutenant governor and council had for years been the final spending authority for federal allowances, and reforms in the matter of elections and assembly responsibility had been a slow and tedious process. Finally, however, the urgent voice of the west had obtained the ear of Ottawa and parliament voted to accept the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan into Confederation. The decision came in the early months of 1905 with inauguration ceremonies set for the

first of September. Henceforth Canada would consist of self-governing states from sea to sea. Beyond all question a most momentous event in prairie history, and especially stirring in the little city of Edmonton.

Alberta's borders were extended far to the north to take in the former region of Athabasca, while the new province of Saskatchewan was to assimilate the other northerly district of Assiniboia. Regina and Edmonton were federal choices for provisional capitals, with the question of permanent seats of government to be settled by each local assembly if so desired at a later date. Regina had long been the administrative capital for all the vast region between the Rockies and Manitoba so it easily retained its position over Saskatoon in the province of Saskatchewan. In Alberta the situation was different for Calgary had a transcontinental railway since 1883 and was considerably larger than Edmonton at the time, and aggressive citizens of Calgary insisted first at Ottawa and later in Edmonton that the southern city should be the capital site. Frank Oliver, Edmonton pioneer merchant, editor and legislator, led the fight for his home town and eventually won. He predicted at the time that Edmonton not only would become a great transportation center, but would one day be surrounded by immensely rich oil and gas fields. He helped establish the capital as an important commercial city, but died before his prophesies of vast oil discoveries were fulfilled. But in the background of the inauguration parade was an old oil drilling derrick on Jasper Avenue, showing that the hunt for oil had begun half a century ago.

Incidentally the issue of a permanent capital for Alberta was brought

up in the first session of the legislature and decided in favor of Edmonton over Calgary, Red Deer and Banff by a vote of 16 to 8. John T. Moore, the "silver tongued" member for Red Deer eloquently spoke in support of his home town, but finally voted for Edmonton over Calgary.

Inauguration Ceremonies

Regina also lost out in the race for the initial celebration of western autonomy. Frank Oliver as cabinet minister for Alberta had looked after that detail as well. Accordingly the special train carrying the Governor General of Canada Earl Grey, Lady Grey and party, and prime minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lady Laurier and guests, steamed right through Regina and on to Edmonton for the September first inauguration program. The official train pulled into Strathcona, then terminal of the only railway line extending north of Calgary, on the afternoon of August 31st, being preceded and followed by other long trains bringing hundreds of visitors for the big event. Rains had swept the province and flooded streams for some time previously but on Friday skies were blue, streets and trails were drying again and river levels were fast going down.

Thursday night a grand concert was staged by Edmonton in Richard Secord's new covered Thistle rink, where the first session of the legislature was to meet within a few weeks time, and eminent visitors from the East were delighted by the lavish decorations of the huge auditorium and by the high standard of the program provided by orchestra and local soloists. Here, too, the inauguration ball was held Friday with the grand march led by Governor General Earl and Lady Grey.

Friday's historic parade likewise was framed in a profusion of color and decorations as it moved along Jasper Avenue through mammoth arches of evergreens, grain sheaves and banners, led by a military band from Calgary and R.C.M.P. veteran Fred Bagley. Earl and Lady Grey and Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and other distinguished guests rode in open carriages, and also highlighting the procession were the 200 men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in red tunics and broad-brimmed Stetsons, riding the handsomest horses that the famous force could assemble. Other spirited teams drew carriages, buggies and floats with nearly 2,000 school children riding and marching. Came several other bands, the city council in high silk hats and formal coats and trousers, contrasting in true western fashion with trappers and Indians, a Red River cart, Alberta old-timers, many fraternal organizations and societies, South African veterans, labor union groups and citizens, constituting in all a parade that could compare in every way with modern day exhibition parades of Calgary and Edmonton, despite the half century advance in gas and oil marvels of the earth and air.

From its course along Jasper Avenue where it was cheered by upwards of 20 thousand persons, the procession turned down McDougall Hill to the city's new exhibition grounds on Ross Flats. Here as we mentioned earlier the big inauguration platform was located on the east side of the racing oval, and beneath a mammoth purple crown Governor General Earl Grey reviewed a splendid march past of the 211 Mounted Police following a royal salute that boomed from militia field pieces on the west hill below the Hudson's Bay Fort. Commissioner Perry himself headed the special R.C.M.P. escort with other noted officers such as superintendents Primrose and Sanders

Alberta's First Legislative Assembly



Ernest Brown Photo, Edmonton.

Photo taken on steps of McKay Avenue Public School, Edmonton, where first session was prorogued May 9th, 1906.

Front row — Lieut.-Governor G. H. V. Bulyea, premier A. A. Rutherford and Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister public works.

Second row — Capt. Worsley of R.C.M.P. the A.D.C.; J. R. Cowell, clerk of the house; J. T. Moore, Red

Deer; Hon. W. H. Finlay, minister of agriculture and provincial secretary; R. T. Telford, Leduc; T. A. Brick, Peace River; J. R. Boyle, Sturgeon; J. A. McPherson, Stony Plain; A. J. Robertson, High River; C. Hiebert, Rosebud; Hon. C. W. Cross, attorney general, and Hon. C. W. Fisher, speaker of the house.

Back row — C. A. Stuart, Gleichen; M. MacKenzie, Macleod; A. S. Rosen-

roll, Wetaskiwin; H. G. Wade, Edmonton Journal reporter; J. P. Marcellus, Pincher Creek; W. C. Simons, Lethbridge; H. P. McKinney, St. Albert; M. McCauley, Vermilion; Wm. MacAdam, Edmonton Bulletin reporter; W. T. Puffer, Lacombe; W. Woolf, Cardston; J. B. McLeod, Ponoka; F. Walker, Victoria, and W. F. Bredin, Athabasca; W. William-son, page.

taking part in the dedication of the land they had guarded so long and so well.

On the platform with their Excellencies was Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Hon. William Patterson and Frank Oliver, federal cabinet ministers, and noted Canadian-born author and British M.P., Sir Gilbert Parker. At 11:45 Mayor K. W. MacKenzie of Edmonton introduced the Governor General who brought to Albertans greetings and good wishes from King Edward the Seventh. At twelve noon the proclamation creating Alberta a province was read by the clerk of the privy council, J. J. McGee of Ottawa, and announcement made of the appointment by His Majesty of George Hedley Vicars Bulyea as Lieutenant-Governor of the new province. This brought another royal salute from the guns on the hill, and to everyone came the realization that at last Alberta was now in control of its own affairs.

Laurier's Prediction

One may imagine the emotional uplift of the moment as tall, stately-looking Sir Wilfrid called for three cheers from the infant province, and many eyes were moist as the crowd of more than 15,000 responded. The prime minister recalled then his first visit to the west eleven years previously when no markets existed for farm products and the plight of the settlers was indeed serious. Then even the best known centers were little more than frontier villages and the future looked dark indeed. Now commented Sir Wilfrid happily all had changed.

"Now I see the determination of a new province; I see everywhere hope; I see calm resolution, courage and enthusiasm to face all the difficulties and settle all the problems that belong to a new province. Today we remember one thing — that we are Canadians and British subjects and must have the hearty co-operation of all citizens in building up this land. Not only of the old settlers and pioneers but also of the new citizens who have come from all parts of the world to give to Canada and Alberta the benefit of their industry, their energy and their enterprise.

"We want them to share our land, our laws, our civilization. Let them be loyal subjects, let them take their share in the life of this country whether it be municipal, provincial or national; let them be electors as well as citizens.

"We do not want nor wish that any individual should forget the land of his ancestors; let them look to the past but let them look also to the future, to the land of their children. Let them become Canadians and give their heart, soul, energy and power to Canada, its institutions and its King."

These words came from the prime minister as the first waves of immigration were flowing in from many shores, and in the forefront of wars that would test the soul, patriotism and resolution of every citizen of Canada. Actually Sir Wilfrid ushered in Alberta just as one great war was coming to an end, the epic struggle between Japan and Russia, but no one in the day's audience had the slightest foreboding that another and vastly greater war would engulf the world within nine short years.

Today we look back over many constitutional as well as material transformations but true to the counsel of the then prime minister it can truly be said that Alberta's allegiance first to the Empire, then to the Commonwealth and always to the Crown has never faltered. Her white crosses of sacrifice have been planted along the front lines of every struggle

for freedom through the years, and within our own borders Alberta has proved to be a solid cornerstone in the nation's growth, economic power and influence.

After the prime minister spoke the Mounted Police staged their popular musical ride, and a program of sports was run off at the fair grounds, while the guests of honor and other throngs attended the receptions and celebrations uptown. At night the joy-making went on with Edmonton and Strathcona, the twin city, ablaze with electric lights and oriental lanterns. Saturday there was horse racing and other sports and games at the fair grounds.

Rutherford First Premier

No sooner had the special train carrying the vice regal and prime minister's parties pulled out for Regina than the town of Strathcona staged a celebration of its own. Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea announced immediately that the first premier of Alberta would be Alexander Cameron Rutherford, prominent Strathcona barrister, and until dissolution of the Territorial Assembly, Liberal member for Strathcona at Regina. Mayor Arthur Davies of Strathcona headed a non-partisan mass meeting of citizens to hail their fellow townsman, while Premier Rutherford for his part moved quickly to select his provisional cabinet. He chose W. H. Cushing of Calgary as minister of public works; Charles W. Cross, of Edmonton, as attorney general; W. H. Finlay, of Medicine Hat, as minister of agriculture and provincial secretary, and L. G. Deverber, of Lethbridge, as a minister without portfolio. The important posts of finance and education were shouldered by the premier himself. A cabinet of five to start Alberta on its way, compared with thirteen ministers today. At that the 1905 cabinet was soon reduced to four with the appointment of Mr. Deverber to the Canadian senate.

