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VOLUME LIII
NUMBER 7.

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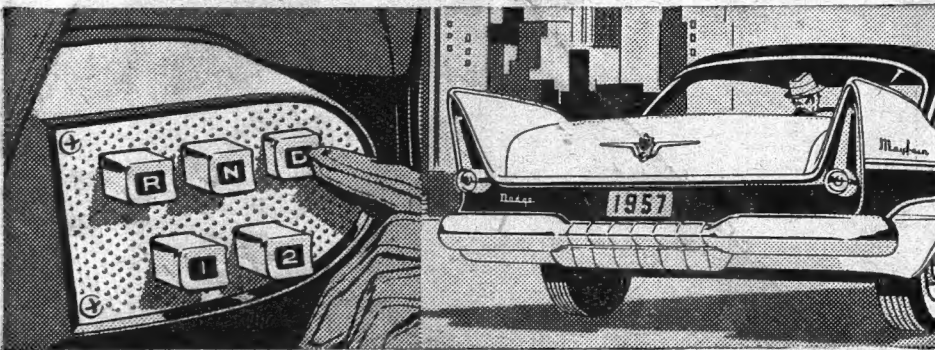
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Farm and Ranch Review

Western Canada's Pioneer Agricultural Magazine

Vol. LIII.

Founded in 1905 by Charles W. Peterson

No. 7

P.O. Box 620, Calgary, Alberta

Leonard D. Nesbitt, Editor and Publisher

Published Monthly by Farm and Ranch Review Limited

Printed by Western Printing & Lithographing Co. Ltd.

Authorized as Second Class Mail — P.O. Dept., Ottawa.

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

W. H. PEIRCE, Representative

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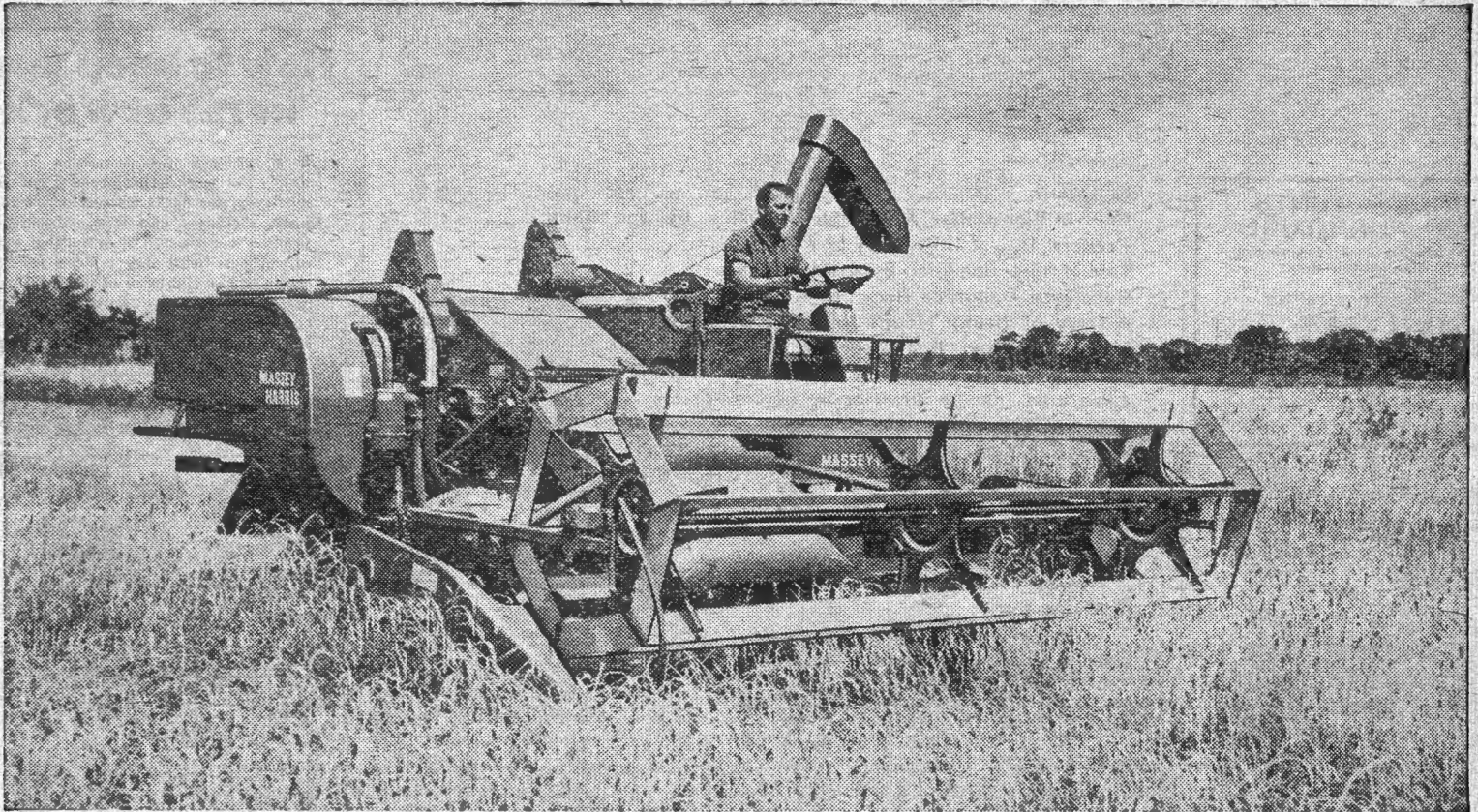
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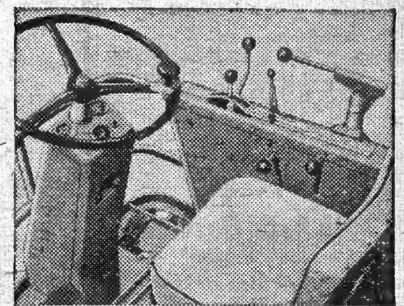
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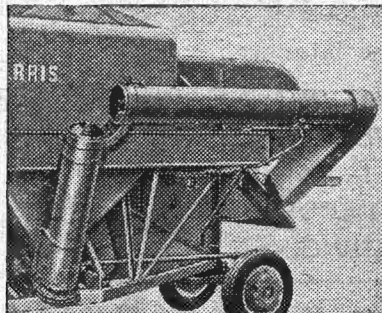
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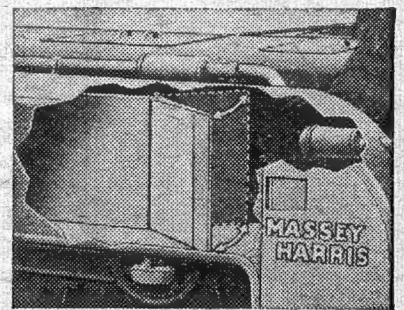
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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Reflections On Canadian History

NINETY years ago the Dominion of Canada was formed amidst storm and travail. The confederation of the farflung meagrely settled provinces was a miracle in nation-making and there were then ominous predictions of disaster and failure.

Ramshackle empires have been built through battle and bloodshed. At times more lasting nations have emerged through economic pressures out of discordant material. But confederation in Canada in 1867 brought together a string of provinces and territories extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and with a total population of only four million people, most of whom were in Ontario and Quebec — the central provinces.

The chances against a federated Canada in 1860 were at least 25 to 1. Yet within 17 years the eastern provinces had joined hands and there was a swift expansion to the Rocky Mountains in the west, and then to the Pacific and northward to the frozen seas of the Arctic ocean.

The Fathers of Confederation were courageous, determined and inspired men and the results of their labors was the creation of a nation which in area is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and the second largest in the world. Those men had to overcome internal jealousies and fears. They were also faced with the hostility of the United States, which latterly became reconciled to Canada as a neighbor, and the terms of friendship and co-operation between these two North American nations are a lesson in international amity to the world.

Following the U.S. civil war, however, feeling there was running high against Great Britain and not a few American statesmen were determined that Canada should become a part of their republic. The House of Representatives passed unanimously a resolution deploring Canadian federation, which was represented as being put through against the wishes of the majority of Canadian people. The United States congress repealed a reciprocity treaty which brought about economic hardship in Canada. One senator brought in a resolution that provided for the renewal of the reciprocity arrangement provided Canada would cede all of the territory west of Lake Superior to the United States. If that had been accepted by the Canadian parliament Canada would have lost all the rich agricultural lands of the west; all the oil, mineral and forest wealth which is now making such an immense contribution to the economic progress of this nation.

In 1870 President Grant told Hamilton Fish, his secretary of state, that he would like to declare war on Great Britain, conquer Canada and wipe out British commerce, and Mr. Fish suggested to a British minister that Canada should be handed over to his country to settle civil war claims against the British.

Meanwhile the government of Canada was planning and carrying out daring policies. It took over Rupert's Land, running from Labrador to the Rocky

Mountains, and from the United States' border to the North Pole. Swooping over the mountains it gathered the disgruntled British Columbians into camp with some kind words and a promise to build a trans-continental railway within ten years. Actually it took 15 years to complete the Canadian Pacific Railway.

All these achievements carried with them serious risks, but the end sought was achieved. Whereupon the whole elaborate United States' program of extending its boundaries to the Arctic ocean and gathering in the Pacific slope came to an end. Canada was accepted as a sister and a sovereign North American nation. Canada became, as predicted in 1860 by the eloquent Darcy McGee, Canadian statesman of the day, "one great nationality, bound like the Shield of Achilles, by the blue rim of oceans; quartered in many communities, each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions, free intercourse and free commerce."

This Canadian nation, put together for purely political reasons, and against what may be termed the claims of economics and geography, has for nine decades met and solved immense problems, meanwhile growing steadily in population, wealth and world prestige. Such ought to provide assurance that the problems of today which, serious as some may appear to be, are as nothing compared to those of the years of Canada's infancy. The daring, courage and fortitude of that early generation of Canadian statesmen and Canadian people should be an inspiration and encouragement to the present generation in this ninetieth anniversary of Canadian Confederation.

★

Conservatives Win Power

JOHAN Diefenbaker proved to be a political giant killer when, against the almost unanimous prediction of political "experts", he defeated the Liberal government which had controlled Canada's destinies for twenty-two years.

Maybe Mr. Diefenbaker surprised himself, otherwise he would not have made the lavish pre-election promises which characterized his political speeches all the way across Canada. But the Conservative leader has a reputation for sincerity and perhaps he was convinced that a new and virile government could and would make desirable changes in government. In all fairness he should be given a reasonable opportunity to carry out his program.

It is unfortunate, however, that the Conservatives do not have a clear majority in parliament. When minority parties, supported by a fractional vote of the people, have the decision of life and death over a party in power, our democratic form of government does not function satisfactorily. Democracy envisages majority rule.

To give the Liberal party its due under its lengthy regime Canada has achieved remarkable progress. The nation gained honor and respect in the second world

war and since then has been accepted as an equal in the councils of the great world countries. Economically this Dominion has made rapid strides, thanks to the development of vast newly-found natural resources such as oil and iron ore; also to the surge of immigration and the world demands for Canadian products.

It is a real achievement for any political party to hold power for 22 years in such a country as is Canada, with interests of the various provinces so diversified and local demands so pressing. But the years gather increasing crops of problems and a government must be more on the defensive, as time goes on. Then comes the day of reckoning and defeat at the polls.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Diefenbaker and his government will enjoy better fortune than the last Conservative government of Canada which was in power from 1930 until 1935. It attained power under the leadership of R. B. Bennett just as the world-wide depression hit the nation. It was, most unfairly, blamed for conditions over which it was powerless.

★

More Population Helps Agriculture

DURING the past ten years around 1,400,000 immigrants arrived in Canada. Most of them have jobs and many are doing very well.

This addition to the nation's population has been very helpful to the farm people.

Adding a million four hundred thousand people to the nation's population means the consumption of an extra 100,000,000 pounds of beef, 77,000,000 pounds more pork and 47,000,000 pounds of poultry meat.

An extra 1.4 million people eat 42,000,000 dozen eggs, 26,000,000 pounds of butter and require 280,000,000 quarts of milk.

Those figures are predicated upon the immigrants consuming the food at approximately the same rate as Canadians. The statistics of the consumption of the food mentioned over recent years would suggest that such is happening.

It is very plain that Canada needs more people and a continuing flow of immigrants would be of greater help to our agriculture than any other efforts calculated to place the industry on a sound basis.

★

It is reported that car accident insurance rates will go up again this year because of increase in accidents. The Farmers' Union of Alberta is putting a plan in operation to cut costs of insurance on farm trucks and cars. Under the scheme 7,500 farmers will have to take out policies for a start and the risk will be carried by the Co-operative Fire & Casualty Co. for the group. The experience of the group will be the basis for the cost of the insurance. This plan should provide protection at a minimum cost.

Something To Think About

NR. CRUMP, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was a witness before the Kellogg Royal Commission investigating the Railway Firemen's Union — C.P.R. dispute over the railway's proposal to abolish firemen on yard and freight diesel locomotives.

Under cross-examination by David Lewis, counsel for the Firemen's Union, Mr. Crump said that if the export rate of grain hauling, as limited by the Crow's Nest agreement, was doubled the railway would net an increase of between 60% and 70% in freight revenue before taxes.

Mr. Crump said the railway obtains 30% of its freight handlings in the west, but that produces only 9% of the revenues.

In 1921, when there was a temporary suspension of the Crow's Nest export grain rates, the freight cost from Calgary to Fort William rose from 14.4c a bushel of grain to 24.3c.

U. S. A. Farm Policy In A Tangle

SINCE 1951 the cost of the United States farm products price support program was increased from \$1,200,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 a year. With the expenditure of all that money the financial position of the farmers has worsened and at a time when prosperity in other fields of endeavor is at a record high level.

The hunt is on for a new farm plan. The problem is to draw up one that will provide a good price for farm products without increasing production. All the plans in the past have resulted in the production of huge surpluses. Some think it will take ten years to dispose of the piled up supplies now in the government's hands.

Ezra T. Benson, U.S. secretary of agriculture, said it is an impossibility to impose controls sufficiently drastic to bring production in line with market outlets. Farmers would not accept such a proposal and legislators would not try to impose it.

Mr. Benson stated that controls as presently in operation are not effective in controlling over-all agricultural production, that the plan of acreage allotments and price supports is obsolete. A technological explosion has occurred in agriculture, he maintained, and farmers are now producing double what they did 15 years ago.

"If any product is abundant, "the secretary said, "it cannot for long be priced as if it were scarce. The need and challenge is to build markets so that this abundance can be used. We cannot build markets by pricing ourselves out of them." He wants more leeway in establishing floor prices.

Several plans are under discussion. One is the two-price plan under which high price supports would be provided for farm products sold on the domestic market and surpluses would go at world prices. The tendency would then be for

farmers to hold production down to domestic requirements.

Another proposal is to keep the present Soil Bank plan in operation and tighten the regulations. There has been too many irregularities in the operation of the present plan.

Another proposal is to sell farm products on the free market with the government making compensating payments to farmers on part of their production when prices fall below a certain established level.

The policy of the United States government was to establish "parity" prices for farm products after World War 2, so that a price collapse, similar to that which happened after World War 1, would not occur. But price levels were established at such a high figure that the government now has about \$8,000,000,000 worth of farm products in storage under its ownership. Efforts made to dispose of the surpluses have harmed other food exporting nations and created ill-will therein against the United States.

Why Food Costs More

FOOD costs to consumers has been rising while the prices received by farmers have been dropping or stationary. What is the cause?

It has been suggested that a Royal Commission to investigate the reason for this paradoxical situation should be appointed by the Canadian government. Canada is strong for Royal Commissions.

The United States congress has had a committee at work prying into the problem, so it may not be necessary to conduct a Canadian investigation. In the last ten years the cost of feeding the average United States' family of four has gone up 35%, while prices received by the farmer for his food products has gone down 13%. That is a spread of 48%. The increase in cost of food for the family of four was from \$1,264 to \$1,708 over the past ten years, an increase of \$444 a year.

The causes of the increase — better food, more processing, fancy packaging, higher cost of transportation and handling. Food is bought in smaller amounts, much of it is in a prepared state, marketing is made more convenient and products are put up in fancy wrappers. All this is now costing United States' food consumers an estimated \$6 billion more than the 1940 food bill.

Railway hauling charges have gone up 89% over 1945 rates in the U.S. (in Canada freight rate increases have been 120%) and 8c on every dollar goes to pay for transportation, as compared to 6c in 1945.

Earnings of employees in the food marketing business have increased by 43% from the 1947-49 average up until 1955. In the same period labor costs per unit of food rose but 26%. That means that more efficiency was cancelled out by rises in wages.

The congressional committee found that competition was keen among food dealers, particularly among the super markets. The profits in the big markets ran from 3% to 3½%. The constant aim is for big turnover.

People have more money than they did a decade or so ago and are demanding out-of-season and more exotic foods.

The situation in Canada is similar to that in the United States, except that food here must be moved greater distances, the population is smaller and volume of business is less.

There is the information. What can be done about it?

