

Dinosaurs Disappeared from Alberta 60 Million Years Ago But Their Concrete Images Decorate St. George's Island

High on Size, Low on Brains, They All Died Out

Stegosaurus Thought Both Coming and Going, Scientists Say

By LESLIE SARA

A NEW monument has been raised in Calgary. It recalls a creature, grotesque and immense, which scientists say ceased to exist more than sixty million years ago.

The "thunder lizard"—for that is what brontosaurus literally means—was aptly named by the paleontologist seeking to describe it.

From its very size, the statue of the brontosaurus commands attention. But there are a score or more of other dinosaur specimens modelled in the same medium which the Calgary Zoological Society have erected.

Reproduction in concrete of reptiles which in their existence weighed many tons and may have attained a length of a hundred feet, is impressive.

In appearance, these saurians were as varied as they were diverse in bulk.

Some were content to waddle on four short legs; others walked upright on their hind feet.

Others, like the brontosaurus, were smooth skinned; others, illustrated by the stegosaurus, were covered with scaly plates and armed with huge spikes on their tails.

The triceratops carried three horns on a head enormously large. The tyrannosaurus were armed with six-inch saw-bladed teeth, and in combat could open jaws four feet wide to rend the flesh of their antagonists.

Some were content to waddle on four short legs; others walked upright on their hind feet.

Others, like the brontosaurus, were smooth skinned; others, illustrated by the stegosaurus, were covered with scaly plates and armed with huge spikes on their tails.

The triceratops carried three horns on a head enormously large. The tyrannosaurus were armed with six-inch saw-bladed teeth, and in combat could open jaws four feet wide to rend the flesh of their antagonists.

Some were content to waddle on four short legs; others walked upright on their hind feet.

Others, like the brontosaurus, were smooth skinned; others, illustrated by the stegosaurus, were covered with scaly plates and armed with huge spikes on their tails.

The triceratops carried three horns on a head enormously large. The tyrannosaurus were armed with six-inch saw-bladed teeth, and in combat could open jaws four feet wide to rend the flesh of their antagonists.