First provincial election in Alberta was held November 9th, 1905, the principal issues dividing Liberal and Conservative parties being the rights of minorities to establish separate schools, and the ownership of public lands. Premier Rutherford supported the separate school stand of Ottawa and federal control of resources and won 23 of the 25 seats in the election. In Saskatchewan Premier Scott won 16 of 24 seats for the Liberals. As everyone knows the federal government years later turned over the natural resources to the provinces, hence the tremendous revenue that now flows into the Alberta treasury since the discovery of extensive oil fields in 1948.

In lieu of lands Ottawa started Alberta out with a subsidy of \$250,000 in 1905 based on population, and a cash grant of something over \$400,000 because the province had no debt obligations. In comparison Alberta today receives more than 30 million dollars annually from the federal treasury and we have in addition our lands, mineral rights, forests and fisheries.

The first legislative assembly met March 15th, 1906, with two Conservatives opposing 23 Liberals. The Conservatives were A. J. Robertson of High River and Cornelius Hiebert of Rosebud. Liberals in the first session were Premier Rutherford, Strathcona; W. H. Cushing, Calgary; C. W. Cross, Edmonton; W. T. Finlay, Medicine Hat; C. W. Fisher, Banff; W. F. Bredin, Athabasca; T. A. Brick, Peace River; J. R. McLeod, Ponoka; W. C. Simmons, Lethbridge; A. S. deRosenroll, Wetaskiwin; J. A. Simpson, Innisfail; W. F. Puffer, Lacombe; C. A. Stuart, Gleichen; Malcolm McKenzie, Macleod; J. W.

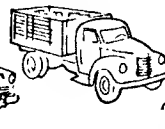
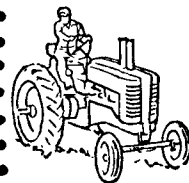
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Woolf, Cardston; John T. Moore, Red Deer; H. W. McKenny, St. Albert; Matthew McCauley, Vermilion; R. T. Telford, Leduc; J. A. McPherson, Stoney Plain; J. P. Marcellus, Pincher Creek; J. R. Boyle, Sturgeon, and F. A. Walker, Victoria. Two resignations came the first year in Liberal ranks, Matthew McCauley being succeeded by J. B. Holden for Vermilion and Ezra Riley of Calgary taking the place of C. A. Stuart in Gleichen, both newcomers being government supporters.

In the first assembly which met in the Edmonton Thistle rink, moving later to McKay Avenue school which still stands on the hill top at Edmonton, C. W. Fisher of Cochrane was named speaker and John R. Cowell of Red Deer the first clerk of the house. Mr. Cowell, a skilled parliamentarian from the Isle of Man, compiled the rules of the house which largely govern proceedings today.

With administrative machinery set up the Rutherford regime in 1907 moved to build its own trunk and rural telephone lines after failing otherwise to break what it charged was a monopoly by the Bell Telephone Company. Two years later an ambitious railway expansion policy was adopted. This was a provincial guarantee of more than 25 million dollars for the construction of nearly 1,800 miles of new branch rail lines in the province. Upon this issue Premier Rutherford went to the country on March 22nd, 1910, and returned 37 Liberals, Conservatives winning two seats one of them by Richard Bedford Bennett in Calgary. One Socialist was returned.

Political Events

On October third of the same year Governor General Earl Grey came back to Edmonton and laid the cornerstone of Alberta's fine new four million dollar capital building, even as the cornerstone of the Rutherford government, its railway policy, was crumbling. Party unity over this policy split wide open in the session of 1910 when a faction of Liberal members rebelled against the cabinet's handling of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway financing

and construction agreement. Public tension mounted to fever pitch during this memorable debate in which Conservative leader R. B. Bennett spoke for two days in the house. The chamber at this time was in a shed-like little hall adjoining the three-story administration building which the government had erected and which still serves immediately south of the province's new public works building east of the capital block. This little chamber was packed to suffocation in the late summer heat during the hectic railway session.

The upshot was a royal commission named to investigate charges regarding the A. and G. W. agreements, but before any action could be taken Premier Rutherford was forced to resign. His majority was gone.

Extras on the streets followed with the announcement that chief justice Arthur L. Sifton of the Alberta supreme court had been called by Lieutenant-Governor Bulleya to form a cabinet. Subsequently the royal commission completely exonerated the Rutherford government from having any personal interests in the A. and G. W. dealings, though two judges mildly censured the premier and ministers for lack of sharpness in the negotiations.

During the next three years Alberta made rapid progress with the extension of roads, public services and necessary public buildings in spite of the hectic political warfare. The cabinet was increased to eight in 1912 with premier Sifton having the following ministers, C. W. Cross, C. R. Mitchell, A. J. McLean, Duncan Marshall, Malcolm McKenzie, J. R. Boyle and Charles Stewart. In the spring of 1913 came the third general election with 38 Liberals returned and 17 Conservatives led by Edward Michener of Red Deer. This house met in the new assembly chamber of the plush capital building which had been officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, then Governor General.

Just when political affairs were settling down and the tremendous real estate boom of 1910-12 was subsiding, World War I broke out in all its fury and Alberta's home development came almost to a standstill while every effort in men and money was being devoted to the struggle in Europe. With the issue of this war still gravely in doubt, Union government was organized in Ottawa and sustained in the "Conscription" election of 1917, which later took premier Sifton from Alberta to join the Meighen cabinet in the nation's capital. "Little Arthur's" place in the premier's office at Edmonton was taken by Charles Stewart of Sedgewick, and four years later this government was ousted by the United Farmers of Alberta party, headed by Henry Wise Wood of Carstairs. The result of the voting on July 17th, 1921, was 39 Farmers, 14 Liberals, 3 Independents, 4 Labor, and one Conservative. But President Wood had not stood as a candidate and declined to assume the U.F.A. premiership. The choice finally fell on Herbert Greenfield of Westlock, also not a candidate, but who took the premiership for four years, being replaced then by attorney general John E. Brownlee.

The last twenty-five years of Alberta's first half century of political history is well within the knowledge and experience of all and needs little re-telling at the present time. The U.F.A. government held office until 1935, a total of 14 years, then was swept away lock, stock and barrel by the newly created Social Credit party under the leadership of William Aberhart of Calgary. Upon the death of Premier Aberhart, the former provincial secretary, Ernest Manning,

took over the premiership and remains at the helm today.

Living...

The millionaires think they are living when they are hoarding up their gold;
The soldier calls its living when he's doing something bold.
Oh, the thing that I call living isn't gold or fame at all!
It's fellowship and sunshine and the roses on the wall.
It's evenings glad with music and a hearth fire that's ablaze,
And the joys that come to mortals in a thousand different ways.
It's laughter and contentment and the struggle for a goal;
It's everything that's needful in the shaping of a soul. —Bartell.

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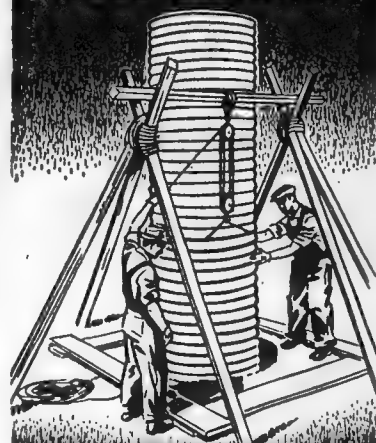


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OUR
50TH YEAR
IN THE WEST

R.R.

Okanagan ranches sold

By P. W. LUCE

FOR a price reported to be \$125,000, the 4,200-acre Silver Hills ranch has been sold to an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Davis, who are moving in shortly. This place, 15 miles east of Lumby, close to Okanagan Lake and only a few miles from Vernon, has been operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lidstone and their son, who owned the place.

Two other important ranch sales have been made near Okanagan Lake within the same month. Buckerfields, Limited, which ran the L and L ranch at Larkin, near Vernon, decided to give up active agricultural work at that place and sold out to George Reisinger and Son, of Winfield, 40 miles to the south, who probably intend to operate both places.

The Monashee Hereford ranch, formerly owned by Ernie Rennie, has been brought to B. Rankin, of Kelowna.

These three transfers will make no appreciable difference to the demand for farm labor in the Okanagan Lake district, which is fairly well settled. Taking the province as a whole, though, only 17 per cent of the arable land is under cultivation, according to R. H. Thompson, a retired North Vancouver contractor who has outlined a plan to help what he calls the "experienced employables" of British Columbia.

Mr. Thompson suggests that the idle land be divided into 2,000-acre parcels, which could support 13 families, each owning 160 acres. He estimates that this would result in the employment of 120,000 farm workers, and that an additional 200,000 men and women would be needed to provide essential services.

The capital investment would naturally be big, but not hopelessly big. Important economies could be effected by having all the heavy machinery and most of the equipment jointly owned by the group in a designated district.

The suggestion is under consideration, but has not yet been brought to the attention of the provincial authorities.

During the first six months of 1955, 3,370,570 American autos crossed the border into Canada, and 3,132,181 Canadian cars went to the U.S.A.

The drought during the season in Ontario and Quebec causes losses to farmers totalling \$100,000,000. The wheat crop is said to be a total loss.

Since 1939 the average weekly wage in Canadian manufacturing plants has increased from \$20.14 to \$58.36.