★

Too Many Farm Accidents

THERE have always been elements of physical danger in the farming business. In earlier times when horses provided the main draft power fractious or bad-tempered animals often resulted in broken bones or more serious injury to the farmer.

Savage stallions and vicious bulls provided sources of accidents, oftentimes fatalities. The bulls are still on the farms and ranches but it seems that they now cause less damage to humans. Perhaps their owners are more careful or better manners have been instilled into the animals.

On the whole, however, farm accidents are on the increase. More extensive mechanization of farming is the cause. Big power machinery, and particularly the tractor, must be handled with the greatest care. The tractor is the most dangerous piece of machinery on the farm.

In urban factories government regulations provide for safety measures and employers, or most of them, insist on safety plans being carried out. But the farmer is on his own and only too often, as far as he is concerned, "familiarity breeds contempt."

The Alberta Safety Council lists sixteen deaths from farm accidents last year, and probably the number of fatalities on Saskatchewan and Manitoba farms are proportionately as large. We have seen no listing of farm accidents of all kinds, but the total must run into the hundreds.

We have known farmers who were killed by being jolted off a tractor seat and run over by a "one way"; crushed beneath an upset tractor and torn to death by a spinning power take-off. We have known of farmers to be seriously injured through thrusting an arm into moving mechanism or by clearing straw off a combine table while the machine was in operation. One farmer we knew was jammed against a granary because he reached across and grasped the gear lever and tried to ease a tractor backward.

There are entirely too many farm accidents and when such happen the farm family is in real trouble. Education seems to be the only way to bring about a reduction but that process seems to be very slow.

Farm organizations, safety councils, rural municipalities, governments and other bodies should unite in a continuous educational program to emphasize safety on the farm. The campaign should be carried on continuously, in season and out.

This slaughter and maiming of farm people must be lessened.

Four Million Dollar Vegetable Industry

By JOE BALLA

WHILE some farmers in Western Canada are just taking their first breather after completing their spring work, irrigation farmers in Southern Alberta have been readying their harvest equipment in preparation for taking off a record vegetable crop at peak quality.

The vegetable harvest — for canning, quick freezing and as fresh produce — will be started the first week in July with the pea run for canning and sharp freezing and wind up some time in October with the Thanksgiving pumpkin. This year for the first time in the 25 years that vegetables have been grown commercially on a large scale in Southern Alberta, the total value of the crop is expected to exceed \$4,000,000.

Particularly since grain surpluses have become a serious economic problem in Western Canada, the irrigation farmers in the southern part of Canada's oil province have paid more and more attention to the growing of vegetables and other specialty crops and with the exception of potatoes in 1956, their efforts have not gone unrewarded. The increase in the vegetable acreage each year has been closely tied to the industrial expansion in the province and also to the different trends in the modes of living.

Some idea of the size of the vegetable industry in Southern Alberta may be gathered from the 1956 statistics, which have been increased about 10 per cent production-wise for 1957 and there is every indication that prices will be better this year because of new contracts negotiated between producers and packers.

For the fresh vegetable trade asparagus was grown on 20 acres and yielded one ton per acre and brought a price of 20 cents per pound. Dry beans were grown on 1,100 acres, cropped approximately 800 pounds to the acre for which the farmer received from 10 to 12 cents per pound. Cabbage was grown on 130 acres and yielded 12½ tons to the acre for which a price of \$40 per ton was paid. Cauliflower was grown on 25 acres and yielded an average of 3,000 head per acre for which the producer received 15 cents per head.

Corn, Carrots, Cucumbers

Carrots were grown on 140 acres, yielded seven tons per acre and brought \$20 a ton for the canning trade, and \$40 per ton as fresh produce. Three hundred acres were sown to corn for the fresh cob trade. It yielded four tons to the acre and brought an average of 35 cents per dozen. Cucumbers were grown on 190 acres and returned one ton per acre for gherkins and five tons per acre for large. The price for large table cucumbers was \$45 per ton, while the majority of the gherkin production doubled that figure.

Lettuce was grown on five acres and yielded from 150 to 400 crates per acre and returned from 50 to 75 cents per dozen head crate. Parsnips were grown on 50 acres and cropped eight tons per acre, returning \$75 per ton.

Tomatoes were grown on 25 acres, averaging 15 tons per acre, which brought a return of 10 to 20 cents per pound for the early crop and five cents a pound for the late crop. Turnips were grown on 330 acres, averaged 12 tons per acre for a return of \$35 per ton.

Three of the largest canning factories in Canada are tied to the vegetable canning and vegetable quick-freezing industry in Southern Alberta.

Production from the three factories — Broder Canning at Lethbridge, Cornwall Canning at Taber and Alberta Canning at Magrath — are now distributed to practically every corner of Western Canada as well as the North West Territories.

Frozen food sales are soaring across Canada and as sales volume is moving ahead by leaps and bounds, frozen food cabinet space in grocery stores is having a hard time keeping up to the demand.

To keep up with this trend in living the three packing companies are gearing their factories more towards quick-frozen produce each year and in some instances the frozen trade has already outstripped canned goods.

Factory Production

In 1956 the three Southern Alberta factories canned 350,000 cases of peas and quick-froze 4,000,000 pounds; 105,000 cases of green and waxed beans were processed and 300,000 pounds quick frozen; 425,000 cases of corn was canned and 550,000 pounds quick frozen; carrots, asparagus, beets, broccoli and cauliflower accounted for 120,000 canned cases and more than 100 tons of sauerkraut were also canned.

To show the potentiality for the frozen food industry, Dominion government statistics show that despite the doubling of frozen produce production in Canada in the past three years, 65 per cent of the Canadian consumption in 1956 was imported. The facts are probably more revealing in that while production has doubled in the past three years, imports during the same period have increased more than five fold.

Keeping a sharp eye on these statistics Southern Alberta farmers and canners are making long range plans in an effort to capitalize on the tremendous possibilities. Both the farmers and the packers are placing the emphasis on special harvest equipment that will take production off at peak quality.

This year's harvest promises to be not only of record size for the approximately 1,500 growers in Southern Alberta, but quantity and quality is also expected to be at a peak.

After canning company fieldmen give the "go ahead signal" to farmers to begin the harvest — as quality nears the peak — dawn-to-dusk work starts in the fields and produce is processed within two to three hours after it has been cut from the stalks.

The rapidity with which the produce is handled and processed is all-important in order to capture the best quality in the vegetable.

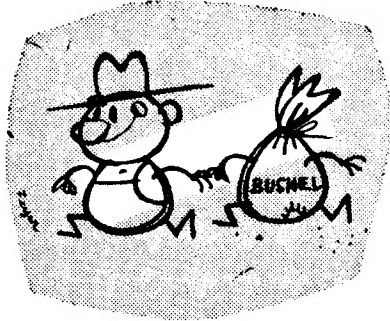
\$4,000,000 Industry

Of the 13,000 acres of the three main crops being produced in the southern part of the province this year, which is made up of approximately 500 acres of snap beans, 6,000 acres of green peas and 2,500 acres of seed peas and 4,000 acres of corn, approximately 25 per cent of the total production will be quick frozen. Largest part of the seed peas will be for eastern Canadian soup factories, which are also in the freezing business now.

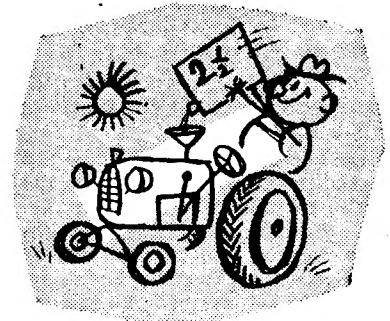
Another all-important row crop in Southern Alberta are potatoes, which were produced on 5,200 acres for the table trade last year and 500 acres for registered or certified seed.

As industrialization creeps into the fertile valleys of the Pacific coast and southern Ontario, Canadians are turning more and more to Southern Alberta for their requirements.

measured in bushels gasoline costs less



If a typical western wheat farmer could exchange bushels of wheat for gallons of gasoline—how many gallons would he get per bushel?



About 2½ gallons? Well, that was true if you compared the average price of #1 Northern wheat with the price of gasoline back in 1939. Over 5 gallons? You're right if you're thinking about prices in 1946.



Nearly 7 gallons? Correct. According to government figures for 1956, the year 'round average price that a western wheat farmer received for a bushel of wheat is sufficient to buy nearly 7 gallons of gasoline for his tractor.



On the score of performance, today's gasolines are an even bigger bargain. Modern refining techniques produce gasolines that are far superior to those sold only ten years ago.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED



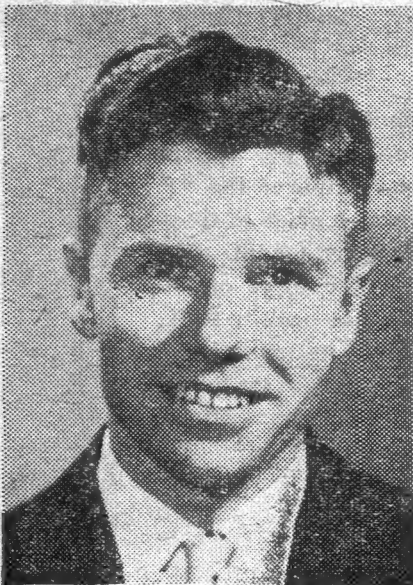
Annual Feeders' Day At University Of Alberta

THE livestock industry is an important branch of Alberta agriculture. Cattle numbers are around 2,000,000, of which 1½ million are beef animals. Hogs number approximately 1,500,000, and sheep 385,000. Sales of cattle, hogs and sheep brought \$158,000,000 to Alberta producers in 1956.

It is natural, therefore, that the University of Alberta, through its faculty of agriculture, should be intensely interested in livestock production. So each year the Department of Animal

The information gained from a wide variety of experiments is available to interested people. The intensive, highly specialized work being done by the Department of Animal Science provides results of the greatest value. Feeders' Day will surely become more popular with each passing year. Those who attend are given the privilege of asking questions and thereby obtaining useful information through the answers given.

Luncheon was served at a nominal cost and the entire 600-acre University farm opened for inspection. The stock includes 100 head of beef cattle, 100 head of dairy cattle, 200 pigs, 200 sheep and 3,000 poultry.



Prof. J. P. Bowland
Rations for growing pigs.

Rations for Baby Pigs

Prof. J. P. Bowland gave a report on creep feed prestarter rations for pigs. The ordinary producer can wean his pigs at 8 weeks as the sow is an efficient pork producer if the sucking pigs have access to a good creep feed, and pigs up to 8 weeks require only about 2 lbs. of feed to make 1 lb. of pork if fed the correct ration. The use of wheat (No. 5 was used) ground coarse as the basis of the ration, with the addition of 10% common sugar, protein levels of about 21% or higher, crude fibre of 3%, plus required minerals, vitamins and antibiotic feed supplement appears to result in a very desirable feed prestarter ration for pigs. Prof. Bowland said that with the gain from such a ration producers cannot afford not to feed the same. Prof. Bowland gave in detail the formula found best and such is available from the University.

Recommended Hog Rations

Another experiment had to do with the relationship of protein to energy in hog feeds. Wheat is a high energy food and oats and bran low energy. High energy feed costs more.

The results of two experiments with 56 pigs showed that the rate of gain and feed efficiency of pigs receiving a growing ration containing 21% protein and 79% total digestible nutrients was superior in gain and feed efficiency to that of pigs receiving a lower energy ration, or some energy but lower protein.

In the finishing period high energy rations resulted in superior gains and



Dr. A. G. McCalla
Dean of Agriculture, U. of A.

more feed efficiency compared with low energy rations, with protein levels having a less influence.

On the basis of carcass grading and Advanced Registry measurements the low energy rations yielded better carcasses. Pigs on high energy throughout the growing and finishing period had carcasses approaching those on low energy food except the back fat was somewhat thicker and the Advanced Registry belly score was lower.

Growing and Finishing Rations

Based on the results of a series of experiments conducted over the past year, the following observations and suggestions are made regarding feeding growing and finishing pigs.

Fortification of a grower ration with additional protein and vitamins resulted in improved gain and feed efficiency in the period for several weeks following weaning. These fortified rations continued to give an improved rate of gain but little, if any, improvement in feed efficiency with older pigs.

Dilution of finisher rations with up to 25% home-grown mixed grass-legume hay improved carcass quality but decreased feed efficiency to the extent that the practice did not pay. In years of very favorable hay prices in relation to grain prices this practice would appear feasible. The addition of 25% oats to a barley ration also lowered efficiency of feed utilization but carcass quality was improved sufficiently to compensate for this loss. On the basis of several years' trials with various types of diluents in finishing rations, the use of 25% oats, and in some cases home-grown hay, would seem to be the most useful method of improving carcass quality without lowering efficiency and increasing costs too severely. The logical method of feeding pigs from the standpoint of cost as well as production factors may be to force them on relatively high protein-high energy, well fortified rations in the growing period and then allow them to slow up slightly on a somewhat lower energy feed in the finishing period.

Cross-breeding Hogs

Prof. R. T. Berg reported the results of experiments in cross-breeding pigs. Pure-bred Yorkshire sows were mated alternately with a Yorkshire or a La-

Science holds a Feeders' Day to report on livestock experiments conducted during the previous year. This year the 36th such event was held on June 1 and was attended by around 1,500 interested people from all over Alberta.

Dr. McCalla, dean of agriculture, welcomed the audience and predicted substantial progress in efficiency of livestock production in the years ahead. Prof. L. W. McElroy, head of the department of animal science, was chairman of the gathering.



Prof. L. W. McElroy, Head of the department of animal science.

combe boar. Several tests were set up to compare pure-bred and cross-bred pigs therefrom. Cross-bred pigs went to market at 5½ months compared with 6 months for the pure-breds. Cross-breds had a higher percentage of Grade A's, slightly less backfat, longer carcasses, slightly higher score for belly quality and a higher total Advanced Registry score. The productivity of 22 cross-bred gilts was measured and the data indicated that at an early age they are capable of farrowing large, vigorous litters and they are good mothers.

Prof. Berg said that in Canada where the market favors high quality carcasses, there have been too few high-quality breeds available to the producer wishing to set up a crossing program. Cross-breds show hybrid vigor and other desirable qualities if the crossing is carefully done. Indiscriminate crossing with little consideration being given to the choice of breeds and the individuals in the breeds, should be avoided.

Finishing Steers

Prof. L. W. McElroy reported on experiments in finishing steers. The cost of feed required to produce 100 lbs. gain was lowest for lot 1 fed daily 12.41 lbs. of alfalfa hay and



Prof. J. E. Bowstead
Rations for fattening lambs.

green feed, 11.17 lbs. of grain, .05 lbs. salt, .03 lbs. limestone and bone meal, the cost being \$15.62. Lot 2 with protein added gave a figure of \$17.67, lot 3 with protein and stilbestrol \$18.44, lot 4 with protein and terramycin \$16.74.

In this experiment using stilbestrol and an antibiotic or both in addition to protein proved uneconomical and bloat proved a problem. Later it was found that there was some loss in the antibiotic and hormone activity.

Performance Testing of Calves

Performance testing of calves born in 1956 was conducted in an experiment reported by Profs. R. T. Berg



Prof. R. T. Berg
Report on York x Lacombe pig crosses.

and L. W. McElroy. The calves were weighed at birth and again at about 180 days when they were weaned. They were creep fed oats up until weaning and weaning weights were adjusted to a determined ratio. The 1956-57 ration included good quality hay containing about 1 - 3 alfalfa and the following concentrate: oats, 900 lbs., barley 580 lbs., 5 wheat 250 lbs., soy bean oil meal 100 lbs., linseed oil meal 50 lbs., molasses 100 lbs., bone-meal 10 lbs., salt 10 lbs., vitamin A 1,500,000 international units.

The average daily gain, weaning to one year: 9 Aberdeen-Angus, 2.4 lbs.; 3 Herefords, 2.21 lbs.; 4 Shorthorns, 1.97 lbs. (for male calves).

The average yearling weight for male calves: Aberdeen-Angus, 777.3 lbs.; Herefords, 809 lbs.; Shorthorns, 776.6 lbs.

Fattening Lambs

Prof. J. E. Bowstead reported on experiments in rations for fattening lambs. Four lots were used most being of the white-faced range type of Rambouillet breeding and a few showed characteristics of being sired by Suffolk, Hampshire and Cheviot rams.

The rations fed were as follows: Lot 1—Hand-fed long alfalfa in limited amounts and full-fed whole barley.

Lot 2—Self-fed pellets containing 45% alfalfa meal (from same hay as lot 1), 50% ground barley and 5% molasses.

(Continued on page 10)

A Tale Of The 1885 Rebellion

By GORDON McLAREN, Pipestone

SOME time in the summer of 1884, Jim Howard, aged 13, joined Company A, Winnipeg 90th Rifles as a bugler. He practised hard and was soon the best bugler in the regiment.