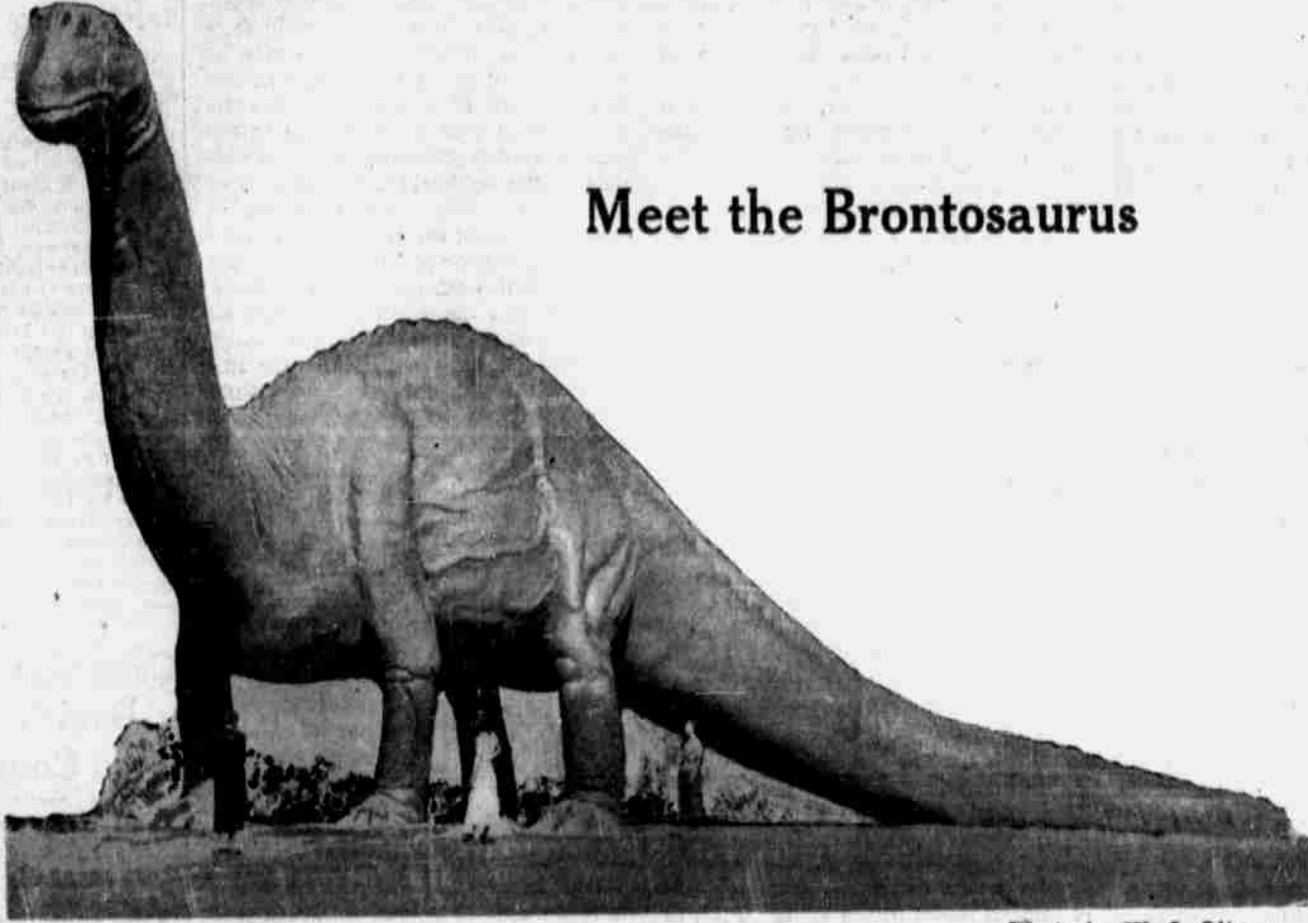
Some were content to waddle on four short legs; others walked upright on their hind feet.

Others, like the brontosaurus, were smooth skinned; others, illustrated by the stegosaurus, were covered with scaly plates and armed with huge spikes on their tails.

The triceratops carried three horns on a head enormously large. The tyrannosaurus were armed with six-inch saw-bladed teeth, and in combat could open jaws four feet wide to rend the flesh of their antagonists.

Some were content to waddle on four short legs; others walked upright on their hind feet.

Others, like the brontosaurus, were smooth skinned; others, illustrated by the stegosaurus, were covered with scaly plates and armed with huge spikes on their tails.



Meet the Brontosaurus

Photo by W. J. Oliver.

plaster and later concrete modelling have found him equally at ease. His finest production, in which a knowledge of metal-working in the construction of the hollow framework was a necessity, is the largest of the group of dinosaurs, the huge brontosaurus.

At times they have served a purpose little expected when the society conceived the idea of creating the Dinosaur Gardens from the angle of scientific information.

It was shortly after the first specimen was placed in the park among the shrubbery at the east end of the island that a picnic party was annoyed by a "drunk".

Both John Kanerva and the Calgary Zoological Society have been indebted to noted paleontologists for drawings and advice in connection with the modelling of these restorations.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

assisted as a consultant. Others include Charles Gilmore of the Museum of Natural History, Washington, and authorities on the subject in this branch of research in universities on two continents.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

As the park officer caught up with the man, he saw a transformation. From a swaying indifference, barely able to control his motions, the "drunk" suddenly straightened himself up.

with him. Sight of that green monster, glaring at him from the shrubbery, had effected a cure. For to all appearances it was a considerably sobered individual who passed swiftly from the park.

But though man in his cups may be alarmed at the appearance of these weird creations, they inspire little fear among the creatures of the wilderness. Recently a wild deer, possibly lured to the park by the presence of his captive brothers in the adjoining paddocks in the zoo, browsed unconcernedly among the dinosaur statues.