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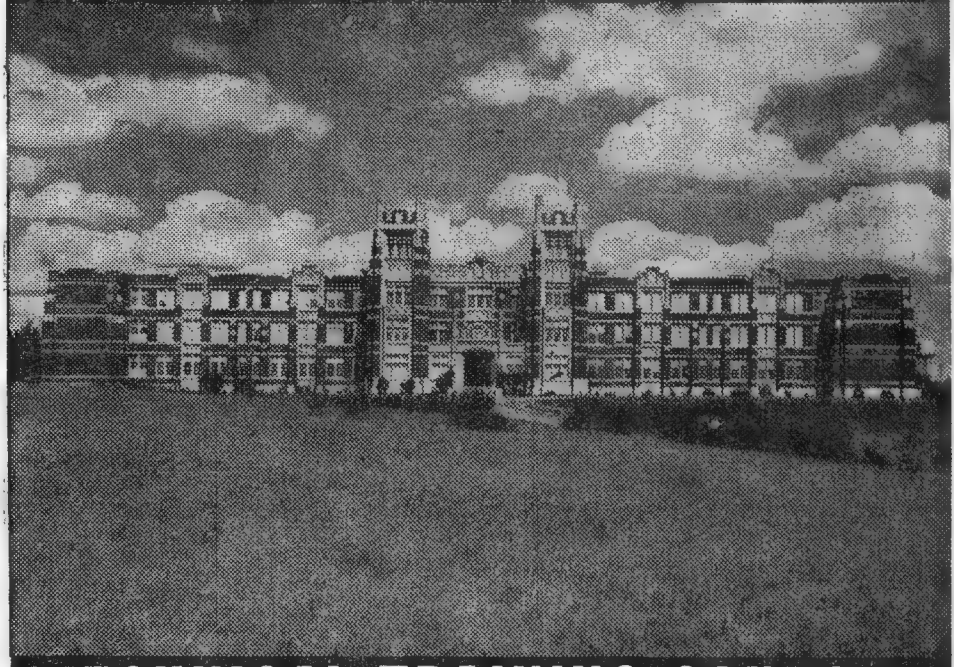
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To Dept.— FRR

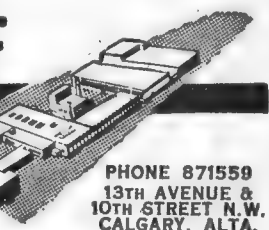
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Aunt Sal Suggests

September brings the harvest,
And the kids go back to school;
We bid good-bye to summer . . .
And the weather will be cool.

MAYBE the day you read this
you'll laugh aloud at the last
line of the jingle above . . . for some
days can be blazing hot during Sep-
tember . . . but there are so few words

that rhyme with "school" so we'll
leave it that way.

Before I start into the material
that I have laid aside for this month
I'll indulge in a bit of personal chat-
ter. There is something I want to
share with a group of friends so I've
decided to single out you readers as
the chosen friends. Very often in
your letters to me you'll remark,
"Maybe I'm boring you with this let-
ter, but I felt I wanted to write and
tell you this."

Put the thought right out of your
minds that you ever bore me with
anything that you wish to write: I
never receive one letter too many and
I feel grateful, even flattered, when
you are prompted to write me in a
friend-to-friend manner, for you see
there is one letter that I wished I had
written and was deferred because I
thought that maybe the recipient

would be bored. And that was a let-
ter to the food editor of the Ladies
Home Journal. Her name was Ann
Batchelder and for many years I've
gained much help and entertainment
from her matchless writings, and I'll
bet there are many of you who have
too. I meant to write her, but didn't,
and now it is too late for she passed
away this summer. And now after
her passing I find out that she was a
maiden lady of 73 years and for many
of those years she was confined to a
wheelchair. Never a mention of her
plight crept into her cheery copy
and instead of being bored, possibly
she would have been delighted to get
my letter from what she thought of
as "away off in Alberta, Canada." So
wouldn't you readers like to join with
me in vowing not to ignore the job of
writing "one more letter", especially
when we realize we never know how

much that letter may mean to an-
other.

I hope I have not postponed the
pickle talk too late this year. I know
that your garden harvests vary from
one place to another and some of you
may have been in the midst of the
pickle project for some time, but I
sincerely hope that some of you have
not begun and that you can make
good use of the following which I
have named:

My Five Pet Pickles—Whether you
use these this year or not, please, oh
please, cut them out and paste into
your favorite cook book or inside your
cabinet door or somewhere safe. I
shall not repeat these again! Now
I can give you a big O.K. for all of
these. I tried them all last year and
carefully saved one jar of each kind
and after a year they are still keeping
perfectly.

A word first about the dill that
you place in two of these pickles. If
you prefer the dill plant from the
garden, place a generous sprig in the
bottom of each jar before adding the
cucumbers. Make sure this dill is
green and is free of aphids. I stopped
using the natural plant three years
back and do not plan to return to it.
Two fine substitutes can be found in
the oil of dill or dill seeds. Both can
be purchased at the drug store and I
find them 100 per cent successful. I
used four drops of the oil per quart
or 2 teaspoonfuls of the seed.

Cold-Water-Tap Dill Pickles—Place
dill in bottom of clean jars. Pack
with small, firm cukes. Then add
these: 2 tbsps. salt, 1 tsp. sugar, 1
clove garlic (optional), ½ cup white
vinegar. Then add cold water to
overflowing and seal tight. Note:
Whereas most pickles are not ready
for six weeks these can be used in
about two weeks.

Sweet Sliced Dill Pickles — For 12
unpeeled small, firm, sliced cukes you
allow a salt brine of this proportion:
1 cup coarse salt to 16 cups water.
Leave in brine two hours. Meanwhile
make this syrup: 1½ pts. white vine-
gar, 1½ lbs. white sugar, 1 tsp. tum-
eric, 1 tsp. celery seed, 1 tsp. mustard
seed. Boil this syrup about five min-
utes then add the drained cuke slices.
Simmer five minutes more. Then
place in sterile jars and seal.

Our last editor wrote an editorial
on "Aunt Sal and Sugar" prompted
by his dislike of my advising the ad-
dition of sugar to dill pickles. Several
of you wrote me and showed you
were quite incensed at this criticism,
but I thought it a great joke and I
was likewise flattered for I'd never
been the subject of an editorial be-
fore.

One Thousand Island Pickles—Put
these through the foodchopper: 8
large cukes (unpeeled), 12 large on-
ions, 2 sweet green peppers and 2
sweet red peppers, one cauliflower.
Sprinkle with ½ cup salt and 5 cups
water. Let stand one hour then
drain.

Make a dressing of these: 6 cups
mild vinegar (about half water), 6
cups white sugar, 1 tbsps. mustard
seed, 1 tbsps. celery seed, ¼ cup flour,
6 tbsps. dry mustard, 1 tbsps. tum-
eric. Mix well and add to chopped
vegetables and cook about 30 minutes,
stirring occasionally. Seal.

Beet Pickles — 4 quarts of small
cooked beets, 2½ cups white sugar, 2
cups water. (I used the strained
water in which beets had been cook-
ed), 3 cups cider vinegar, 1 tsp.
cloves, 1 tsp. allspice, 1 tbsps. cinna-
mon, 1 tsp. salt. Bring the syrup to
a boil then add beets and simmer ten
minutes. Pack in sterile jars to with-
in ½ inch from top. Seal.

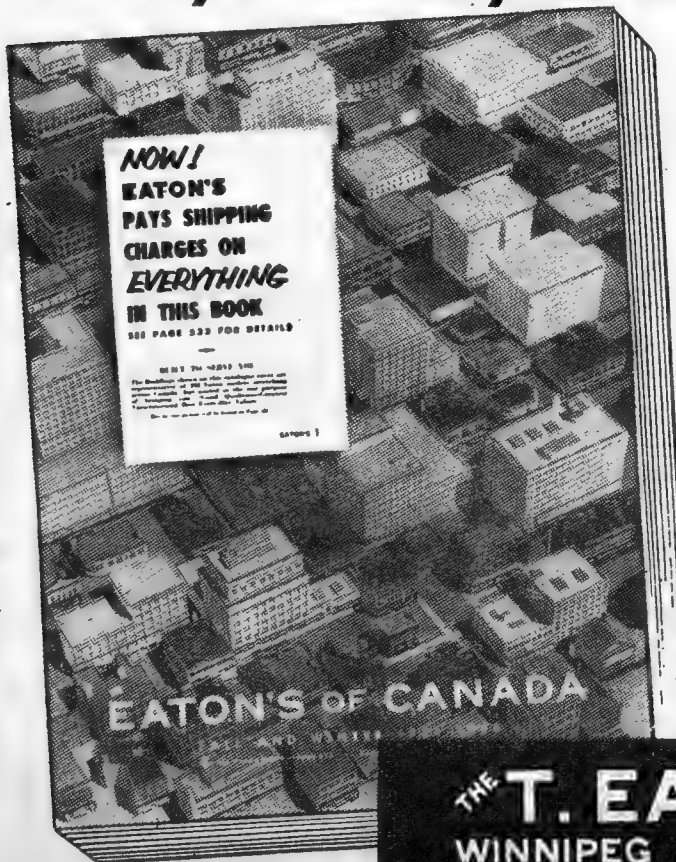
Green Tomato Relish (taking its
third bow in this column, and I still
think there is nothing finer—north of

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Carliner): Wash and cut up these very fine or put through food chopper), 3 qts. green tomatoes, 1 head cauliflower, 5 cukes, 6 large onions, 3 green peppers and one red pepper. Mix in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup coarse salt. Let stand over night. Next day add 1 quart cold water. Stir, rinse and drain. Peel and add 3 large chopped apples and mix in these: 4 cups white sugar, 4 cups white vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cayenne, 2 tbsps. celery seed, 3 tbsps. mustard seed, 1 tsp. tumeric and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tbsps. salt. Heat to boiling stirring until sugar dissolves. Boil gently until thickened, about 2 hours.