On March 30th, 1885, the telegraph wires flashed the news that Gabriel Dumont rebels had defeated Major Crosier's command at Duck Lake. That night the bugler of the Ninetieth sounded the "Assembly" in the streets of Winnipeg. There was no regular drill hall. Soon after the regiment entrained for Troy, N.W.T., (afterwards Qu'Appelle), where General Middleton was gathering troops to march to Batoche to put down the rebellion. Jim Howard went proudly with his regiment.

When Middleton arrived, the different units were paraded before him for inspection. When the Nineteenth was reviewed, he spied Bugler Howard. He said, "That boy has to stay at the base. He is too young for active service." "But damn it, General, he is the best bugler in the regiment; we can't do without him," cried the Colonel.

Jim Howard marched with the Nineteenth to Saskatoon. At Fish Creek, where the Ninetieth were named by the rebels "the little black devils" because of their dark green rifle uniforms, Jim Howard carried himself like a veteran.

In the first day's fighting before Batoche some of the Nineteenth (including Jim Howard) skirmished too far in advance. Jim and two privates were taken prisoners. They were confined in a dark cellar under the rebel headquarters.

On the night of the second day of Batoche, Jim was taken by an armed guard before the rebel military leaders. Dumont said: "You are a bugler, eh? You know all the commands. Tomorrow you will be taken to our trenches in front of your regiment, the 'Little Black Devils', when my officer gives the word you will sound the 'Retreat'. If your answer now is 'yes' you live. If it is 'no', you are shot within five minutes like a dog. What do you answer?"

For an instant Jim had "no" on his lips, then a plan flashed through his mind, "My answer is 'yes.'" "Good," said Dumont.

In the morning Jim was taken under heavy guard to the front line rebel rifle pits. Not two hundred yards away the Ninetieth were in skirmish line. To their right was the Midland battalion under Colonel Williams.

"Now," said the rebel officer, "blow the retreat!" Jim saw that if the Ninetieth retreated, the Midlanders would be flanked and possibly surrounded and the whole Canadian line would be thrown into confusion.

Then clear and strong on the still May air rang the bugle call, "Fix bayonets, charge." The men of the Ninetieth obeyed the order with a loud cheer — the Midlanders, led by their Colonel, followed suit. In fifteen minutes the rebel rifle pits were carried and Batoche was won.

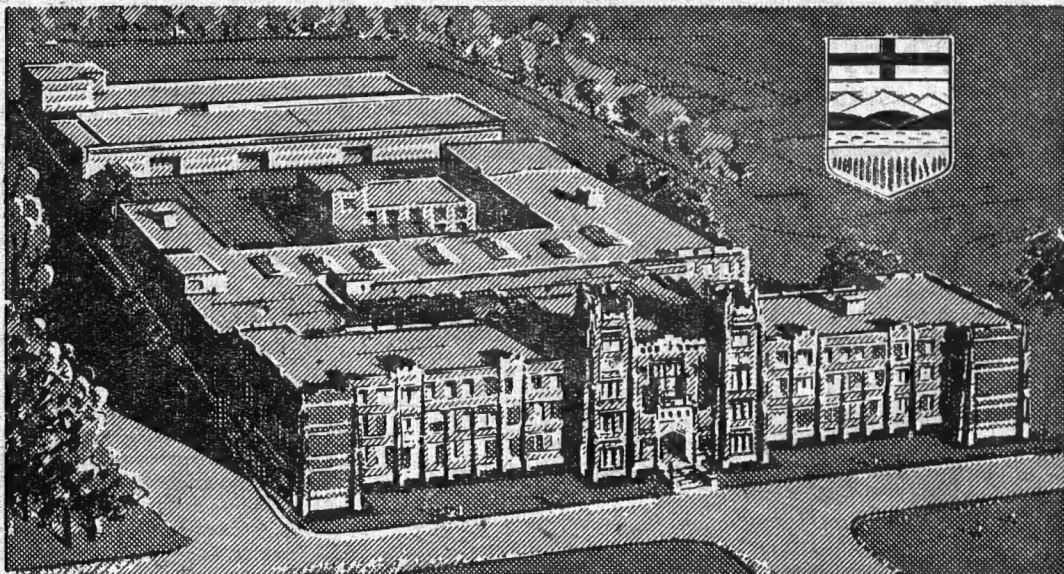
In an unmarked grave, beside the South Saskatchewan, sleeps the mortal remains of James Howard, Bugler Company "A", 90th Winnipeg Rifles, but the memory of his brave deed has lived to lead the men of his regiment on many a hard-fought field since the May days of 1885.

"Prisoner, your landlady charges you with being drunk and setting your bed afire. How do you plead?"

"Not guilty, your worship. The bed was afire when I got into it."

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Seed Potato Growing

By P. W. LUCE

ABOUT 5,000 tons of seed potatoes are grown annually on British Columbia farms, and these are greatly

appreciated by farmers on both sides of the boundary line. The business is comparatively new. Practically no effort was made to specialize in seed potatoes in the early twenties, and the official reports show that in 1935 only

390 tons of certified seed were produced in British Columbia.

Most of the credit for the advance of the business is given to H. S. McLeod, who was chief certification officer in Vancouver for a great many years, and who retired at the beginning of October. In paying a final tribute to him, the "Market Bulletin" says that his diligence in maintaining the highest standards was unequalled among public servants.

The Market Bulletin, which had been published by the provincial agricultural department for 20 years, has now ceased "because it no longer seemed to interest farmers". In its last issue it gave some timely warning to the growers of seed potatoes. It said that the growing of both seed and table potatoes on the same farm was contrary to good practice.

The practice is widespread in British Columbia. Most growers consider seed potatoes as a sideline, and the Market Bulletin frowns on this. It says:

"In recent years growers have been playing both ends against the middle, but if we are to take full advantage of the potential British Columbia market for seed it would seem essential that more growers realize that seed-growing is a highly specialized field. Many buyers are well aware of this, and are reluctant to buy from farms where the parity of the seed may be open to question. Better be sure while your reputation is good."

Growers who have invested in potato combines seem to be well satisfied with the results achieved during the past season. The pros and cons of the new method of reaping have been widely discussed, and probably the arguments will continue for a long time.

One thing is certain: there has been a big saving in the labor costs, and the loss of potatoes in digging and handling has been reasonably small in heavy soil. As the soil becomes lighter the operation of the machines becomes easier and cheaper.

New models introduced by Charles Bradbury dig, pick up, load, unload, and pile the potatoes faster and better than has ever been done before in British Columbia.

This year growers will be using new chemical fertilizers produced at Trail by C. M. & S. Co., and will then be ready for world markets. The chemicals are to be sold through farm co-operatives from western Ontario to the Pacific Coast.

other small birds brings in a fair amount of money.

The provincial department of agriculture has been having some difficulty in finding replacements for veterinarians who have resigned to go into practice. The salary is quite a bit lower than can be earned in an established business, and to compensate for this an effort was made to have employees on a half-time basis, with a salary somewhere around \$3,500. Experienced men don't consider this high enough.

Technical agrologists are also disappointed with the number of men who join the profession. According to official statistics, North America needs 15,000 trained agronomists every year, but only 9,000 graduate. Secretary W. H. Hicks, of the B.C. Institute of Agrologists, says that, what with retirements because of age or infirmities, retirements to go into more profitable business, and retirements for undisclosed reasons, there is urgent need for better inducements to fill the gaps.

Mr. Hicks' opinion is endorsed by President J. A. Freeman, who is horticulturist at the Agassiz Experimental Farm.

Purdue University in Indiana reports that amino triazole, a slow-acting chemical, will kill Canada thistle. Best time to spray the plants is in the spring when they are about a foot tall. It will kill other crops, too.

FEEDERS' DAY

(Continued from page 8)

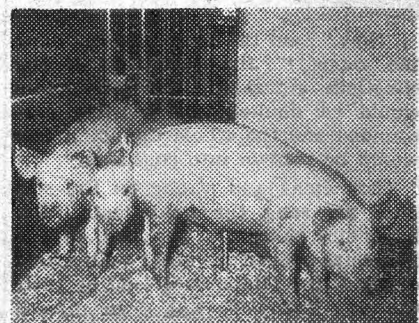
Lot 3 — Hand-fed long creeping fescue hay in limited amounts and full-fed a mixture of whole barley with 10% linseed meal.

Lot 4 — Self-fed pellets containing 45% ground creeping red fescue hay (from same hay as lot 3), 45% ground barley, 5% ground barley, 5% linseed meal and 5% molasses.

Lots 2 and 4 were fed decreasing amounts of long hay during the first two weeks while the allowance of pellets was increased to an amount equal to full-feeding. The pellets were self-fed after the 21st day.

Lots 1 and 3 were fed equal parts oats and barley for the first 10 days, and 1 part oats and 2 parts barley for the next 10 days. Ten per cent linseed meal was added to the grain for lot 3.

Cobaltized-iodized salt was fed to all lots ad libitum.



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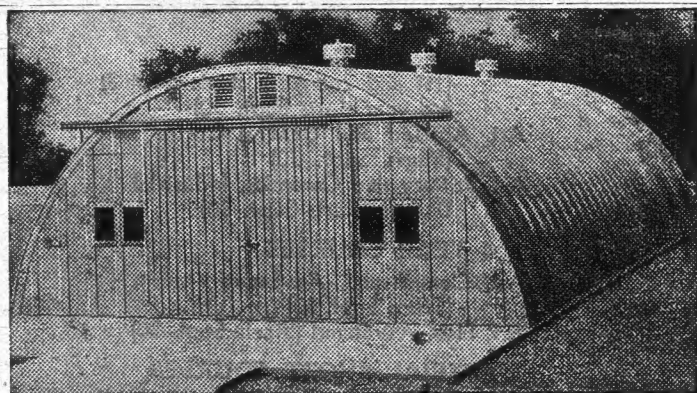
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B. C. Short Of Veterinarians

By P. W. LUCE

THE number of veterinarians practicing in British Columbia is getting smaller and smaller. The situation is not exactly acute, but it is serious enough to give the provincial department of agriculture some concern.

No satisfactory solution seems to be in sight.

Years ago, there were enough work horses in the province to assure veterinarians of fairly steady work, but a work horse is nearly a rarity in the province today, and almost unknown in Vancouver.

Range cattle attend to their own troubles or die of them. No professional man is called in to attend to them; it is cheaper to let a beef animal die than try to save it. Unless there seems to be danger of an epidemic, the average rancher is casual about the individual animal's troubles.

In the cities, the veterinarian's practice is almost wholly confined to race horses, or small animals. Cat and dog hospitals are numerous in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, and professional attention to budgies and

Rancher's Daughter Receives Eastern Appointment

MURIEL MacLEOD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, of High River, Alberta, graduated this past spring from the University of Alberta with a degree of bachelor of science in agriculture. Since then she has received the appointment of editor of the Farm and Ranch Radio Forum, published by the CBC, which will require a move to Toronto, Ontario.

"Brent" MacLeod, as he is more familiarly known, has ranched in the Happy Valley region of the Rocky Mountain foothills west of High River, for many years. The late Senator Dan Riley called the region "God's country".

While the cattlemen have come into their own of late years, the going was rather tough in times gone by. But Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod stuck to the job in good times and bad, raised four of a family, and saw that each one got a university education.

Muriel, the youngest, rode a horse along with her father when three years old. She has an inbred love for the free, open range life of the west. She knows ranching and farmers and an experienced cattleman once remarked that Muriel can pick out top animals as quick as any cowman he ever saw. She can cut out animals from a herd and drive them into separate pastures as well as any cowman and better than most of them. She knows farm machinery and cultural practices. The young lady, by herself, can pretty near handle a ranch with a few helpers. In fact she has taken complete charge

when her father was ill in the High River hospital.

Graduate in Agriculture

Muriel graduated last spring in agriculture at the University of Alberta, the only girl in a class of thirty-one. She was "joshed" in a friendly manner and some professors suggested that she should take a different course, but the girl knew what she wanted to do and everyone was friendly to her. As she lead the procession of graduates across the stage she received thunderous applause.

When Muriel MacLeod gets going at her new job people of Eastern Canada will see a truly western young lady who knows her stuff because she learned it in both practice and theory.

Muriel is the youngest of the MacLeod family. Ernest, the oldest, graduated from the U. of A. and McGill University with a degree in electrical engineering and is superintendent of construction with the Calgary Power Co.

Mrs. Bill Rose (Kay) graduated with a degree in education and is now on the staff of Balmoral school in Calgary. Ben graduated in medicine from McGill University and is now practising in Brooks, Alberta, of which town he was mayor for a time, resigning last year because of the demands on his clinic.

Brent and Mrs. MacLeod are proud of the achievement of their family and well they may be.

Meat Eating Canadians

CANADIAN production of meat in 1956 totalled 2,415,000,000 pounds, according to the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. That is not a record figure. In 1944 production, when the United Kingdom turned to Canada for meat supplies, was slightly larger.

Beef and poultry production reached record figures, but hog marketing of 6,000,000 were away below the 1944 figure of 8,800,000.

Meat consumption at 2,306,000,000 pounds took virtually all the beef which was marketed while only 10% of the pork was exported. With the boom conditions in Canada the people of this nation have become great meat eaters. The steady increase in population of close to 3% a year is also an important factor.

The following table, based on the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, shows per capita meat consumption in 1956 with comparative figures for the 1935-39 period.

| | 1956 | Av. 1935-39 | |
|---------------|------|-------------|-----|
| | Lb. | Lb. | Lb. |
| Beef | 73.6 | 54.7 | |
| Veal | 8.9 | 10.5 | |
| Pork | 58.3 | 39.8 | |
| Mutton & Lamb | 2.7 | 5.6 | |
| Offal | 5.7 | 5.8 | |
| Canned | 4.9 | 1.7 | |
| Poultry | 31.6 | 19.3 | |

During the first four months of 1957 inspected slaughtering of cattle in Canada have been averaging 34,000 a week, up 2.6% from the same period last year. On the other hand hog slaughtering have been down 14.7% from last year.

While consumption of beef, veal and lamb during the first four months have increased at the rates of 9%, 5% and 14% respectively, the drop in pork consumption of around 10% cut the combined consumption of red meats to an increase of only 1% above last year's figures. Taking in consideration the increase in population, it would seem that meat consumption this year is running at a slightly lower rate than last year.

World Meat Production

WORLD meat production achieved a record high of 90,223,000,000 pounds in 1956, according to an estimate issued by the United States department of agriculture. That total was two billion pounds greater than meat production in 1955, and 40% greater than the world's pre-war meat output.

North America produced 32,072,000,000 pounds of meat in 1956 or over 35% of the total world output and was largely responsible for the increase in world production.

World meat exports totalled 4,715,000,000 pounds in 1956, the main exporting nations being Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, Uruguay and the United States. Exports were smaller from Denmark, the Netherlands and France. The United Kingdom was the best market for exports, taking about half the total. North American exports accounted for but 6% of the entire world trade in meats.

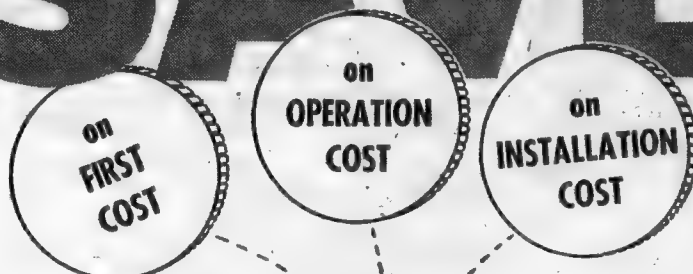
World cattle numbers last year are estimated at 928,000,000 head, a new record high, and may increase by 1% this year. Hog numbers are placed at 380,500,000 in 1956, which is 31% above the pre-war figures.

WEIGHS CATTLE WITHOUT SCALES

A new invention that has already proved of inestimable value to stockmen of all kinds, is the Weighband. Looking much like a very large measuring tape on heavy plastic, the Weighband is put around the girth of the animal, pulled taut, and the weight read off just as if it were a measurement. The Weighband may be used for both cattle and hogs, and gives both live and dead weight with equal accuracy.

The Weighband, which is made in England, is distributed on the North American continent by Canadian Organic Developments Ltd., Burns Building, Calgary, Alberta.

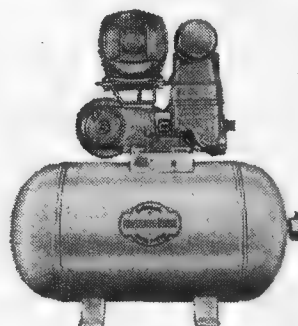
SAVE



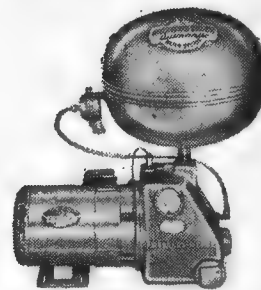
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Colorful History Of Rocky Mountain House

By KERRY WOOD

YESTERDAY was memorable. Yesterday our family drove to a town known all over the west because of its close ties with history. Rocky Mountain House retains the name given it by map-maker David Thompson. When he named it, the fort was a remote, palisaded enclosure dangerously close to Blackfoot country. The trading post was abandoned—as unprofitable around 1867 and burned down shortly after, leaving only two stone chimneys as reminders of earlier days. The town of Rocky Mountain House had its beginnings much later, close to homestead days of 1900, and today it is a thriving community with a population of 2,500 people. Yet it values its link with the old times and Indians still walk the streets of Rocky every day, while the residents can tell you about the rich and colorful history of the region's past. The fur fort had such notable visitors as Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company after its union with the rival North-West Company, Reverend Robert Rundle, first missionary into Alberta territory in 1840, that famous artist of Indian life, Paul Kane, and earlier, the redoubtable John Macdonald of Garth, Jaco Finlay the hunter, and the great Maskepetoon, peace chief of the Crees.