Neither do they act as passable 'scarecrows', for crows caw loudly from the vantage point of the stone monsters' backs, while the gaping jaws of the ceratosaurus served as a nesting site for a robin.

It is unfortunate that a proper respect for the specimens in this Dinosaur Garden cannot be found among all the visitors attracted to the Natural History Park.

Sheer vandalism, which has broken fangs and claws from the creatures, and the petty expression of an excited self-conceit scrawls signatures upon the concrete bodies necessitated enclosing the exhibits with barbed wire entanglements.

Even the aesthetic lines of the sweeping tail of the huge brontosaurus are lost through the incongruity of a barrier wired around its form to prevent adventurous climbers from attempting to scale the slippery surface of its back.

Public opinion and a civic pride in such a unique attraction appealing alike to the tourist and student of earth's early wonders should render such barriers unnecessary.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

Now the Elevator Agent Comes Into His Own; He Has One Of the Hardest Jobs in Alberta

He Needs Four Pairs Of Hands from Now Till Spring

By HELEN FRASER

ALBERTA'S 1,700 elevator agents are "the infantry of the grain business. They are the lads of the front line trenches of a vast industry—an industry that stretches tentacles from the prairie wheat fields across the Atlantic to Liverpool—and across the Pacific to the Orient.

In a normal year their ranks are augmented by scores and scores of helpers... young men recruited from the farm to help in the tremendous task of grading, storing and shipping the harvest.

If Alberta were to harvest a bumper crop—next year, for instance—the grain companies would be hard put to it to find enough experienced men to handle the harvest of its millions of acres of cultivated land.

Alberta has 1,780 grain elevators—with a total capacity of 66,000,000 bushels. The biggest crop ever harvested in the province ran to 17,000,000 bushels, and of that amount about 135,000,000 bushels were delivered to its elevators.

This year, the province has some 7,600,000 acres under cultivation and will harvest about 70,000,000 bushels.

Back in 1910, Saskatchewan farmers sowed 4,000,000 acres and reaped a crop of 67,000,000 bushels. This year the neighboring province east has 14,000,000 acres under cultivation—and will reap only 45,000,000 bushels.

An elevator agent is a specialist. He has to be, to hold his job, which is one of the most difficult in the business. When the season is at its height, he is one of the busiest men in the country, working anywhere from 14 to 16 hours a day.

First and foremost, of course, he must know grain—wheat, barley, oats and flax, and must be able to grade it almost on sight.

"Our grain is graded on a 'visible' basis," a Calgary grain man explained this week, "and when you take into account that there may be as many as 100 grades of wheat in this province alone, not to mention the various grades of barley, oats and flax, it is easy to understand that the agent must be pretty smart at his job.

Of course, the farmer does not have to deliver his grain to any one specified elevator—there are always several at a shipping point—but most of the prefer to deal with an agent they know and like—so it is up to the agent to win that liking if he is to keep the business for his company.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

When a farmer isn't satisfied with the grades he receives at the elevator, he can always have recourse to the inspector at Calgary, of course, and the wise agent often advises him to do so—pointing out that the inspector exists for one purpose—and that is to determine exactly what grades the samples forwarded to him rate.

paratively few months, but during those months he works at fever pitch from daylight to dark. And for his own sake, he must work accurately, speedily and cheerfully. He can't afford to be gruff, no matter how tired and overworked he may be.

In a normal year in the southern section of the province, the bulk of the harvest will be delivered by the first of December—but in the north, in the Peace River area—in particular, a lot of grain is hauled all through the winter months. There is always a certain amount delivered in the spring, too, when the farmers bring in their "surplus over seed" after the early sowing. But whenever it comes, the agent must be on hand to receive it.

In the early days of the trade, before the era of the gravelled highway and the combine, tractor and truck, the delivery of the grain to the elevator might be spread over many months—but in the past 15 years, modern machinery and transportation facilities have changed all that, and 75 per cent of the crop is in the elevator bins three months after the harvest has ended. Many a farmer of today can look back to the days when his crop was delivered in wagon-load lots of not more than 60 bushels and when the trip to the elevator meant a slow plodding drive of many hours.