Each time I've mentioned "salt" I've said, "coarse salt". That is the kind I use for all canning though recent tests by the leading testing labs. in both Canada and United States state that they find that oxidized salt is equally good, but I'm a die-hard in this matter and am sticking to the coarse salt. You suit yourself.

Bye bye for now, and every good wish for pleasant pickling.

Aunt Sal.

Let's Ask Aunt Sal

As we go about our daily tasks,
Some problems will arise;
Aunt Sal is busy hunting ways,
To help in some new guise.

ANOTHER sincere vote of thanks goes out to all you kind readers who took time to write in regarding some question that appeared in recent issues of this column. It is so gratifying to feel that you are all standing by to jump in and help when it is sorely needed.

One little reminder . . . when you are enclosing your stamped, self-addressed envelope be sure to fold that enclosed envelope. I'm ashamed to admit how many of those enclosures become torn when I'm opening the outer envelope.

Q.: Have you the pattern for the old-fashioned sun bonnets that small children used to wear? — (Mrs. A. H., Meadow Lake, Sask.)

A.: I remember they were very simple but since I've practically stopped doing any sewing, I gave away all my patterns. If any reader has this pattern would you please send me word then I'll get you in touch with Mrs. H. and you can get this to her.

Q.: Could I, too, have the pattern for a velvet cushion with a padded rose on top? — (Mrs. D. P., Calmar, Alta.)

A.: Temporarily, at least, I've mislaid the name and address of the lady who offered to supply this pattern. Would she please write me again? And will you state in your letter if you feel like supplying several copies of this. I'll make up the postage charge for you.

Q.: Why doesn't the Farm and Ranch publish articles on farm kitchens with little sketches we could keep and use? — (Mrs. F. M., Vancouver, B.C.)

A.: I've been asked similar "whys" from several readers. I fancy that lack of space is the main reason, but maybe our new editor will consider some of these suggestions in the future.

Q.: I wish to make some spread-easy cheese and a big round cheese. Can you send me recipes for these? — (Mrs. L. R. S., Peavine, Alta.)

A.: The cheese question hasn't been touched on for several years so maybe

it is time that we had a repeat. At the present time I have loaned out all the recipes I had on file. Is there any reader who feels like contributing their recipes — only those who have actually tried these recipes are invited to write in. I haven't made any except cottage cheese . . . we don't mean that kind.

Q.: Have you a recipe for jelly made with milk? (Repeat.)

A.: Replies on this keep coming in. Here is the latest: Boil a can of evaporated milk for three hours and it will then be a pale brown jelly like solid that can be sliced. — (Miss E. A., Cloverdale, B.C.)

Q.: I am just new at canning and would like to know where I could get a good cook book dealing with canning of vegetables and making jams and jellies. — (Mrs. L. M., Coronation, Alta.)

A.: I sent Mrs. M. a couple extra books I had on hand, but for others I can remind you that any grocer handling fruits will likely have booklets on hand on canning put out by B.C. Fruit Co., then your local gas companies (in Alberta) have a fine book and then there are sections in almost every good cook book, and here is one I haven't mentioned for a while that is my favorite. It is put out by the Kerr Co. and is named Kerr Canning Book. Write to Kerr Glass Mfg. Corp., Los Angeles, Calif. The price is 15 cents, or was, when I got mine.

Q.: Please send me the recipe for canning carrots and peas together, also the recipe for Beet Soup. — (Mrs. A. M., Alonsa, Man.)

A.: I'm sending you a private reply for the first question and here is my recipe for beet soup or as it is originally called: Borsch: 2 cups shredded beets, 1 cup chopped carrots, 1 cup chopped onions, 1 tbsps. butter, 2 cups beef stock, 1 cup shredded cabbage, 1 tbsps. lemon juice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup thick sour cream.

Cook beets, carrots and onions in boiling salted water to cover them for 20 minutes. Add butter, stock and cabbage. Cook 15 minutes more. Add lemon juice and pour into bowls. Top with a spoonful of sour cream.

Note: — Even as I write this I can just hear the rumble of the voices of women muttering, "That isn't the real 'Borsch' at all", well then you are invited to send in your recipes. We'll feature them in the November issue — so shall we have a real borsch gettogether?

Q.: Have you a good recipe for making soap that floats? — (Mrs. T. H.)

A.: I am fortunate enough to have a next-door neighbor who not only has this recipe but gave me a sample of the soap she made and it does float.

Home-Made Soap That Floats — To 5 cups of cold water add one can lye and let cool. To it add these: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup kerosene, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ammonia, 4 tbsps. borax. Then heat 5 lbs. of any clean grease. Strain this grease into other ingredients and stir for ten minutes. Pour into clean dripping pan and let stand for two days. Cut into squares and leave in warm, dry place to harden.

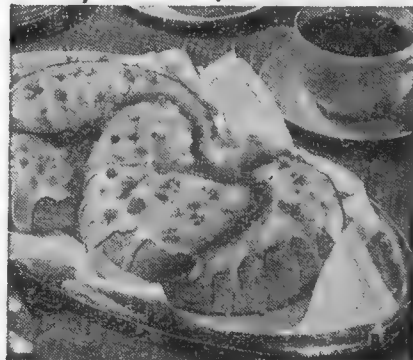
Note: — All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. Kindly confine one question to each letter, and if you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

One Basic Dough makes 4 yummy dessert treats!

1. Cinnamon Square



2. Apricot Figure 8



3. Fruit Coil



4. Sugared Jelly Buns



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NEEDS NO
REFRIGERATION

Basic COFFEE CAKE Dough

Scale

2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water

2 teaspoons granulated sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of

2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk and

4 well-beaten eggs

1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift together twice

7 cups once-sifted bread flour

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar

1 tablespoon salt

Cut in finely

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup shortening

Stir about 6 cupfuls into the yeast mixture; beat until smooth and elastic.

Work in remaining dry ingredients and

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 4 equal portions and finish as follows:

1. CINNAMON SQUARE

Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon; sprinkle on board. Place one portion of dough on sugar mixture and roll into a 12-inch square; fold dough from back to front, then from left to right; repeat this rolling and folding twice, using a little flour on the board, if necessary; seal edges. Place in greased 8-inch square pan; press out to edges. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Cream 2 tbsps. butter or margarine, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. cinnamon; mix in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup broken walnuts and 1 tbsps. milk. Spread over risen dough. Bake at 350°, 30 to 35 mins.

2. APRICOT FIGURE EIGHT

Combine $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 1 tbsps. flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. mace and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup finely-chopped nuts. Roll out one portion of dough into a rectangle about 22 by 6 inches. Spread with 2 tbsps. soft butter or margarine; sprinkle with nut mixture. Fold dough lengthwise into 3 layers. Twist dough from end to end; form into figure 8 on greased pan. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, about 30 mins. Fill crevices of hot figure 8 with thick apricot jam; spread other surfaces with white icing; sprinkle with nuts.

3. FRUIT COIL

Knead into one portion of dough, 2 tbsps. grated orange rind, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped nuts and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup well-drained cut-up red and green maraschino cherries. Roll out dough, using the hands, into a rope about 30 inches long. Beginning in the centre of a greased deep 8-inch round pan, swirl rope loosely around and around to edge of pan. Brush with 2 tbsps. melted butter or margarine; sprinkle with mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar and 1 tsp. cinnamon. Cover and let rise until doubled. Bake at 350°, 35 to 40 mins.

4. SUGARED JELLY BUNS

Cut one portion of dough into 12 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball; roll in melted butter or margarine, then in granulated sugar. Place, well apart, on greased pan; flatten slightly. Cover and let rise until doubled. Form an indentation in the top of each bun by twisting the handle of a knife in the top; fill with jelly. Cover and let rise 15 mins. longer. Bake at 350°, 15 to 18 mins.

PERFECT PICKLES

ARE EASY WITH

UNIFORM STRENGTH

HEINZ VINEGAR



V-25

— FARM NOTES —

Consumers in the United States are eating meat at the rate of 26 billion pounds a year, 20 per cent above the average for the period 1948-51.

Pure-bred Herefords of the Watson, Dunn & Son herd, scored a grand slam at the Dauphin Summer Fair. They won the grand championship for bulls and females and the top ribbon for all breeds.

Sugar beet growers in Southern Alberta received a third payment on deliveries from the 1954 crop. It was 80c a ton and totalled \$353,600. The total payment on the 442,000 tons delivered is now \$11.80 a ton.

According to the University of Minnesota farm management records, hogs pay more for labor than dairy cows, feeder cattle or chickens. Hogs paid farmers almost twice as much labor return as feeder cattle and 3 to 4 times as much as dairy cattle or chickens.

What is said to be a world-record high for one ram is reported from Sydney, Australia, when a Merino ram sold for \$14,100.00. This choice animal is one of 40 which were saved from serious flood-waters which inundated parts of New South Wales last February with disastrous results to many flocks. He is reputed to have carried a dense fleece of long, rich and highly-crimped super-60's wool.

The previous high was \$12,295.00, established in 1954.

Harvesting alsike seed by straight combing is a wasteful practise. The best method is windrowing with mower equipped with a centre delivery windrower and later threshing with a pick-up combine. Such is the advice of Robert Pharis, Alberta's supervisor of crop improvement service.

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture has asked the government of the province to set up a provincial hog improvement committee whose duty it will be to make a study of the industry in Alberta with the objective of bringing about an improvement in the quality of hogs being produced.

An outbreak of corn-leaf aphids caused damage to the extent of 25 per cent over 2,280,000 acres of barley this season — 270,000 acres in Manitoba, 2,000,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 10,000 acres in Alberta. The most effective control is Malathion used as a dust or spray. But supplies were short and the farmers were not prepared to deal with the sudden outbreak.