What has this to do with a monthly nature column for the Farm and Ranch Review? Well, yesterday when we reached Rocky Mountain House, through the kindness of Mr. Gene King I was given a plane ride westward. We followed the historic route that David Thompson took when he left the fur trading fort on May 10th of 1807, and on June 25th reached the height of land across the Great Divide. Two miles farther west brought him to the banks of the Blackberry, leading him down to the mighty Columbia River and eventually his conquest of that powerful stream which wanders for 1,200 miles through the beautiful valleys of British Columbia and the neighboring American states.

Thompson, Great Explorer

Mr. King wasn't able to take the small plane over the hump of the Rockies. We contented ourselves with a run to the fringe of the high mountains. Thompson and his wife Charlotte and their young children, accompanied by three French-Canadian fort workers, rode this area on horse back. They joined up with the supply party, which had left Rocky earlier by canoe and paddled up the swift North Saskatchewan River. A doughty Scot called Finan MacDonald was in charge of the canoe party; he

had four men plus trade supplies of knives, needles, fish-hooks, axe-heads, beads, a few muzzle-loading guns, shot, and two kegs of powder. No whisky, rum, or spirits of any kind, because Thompson was a Christian gentleman who refused to debauch the Indians with liquor. Indeed his wife was of Indian blood; their life together is a marvelous Canadian love-story. Charlotte went everywhere with her man: on his explorations around Rocky, northward to map Lesser Slave Lake and the Smoky River, along the Peace, back to the Hudson Bay basin drained by the Nelson and Churchill Rivers. She was in the isolated fort at Kootenae House near Lake Windermere when three hundred Piegiens were ready to annihilate the whites. She went east with her talented husband to share his years of happiness when he surveyed the 49th Parallel of Latitude to fix the boundary line between Canada and United States. Later, when he was in private survey practice, she remained loving and loyal after his money was gone, his sight failing, and he had to pawn everything of value to buy food. On a cold winter's day he pawned his overcoat. Charlotte was at the bedside when the fine old gentleman died at the age of 87; she followed him three months later to share with him a pauper's grave. No newspaper of the time published a single line about the passing of one of Canada's greatest explorers and the world's finest land geographer.

All this was in my mind as we flew over the dense spruce and pine forests, the lush muskegs and trout creeks to retrace Thompson's journey of 1807 from Rocky Mountain House towards the high Rockies in quest of a pass. The plane circled once over the neat pattern of the town, where piles of planed boards shone yellow in the sunlight. Thirty million board-feet of lumber, giving you some idea of the chief industry of Rocky today. Eastward there were neat green rectangles and squares of farmland, also brown and black cattle on pastures to indicate that agriculture is now important there too.

We saw the Sunchild Cree reservation to the north, alongside the Ochiiese Chipawa reserve — the Chipawas are Great Lakes Indians, brought westward by fur companies over 100 years ago to act as canoe men on the Saskatchewan river. Many of them stayed and married Cree wives. Now they speak the Cree dialect and are settled alongside the Sunchild Reserve. Indians were David Thompson's friends; he liked the Crees and the Mountain Stoneys. He liked the Blackfeet too, though the Piegan members of that powerful Union of prairie tribes blocked his pass over the mountains in 1810 and thus prevented him reaching the mouth of the Columbia ahead of an American expedition.

Lived Off the Country

Where is the nature material, you ask? It was under us as we flew, amid the forests and hills and valleys. We could see cars parked along the David Thompson Memorial Highway, where anglers were fishing the streams and lakes. During Thomp-

son's time he and his family and men had to live off the country: moose and deer, sheep and elk, grouse and Dolly Varden char and lynx and anything at all that could go into the pot. They used wild greens for vegetables, berries for dessert, while the leaves of a shrub called Labrador Tea made them a drink when their own tea supplies ran out. They had to carry guns primed and ready, for at any place along the untrodden route they might encounter a dangerous grizzly. Bears of that time were not afraid of man. Wolves howled at night, when Charlotte had to sooth the whimpering children and reassure them that they were safe under the stars. Thompson and his men had to contend with more than wild beasts. Some Indians were hostile, while the elements themselves could be a treacherous foe at times. They forded the swirling currents of the Saskatchewan River west of the bridge now spanning the stream on the Banff-Jasper Highway, the men and Charlotte hanging onto the tails of their horses and letting the animals swim them across the deep waters.

Thompson passed this way a hundred and fifty years ago. Now the wild buffalo are no more, the wild Indians are peaceful on reserves and ignored and forgotten by whites, elk and moose are still plentiful and the mule deer go gracefully along the ridges. Sheep and goats are scarce, and rarely do we encounter an angry grizzly. Cougars have learned that men must be avoided. Wolves still howl in the mountain wilds, but their numbers are small. Coyotes have been thinned out by poisons, yet a few remain to yodel at the summer moons.

Yesterday was a memorable day, flying over Thompson's trail that is now a car road soon to be finished as a tourist highway. At Rocky Mountain House they celebrated a David Thompson Day on the 1st of July. Across the Great Divide, the Windermere Valley people will open a Memorial Park in Thompson's name during August. Belatedly, a hundred years after his death in poverty, we are honouring the memory of a fine man.

GROWING GRASS SEED

Tests at the Experimental Farm at Fort Vermilion, Alberta, point to the use of wide row spacings when growing grasses, such as Russian Wild Rye, for seed production. Spacings of one, two, three, four and five feet have been used, with the most significant increase in yields obtained with spacings of four to five feet between rows. In a three-year average covering the period 1954 to 1956, the spacing of rows at one, two, three, four and five feet gave the corresponding seed yields: 156, 201, 290, 324 and 273 pounds per acre.

While weeds may be troublesome in the row stands, it is felt that most of the weeds encountered can be economically controlled with chemical sprays at a stage when the grass is not damaged. The tests suggest that under conditions of limited moisture and nitrogen supply, the wide row spacings will prove profitable.

SPEECHLESS

A long-suffering wife was about to berate her husband for staggering in at 3 a.m.

"Before you begin," said he, "I want you to know that I was sitting up with a sick friend."

"A likely story, a likely story," mocked his wife. "What's his name?"

The husband gave this problem deep thought, then announced: "He was so sick he couldn't tell me."

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The Argentina government has eliminated the subsidy for domestically consumed wheat, which was costing around \$44,400,000 a year.

Two varieties of barley, Trall and Kindred will not be accepted as malting barlies, according to an announcement by the Malting Institute of Canada.

India reports a wheat crop of 321,000,000 bushels, second highest in the nation's history.

The value of agricultural production in Alberta in 1956 was \$677 million. Mineral production, including petroleum and natural gas, was \$409½ million.

B. C. Apple Returns

BRITISH COLUMBIA Tree Fruits Ltd. sold the 1956 apple crop at good prices and received \$9,371,585 for the thousands of boxes it marketed. The growers will receive \$5,029,805 from the packing houses, the differences being packing costs of various kinds. The previous high was \$2.56 in 1942.

A continent-wide shortage of apples was the reason for the good prices obtained. Tree Fruits Ltd. pay no money direct to growers but to the packing houses where all fruit is graded and packed. From thence the cash goes to the growers after expenses are deducted, including labor, overhead, cold storage and levies. The total expense per box at a typical packing house is around \$1.38 a box, up over 20c from last year.

FARM CASH INCOME

Cash income of farmers during the first three months of 1957, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$598,526,000. That figure is the highest on record for the four months, exceeding the \$555.7 million established in 1952. Cash income of the four western provinces for the period: Manitoba, \$37,332,000; Saskatchewan, \$109,714,000; Alberta, \$112,986,000; British Columbia, \$23,617,000.

\$200 SCHOLARSHIP

The Alberta Institute of Agrologists have announced that a \$200.00 scholarship at the University of Alberta, for a student entering first-year agriculture, will again be offered in 1957. The award is granted on the basis of scholastic standing. Any high school student may apply and should address his or her application to the Registrar, Alberta Institute of Agrologists, University of Alberta, Edmonton. The closing date for applications for the scholarship is August 10th. The 1956 winner was Duncan Manuel of Innisfail. Duncan comes from a farm seven miles west of Innisfail where his father specializes in Shorthorn cattle. He graduated in grade 12 with the highest average in the school.

WHO CARES!

"What is the shape of the earth?" asked the teacher of Johnny. Johnny said it was round. "How do you know it is round?" Then Johnny replied, "All right, it's square then, I don't want to start an argument about it."

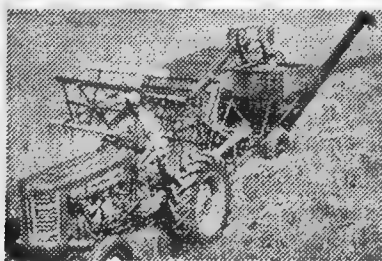


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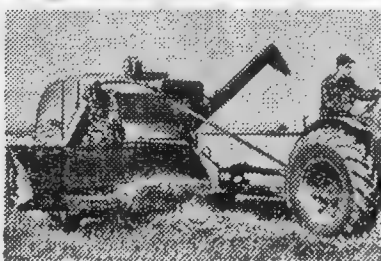
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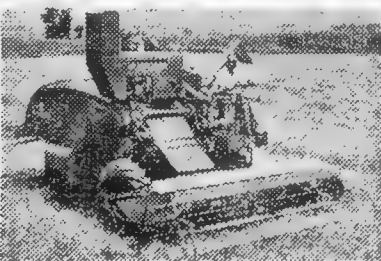
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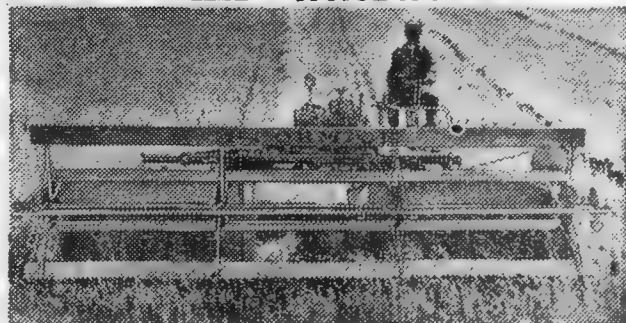
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The Naturalist From Red Deer, Alberta

By GRANT MacEWAN

FOR years readers of the Farm and Ranch Review have been enjoying articles FROM Kerry Wood and now, to reverse the usual order temporarily, this will be an effort to furnish something ABOUT the soft-spoken, modest naturalist and philosopher.

When at Red Deer in the month of May I called to relax briefly with him in his urban birdland, which at that time was offering board and lodging de luxe for dozens of nesting martins, wrens, chickadees and such things. If feathered suite hunters could read, "No Vacancy" signs on the well-made bird houses throughout the yard would have been timely.



Kerry Wood
Noted naturalist and writer.

The first person to greet me as I gazed at the heavy bird traffic in and about Kerry Wood's trees was 10-year-old Greg Wood and to start the conversation I enquired if Cheep, the orphaned robin rescued and raised by the Woods, had returned again this spring.

"Sure," the boy replied, pointing to a new nest above the verandah; "his wife's sitting up there right now."

For 34 years Kerry Wood has been a free-lance writer and student of natural history and today his stories with Alberta settings are published in magazines in many and remote parts of the world. Since his first book — a collection of nature stories carrying the title Three Mile Bend — was published in 1945, he has seen half a dozen others come from the press: The Sanctuary, A Nature Guide For Farmers, Birds and Animals of The Rockies, Cowboy Yarns For Young Folk, Wild Winter, The Map Maker and Willowdale. More books are on the way but such extensive authorship doesn't mean that Kerry Wood has grown rich from royalties. Indeed, Canadian readers would be shocked at some royalty returns — a half-yearly payment of \$26.50 for a book selected by the Canadian Library Association as one of the two best books for juveniles published in Canada in 1952. How much more financial reward will come from The Map Maker, winner of the Governor General's award for the best book of 1956 for juvenile readers, remains to be seen but quite clearly, the way of the writer in Canada has not been easy. An author has to love his work.

The Orphaned Robin

But what of Kerry Wood's life as a naturalist? It's a story richly punctured with anecdotes like the one about Cheep, the orphaned robin. Young Greg reviewed the life history of that ravenous robin for me, told how, as a featherless baby it was facing certain

death when thoughtless boys destroyed the nest. At that point the fledging was adopted by the Woods — father, mother, Heather, Rondo and Greg — and after bits of minced beef was administered by means of a toothpick, the young thing began to feel at home and display an appetite of such magnitude that the unending task of feeding it had to be rotated among members of the family. Everybody joined in gathering worms and flies for the mouth that seemed to be open perpetually. During a single day when children maintained a count, a total of 210 worms went down the robin's gullet. The orphan grew rapidly, discovered its wings and flew about the house and then the yard, but still preferred human company to that of other birds.

A family holiday was delayed until it was considered safe to leave Cheep to its own outdoor resources; but when the Wood car returned after an absence of some days, Cheep was present to offer welcome and a reminder of his fondness for minced beef.

By fall the robin was well adjusted to the outdoors and when November cold blew in, Cheep disappeared. Either he was frozen to death or had taken off to winter in a warmer climate. In either case it was easy to suppose he'd never be seen again. But next spring, the first robin to appear was the orphan, a bit more independent but still interested in minced beef placed near the back door. He and his mate built a nest over the kitchen window and raised a family. And this past spring, he was back again, showing a strong partiality for the surroundings and he and his "wife" were occupied with family matters when I was there.

Naturalist and Author

As I stood in Kerry Wood's yard, I had the feeling that all the birds were on good terms with him. Trees and shelters were a little crowded which only indicated how many of the wild things wanted to perform their nesting duties right there. He was a naturalist before he was a writer. Years ago, he told me, he bought a hunter's license, borrowed a high-powered rifle and started after big game. In stalking a deer he was quite successful and came upon a handsome buck. Man and deer stood facing each other, both fascinated. But later, when a companion enquired: "Why didn't you shoot?" Wood replied: "Do you know, I didn't even think of it."

Since then, Kerry Wood has hunted deer and other animals hundreds of times — but not with a gun. He does his hunting with camera and notebook and shares his experiences with readers all over the world.

Although his name is associated with Red Deer, Kerry Wood, from Scottish parents, was born in New York City — in 1907. When he was still a babe, the family moved to St. Thomas, Ontario, then to Esterhazy in Saskatchewan and, in 1912, to Calgary. From 1913, the family home was at Red Deer and there the boy received most of his schooling. Kerry's father, while at Red Deer, was employed by the Edmonton Journal and his uncle, Rev. George Wood, founder of the Wood's Christian Home, had congregations at Innisfail, Olds and Calgary.

Even in school years, Kerry was a lover of Nature. Saturdays found him hiking into the country and along the river. He could make a bow-and-arrow, and he could make fire without recourse to matches.

Early Experience

At age 16, with school years behind him, his determination was to be a writer, perhaps set the journalistic

world afire. But at this time, parents left Red Deer and in order to carry out his plan, Kerry moved to a shack in the country. Now, the 16-year-old was on his own, and baching. The next few years were difficult. He had lots of time for writing but nobody would buy his stories. He was gaining experience, but with no money coming in, he was obliged to live "off the land". Bitter dandelion shoots and plantain leaves were part of his diet in season and he cooked the inner bark of poplar trees. He snared rabbits, hunted with bow-and-arrow, varied his rations with porcupine meat and on occasions ate coyote.

Often he was hungry. There was a day when the hunt brought him face to face with an old Indian who recognized the symptoms of hunger and invited the boy to dine at his tent. Gladly the boy accepted and the pot of meaty food was delicious and satisfying, even after suspicions were aroused that it was gopher stew on which he was feasting.

But discouragement was inevitable. Living almost without money was hard and trying. One cash expenditure — the two dollars a month for rent on the shack — was inescapable. He would have abandoned the idea of writing and taken work in Red Deer but no work was available. Time, however, wasn't exactly wasted because a bond of affection for Nature and Nature's creatures was being steadily strengthened. He was developing an intense hatred for man's steel traps that brought suffering to wild things. When it was necessary to trap game for food he used Indian dead-falls.

At the end of 1925, fortune came his way — appointment as Red Deer correspondent for the Edmonton Journal and he'd be sure of six dollars a month. Now, with that money, he could pay his monthly rent and have four dollars over. And about the same time, he sold his first stories and renewed his urge to write.

Kerry Wood lived for five years in that shack on the hill-top and in 1934, bought it. Then, when he married in that depression year of 1936, he and his wife took up residence there beside the forest and the shack was home for nine years.