Not only must the elevator agent be equipped to judge the grain at a glance, consign it according to directions and issue receipts and grain tickets, but he must keep the elevator machinery operating smoothly, supervise such helpers as he may have recruited for the rush season, keep his books checked and balanced, prepare the intricate daily reports his company demands, and, in many cases, prepare the official crop reports for the district.

In addition, he must report each day to the railway freight agent at the shipping point the amount of grain received in the previous 24 hours, and the total quantity in store in the elevator at the time of the report. And just to make it harder, apparently, the report must be made out at the same hour each day, no matter how many truckloads of grain may be drawn up outside his elevator.

Many of these agents, who are grain experts, mechanics, accountants and reporters all rolled into one, come from the prairie farms where they learned about wheat in their youth. The majority are graduates of the local public or high school of their district, but some are university graduates with a Bachelor of Agriculture degree.

"It takes a smart boy about two years of steady, concentrated work to learn to be an elevator agent we can depend on," the Calgary grain man said, "and even then there is a lot for him to learn. And it doesn't matter much how smart he is, if he cannot get on with the farmers of their district, for it is from them, of course, that he secures the business for the elevator. So you see, he is to be a diplomat and student of psychology too!"

There are slack seasons in the grain business, as in any other, but even then the agent finds plenty to do. He is supposed to keep his elevator spick and span—which means carpentering on a considerable scale—and to improve the surrounding approaches and grounds. In the winter, he does a good deal of promotional work in connection with the junior field clubs, and in many districts the grain companies, through their agents, distributed all the relief feed and seed issued by the government, at no cost to that government. At a number of points, the elevator facilities were placed at the disposal of the U.F.A. for distribution of coal—and again the agent was in charge of the work.

Many of the companies provide pleasant cottages for their men, and this property, too, must be kept in repair and agents are encouraged to cultivate their gardens. One suspects that in the case of a married agent, his wife must do a good deal of the spring and autumn gardening for him.

It is not much wonder then that when vacation time comes around, the elevator agent is glad to depart coastwards or to some cheerful mountain resort where he is not likely to hear the word "wheat" for at least two weeks—and if he does, he can change the subject without fear of offending a man with a possible 20,000 bushel crop!

Where Are Those Harvest Days of Old When Farmers Went Begging for Highly-Paid Help?

By HELEN McCORQUODALE

WILL happy days ever again return for the harvest seeker—those happy days when a man was in demand the minute he struck a town, and when his harvest wages were almost sufficient to keep him all winter, if necessary?

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

Although the outlook is not too bright, most farmers are agreed that this is an unusually discouraging year, and that any year of generally good harvest will bring distinct improvement for the working man.

For instance, the new power machinery has reduced the demand for man power in some parts by 50 or 75 per cent.

"No Help Wanted" sign on his gate, without ever stopping off the place.

"And the toughest thing we have to do these days," remarked one farmer, "is to turn down a man who is perhaps a better man than any of us, and who has a family in desperate need of the few dollars he might earn."

Farmers' sons from the northern part of the province hear of good crops in the south. Lads from the south hear there is a demand for labor in the north. They meet and pass, each heading for some fabulous spot that does not materialize, and each spends his few dollars in the disappointing quest.

AND what of the man who is sufficiently lucky or sufficiently experienced to find a season's work? Will he earn anything worth while?

One employer takes as a typical example two boys whom he has hired for stooking and threshing—one from Saskatchewan, one from Northern Alberta. "These two young fellows are the most capable a man could get. I pay them \$2 for stooking, \$3 for threshing. They will make about \$65 each. They have had to buy suitable clothing, boots, overalls, sweaters, and so on. I figure that if they have \$30 clear out of their full season's work, they did remarkably well. Ten years ago, on the same amount of land, there would have been twice the stooking, twice the threshing, and the wages of the men of that time on the season's work would have run close to \$300 apiece."