The time is coming when proven chemicals will be available for the killing of wild oats. At the University of Manitoba recently George Friesen, research assistant, pointed out where wild oats had been killed in five plots of sugar beets, peas, soybeans, sunflowers and rape seed, by first working the chemical IPC into the soil. The cost is \$2.25 a lb., and the rate of application is 4 lbs. to the acre. Another effective chemical is known as CIPC. These two will be recommended for sale to farmers by

the western section of the National Weed Committee.

A few farmers were discussing the monstrous outlay required to run an ordinary farm in recent years. One casually put it this way: "Our forefathers ran a farm with less machinery than we need nowadays to run a lawn." They should have set about figuring how small an outlay is required, even in these days, to set up a good sheep farm.

Official figures covering sheep in Australia as at March 31, 1954, showed a total of 126,890,000. Of this total, 55,527,000 were breeding ewes one year old and over; 46,066,000 were classed as other sheep one year old and over, and 25,297,000 were lambs and hoggets under one year. These statistics indicated an increase in sheep population of more than three million above the 1953 figures and of 25 million over the average of the five-year period ending with 1949.

United States barley exporters sold a quantity of barley to Great Britain early in August at a price of \$1.27 a bushel, under-cutting the Canadian price by 4c. U.S. grain exporters have been buying government-owned barley as cheap as around 75c for No. 3 grade at Duluth. They can thus overcome the U.K. duty 10 per cent import duty, favorable to Canada. In the first 11 months of the crop year Canada exported nearly 44,000,000 bushels of barley to Britain, which has been a main market for the Canadian product.

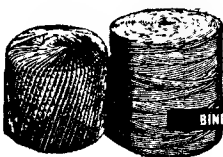
Food production throughout the world has increased by 15 per cent since World War 2, but the population increase has been 17 per cent. Prof. Fred Bentley, soil scientist on the staff of the University of Alberta, said the increase in births must be slowed down if the masses in the undeveloped nations are to obtain a higher standard of living. He told an audience at the University of Saskatchewan that there are more people living in misery today than there were in the world in the year 1900. Two-thirds of the world's population die prematurely due to starvation or malnutrition.

The advisory committee of the Canadian Wheat Board has been reduced from 11 to six members, all of whom now are from group leaders: W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators; J. H. Wesson, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool; J. E. Brownlee, president of the United Grain Growers; C. P. Hansen, president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union and Roy Marler, president of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture. There were five grain trade members on the former committee and these have been left off. It is said that there had been disagreement between the two factions in the past and regular meetings had been discontinued.

NEW U.G.G. ELEVATOR
CLARESHOLM'S need of more storage space for wheat will be relieved by the erection of a 75,000-bushel elevator by the United Grain Growers Ltd. to be completed by October. The new elevator will be built alongside the present elevator which was built in 1913. R. G. Botheras is the agent for the company there. Site of the new elevator is now occupied by an annex, contents of which, 30,000 bushels, will be stored in the skating rink until the annex has been emptied and hauled to a new site beside the office.

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REGINA

Achievements of five prominent Alberta women

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

IN reviewing the achievements of women for the past fifty years, we must remember that women who have achieved much, perhaps almost greatness, have remained in obscurity, because their achievements have been merged with that of their husbands.

In comparing the achievements of the women of Alberta with the achievements of women of other provinces of the Dominion, it is gratifying to note that Alberta women are a few steps ahead of the women of other provinces. They have led the way in positions of high honor and responsibility. The first woman legislator of the British Empire was an Alberta woman, Mrs. Louise McKinney. The second woman cabinet minister in the British Empire was an Alberta woman, Hon. Irene Parlbly. The first woman police magistrate in the British Empire was an Alberta woman, Judge Emily Murphy. The first woman magistrate of juvenile courts in the British Empire was an Alberta woman, Mrs. R. R. Jamieson. With these facts before us we must agree that the women of Alberta have been a few leaps ahead of the women of other provinces of the Dominion.

Alberta was the first province in the Dominion to grant women the franchise. This was not brought about without a struggle. It meant an intensive campaign of education and agitation but the women of Alberta were equal to the task.

After women were given full voting powers both in the provincial and federal elections, they were eligible to sit as legislatures or to take a seat in the Dominion parliament; but they were not eligible to be appointed to the Senate. According to the British North American Act, drafted in 1867, women were not considered as persons, and therefore not qualified for that office. At that time women were just not considered at all. Women all over the Dominion of Canada chafed over this slight, but it remained for five Alberta women to bring about the reform that gave women this right.

The Battle for Equality

In 1920 Hon. Irene Parlbly, Judge Emily Murphy, Louise McKinney, Henrietta Edwards and Nellie McClung put their heads together and decided to act. They at first applied to the Supreme Court of Canada, and when that body decided that a woman is not a person according to the meaning of the British North American Act, they carried the appeal to the Privy Council of England, where it was decided that women were persons.

Now that women were eligible to sit as members of the Senate it was expected that as soon as a vacancy occurred one of these five ladies would be chosen, for any one of the five would have been a worthy representative. Senatorship is the gift of the government in power, to distinguished party members, and no woman from this group was chosen for the honor.

However, in 1938, the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, honored these women by hanging a bronze plaque to the memory of the five in the Senate chamber at Ottawa. Prime Minister King unveiled the tablet and the ceremony was broadcast from coast to coast.

And what about these five Alberta

women who had the initiative to have this reform brought about? All have been called to Higher Service, except Hon. Irene Parlbly who, at the age of 87 years, spends her time quietly at her home at Alix, enjoying her gardening, her knitting and other hobbies. Her first knowledge of Alberta was gained in 1896, when she paid a visit to English friends ranching in the Buffalo Lake district. She had no thought of staying more than a year, but at the end of that time, she married and settled on a farm in the Alix district. She has been one of Alberta's valued residents ever since.

Her background and training, combined with a gracious sincerity and unusual executive ability, have enabled her to accomplish things in Alberta, from the cultivation of her garden which is her hobby, to the organization and leadership of live organizations and the holding of a cabinet minister's seat in the provincial legislature. Life was pleasant in England and in India, where she spent several years of her girlhood days, but in this new land, she visioned a country being fashioned into whatever mould the settlers willed, and she felt that women should have a share in this moulding.

Mrs. Parlbly's Eminent Career

With that aim in mind, she organized a rural club for the women in the Alix district, hoping thereby to widen the first local of the United Farm Women of Alberta. In 1915, when the different locals became united into the Alberta association, Mrs. Parlbly became provincial president, an office which she filled most capably for four years. Her courteous interest in her associates, her organizing ability, together with the astonishing growth of the U.F.W.A., won for her popularity and esteem which resulted in her being urged to stand for election in the Lacombe constituency in 1921. She was successful in this, and the two following elections, and was appointed minister without portfolio in the government, the second woman cabinet minister in the British Empire (Mrs. Ralph Smith, B.C., was first). During her many years in the legislature her voice was never silent when it should be heard. Although not a forceful speaker when she rose to her feet she was given undivided attention for she always had something worth while to say.

In 1930, the Prime Minister of Canada, Hon. R. B. Bennett invited Mrs. Parlbly to represent the Dominion at the conference of the League of Nations meeting at Geneva, thus honoring Mrs. Parlbly and Alberta.

Mrs. Parlbly at one time expressed the opinion that the aim of Canadian womanhood should be to promote peace, justice, and tolerance, and throughout her public career she has been a real crusader for these three great ideals. Canadian rural life has been enriched and womanhood raised to a higher level because of the example set by Hon. Irene Parlbly.

While Mrs. Parlbly was a refined English lady, speaking with a well modulated voice and weighing each word carefully before it was uttered, Judge Emily Murphy was an aggressive and forceful and impulsive speaker, who knew what she wanted and went right after it.

First Woman Magistrate

Emily Murphy was born and educated in Ontario. She married an Anglican minister, and came west to

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Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

MINTY MOCHA CAKE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2½ cups sifted pastry flour | 4 eggs |
| or 2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour | 4 ounces (4 squares) unsweetened chocolate |
| 3 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | 1½ cups milk |
| 1 teaspoon salt | ½ teaspoon vanilla |
| ¾ cup shortening | ½ teaspoon peppermint flavouring |
| 1½ cups white sugar | |

Grease two 9-inch or three 8-inch round layer-cake pans. Preheat oven to 350° (moderate). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together twice. Cream shortening; gradually blend in sugar. Add eggs, one at a time, beating well after each addition; melt and add chocolate. Combine milk, vanilla and peppermint flavouring. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with milk, combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 30 to 35 minutes. Put cold cakes together with choice of filling and frost. Decorate with walnut halves.

MOCHA FROSTING—Cream ¼ cup butter. Sift together 2½ cups confectioner's sugar and 2 tablespoons cocoa; gradually add to butter, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons freshly made coffee to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains salt. Mix well. If desired, a few drops of peppermint may be added to provide a mint flavour to the frosting.

Edmonton in 1904. Years ago when Alberta formed part of the North West Territories, no woman possessed dower rights in her husband's property. Many of the white men had married Indian wives, and for that reason, a Disability Act was passed. A man could disinherit a wife by will or, if he died without a will, the wife was left penniless.

It was shortly after Alberta became a province in 1905, that Emily Murphy assembled a delegation and appeared before Premier Rutherford and argued for the enactment of a statute establishing Dower Rights. Later she received a copy of the proposed statute which had passed its second reading in the legislature. She did not approve of any of its provisions so, without consulting anyone, or waiting to gather a committee, she made her way to the parliament building while the legislature was in session.