Affinity with Nature

Affinity with the great outdoors grew ever stronger. Nature, wonderful and mysterious, kept her richest secrets for people who would integrate their lives with forests and fields. Kerry Wood was the student and scribe sitting at the feet of Nature the teacher.

"There's so much to learn about Nature's delicate balances," he said to me, and added: "I'm on the side of Nature's police force too, the predators." Weasels, skunks, owls, hawks and so on — they're all doing a service. Man may hold grudges against some of them, even when working for farmers and others. The hawk, Kerry Wood points out, is a better sport than some hunters inasmuch as it never kills more than it needs. As for the skunk, "why shoot that beautiful and useful creature?" For the skunk that stands on the path and worries the human pedestrian, Kerry Wood offers a means of forcing its retreat without permanent injury — just recite poetry to it. The skunk, it seems, can face almost anything except poetry, which is a good reason for memorizing a few verses from Shakespeare.

Today, Kerry Wood and family are part of Red Deer. No other place would suit as well. He knows the local history, the countryside, and every bend in the river. The wild life sanctuary touching the city on the north-east side fills one of his needs.

"It's wonderful to have a lovely wilderness so close to a city and so accessible."

Bird Sanctuary Formed

The Sanctuary of 230 acres was part of land owned by Pioneer Jack Gaetz who homesteaded at Red Deer in 1885. Forest and two lakes made the place a natural park and Gaetz, from the time of his arrival, resolved that the native qualities should not be disturbed. It became a bird sanctuary and Gaetz and his wife shared it with the people of Red Deer.

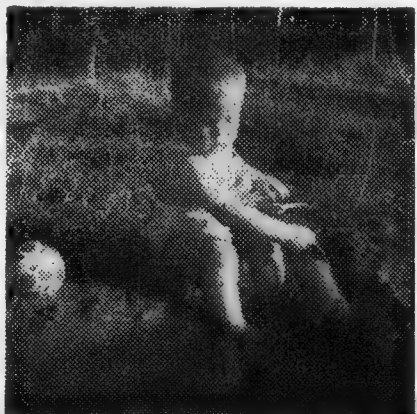
Following Gaetz's death, the property was sold and guns and destruction moved into the park. But Wood and the local Natural History Society did not give up and finally, the Gaetz Lake region, property of the Provincial Government, was declared a Provincial Wild Life Park and Dominion Bird Sanctuary. At once the wild things seemed to sense safety there. Six deer moved back to spend the winter and again the park became a place to which birds that had recovered from injuries in Kerry Wood's bird hospital could be released.

It's hard to say which came first; the desire to write drew Wood more closely to Nature and his discovery of Nature's charm gave him something about which to write. Today, he'd like more time for his books but magazine articles and correspondence claim most of his hours. The hundreds of letters to farmers and others wanting answers to wild life questions bring no reward except in satisfaction. Friends told him he couldn't afford to reply to all those letters and should ignore them. But he doesn't ignore them — he answers every letter, even though some are as long as high school examination papers. One correspondent asked 69 questions about beavers and Wood's reply was a letter of nine typed single space.

The monetary rewards may be slim, but the gratitude should be generous because Canadians have a debt to that quiet, talented fellow who can find time to answer farmers' questions or work over a half-dead bluebird in the hope of bringing it back to life.

Killing Hoary Cress

HOARY cress can be eradicated and the best and least expensive method is to use 2,4-D herbicide at the rate of 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre to replace the second tillage in summerfallow and to grow a crop in alternate years, barley preferred. This is the finding of J. J. Sexsmith, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, in tests covering eleven years on a farm at Dalroy, Alberta. The weed can be eradicated with three years of summerfallowing using a total of from 23 to 25 cultivations. But soil drifting is encouraged by that method. Alternate fallowing and cropping to barley or spring wheat, with the use of 2,4-D and frequent cultivation resulted in a 95% kill.



Farin Young, first swim of the year, (May 5.) Photo by Mrs. Merritt Young, Provost, Alta.

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| TUESDAY | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| WEDNESDAY | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| THURSDAY | ● | ● | ● | ● |
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Alberta Gems Enter Food Market

(From Alberta Newsletter)

GROWING popularity of potato chips for both meal-time enjoyment and between meal snacking warranted the opening last November of a potato chip manufacturing plant at the town of Brooks, Alberta. The firm, Alberta Gems Ltd., is one of the most recent in this province to break into the major food markets of the west.

The manufacturing unit is located in a former canning plant and the industry is in the centre of an area ideally adapted to potato production. The potatoes grown there are accepted as the finest type for manufacturing processing.

President of Alberta Gems Ltd. is W. A. Sarett and vice-president is T. Clavin. Both men came from Conrad, Montana.

Location of the new industry at Brooks was sparked by the Brooks board of trade, headed by President D. F. Murray. Assistance in its development and distribution problems was given by the Industrial Development Board of the Alberta Department of Economic Affairs.

Investment in machinery in the initial stages alone totalled more than \$60,000. The highly automatic processing unit is 60 feet long. It takes in the raw potatoes at one end and disgorges completely bagged chips at the other. It is capable of producing 15% of the total amount of the potato chips consumed in the prairie last year. The plant requires a staff of 27 at peak operating periods.

Material requirements demand 1,000 pounds of raw potatoes each hour to produce 300 to 400 pounds of chips. Minimum operations require 1,500 tons of potatoes annually and storage space is provided, under ideal conditions, for 2,000 tons.

These storage facilities are a vital part of the plant. The stored Gems must be kept at between 40 and 50 degrees of temperature, thus closely controlling the extent of conversion of starch into sugar.

Just prior to being processed, the raw potato is conditioned by being held at 75 degrees temperature. This reconverts the sugar back to starch to a considerable degree.

This plant is laid out for straight line, efficient production. Trucks can unload within the plant itself for greatest convenience, and there is ample room for machine expansion.

Chips are a fragile commodity. To be enjoyed they must be eaten when fresh. The Alberta Gems have a distinct advantage in this field over other imports from Canadian and American products. Short distance to market ensures greater freshness and lower shipping costs.

The chips are sold in larger quantities in foil bags with an additional wax liner. The small bags are wax paper only. Both carry the distinctive Gem trade design.

First distribution was designed to use established wholesalers. The company has recently shifted its program to use direct jobbers with protected territories and benefits of all differences between manufacturer's and retailer's prices. A close knit and smooth functioning organization now handles the complete program, controlled from the Alberta Gem office.

The establishment of the new factory in Southern Alberta, its enjoyment of proximity to growers, central market location and eager support of district residents towards its success is promoting close scrutiny of the field by other processing concerns seeking establishment in Alberta.

"Sweet Tooth" For Baby Pigs

By P. W. LUCE

SUGAR pellets are now available for pig breeders in western Canada, and the claim is made that by the use of these the growth of the piglets will be faster and healthier, though the cost will be slightly higher. The pellets are scientifically prepared, and are reputed to be packed with vitamins, antibiotics, trace minerals, and other highly advantageous substances.

According to swine nutritionists, little pigs start to eat dry feed at an earlier age when sugar pellets are used. They'll nibble at 10 days, and when the sow's milk slackens at three weeks the piglets will be eating enough starter feed to continue fast growth. Other present-day starters do not help much before the pigs are at least three weeks old.

Fewer runts are expected in litters of well-nourished pigs, and there is less trouble from scours. Even in large litters the animals are healthier and thriftier.

Because they like the pellets, the young pigs eat more at every meal, and therefore are constantly heavier. Some experts say a sugar pig should weigh up to 20 pounds more at eight weeks than an average little porker. Pigs can be weaned at six weeks instead of eight weeks. In the early stages, one pound of pork can be made on 1.75 pounds of starter, while the present ratio is one to four.

Pigs seem to like sugar-coated pellets better than pellets containing the same amount of sugar mixed in the composition. They eat about twice as much.

Breeders are advised to put these pellets in a creep when the pigs are five days old, and to provide plenty of feeder space.

F. U. A. Car Insurance

THE Farmers' Union of Alberta has completed arrangements for the setting up of a Farm Union Car Insurance Pool according to Mrs. W. C. Taylor, of Wainwright, chairman of the Union's Car Insurance Committee. Under this plan farmers will take out car and truck insurance with the Co-op Fire and Casualty Company. When 7,500 vehicles are insured their policies will be put in a pool and in subsequent years their rates will be set on the basis of the experience they have had — few accidents low rates, many accidents high rates.

Commenting on the plan, A. W. Platt, president of the Union, said: "This is a self-help plan to get insurance at cost. Not only are we cutting out costly administrative frills, but by giving our members a stake in the business we can demonstrate that safe driving pays. We fully expect that farm people will demonstrate that accidents can be reduced." He also stated that while this scheme was limited to Farm Union members there was no reason why large city groups could not also take this car insurance business in hand and reduce their rates by developing similar plans."

QUITE HAPPY

Little Mary was on a visit to her grandparents, and the old-fashioned clock on the wall was a source of wonderment to her. While she was standing before it her grandmother said to her from the next room, "Is the clock running, dear?"

"No, ma'am," promptly replied Mary. "It's just standing still and wagging its tail."

The number of babies born in Canada last year totalled 477,000.

RENOVATION

An old man from the hill country took his first trip to the city. Walking into a large building, he saw a doorman standing by an elevator. A very old lady stepped in, a light flashed red, and she was gone.

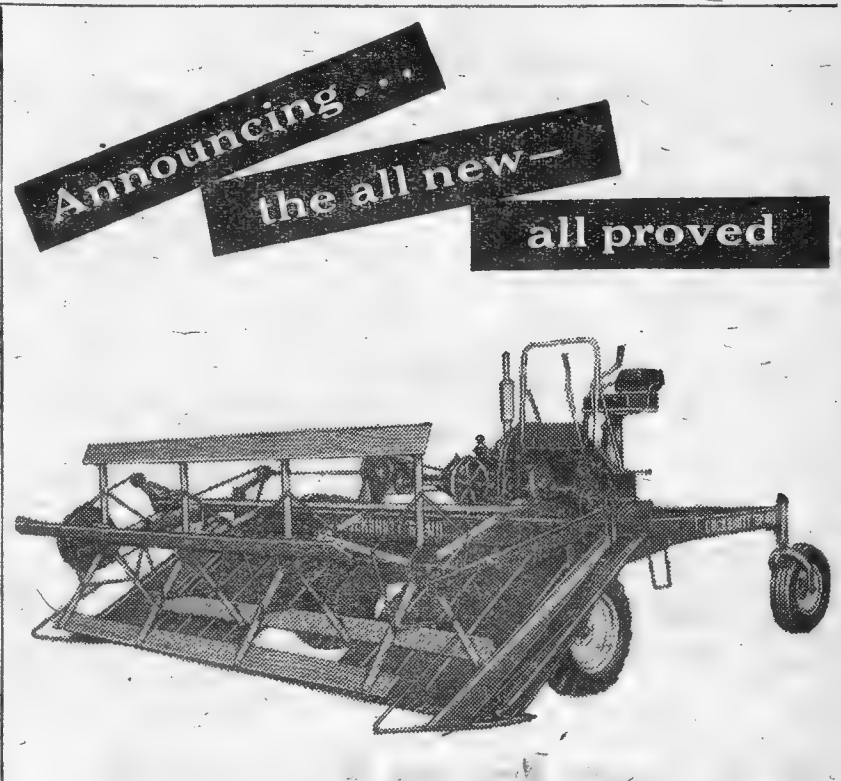
A moment later the elevator descended, and out stepped a beautiful young girl.

"Bedad," said the old man, blinking his eyes, "I should've brought my old woman with me."

DIAPERS AND DIAMONDS

"Dizzy" Dean, former great as a baseball pitcher in the National League, was explaining to a rookie, father of a newborn babe, how to put on a diaper.

"Lay it out in the form of a baseball diamond," said "Diz.", "then you stand at home plate at the lower end of the cloth and bring centrefield towards you. Put the baby in the pitcher's box. Bring first base, third base and home plate together and you're in. If the game is rained out start all over."



Cockshutt SELF PROPELLED "SP419" SWATHER

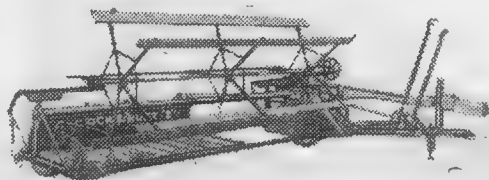
Here's the most efficient, easiest handling self propelled swather ever engineered. It speeds harvesting of all grain and grassland crops. Hydraulic foot controls effortlessly raise or lower reel and platform. Ground speeds range from 3 to 10 mph to efficiently harvest any crop stand. Traction drive and "TRIM" steering give you the simplest, surest, safest drive anywhere. Exclusive "positive control drive" eliminates transmission, differential and steering clutch problems. Fluffy, fast-drying windrows are perfectly interlaced and easy to pick up. Sealed bearings eliminate greasing. Cutting height ranges from 1 1/2 to 3 3/4". Be sure to see this great new Cockshutt "SP419" self propelled swather at your Cockshutt dealer soon. It's available in 10', 12', 14' or 16' models—with sprayer attachment.

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Builds quick curing, easily picked up windrows. Ruggedly constructed for lasting service. Cutting range from 2 1/2" to 14". Power driven reel and cutting mechanism. 12' size with 3' extension available.

Canadian Elevator Capacity

THE rated capacity of the country and terminal elevators in Canada is 627,100,000 bushels.

The estimated maximum storage capacity, having regard to the various grades and conditions of grain, is 547,100,000 bushels.

The estimated capacity during the working season to insure full operating efficiency is 494,900,000 bushels.

The rated total elevator capacity by divisions is as follows:

| | Bushels. |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Western country elevators | 374,900,000 |
| Interior terminals | 36,100,000 |
| Pacific coast terminals | 24,000,000 |
| Churchill terminal | 5,000,000 |
| Lakehead terminals | 93,100,000 |
| Eastern elevators | 94,000,000 |

A proud father was talking about the intelligence of his son.

"You know, dear," he told his wife, "I think he must have got his brains from me."

"He certainly must have done," replied the wife. "I've still got mine."

Encounters With Assessors

By F. W. TWILLEY

A FELLOW drove into the yard one day just as I was about to prepare myself a bit of dinner. He was driving one horse in a buggy. I suppose he was selling something or perhaps enquiring the way, but he did not say, just gabbed about things in general.

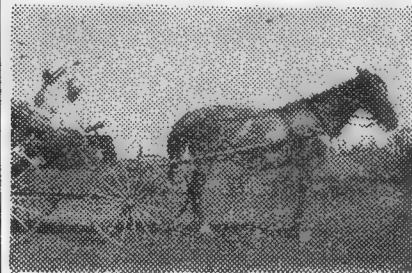
I asked him if he had dined and he said, "No," so I told him to unhitch and put the nag in the stable.

As we ate we talked about the Barr Colony (it was about that time), the Doukhobors, and of the new branch of the Canadian Northern that was heading west to Regina.

He asked about the people living around the district, especially my immediate neighbors. What kind of farms they had and what crops they were able to raise.

Finally, I asked him who he was; what he was selling, if anything, and did he belong in this part of the country.

He said he had a homestead north of the neighboring town of Minitonas and that he was appointed as assessor for the municipality.



The Assessor, Mr. Twilley's friend.

I immediately went to the cupboard and produced a tin of strawberry jam that I generally used only on Sundays. I had been wishing the fellow miles away until he said he was engaged in assessing, but under the circumstances the urgent things I had to do could wait.

Had he given his horse any oats? Then I would go out and give it some. He said it was kind of me, and as things turned out it was, because I found out later that my assessment had gone up and where my taxes had been thirteen dollars a year, was now obliged to pay eighteen dollars.

He asked me about my land and I said that it was on the light side. That it would be years before I had enough cleared to make a living and that I would be obliged to work out most of the summer. I also told him what a horse dealer had said when he stayed overnight with me, that it was an ideal spot for a cemetery.

After a pleasant chat he rose to go and I helped him hitch up his horse, and said I would take his picture and send him one. He was delighted. Waved me a cheery good-bye and departed.

I never did send him the picture, and if he is still around, which I doubt, this is the first time he has seen it.

The Predatory Animal

Throughout all my over half a century of farming, with the exception of four years overseas in the first war, (during which I was protected in this respect) I have had to be on the alert against this type of predatory animal. When I knew there was one around I was scared to leave home because they like nothing better than to find the owner not at home. They can then stack a bit on without any argument. An assessor that does not finally reach the council chamber without a good bag is considered a failure by the council and is pretty certain not to get the job again.

The most unkindest cut of all was when an esteemed friend of mine se-

cured the job of assessing. I congratulated him on his good fortune because it was a good paying job and a lot of it could usually be done with a minimum of effort.

He told me that he thought two of my neighbors were assessed too high, and that he planned to give some relief; also that a certain district should carry more load. To all this I agreed. I supposed from all this that as far as I was concerned the status quo would prevail.

Imagine my horror when I discovered that a substantial increase in my assessment had been made. That it was a mistake was plain when I learned that he had not increased his own assessment and I knew my old pal would not put mine up without doing the same to himself.