It is not overstatement to say that the crop season of ten or twelve years ago, a man, working the harvest season through, could make almost enough to carry him through to spring work.

In those years of good crops, high wages and labor shortage, a sturdy 17-year-old high school boy had not the slightest difficulty in getting a job at from \$4.50 to \$6 a day. By good management, he could engineer approximately 50 days of stooking and threshing. This helped many a university student on his way. It was man's wages, but men were scarce and the only demand was a strong back and willing hands.

Today, men superior in experience and physique to the average stooker and thresher of 12 years ago, are begging for jobs at \$2 and \$3 a day. Many offer to work for board, but there is no record of such an offer being accepted.

THIS congestion of unwanted work seekers has created a situation in the small towns, each centre dealing with the influx in its own way. It speaks admirably for the men in general, that they create so little disturbance, and are guilty of few infringements of the law. One town of a few hundred inhabitants issues a ticket of 20 cents value, daily to each transient, in return for one and a half hours work. Seventy-five transients have hung around the town for days, taking advantage of this source

of supply, pooling their purchases and living in the night. No farmers have arrived to deplete the ranks, and the town is getting fed up with the expense. In other towns, men are allowed to remain two or three days, and if they do not get work, they are obliged to move. More take their places. Some carry blankets, some are clothed only in scantiest garments. They hole up under bushes, along the railway track, wherever they may find shelter. Some are experienced solicitors of food and dimes. Others go hungry rather than beg. And others again insist on giving service for any kindness offered. There are as many varieties of manhood amongst these work seekers as in any other cross-section of society.

Farmers are keenly alive to the deplorable situation. "It is a terrible thing," said one, "when such capable young men as have worked for me, cannot be assured of steady work and decent wages. I hope, for their sakes, as well as for the farmers', that farm conditions improve, so that we could absorb such boys in year-round labor, and give them wages that would get them somewhere."

But this kindly hope is coupled with an equally earnest hope that labor scarcity will not again clamp down on the farmer as it did ten or twelve years ago. Many a thresherman of that date recalls with some bitterness the long seasons of rainy weather, during which he fed his gangs for days on end, in order to hold them together for a few day's work.

Recall the season of 1925," says one thresher, "when I fed a gang of 15 or 18 men for six weeks, and got just two weeks work out of them. I was afraid to let them out, for fear I couldn't pick up another outfit. We paid \$3 a day and board for working time, and free board on rainy days. We threshed one and three-quarter days, and then never rolled a wheel for three weeks. Then we threshed one and a half days, and another wet spell set in. I fed them for two and a half weeks more, then they all got tired and quit. And when we did get going again I had to scramble for a new gang. One year I kept a cook for 72 days at \$5 a day, cooking for the gang, and in all that time there were only 30 days threshing."

The present plenitude of labor works the other way. A gang of threshers may be dismissed at the first drop of rain, the employer knowing full well he can pick up another outfit on an hour's notice. A workman caught in a rainy season may spend his whole wages keeping himself between threshing spells.

The present season which is bringing only half the customary season's work to the men employed in many parts of the province, and which is employing only a fraction of those seeking work, is hard on everyone. The harvesters no longer create a boom period for the small town, and yet the carefully guarded expenditures in clothing are making it difficult for the workers to save any stacks. Probably \$30 or \$40 is the most that the average man may expect to take home. This is a small help to the individual, and will bring little relief to the cities, towns and municipalities upon which many of the workers may be a charge.

Fire Danger Blocked by Rain

The forest fire situation in the foothills west of Calgary has this year been a great relief to rangers and residents of the district.

Last year, from the end of April to December, the country was in a dangerous situation. Hot, dry winds and the lack of rains and the customary night dews, placed the country in a tinder-like condition, so that the slightest carelessness would surely have caused a fire.

Fire Ranger Ted Howard went many a night sleepless and haggard from riding over rough mountainous country, hunting for reported fires, or often misled by thick smoke hanging in the valleys. This smoke proved to be