Having received permission to speak this undaunted lady placed her views before the members. These views were well received and in particular gained the support of R. B. Bennett, K.C., a member of the legislature representing Calgary district. The Bill was substantially amended and became a law in Alberta. Mrs. Murphy delighted to tell how, on this occasion, a grateful but ill-instructed lady wrote her from the country: "God bless you, Janey Canuck, I have a troublesome husband, too."

Mrs. Murphy was the first police magistrate in the British Empire and her work as such brought her into contact with all sorts of people. She was a journalist of wide experience, using the non de plume, Janey Canuck. Her most outstanding work has been "The Black Candle", a notable story which turned the spotlight of publicity on the drug traffic.

Judge Emily Murphy was much interested in politics and was a staunch conservative, a director of the Humane Society, interested in National Council of Women and in any measure pertaining to women's rights.

Mrs. Louise McKinney

Louise McKinney, another member of this committee, was a forceful speaker and when she felt she was working for a just cause she never ceased to agitate until that reform was accomplished. Born in Ontario, she inherited a sense of humor from her Irish parentage, which helped her over many a rough spot. After teaching school in Ontario and later in North Dakota, she married, and in 1903, with her husband, moved to Claresholm, where they took up a homestead. In 1908 she became provincial president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, a position which she held until her death in 1931. From 1908 until 1930 she was vice president of the National W.C.T.U., and in that year was appointed president.

Rarely could be found the combination of mental capacity, moral courage and physical endurance which Mrs. McKinney possessed. Under her leadership all intelligent reforms had the support of the W.C.T.U., which played a major part in obtaining equal franchise for women in 1916. Social service work and immigration, received due attention too, but nothing ever altered or submerged her reasoning that beverage alcohol has no place in modern civilization.

While the W.C.T.U. was always central in her thoughts, her interests were as wide as life, and her capacity for work without limit. She found time for community service all the way from sewing for some poor family, to organizing a poetry and reading club, and could always find time to council some one in trouble. She was superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday School, president of the Ladies' Aid and of the Women's Missionary Society.

In 1917 she was persuaded to stand as non-partisan candidate in the provincial election, and much to her surprise was elected. She became known very quickly as one of the ablest debaters of the Assembly, speaking seldom but always alert to catch the joker. She was the first woman legislator of the British Empire.

Her major project while in the legislature was to improve the antiquated legal status of widows and

especially separated wives. With the help of Henrietta Edwards of Macleod, a bill was drafted which Mrs. McKinney introduced and which was passed to become the Dower Act, one of Alberta's most progressive laws.

In recognition of her work with the other members of the committee in establishing the status of women as persons, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, of which she was a member, made her a world's vice-president, and the women's organizations of Alberta raised a fund to honor the first woman member of the legislature, having her portrait painted and hung in the capitol building at Edmonton. In 1947 a cairn was erected at Claresholm by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, paying tribute to Louise McKinney, the first woman member of a legislature in the British Empire.

Mrs. Edwards and Nellie McClung

Henrietta Edwards was born and educated in Montreal, took up art studies and later married as young folks will. When still quite young she organized a Working Girls' Association in Montreal, with a view to bettering conditions for them. For years she edited "Women's Work in Canada", the earliest publication of its kind in Canada.

After moving to Macleod, Alberta, she threw herself with enthusiasm into the work of the National Council of Women, and for a number of years was provincial president of that organization. She was greatly interested in legislation affecting women and children, and perhaps one of her greatest contributions to the women of Alberta was the compiling of the booklet, "Laws for Alberta Women". She always held her voice and her pen ready when called upon to aid any effort for the higher development of women.

Nellie McClung is so well known that it seems nothing need be said about her. A strong personality has placed her foremost among Canada's public women. Although for several years before her death she lived in Victoria, she spent a great part of her active life in Edmonton, Alberta, and we like to claim her as our own. Widely known as a writer as well as a public speaker, a staunch supporter of the temperance forces and women's franchise, she was at one time a member of the Alberta Legislature, representing the Liberal party. Her books, "Sowing Seeds in Danny," "A Second Chance," "Black Creek Stopping House," "Purple Springs" and "Clearings in the West," are among her best sellers. Her books are published in Canada, the United States and in Finland, and for many years her book sales stood second only to those of Ralph Connors.

It would be difficult to enumerate the achievements of Nellie McClung. The daughter of a Methodist minister, she had drunk deeply from the cup of life, and from its depth poured out wisdom and understanding and encouragement, holding her voice and her pen ever ready in the defense of women and children. She has stood with her back to the wall fighting for the betterment of her country, for homes and schools and churches and unfortunate people. It was a great day for the people of Alberta when Nellie McClung came to make her home among us.

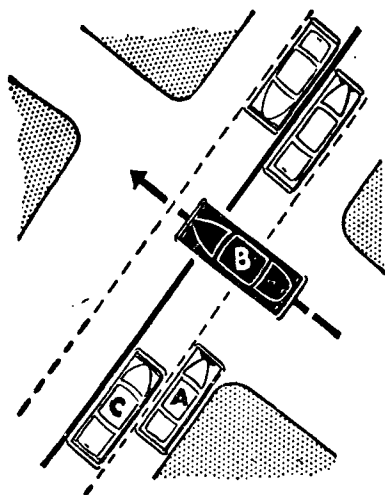
For a number of years before her death she was an active member of the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, making many trips to Ottawa each year.

As we look back over fifty years of progress, we realize that women of Alberta owe a deep debt of gratitude to the achievements of these five women.



Safety Sam Says...

Give the other driver a break. Let him through the line of traffic



It is a common sight, during rush hours particularly, to see cars entering intersections from side streets forced to sit and wait for a courteous driver to let them through or into the traffic.

Sometimes, too, a driver in one lane lets a car proceed into the intersection, only to have another lane bottle the car up and make a traffic jam. Let's all cooperate to eliminate these unpleasant traffic situations.

If you see a motorist stranded in such a position, slow up and let him through. It takes only a few seconds of your time. Make a habit of courtesy.

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COURTESY IS CONTAGIOUS

ABA 33

Nature's Jubilee

By KERRY WOOD

PART of our jubilee ceremonies should take the form of a memorial service for nature's heritage. Our pioneers had an abundance of prairie chicken, antelope and moose, beneficial hawks and enough insectivorous birds to keep the insect hosts in check. The intervening years have been kind to some wilderness creatures, but others are on the road taken by passenger pigeons, heath hens, and the last, lonely whooping cranes.

Pests have increased. During the 1905 period when Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces, there were no magpies, English Sparrows, nor any European Starlings in any part of these two vast territories. Field mice were here, but not in worrisome numbers because we had enough weasels and skunks, hawks and owls to keep them under control. Ground squirrels or "gophers" were present, though it wasn't until the First War years that their numbers threatened farm crops. Badgers, coyotes, and beneficial hawks were keeping such rodents in check, but the badger was already on the bad books of horsemen because of the dangerous holes left in the wake of these diggers.

Game Birds

Native game birds have suffered, with the possible exception of the mallard duck. Grain-eating ducks find our prairie provinces an earthly heaven, and who are we to quarrel with that idea? But the very useful insectivorous prairie grouse, both the Pinnated and the Sharp-tails which jointly bear the "Prairie Chicken" nickname, are seriously on the wane. We may not have any wild chicken left in the west, fifty years from now. The bush partridge or Ruffed Grouse have gone from most of the haunts where they drummed fifty years ago, because the haunts have gone too. Such birds still become plentiful, in top cycle years, amid the forest belts. They'll never be plentiful again in well settled areas: Sage hens are rarely seen any more. Some varieties of geese are scarce, including the largest of the Canadas, the true Honker. Teal are not as numerous as they were in the time of the plentiful potholes, while snipe and plover, curlew and upland sandpipers are all on the decline.

Deer have made a come-back. They were hunted for the farm table in and out of season back around 1905. Eventually they became quite scarce, and eventually farmers became prosperous enough to eat good beef. Cougar and wolves, black bears and grizzlies were meanwhile exterminated from most farming regions, and when the surviving wilderness deer discovered that their natural enemies were missing from settlement areas, they gradually drifted back to populate the river bottomlands, the treed hillsides, and the back woodlots amid farming districts where kindly farmers awarded them protection. Now deer are reasonably plentiful again, both Whitetails and Mules. But moose have gone forever from most of their former ranges, while pronghorn antelope cannot hold their own against hunters who shoot them, illegally, from speeding cars.

Therefore, we should hold a memorial service for Nature's Heritage. And at it, we should dedicate ourselves to cherish and protect the good things left in our keeping in this jubilee year of '55.

Now we remember that around 1910 to '15, magpies spread across the west. And despite hundreds of

thousands of dollars spent by farm municipalities to control such dangerous birds, magpies are exceedingly plentiful today. The disease-carrying English or House Sparrows thrived in western cities during the 1910 to 1920 period, with livery stables and town barns providing them with lots of food. The advent of the automobile caused sparrows to migrate from cities to small towns and farms, where they still thrive today. European Starlings, imported into New York State around 1890, first came to our jubilee provinces only ten years ago. Today they can be numbered by the hundreds of thousands in both Alberta and Saskatchewan; already Starlings threaten the existence of many much more useful native birds.

Pocket Gophers Increased

Old-timers say that they seldom saw animals responsible for black earth push-up mounds on hay meadows and farm gardens were not plentiful fifty years ago. Farmers call these creatures "moles", though the underground diggers are strict vegetarians properly named Pocket Gophers. They were once kept under control by weasels and owls, then trappers and shooters reduced the numbers of nature's police force and now Pocket Gophers have increased to become nuisances on most western farms.