I attended the Court of Revision and was prepared for their stock question as to whether I would be prepared to sell my place at the assessed price, I answered in the negative, which they hoped I would.

No, I would not dare to ask such a price I said, but would be willing to sell for half of that figure if anyone was foolish enough to pay it, and moreover that the assessor had not looked over my place and had not been further than the yard. This I claimed was illegal and ultra vires. The Reeve thought such procedure must be something like that and declared the meeting adjourned sine die to meet again on Thursday. Eternal vigilance is still the price of safety.

Interesting Doctor Bills

By M. B. EVANS

NOW-A-DAYS, when one has medical attention there is a bill to be paid, regardless of the result of the treatment. But it was not always so. Two thousand years B.C., in the reign of King Hammurabi of Babylon, a doctor was paid only if his treatment of the patient was judged to be successful. If the patient did not benefit, then the doctor paid the bill, either to his patient or the patient's family.

This information, along with a set of medical fees, was found in the Statute Book of Hammurabi. Here it is recorded, also, that there was a sliding scale for medical payments. For instance, the fee for treating an abscess, or a broken limb, varied from two to ten shekels, being dependent upon the patient's ability to pay it.

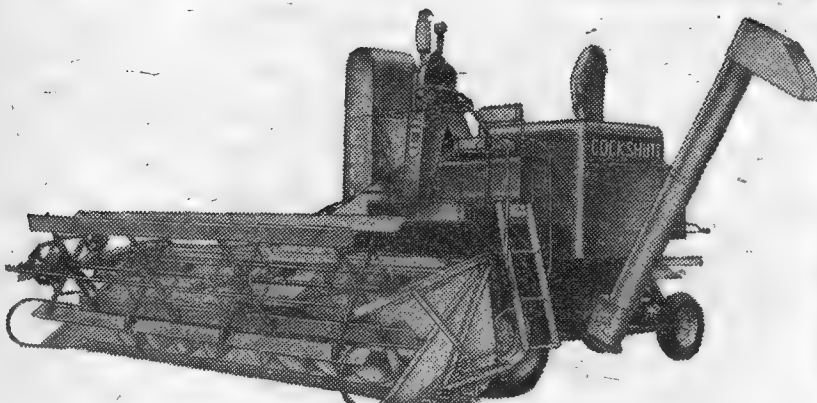
In contrast to this, the Eleventh Century Chinese held the view that if the patient died while receiving treatment it was because he had not lived long enough for the medicine to prove effective. However, this considerate attitude toward the average doctor did not cover the twenty physicians who attended the princess daughter of one of the Emperors of that period. When the royal patient died so did the twenty doctors. This payment of the bill in reverse even extended to the families of the unfortunate doctors though they did not lose their heads, merely suffering imprisonment.

Much better than the Chinese doctors fared the English physician who was called to attend another royal personage. The Royalty this time was Catherine II of Russia. She rewarded her doctor with an annuity of eighteen hundred dollars that went with the Russian peerage she gave him, plus his own fee of forty-three thousand two hundred dollars and the royal lady's portrait.

And the medical services that brought in such payment? Vaccination!

"Far better to have loved and lost," said the earnest father, "than to have to do arithmetic homework for four kids."

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Cockshutt new color-styled "428" has the greatest array of big new features—new operator's platform—new handling ease with modern hydraulic controls—new higher horsepower engine—bigger capacity grain tank with the new swivelling unloader. Revolutionary Drive-O-Matic all speed traction drive provides over 100 forward speeds at the touch of your toe! Big airplane type tires, standard equipment. See also Cockshutt "SP427" Combine.

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FLOOD-SYSTEMS FOR RUN-OFFS

Simple planning and good management can put the run-off water from spring rains to good use in increased hay production. Experiments at the Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Experimental Station have resulted in the following recommendations for spring flood systems.

1. Control of the water entering the flood system must be established allowing excess water to pass around the system.
2. Slopes greater than two feet per hundred make the flood system unprofitable because of the extra work required to build earth dikes.
3. Maintenance of the system should be watched, especially in the fall and spring.
4. Since crops must withstand a certain amount of flooding, flood-resistant varieties of permanent forage crops prove most satisfactory.

Careful planning is required, and professional assistance is available through the various departments of agriculture.



Little nephew of Mrs. R. T. Evans, Lightwoods, Sask, has a firm grip on calf's tail.

Oxen Of The Canadian Prairies

By LELA ANDREWS

When Women Did the Work

IN the early days of homesteading in the Canadian West, oxen were sometimes used in place of horses. They were slow beasts, but strong and they did have some advantages over their more popular rival, the horse.

In the first place, oxen were cheap. Horses, at that time, were not. A good horse brought a good price and a homesteader, who saw little cash at any time, was apt to give the purchase of a yoke of oxen serious consideration before paying out his hard-earned money for a horse.

And oxen were cheaper to keep. They didn't have to be grain fed to keep them in good shape. As long as they had ample prairie hay to eat, they remained fat and healthy and every homesteader was well aware of the care and feeding that a horse required to keep it in shape for ploughing and other land work.

Oxen, too, could work longer hours than a horse. They didn't have to stop so often for feed and water and their great strength didn't tire so easily, but I doubt if, in the long run, they accomplished more work. For the ox was famous for his slowness and therein lay his great disadvantage. It takes a patient man to

Often, in the summer time, Henry Meggit worked away from home to earn some much needed cash. Usually, he worked on haying crews on the ranches around Dorothy and this kept him away most of the summer. So Mrs. Meggit, or Joy, as he called her, stayed alone and looked after the homestead.

Joy was a little woman, quick of movement and energetic, and she wasn't afraid to work or to tackle a man's job. It was she who used the oxen. There was no well or water supply on their homestead, so every day, Joy hitched the oxen to a stone-boat, loaded on some barrels and drove a mile across the prairie to a neighbor's well. She filled the barrels with water and drove home again. Joy and the oxen hauled all the water used on the Meggit homestead during the summer.

So oxen did make a place for themselves in the history of the Canadian prairie provinces. They assisted in the breaking of many acres and served the homesteader with slow, but inexpensive labor. Lacking the romance and beauty of the horse, however, they have been largely overlooked and forgotten.



work with oxen and few homesteaders had that patience. My own father tried it and failed.

Cost of Oxen

Dad purchased his first and only yoke of oxen in the spring of 1907. He bought them in Didsbury for the sum of seventy-five dollars. It was Dad's idea to hitch them to a load of lumber and drive them home to his homestead in the Ghost Pine district, but apparently the oxen didn't share this plan. In any case, they were thin and slow and plodding and it took them two hours to get three miles out of Didsbury.

By this time, Dad was disgusted. He had visions of never seeing the homestead again, certainly not for many days, and his usual good nature was wearing thin. So he turned around and went back to Didsbury. There, he managed to trade the oxen for a horse and saddle and one heifer. He saddled the horse, put a rope on the heifer and started home across the prairie, convinced that his ox owning days were done. They were, too. After that, he always used horses.

But there were other homesteaders, at that time, who did work oxen and apparently made out fine with them. One of these was a little English woman named Mrs. Meggit, who lived on a quarter section of land a mile south of Dad. The Meggits came straight from England and were as hard up as homesteaders could be, but they were hard working and thrifty people, determined to make a go of it in this new land.

TRIBUTES TO GRASS

"The more grass you have, the less apt you are to have grasshoppers. Sometimes a three-wire fence will turn a grasshopper." — Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana.

"We feel that grass is still the cheapest live stock feed. In fact, the more we are able to produce per acre, the cheaper it becomes." — Art Miles, Livingston, Montana.

"Woody plants produce little and use water inefficiently. Shrubs require 2 to 4 times more water to produce a pound of dry matter than do the perennial grasses." — Bob Ross, Whitehall, Montana.

"I've always considered beef, wool, and mutton my income crops, but actually they are only the means of selling my grass which is my true crop. So, if I take half and leave half, as my half becomes larger I have more crop to sell." — Bill Armitage, Cameron, Montana.—From American Society of Range Management.

RECORD BID REFUSED

Writing in The Farming Reporter, published in Great Britain, R. J. Bentley, secretary of the Hereford Herd Book Society, said a bid of \$100,000 for the Hereford bull Penatok Crusader was made by a United States breeder and was turned down by the bull's owner. Penatok Crusader was Royal Show champion in 1955. Had the offer been accepted it would have been an all-time, all-breed and world record price for a bull.

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ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE BOARD

Alberta Agrologists Hold Annual Meeting

At the Brooks Horticultural Station on June 7, members of the Alberta Institute of Agrologists registered for their 11th annual meeting. These men, engaged in professional agriculture, include workers in the fields of research extension, administration, teaching and industry.

Among items of business was a report by J. E. Birdsall, Alberta Director on the Council of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, with reference to careers in agriculture. With a shortage of trained men, steps are being taken by the Institute to outline opportunities and encourage suitable young men to enter the profession. President A. W. McArton reported that a \$500 revolving loan fund set up by the Alberta Institute of Agrologists at the University of Alberta has been put to good use, as was also the \$200 scholarship awarded by the institute during the past year in agriculture at that University.

Not only are the agrologists interested in encouraging young people to enter the profession but they are concerned also that up-to-date facilities be made available for the training of farm young people. Modernization of Alberta's Schools of Agriculture and Home Economics was the subject of one of the resolutions. A survey by the Alberta Government to determine present and future requirements and to make funds available for necessary construction, renovation and purchase of equipment is urged in this resolution which will be presented by a committee of the Institute to appropriate Government authorities.

Dr. Mark Grant, officer-in-charge of cereal breeding at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, was installed as incoming president. In the course of his remarks he paid tribute to Retiring President McArton and his council for a task well done. Vice-President of the A.I.A. council for the coming year is Mark Mann of Vauxhall. Dr. J. A. Toogood of the University of Alberta, continues as registrar. Other members of the provincial council are Dr. C. F. Bentley and R. P. Dixon, Edmonton; F. M. Jacobs and Hector McDonald, Calgary; R. W. Peake and R. L. Erdman, Lethbridge, and P. D. Hargrave, Brooks.

To Mr. Hargrave and other members of the Vauxhall branch goes a great deal of credit for success of the annual meeting. It was on their invitation that the conference was held in Brooks and no effort was spared to make the program attractive in every way. An evening steak fry in Kinbrook Park between registration and the first business session allowed a renewal of acquaintance and was unreservedly enjoyed.

Visit Irrigation Farms

Following completion of business on the next day buses were waiting to convey the agrologists through representative areas and provide some idea of the benefits of irrigation. Visited during the tour was the farms of Tono Ohama, of Rainier, who specializes in vegetable production, and the farm of Wally Strawwell, of Scandia, with its large dry-lot feed yard. Lunch was served on the south bank of the Bow River and from there the party proceeded to the Federal Irrigation and Drainage Station at Vauxhall where Officer-in-charge W. L. Jacobson and his staff provided information on research progressing there.

Returning to the Brooks Horticultural Station for tea, the agrologists were met by their ladies who under the sponsorship of the Brooks and District Board of Trade had been enjoying a program of their own. This included visits to the pheasant hatch-

ery, the aqueduct, the potato chip factory and the alfalfa drying plant. After tea, all boarded buses for the dinosaur country some thirty miles north, stopping on the way to visit the large grain grass cattle finishing farm of Harvey Henrickson at Patricia. From there they proceeded to the bandlands on the Red River where, on a hilltop overlooking the vast expanse, another excellent meal was served. Here, a discussion by Roy L. Fowler of Aldersyde of the prehistoric life of the country and identification of bone fragments found by some of the party aroused considerable interest.

The day ended with welcome by National Director J. E. Birdsall of thirty-one new members to the Institute and the presentation of agrologists certificates to those who were there. In his presentation address Mr. Birdsall spoke to the recipients of the magnitude of the work, of the responsibilities involved, and of their share in seeking continual improvement for the benefit of all engaged in agriculture. A sing-song and return to Brooks concluded the event, which all agreed had been both profitable and enjoyable.

Circuit Fairs Dates

"B" Circuits

Estevan—July 4, 5 and 6.
Portage la Prairie—July 8, 9 and 10.
Carman—July 11, 12 and 13.
Yorkton—July 15, 16 and 17.
Melfort—July 18, 19 and 20.
Lloydminster—July 22, 23 and 24.
Vermilion—July 25, 26 and 27.
Vegreville—July 29, 30 and 31.
Red Deer—Aug. 1, 2 and 3.
North Battleford—Aug. 5, 6 and 7.
Prince Albert—Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

"A" Circuits

Brandon — July 1st to 5th.
Calgary — July 8th to 13th.
Edmonton—July 15th to 20th.
Saskatoon — July 22nd to 27th.
Regina — July 29th to Aug. 3rd.

Pump Handle Pete

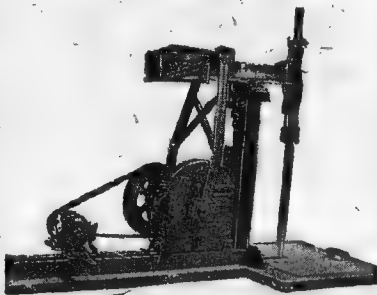


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SHE SHOULD KNOW "My razor — it won't cut," shouted the husband. While shaving one morning a young the husband. "Don't be silly, dear," she replied. that it attracted the attention of his "Do you mean to tell me that your wife, who asked what was the matter. whiskers are tougher than linoleum!"



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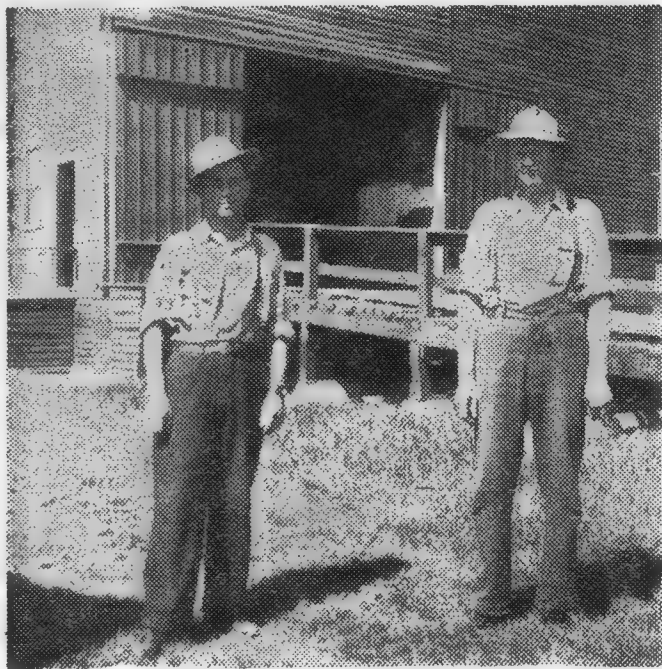
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Bill Kureluk and Andy Mochulski, at Vilna

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FULL VALUE FOR YOUR GRAIN.

When You Deliver To The

Alberta Wheat Pool

"It's Alberta Pool Elevators for Alberta Farmers"

Alberta Wheat Pool Makes Important Moves

A SPECIAL meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates held on June 12 made some momentous decisions.

One was to authorize the construction of a six-storey office building in Calgary, to be used as a head office, at a cost of around \$2,000,000. The building will be on the corner of 5th Avenue and 2nd Street West.

The other decision was to take over the plants and business of the Alberta Seed Growers' Co-operative.

The move to construct a Wheat Pool head office building was brought about as a result of a notice given to the organization that the rental on the present premises would be raised

by a substantial amount. It was calculated that by paying a reasonable rental on a new building and renting out the space not required, the Wheat Pool would clear the cost of the structure in 30 years.

Assets of the Alberta Seed Growers Co-operative to be taken over by the Alberta Wheat Pool in the deal include seed cleaning plants at Camrose, Grande Prairie and Coronation and property at about 30 points in the province. The Wheat Pool, with its widespread facilities will be in an excellent position to render exceptional and economical services to Alberta seed growers. The membership of the Seed Growers' Co-op. is around 25,000.

Older people can prolong their lives by increasing their food intake of proteins and calcium. Milk provides abundance of calcium.

British dairy interests are planning on spending \$2 million on an advertising campaign to encourage the consumption of dairy products.

Canadian co-operative associations do an annual business of close to a billion dollars, have a total membership of 1,410,000 and assets amounting to \$425,000,000.

Farm co-operatives account for about three-quarters of the volume of national co-operative business. Grain and seed marketing co-operatives make up close to a third of all co-operative business.

The Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, Alberta, is distributing free a well-written and neatly printed "Story of Co-operation." This pamphlet will be useful not only to those in the co-operative movement but to students who seek information on the subject.

Hammond's Prize Marie 2nd, a young Ayrshire cow owned by the Bowwater Pulp & Paper Co., Corner Brook, Newfoundland, recently produced 15,708 pounds of milk, 668 pounds of butterfat testing 4.25% in 305 days to break the all-time Canadian record in both milk and fat for two-year-olds.