Insectivorous birds have suffered serious setbacks. Once there were willow and poplar bluffs to provide them with abundant nesting territories. Progress brought us large grain fields a hundred and five hundred acres in size without a vestige of tree cover anywhere on the plowed expanse. Birds have been forced to retreat to the outer fringes of farm lands, where they feast on the ever increasing insects that pester the crops. Are we wise to leave no shelter-belts for bird allies in the midst of valuable crop lands?

We drained the marshes and made them grow grain. Grasshoppers and cutworms, wireworms, weevils, and aphids all found such crops to their liking. Franklin's Gulls devour such pests, but the gulls are dependent on marshes for their nesting sites. Most farmers realize the enormous value of gulls as insectivorous birds — each gull flies over 75,000 miles during the summer season in search of food, and it is reasonable to estimate that every Franklin obtains at least one or two insects per mile! But we drained the marshes and thus reduced the nesting areas for gulls, thus letting insects flourish unchecked in many regions.

Some good birds are more plentiful now than in former years. Purple Martins, largest of the swallows, are more numerous in the west than ever before. So are thrashers, mourning doves, and the potato-bug-eating Mosquito Hawks, while we all know that robins have increased with settlement—because settlement brought earthworms to an area where wigglers never lived during Indian times. Blackbirds are numerous, though sometimes their flocks feed on grain as well as on pest insects. Have we as many meadowlarks now as in 1905? The pioneers do not think so—and remember, each meadowlark devours over 200 insects and weed seeds daily!

Victoria, capital city of British Columbia, has more old people than any other city in Canada — 17% per cent of the population.

Sheepmen all across Canada can

help boost wool and woollens by sending their best fleeces to one or more of the several fairs and exhibitions. All the big shows and many of the smaller ones have good wool exhibits and offer attractive prizes. Their in-

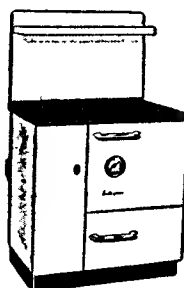
terest in this wonder-fibre deserves the best possible support from those who raise sheep. Close co-operation with fairs managements will help to keep wool in the forefront among the fibres.

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27 S.C.	8	used	9.50
33 S.C.	8	used A-1	15.00
650 x 10	6	new Recaps.	9.00
1600 x 16	10	used A-1 Dia. Tr.	50.00
1550 x 20	12	used A-1	60.00
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10.50x20—12 ply	Standard Tread	89.00
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U-21 INTERNATIONAL STATIONARY POWER UNIT — 6-cyl gasoline complete unit with Rockford Clutch.

Quantities very limited. If you delay ordering, you will be disappointed

The Record... of the Western Wheat Pool Movement

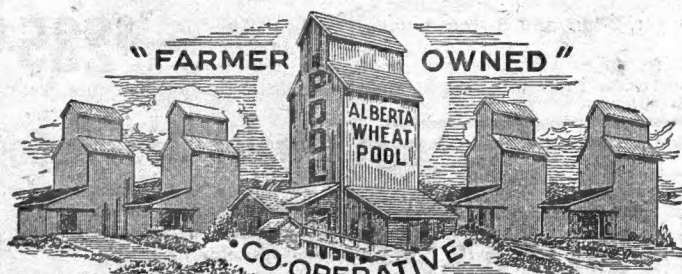
The Alberta Wheat Pool will celebrate its 32nd birthday day this coming autumn. On October 29, 1923, the Wheat Pool opened a modest office in the Loughheed Building in Calgary with a handful of employees. Since then the Alberta Wheat Pool has handled a total of over 1,400,000,000 bushels of grain, has built up an elevator system which includes 520 country elevators, a 5,000,000 bushel terminal at Vancouver, and a 2,000,000 bushel terminal at Port Arthur, with a combined total capacity of 43,000,000 bushels.

The Wheat Pool idea started in Alberta and spread to Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The movement is now recognized as one of the greatest efforts at self-help and co-operation on the part of a substantial group of farmers that the world has ever known. Not only does the Wheat Pool movement occupy a vitally important place in the economy of the prairie provinces but it has gained the respect of the nation.

The consolidated operations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pool organizations for the last crop year 1953-54, as given below, provides an idea of the growth of the movement, the extent of its operations and its importance to the grain producers of the area. While the amount paid for fixed assets under the ownership of the three Pool organizations is given as \$82,602,196, the actual present day valuation is substantially in excess of \$100,000,000.

The combined record of the Pool organizations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta can be visualized by the following statistical table:

Total number of active members	183,520
Number of country elevators	1,903
Number of country annexes	2,056
Total country capacity, bushels	129,614,850
Number of terminals	9
Total terminal capacity, bushels	41,343,000
Total capacity, all elevators, bushels	170,957,850
Pool % of Canada's elevator space	30.44
Producer deliveries through Pools, 1953-54	249,510,294
% total Western deliveries through Pools	41.03
Average handle per Pool elevator, 1953-54	131,114
Bushels handled by terminals, 1953-54	188,048,674
Producer deliveries through Pool elevators, 1924-54, bushels	4,911,681,937
Plants, mills, etc.	3
Warehouses (coal, etc.)	115
Dwellings	1,358
Employees, average number	4,465
Paid to employees, 1953-54	\$15,261,246
Total paid for fixed assets	\$82,602,196
Members' equity in assets	\$48,080,518
Cash returned to members since 1924	\$70,152,270
Net surplus, 1953-54	\$ 9,426,378



"It's ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

Historical account of western grain route

By THE EDITOR

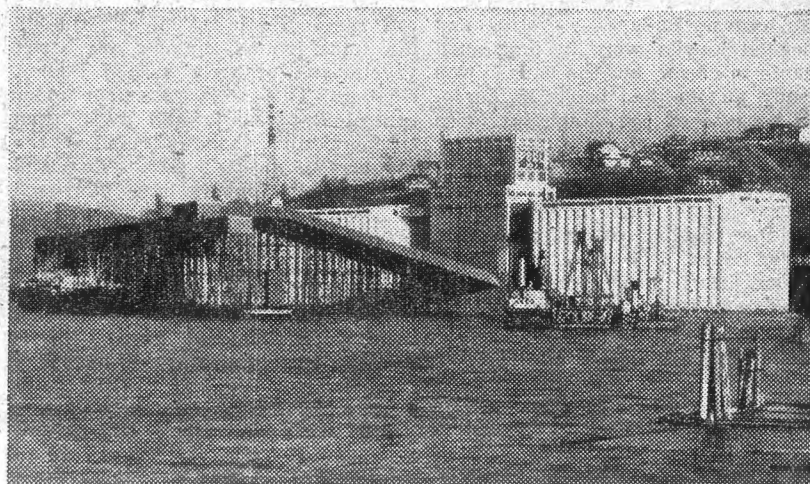
Panama Canal Test

IN the past quarter of a century the ocean ports on Canada's Pacific coast, Vancouver and New Westminster and, to a lesser extent, Prince Rupert and Victoria, have become outlets for substantial shipments of grain from Alberta. This has benefited both the grain producers of Alberta and the coastal cities of British Columbia.

The railway mileage from Calgary to Vancouver is 642 and from Edmonton to the coastal metropolis is 769. The export grain rate is 20c per 100 lbs., as contrasted with 26c to Fort William - Port Arthur at the Lakehead. For the whole province of Alberta the average grain rate to the Pacific is around 22c per 100 lbs. So Alberta farmers benefit by the cheaper Pacific route for export grain.

The western grain traffic also provides substantial benefits to Pacific

The first faint hope of the possibility of Vancouver becoming a great grain port came with the opening of the Panama canal in 1916. Shipping men had doubts about the safety of sending shiploads of grain through the canal because of the possibility of damage from tropical heat. On November 16, 1917, a trial shipment of 100,000 bushels of wheat left Vancouver on the S.S. Viceroy, an 8,800-ton steamer, passed through the Panama canal and reached England early in 1918. Thermometers, test tubes and moisture registers were placed in the wheat to find out if the grain would deteriorate under tropical conditions. Hourly, daily and weekly readings were taken and the grain, which was handled in bulk, arrived in the United Kingdom in fine condition. The success of this trial shipment



Alberta Wheat Pool Terminal at Vancouver, B.C.

coast cities. The peak year for the Western movement was in the 1953-54 crop year when 136,659,458 bushels of grain was railed westward — wheat 114,273,578, barley 76,680,893, oats 4,038,852, rye 47,085 and flax 618,850. Of that total about 132,000,000 bushels of grain was exported, the balance going into domestic consumption.

Benefits to B.C. Coast

The movement of that volume of grain from Alberta to the coast provided employment for quite a number of British Columbia people, in terminal elevators, in shipping and railroad business and in furnishing services of varied nature.

To transport 132,000,000 bushels of grain in the export trade requires about 377 ships. It costs to fit a full cargo ship and load same about \$10,000, and about another \$5,000 would be spent on supplies, wharfage, port warden's fees, etc., making a total of \$15,000 for each ship or \$5,655,000 for the 377 ships which carried export grain from Vancouver harbor in the 1953-54 crop year.

It is only within the past 35 years that Vancouver became a substantial grain export port. In the crop year 1920-21 only 501,221 bushels were exported therefrom. The next year the total was 7,935,835 bushels and in 1922-23 it reached 19,000,000 bushels and the rush was on. In that crop year 184 ships carried grain from Vancouver to the United Kingdom, 85 to the Orient, 4 to Mexico, 6 to South America and 12 to New Zealand. The next year exports reached the surprising total of 65,000,000 bushels of grain.

started the Pacific ports in the grain export movement in a substantial way.

Early Exports.

It should be understood that smaller export shipments of grain had been made from Vancouver some years prior to the test cargo sent to Great Britain. According to the records of the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange a small parcel of oats was sent to South Africa in 1899, when the Boer War was in progress.