The Surrey Co-operative Association in British Columbia had total sales of \$5,805,698 last business year, and created savings of \$344,828 for the membership. It has 6,670 members.

A Michigan State University agricultural economist seems to think that milk cows of the future will be raised indoors. He says that the trend to specialization and larger operations is moving in this direction. Control of climate will be possible, along with lower unit costs of equipment and buildings.

SHELTER-BELT SEEDLINGS

Application for shelter-belt seedling trees to be planted in 1958 should be made to the Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., as soon as possible. The regulations require that the area to be planted to trees must be summerfallowed a year in advance of planting. There is no charge for the seedlings. Recipients have to pay the express costs.

Net Farm Income

THE net income of Canadian farms in 1956 was \$1,573,033,000, according to the federal bureau of statistics. In 1955, it was \$1,423,206,000.

The net income of farms in Western Canada in 1956 was \$818,890,000. By provinces the net return:

| | 1956 | 1955 |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Manitoba | \$132,456,000 | \$97,100,000 |
| Sask. | 390,742,000 | 315,800,000 |
| Alberta | 266,812,000 | 215,400,000 |
| British Col. | 28,879,000 | 32,200,000 |
| Ontario | 405,600,000 | 422,100,000 |
| Quebec | 285,600,000 | 282,000,000 |
| N. B. | 30,300,000 | 26,900,000 |
| Nova Scotia | 17,800,000 | 17,900,000 |
| P. E. I. | 14,900,000 | 13,900,000 |

Favor Marketing Quotas

WHEAT producers in 36 states of the U.S.A. voted 80% in favor of a continuation of marketing quotas on the 1958 crop. Acreage for 1958 will thus be held down to 55,000,000 under the allotment.

The United States government promised a support price of \$1.78 a bushel if producers voted in favor, and \$1.19 if quotas were rejected. The farmers, many with full bins, voted, of course, in favor.

While U.S. methods of export sales of surplus farm products has resulted in a volume of exports higher than ever before achieved, the cost has been heavy.

President Eisenhower's farm budget this year amounts to \$5,300,000,000, the main items of costs being the export sales program and the soil bank plan. That sum is about equal to the estimate of the Canadian government income for the current fiscal year.

Maclean's Magazine is issued twice a month. The editorials must be prepared and printed well in advance. In the issue immediately prior to the federal election Editor Ralph Allen took a chance. Like almost every other "election prognosticator" he believed the Liberal government would be returned. So the magazine came out with this: "For better or worse we Canadians have once more elected one of the most powerful governments ever created by the free will of a free electorate." Red-faced Mr. Allen got on the radio after the election and explained how the editorial had been written in advance of the election and that he had "underestimated the temper of the Canadian people."

Nellie McClung Memorial

By MIRIAM GREEN ELLIS

EARLY in June this year, a memorial cairn was dedicated at Chatsworth, Ontario, to the late Nellie L. McClung. Some seventy-seven years ago, the six-year-old Nellie Mooney had left there with her family to start farming again in the West where opportunity beckoned. The memorial was conceived and carried through by the Grey County Women's Institute of which Mrs. Emerson Knott, Meaford, is president. Mrs. McClung's granddaughter and namesake, Nellie McClung, of Edmonton, was chosen to unveil the monument and her old friends, Edna Jacques and Ethel Chapman, recalled some of their associations with her. A vital spark in support of this project was Helen Pearce, women's editor of the Owen Sound Times.

Mrs. McClung had a very full life and whether it was a teacher, public speaker, member of the legislature of Alberta, wife or mother, she always entered fully into the life of her community and her church.

Youngest of six children, she was born on the Garafraxa Road, near Chatsworth. Her father John Mooney had come from Ireland to Bytown, in Upper Canada in 1830, just a lad at the time, but the famines were driving the young folks out of Ireland. In 1880 he moved his family by way of boat out of Owen Sound to Duluth to St. Boniface, and got a row boat to take them across the river as the ferry had not started to operate so early in the season. That first night they all slept on the floor of the hotel as every bed was occupied, says Mrs. McClung in her autobiography. For a few days they lived in a tent near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, then in a house at Silver Heights on the outskirts of Winnipeg while their house on the new farm home was being built at Millford. That fall, by oxcart, they journeyed out to the new home, fording creeks and rivers, sleeping out in the open, for fourteen long, weary days.

Before the wagons were unloaded, recalled Mrs. McClung, her mother had decided where she would plant the maple seeds she had brought from Winnipeg. One of the first tragedies was the death of the milk cow they had trailed from town. With six children, the milk and butter were badly needed.

Like in other pioneer communities, there was the business of getting a mission church, then a Sunday school. When the Northfield public school opened there were fifteen or sixteen pupils of which Nellie was one. After school she minded the cows, and helped with the farm chores.

The Northwest Rebellion caused considerable excitement, and the trial of Louis Riel, and always there were the tribulations of homestead farming and the frustrating economies. Especially irritating was the need to conserve coal oil when this wilful young student wanted so much to read.

In 1889 she wrote her second-class certificate in Brandon. Algebra was the worst but she had two new dresses which helped a lot. But she passed, then came Normal school and then teaching.

But even then she knew she wanted to write; she wanted "to do for the people around her what Dickens had done for his people." So it was an event of importance when she first met E. Cora Hind, a real newspaper woman. She went to her first political meeting, not dreaming that before long she would be addressing such meetings.

Before she had finished her life's work she had written thirteen books, and addressed meetings and lectured all over this continent and in Europe.

When she married the village druggist, R. W. McClung, she was fortunate to have a mate who was sympathetic with her outgoing ways, although he had not the slightest leaning toward a public life for himself. She was soon to get into the writing game and her first book, "Sowing Seeds in Danny," was written with her first baby on her lap. That book has gone through many editions and is the one more than all the others which has attached itself to her name.

It is fitting that the Women's Institute is honoring her memory now in this public manner. Many a speech she had given for their benefit and in Edmonton she started what was probably the first City Institute and was its first president. She left Chatsworth at a very early age, but she was not to lose touch with it for some of their neighbors in the shadow of the Brandon Hills were old neighbors from "back home" and on her speaking tours in Western Ontario she had opportunities of going back. She would be happy that the cairn should be near the place where she was born.

MANITOBA TREE PLANTING

Manitoba is launching the first year of its five-year expanded tree-planting program this season, and expects to see a 25% increase in tree-planting each year. By the end of the period, the campaign should reach the pace of 2,500,000 newly-planted trees annually. The operation is spread over four forest reserves, but the harvest from these trees won't be available for anywhere from 80 to 100 years.

During the first two weeks of May, close to 700,000 trees were planted in the Sandilands, Agassiz and Spruce Woods (near Carberry) reserves and in the Whiteshell. This fall, another 550,000 will be planted. Hon. F. C. Bell, Manitoba Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, says that even this year's expanded tree-planting project would cover only 1,250 acres, and the fact that it takes anywhere up to a century for trees to mature accentuates the need for being conservation-minded. The tedious work of years in building up forests could be destroyed in a couple of days.

WEEDS ARE COSTLY LUXURIES

Noxious weeds can spell big losses to cash-short farmers. The 1956 value of field crop production in Manitoba was cut by an estimated \$45,000,000 by weeds, or an average of about \$1,000 per farm.

Dr. George Friesen, of the University of Manitoba's plant science department selected 50 test fields at random throughout the Red River Valley, all within a 60-mile radius of Winnipeg. Twenty plots were staked in each field, and half were kept weed free by hand-weeding each week. He reported that the average yield reduction of non-weeded plots compared to weeded plots was 15.9%. This, province-wide, translates into a loss of 42,000,000 bushels with a value of about \$45,000,000, based on an average price for the total wheat, oats, barley and flax yields from Manitoba farms.

The chief reason for the reduction is the competition of weeds to the growing crops. This is just part of the story. Further financial loss, says Dr. Friesen, is experienced when dockage, lower grades, cost of summer-fallowing, herbicides and increased harvesting problems are considered.

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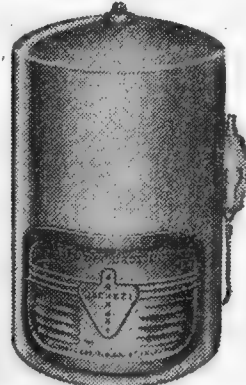
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● Patented Jet Charger prevents tank from water-logging.

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Just . . . Got To Be Good

Co-operatives continue in business only because there are some things people can do for themselves just a bit better than they can be done by anyone else.

If private firms had always given the producer a fair return there would have been no need for marketing co-operatives ever to have come into existence. But co-operatives do not continue to grow in influence and business unless they are capable of a high standard of efficiency.

The C. A. D. Pool was established thirty-two years ago by a group of producers and by careful management and the continued interest of its members has continued to grow each year. Our members' products are manufactured and marketed and the surplus earnings are returned to them.

Full market prices are paid at the time of delivery at all times. In addition to marketing our members' products — we also carry stocks of the things they need to purchase. All our branches can supply at the lowest possible prices to its members the following items :

For the milk and cream producers :

- Cream and milk cans in all sizes.
- Stainless steel strainers.
- Filter Pads.
- Cleaning and sanitizing powders.

For the poultry man :

- Egg crates and Keyes Trays.
- Egg Baskets.
- Egg Brushes and Replacement Bands.

Any of our branches can procure Grass and Legume seeds at short notice at special prices. Consult the manager of the branch with which you do business and he will be glad to help you.

We manufacture and distribute for you the following products, sold under the Alpha Label :

EVAPORATED MILK FLUID MILK BUTTER
JERSEY ICE CREAM
LIQUID AND CREAMED HONEY and
POULTRY PRODUCTS Sold under our
FARM GOLD LABEL.

When you shop insist on Alpha and Farm Gold quality products and ask your friends to do the same.

Central Alberta Dairy Pool

"OWNED BY THE PEOPLE IT SERVES"

Central Alberta Dairy Pool Convention

THE Central Alberta Dairy Pool held its annual meeting in the city of Red Deer on Tuesday, June 18th. The report of the board of directors, read by President James A. Wood, gave a resume of the achievements of the organization over 32 years.

It started in business in 1925 with a debt of \$106,114.60. It now has a net working capital of \$671,072.00, and investment in plant and equipment of \$2,700,795.41.

The total of final payments over the years is \$2,501,590.08, of which \$1,231,405.70 has been in cash.

1956 Operations

The operating surplus for 1956, before allocating the final payment, was \$111,816.74. The total of the allocation of the final payment was \$111,030.34, leaving a balance of \$786.00 carried to surplus.

Dollar sales in 1956 totalled close to \$9½ million.

During 1956 a total of \$26,717.77 was paid out to liquidate the interests of 154 estates of deceased members. A sum of \$28,282.23 is available for payments to estates in 1957.

The equity of members who have reached the age of 75 years was paid out, the total involved being \$24,931.12 to 192 members. To qualify for such members living on farms, one full year must elapse from the date of last shipment in the member's name. The sum of \$30,168.88 is available for such redemptions in 1957.

Capital expenditures in 1956 totalled \$106,495.71, the lowest for any of the last five years.

DAIRY POOL HANDLINGS

Handlings by the C.A.D.P. in 1956, with comparisons for 1955, were as follows :

Butterfat, 5,859,705 pounds, down 84,350 pounds.

Eggs, 1,370,673 dozen, up 1,842 doz.

Poultry, 1,106,244 pounds, up 427,697 pounds.

Honey, 716,562 pounds, up 30,742 pounds.

Total units purchased from members was 9,827,464, the largest in the history of the organization. (A unit is calculated at 1 lb. butterfat, one dozen eggs or 1 lb. of honey.)

The dollar sales of the co-operative totalled \$9,760,115.19, the largest in any one year in its history.

The condensery has operated since 1936, and since then has issued final payments of \$329,542. It has also removed 26,000,000 of butter off the market, resulting in an extra \$2,700,000 to producers over the 21 years.

The creamery and poultry plant has provided final payments of \$121,883 since 1941.

The Alpha Jersey dairy has been in operation for only four years and has provided final payments of \$9,882.00.

The total that these units made available for final payments is \$461,247,000 over the years mentioned.

* * *

Mr. Wood urged all delegates (there were 46 out of the 51 present) to conduct public relations campaigns in their districts. Starting with nothing the Pool has really a wonderful record. But the money for capital and operating had to come from earnings. The directors had decided on a policy of paying out estates of deceased members and the older members who had quit operating, from the accumulation of final payments. That was considered a fair policy, but it has prevented the payment of annual cash patronage dividends. If such had to be done the oldtimers and estates would suffer. The Pool has a fine record to its credit, has provided protection and created sav-

ings for the member patrons and is worthy of whole-hearted support.

MANAGER'S REPORT

E. A. Johnstone, general manager, in his report to the convention, pointed out that Canada's butter stocks at June 1st last were 43,227,000 pounds, a decline of over 26,000,000 pounds from the stocks on hand June 1, 1956. The demand for butter is increasing and the makers of margarine have increased their prices in the past few months. If butter can be produced at present day price levels, or reasonably close thereto, a good steady market seems assured. It could be that there will be a shortage in the next two years, which will probably make for a rise in price.

The demand for evaporated milk is increasing. Canadian production was up 3½% and the CADP's production up 9½% and the condensery is carrying its full share of operating surpluses.

Surpluses in the poultry production business are causing trouble. Egg production is up over 30% and support prices do not recognize handling costs and risks. The surplus of poultry meat has been doubled and prospects are not bright.

Alberta's egg production last year was up 24.6% and Pool plant receipts up 40.9% during the first four months of 1957. Receipts of poultry meat at registered stations in Alberta were up 85% in the four months and CADP receipts up 257.9%.

The association's butter has gained a reputation for high quality. In fact a fine standing has been achieved with all dairy products marketed under the Alpha label. In the egg and poultry products the label Farmgold is used and becoming more familiar to consumers as a mark of quality.

The diversity of the business carried on by the Pool requires substantial working capital. While the funds available for that purpose have increased by \$875,000 since 1938, the total is hardly sufficient as yet. If progress is maintained at recent rates by 1960 the working capital should be ample for the business transacted. Plants have been kept in good, efficient working condition.

A number who have held membership in the Central Alberta Dairy Pool and delivered cream thereto for twenty five years or more were in attendance at the convention and were taken for a tour of the city and the CADP plants, and also entertained in other ways.

Included in the group were : Mr. and Mrs. G. Aune, of Bingley; Mr. and Mrs. Art Baines, of Nevis; Mr. and Mrs. Les. Ecklin, of Olds; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lance, of Ponoka; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Luce, of Ponoka; Mr. and Mrs. J. Kempf, of Botha; Mr. and Mrs. J. Worrell, of Didsbury; Mrs. J. Y. Greenwood, of Lousana; A. L. Young, of Brooks; W. H. Poole, of Trochu; L. B. Siemp, of Fleet; Art Bowie, of Morningside; F. W. Johnson, of Hanna; H. Boulton, of Lousana; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bartley, of Meniak.

NEW C.A.D.P. DIRECTOR

There was one change when it came to elect the directors of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool.

Ed. Eckman, of Coronation, was elected as director of Division 6, succeeding A. W. Green.

Resolutions asking for an annual cash patronage dividend and also interest on reserves were defeated. Mr. Wood said interest on reserves alone would cost \$60,000 a year.

(Continued on page 25)

University's Experiences In Hog Production

THE University of Alberta has taken 38 years to consider the question of whether hog raising is profitable, and come up with an unqualified "Yes!"

This conclusion is based on plenty of practical experience. Since the swine herd was first established at the University of Alberta in 1917, no less than 16,500 pigs have been farrowed. Some of these animals have been shipped throughout the prairies to improve the quality of commercial pigs, but the majority have been retained for experimental purposes to answer more questions. During the past 39 years, more than 175 swine feeding experiments have been conducted, resulting in a wide variety of answers to feeding and management problems. The span of the test years included periods of world war, post war recovery, depression and prosperity, and since the figures for cost were plotted against the figures for selling price to give a profit figure, the changing values of feeds and market prices were automatically taken into account.

Average Long-Time Profit

During the 38-year period when complete records were kept, the average price of basic grade hogs, on the basis of 100 pounds live weight, was \$12.87, while the average cost of production was only \$9.25. This suggests an average profit of \$3.62 for every 100 pounds of hog raised over the past 38 years. In all this period there were only two years when the farmer actually lost money on his operation.

The University points out that the two main factors to be considered in economic hog production are overhead, and feeding costs, and their tests

were made under conditions that would be comparable to those of the average farmer about to enter the hog business.

For example, in calculating the cost of producing 100 pounds live weight of hog, they worked on the basis of six litters of seven pigs or 42 pigs marketed during the year. Charging interest at 6% on the money invested in their breeding stock, building and equipment, and on the value of the land used for pasture, allowing 5% and 10% depreciation on buildings and equipment respectively, charging pasture on the basis of cost of seeding, and providing for \$3.00 to \$4.50 labor return per pig, as well as compensation for delivery of pigs to market, they arrived at the overhead cost of production. This figure has varied from time to time with fluctuations in value of breeding stock and labor return, and has ranged from a high of \$11.31 per market hog during 1954 and 1955 to a low of \$4.30 per hog during the 1930's.