H. A. Dowler, now living retired on the north end of Pigeon Lake, Alta., informs me that he arranged for the first shipment of wheat from Vancouver to China in 1907. At that time Mr. Dowler was Vancouver manager for Alberta Pacific Grain Elevators. At that time L. P. Strong was general manager of the company and Fred Dowler was secretary-treasurer.

H. A. Dowler also states that in 1908 he arranged for the first export in volume of Alberta wheat to Mexico via Vancouver. He had visited the principal milling centres in Mexico taking five cars of wheat. After milling and baking tests had been made orders were obtained for 350,000 bushels of wheat, also 50,000 bushels of barley. The grain had to be sacked before being loaded on ships. Regular shipments of wheat to Mexico followed for some years thereafter.

European Shipments.

The Vancouver Merchants' Exchange states that in 1910 90,000 bushels of wheat left that port for the United Kingdom, being consigned by F. W. Rudolph, of Calgary, who continued in the grain export business at Vancouver for many years.

Mr. Dowler says he arranged for the first shipment of wheat to Japan in the 1908-9 crop year, the grain being No. 4 northern from Alberta, the purchaser being the Mitsubishi Co. The rate arranged for was \$6.50 per short ton at Kobe, via C.P.R. boats, wharf charges included. That was about the same as the domestic rate for grain shipped from Alberta to Vancouver.

In 1909-10 Mr. Dowler shipped 320 cars of double sacked, cleaned Alberta oats, weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel to Seattle. The purchaser was the United States government and the destination of the grain was the Philippines, where the U.S. army was putting down a rebellion. The Alberta oats were cheaper and of better quality than the U.S. oats.

European Shipments

World War I interrupted grain movement from Vancouver. However, the federal government had great faith in Vancouver as a grain port and in 1916 a government terminal was erected on Burrard Inlet. Then came the trial shipment via the Panama canal and the gradual increase in exports. In 1923 the Alberta Wheat Pool started the bulk shipment of grain to the Orient with the export of 10,000 tons to Japan. The Pool constructed its terminal at Vancouver in 1928, and it now has a capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels, which will shortly be increased. Other terminals are owned by: United Grain Growers, Alberta Pacific, James Richardson & Sons, Kerr Gifford & Co. and Midland Pacific Terminal. Searle Grain Co., Brackman-Ker Milling Co. have terminals at New Westminster. The government terminal at Prince Rupert has a capacity of 1¼ million bushels and at Victoria a terminal has a capacity of a little over a million bushels.

Apart from the cheaper rate from Alberta's grain fields to the Pacific coast, as compared with the eastward rate, the west coast has the advantage of being open the year around. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river are frozen over for nearly 5 months.

While the western grain route may suffer certain disadvantages from time to time, the future of Vancouver and New Westminster as grain ports look bright for the long term. Expectations point to increased demand for wheat and other grains from the Orient and, when shipping rates are at normal levels, the Pacific coast has a price advantage over the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence route. This advantage will likely be maintained after the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed.

Plumer backs wheat board

THE Winnipeg Grain Exchange is enlisting the support of the British grain trade in an effort to discredit the work of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Western Wheat Pools, which for many years have been making every effort to maintain favorable grain prices for prairie farmers. This statement was made by Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool. He was referring to the recent poll of United Kingdom grain merchants conducted by the president of the Exchange.

Mr. Plumer continued: "The Canadian government realizes that the dollars received for grain crops are a major factor in supporting labor, lumber, steel, transportation, insurance, and all other activities which

go to make up the economy of Canada.

"Canadian grain farmers have accepted moderate prices when farmers in most countries of the world have received much higher prices guaranteed by their governments. With this fact in mind, Canada's national government has accepted responsibility for ensuring that the marketing of Canadian grain shall remain in the hands of agencies which are interested in seeing that farmers receive fair prices for their grain. The Canadian government knows — and every farmer knows — that in times of large production and surpluses, prices might easily be forced to ruinously low levels if the selling of the grain was done by agencies interested only in the commission per bushel, and not in the price the farmer gets for growing it.

"Labor, manufacturing, construction, transportation and every other industry in Canada which is interested in grain dollars, must make it their business to see that the marketing of Canadian grain is continued by the Canadian Wheat Board, so that a fair amount of dollars may be available to work their way up through the whole fabric of Canadian business. Canada cannot afford an enormous group of bankrupt grain farmers — which would surely happen if wheat, the West's most valuable product, was taken out of the hands of the Canadian Wheat Board and dumped overboard for whatever it might bring."

New bank director



A. T. BAKER

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Albert T. Baker, Calgary, Alberta, was elected a director of the Bank. Mr. Baker is general manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, chairman of the Alberta Section of the Prairie Division of The Canadian Forestry Association, a member of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board and a member of the Senate of the University of Alberta. He has been deeply interested in agriculture for many years and was formerly a director of the Alberta Section of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Mr. Baker owns and operates a 5,100-acre farm at Nemiscan, Alberta.

POOL DELEGATES ELECTED

IN the August election for Alberta Wheat Pool delegates, the following were successful: David Kaechele, of Ghost Pine; Fred Domoney, of Penhold; Ben S. Webber, of Sedgewick; O. M. Vikse, of Donald; J. T. Murray, of Chauvin; D. M. Matheson, of Dewberry; and John W. Boychuk, of Smokey Lake.

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She Sits Up
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Unbreakable
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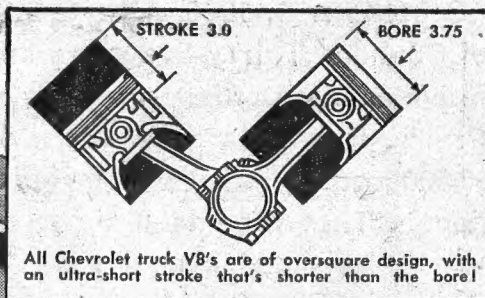
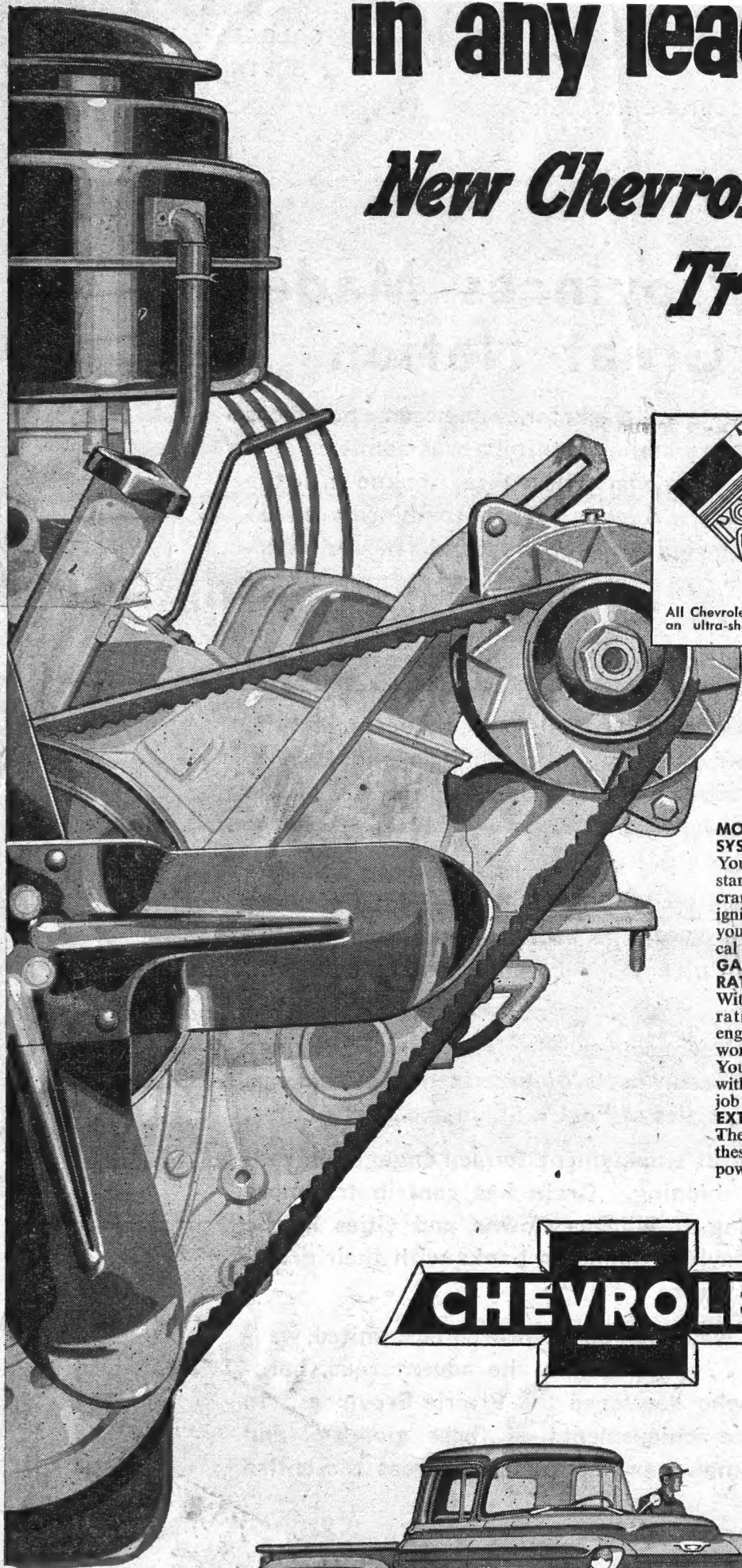


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