Feeding Requirements

From the results of numerous experiments under various factors, they considered that 450 pounds of grain or its equivalent was required to produce 100 pounds of live hog. This figure will run higher on farms where proper supplements are not used, and if feeding and management is not satisfactory.

If the yearly average cash grain price of a mixture of equal parts of oats and barley, multiplied by 450, is taken as the feed cost, and the overhead figure is added to this, you arrive at the average cost of producing hogs by the University of Alberta figures.

Stay in the Business

The University figures suggest that the swine business has been on a sound economic footing when considered on the long-term basis. No business can be judged on a single year's operation, and there are few enterprises that do not show occasional "loss" years. The farmer who makes pig raising a part of his regular farming program over a period of years stands to gain most. While the individual who attempts to run pigs on the "in and out" plan is likely to be disappointed since he is most likely to be in when he should be out, and out when he should be in. The "in and out" policy disturbs the market, giving rise to instability. The man who stays in the business might lose a little along with every other hog producer on the poor market, but he is able to capitalize on the good market when the economic pendulum swings. He merely alters the numbers of his brood sows to counteract trends, and always keeps a top class of stock on hand when the time is ripe to quickly expand.

LABOR LEADERS PAY

Austerity rather than lush living is order of the day so far as salaries of British union leaders are concerned. Typical is case of Tom Hollywood, head of 370,000 member National Union of Railwaymen, whose salary is around \$1,200 a year, plus subsistence allowance" of about \$8.00 a day. William Carron, head of 950,000 member Amalgamated Engineering Union gets \$2,800 a year, with expense allowance of \$1.80 a day, increased to \$4.90 a day when travelling on union business.—Letter Review.

Note: — Dave Beck, of the International Teamsters' Union, gets a "retiring allowance" of \$50,000 a year.

OUTLOOK

Not to be conquered by these headlong days;
But to stand free; to keep the mind at brood
On life's deep meaning, Nature's attitude
Of loveliness, and Time's mysterious ways;
At every thought and deed to clear the haze
Out of our eyes, considering only this,
What man, what life, what love, what beauty is,
This is to live and win the final praise.
Though strife, ill fortune and harsh human need
Beat down the soul, at moments blind and dumb
With agony; yet patience — there shall come
Many great voices from life's outer sea,
Hours of strange triumph and, when few men heed,
Murmurs and glimpses of Eternity.
—Archibald Lampman.

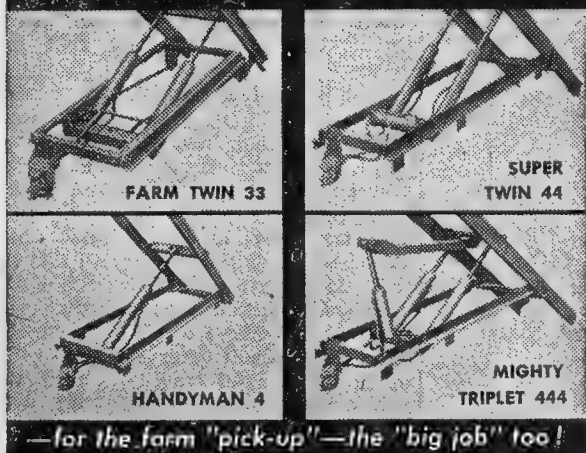


Pearl Banta, Sundre, Alberta, with the Cougar, dwarf calf, 6 months old.



Speedlift SUPER TWIN 44—installed on farm truck for hauling of small grains. Twin cylinder—low mount—direct lift type. Twin cylinders provide an equalization of load at all times. A very popular farm truck hoist.

A complete line of DAYBROOK Low Mount farm hoists for dump bodies



—for the farm "pick-up"—the "big job" too!

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Here's why! Daybrook Speedlift hoists are designed and engineered by experts in the field of hydraulics. Furthermore, Daybrook hoists excel in workmanship . . . give long service life on the farm and for transporting to market. It's a fact these fully "packaged," factory-tested farm truck

hoists outperform—outlast all others! Daybrook is known the world over for doubly dependable equipment for trucks. Everywhere . . . in construction work, the building of highways . . . where the work is rugged and rough, Daybrook is on the job, daily.

For harvesting and marketing, the choice of Daybrook Speedlift hoists assures fast, safe dumping of grain, cut forage, and bulk loads.

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I now own a truck } and would like specifications and details as follows: (No obligation)
 I plan buying a truck }

Make of truck(s) _____

Year _____ Model _____

C.A. Dimension: _____ inches

C.B. Dimension: _____ inches

Is truck equipped with body? Yes _____ No _____

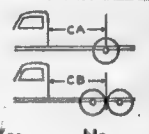
If so, length of body _____ feet

Name _____

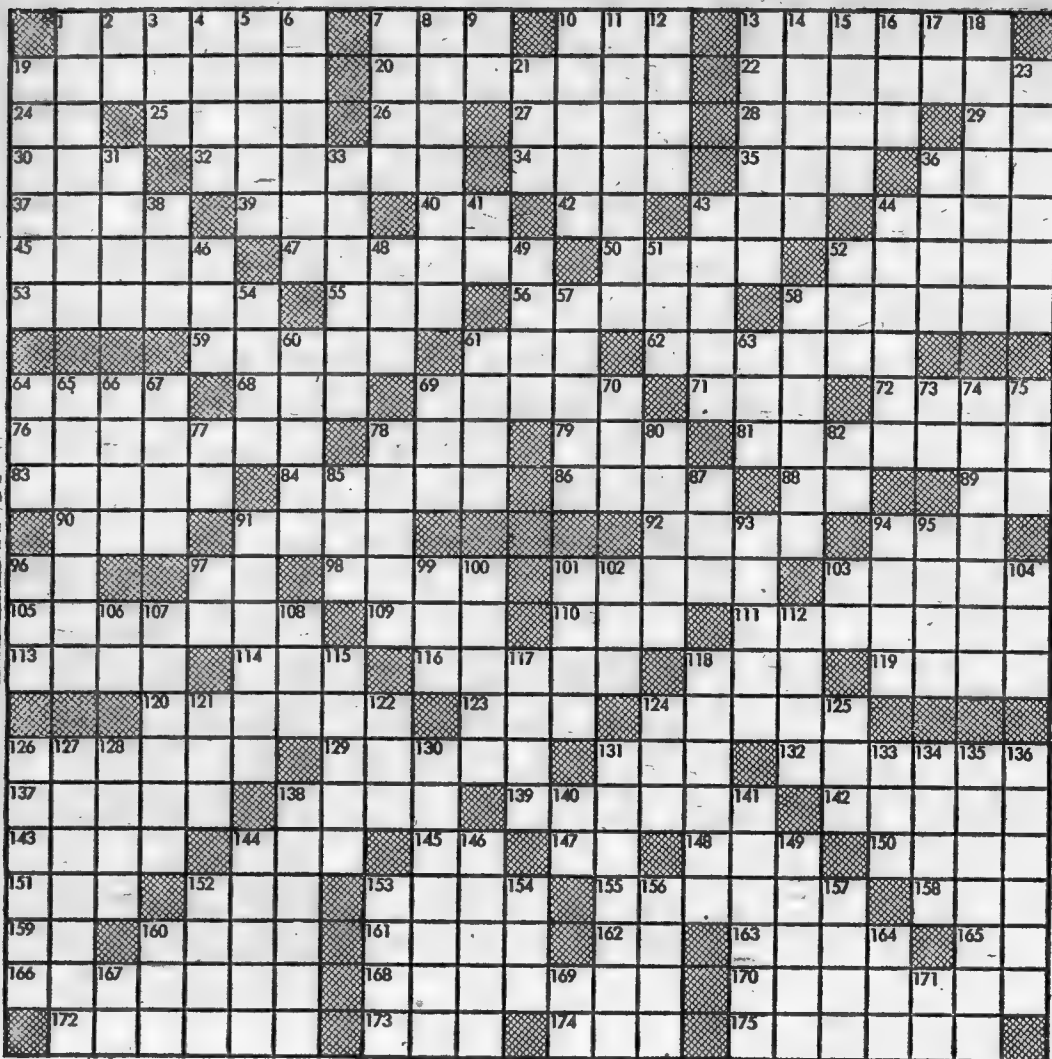
Rural Route No. _____

Town _____

Province _____



Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Woos
- 7 Flying mammal
- 10 Away
- 13 Swerves
- 19 Prejudiced
- 20 Studio
- 22 Conforming to conventional standard
- 24 Article
- 25 Heating vessel
- 26 Pronoun
- 27 Heraldry: grafted
- 28 Handle
- 29 Land measure
- 30 As it stands (mus.)
- 32 Related by the father's side
- 34 Transaction
- 35 Fish eggs
- 36 Blackbird
- 37 Spanish hall
- 39 Former manager of N.Y. Giants
- 40 Symbol for nickel
- 42 Spanish for yes
- 43 Over (poet.)
- 44 Opera by Verdi
- 45 Babylonian myth hero
- 47 Fusing metal
- 50 Part of body (pl.)
- 52 Of the wall
- 53 Moved swiftly
- 55 French plural article
- 56 Genus of geese
- 58 Badger-like animals
- 59 Animal with rich fur

- 61 New Guinea city
- 62 To restate, as old arguments
- 64 Deflated
- 68 Ethiopian title
- 69 Kind of car
- 71 Juice of plant
- 72 Kiln
- 76 Reproaches abusively
- 78 Transfix
- 79 Fabulous bird
- 81 Go from one place to another
- 83 Genus of grasses
- 84 To brown, as bread
- 86 Pierce with pointed weapon
- 88 Combining form: dawn
- 89 Man's nickname
- 90 Bitter vetch
- 91 Narrate
- 92 To raise
- 94 Malay gibbon
- 96 City in Chaldea
- 97 Exclamation of surprise
- 98 A ravine
- 101 Ship's officer (pl.)
- 103 South American Indian
- 105 Bird dogs
- 109 Bring legal action against
- 110 Fish (pl.)
- 111 Subservient
- 113 Greenland settlement
- 114 Scotch for John
- 116 Portals

- 118 Article of furniture
- 119 Danish measure
- 120 Depended
- 123 Male offspring
- 124 Subsequent
- 126 To train
- 129 Mushroom
- 131 Portion
- 132 Tends the sick
- 137 Foreigner
- 138 Sonora Coast
- 139 Indian
- 142 Topic
- 143 Allows
- 144 The ural
- 145 Symbol for tantalum
- 147 Pronoun
- 148 Entomology (abbr.)
- 150 Portent
- 151 A duct
- 152 Combining form: habit
- 153 Female relative
- 155 Native chief in India
- 158 Man's name
- 159 Teutonic deity
- 160 Asterisk
- 161 Surfeit
- 162 Therefore
- 163 On
- 165 By
- 166 Relate
- 168 Designer
- 170 Disposed to laugh
- 172 Charges
- 173 Compass point
- 174 A worm
- 175 Rubbed out

- 2 Correlative of either
- 3 American Indian
- 4 Girl's name
- 5 Dance
- 6 Slopes
- 7 Lure
- 8 Waits upon
- 9 Symbol for tellurium
- 10 Financial penalty imposed by court (pl.)
- 11 Sells in small quantities
- 12 Russian city
- 13 Frightens
- 14 Esteem
- 15 Irish-Gaelic
- 16 Period of time
- 17 Syllable of scale
- 18 Defamation
- 19 Went by
- 21 Directed
- 23 Ordeals
- 31 Winged
- 33 Coral
- 36 Early Irishman
- 38 Emmet
- 41 Pacific island screw pine
- 43 Fairy tale monsters
- 44 Writer
- 46 Roman bronze
- 48 Confederate general
- 49 Electric catfish
- 51 Ever (poet.)
- 52 Combining form: feast day
- 54 Defy
- 57 Approaches
- 58 Sword-like weapon

- 60 Moist roast meat
- 61 Period of fasting
- 63 Kind of meat
- 64 Monk's title
- 65 Hare in first year
- 66 State
- 67 Metal containers
- 69 Short for close relative
- 70 Word of negation
- 73 Cooled lava
- 74 Unproductive
- 75 Spread for drying
- 77 Musical syllable
- 78 Diminishes brightness of
- 80 Wheeled vehicles
- 82 Depart
- 85 Ancient
- 87 Stinging insect
- 91 A tremulous excitement
- 93 Item of property
- 94 Molten rock
- 95 Seed coating
- 96 Employ
- 97 Faroe Islands' windstorm
- 99 To haul
- 100 To rent
- 101 Bearing
- 102 Paid notices
- 103 Symbol for chromium
- 104 Man's nickname
- 106 Annamese weight
- 107 Pangs

- 108 Capuchin monkey
- 112 England's Prime Minister
- 115 A valley in Argolis
- 117 Narrated
- 118 Cake mixture
- 121 Vast age
- 122 Beetle
- 124 — Fail, Irish crowning stone
- 125 Wheel track
- 126 Tray for calling cards
- 127 Netted
- 128 Stage successes
- 130 Code of ceremonies (pl.)
- 131 Grants divine favor to
- 133 Greek letter
- 134 Prefix: half
- 135 Gem
- 136 Upper house of Congress
- 138 Article of apparel (pl.)
- 140 I am (cont.)
- 141 Withstand
- 144 Not plentiful
- 146 Portico columns
- 149 Animal
- 152 Fancy carrying case
- 153 Serpents
- 154 Number
- 156 Noun suffix (pl.)
- 157 Genus of roses
- 160 To weep
- 164 Kobold
- 167 Symbol for cerium
- 169 A direction
- 171 Exist

DOWN

- 1 Choral composition

Wayside Tables

By EVA DELDAY, Brooks, Alta.

LAST summer we visited Windsor, Ontario. We left on our holidays the week-end before Calgary Stampede began. Although we were travelling in the opposite direction, it seemed that all roads led to Calgary. There was a great deal of traffic and when the noon-day came every approach leading to the highway was the site of a car. Here the travellers began to prepare and eat their picnic lunch.

We found that Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the provinces that offered fewer wayside tables and picnic spots than the other provinces of Canada and states of the U.S.A. I wonder why this is the case for where the tables were provided they were certainly put to good use. As we travelled through Wisconsin and Michigan we found tables set about 15 and 20 minutes apart. Even then we had to watch for miles to find an unoccupied one.

Often these spots consisted of a table with attached benches and a garbage can. Others were much more elaborate. One of the nicest spots that we stopped at was in the midst of huge, towering trees. A waterfall tumbled its way into a little creek, continuing under a quaint little bridge upon which we could cross to more tables. There were many nicely varnished tables, some outdoor grills, a water pump, lavatories, mowed lawns and the indispensable garbage cans. It was a real beauty spot.

Many of them were beauty spots as well as a real convenience. Even the small ones are of interest to the traveller as he goes by. Why, then, have the Prairie Provinces overlooked wayside tables? Here we have so much room beside our highways where we could set up inviting little spots where people could stop to rest and eat, where children could run and play for a few minutes while the meal was being prepared. Perhaps we feel that such tables would be out of place on our wind-swept prairies. However, trees could be planted and natural beauty spots could be developed. We often remark on a group of trees between Brooks and Calgary where there is evidence of many picnickers having turned off the highway to eat their lunch. Here a garbage barrel and a table would render a service.

In the mountains they leave a wider place in the road for their tables. Here one may witness the grandeur of the mountains, the trees and the valleys, but do the prairies not hold beauty, too? The great abundance of grain fields in its early growth, the rich summer-fallowed fields lying at rest with the promise of greater fertility for the coming year, the endless ranch lands feeding innumerable grazing cattle must be a sight to behold to those who come from places closed in by mountains which they can neither climb over nor see past; and for those who travel from forest lands where they are closed in by their own natural scenery. So let's make a place where they can stop and rest. Let them discover the beauty that is here.

Now if you are one who loathes the idea of picnicing out, you will not think these things are worth the time and expense of developing the project. The department of highways have other things to spend their money on. But the new highways miss the towns and it is not so easy to find a cafe. If you are a traveller with children (and most people we met were) you will find they need to run and let off a little steam after being couped up in the car for long intervals. It seems easier to chose foods that you all like, there is less waste and it is cheaper, too. We like camping out!

DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 22)

Mr. Poole, of Trochu, now in his 85th year, was a member of the first dairy co-operative, launched in 1905, and has maintained memberships in co-operative dairy efforts ever since. He delivered a neat talk to the delegate-body.

Geo. K. MacShane, who served a number of years as president of the CADP, but now is retired and living in Innisfail, was given a hearty welcome and recalled past events in the organization in the course of an address.

Honey is handled by the co-op on the basis of an initial, interim and final payment, the only product deal with in that financial manner.

H. W. Webber, head of the provincial dept. of co-operatives, told the convention that over half of the farms in Alberta have been electrified and good progress is being made with the balance that can be economically served. The next step would be providing natural gas for farms close to the pipe lines. Tests are being made with a synthetic pipe which will cost only about \$1,000 a mile to lay.

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PAST POOL PRESIDENT WRITES The Editor:

Many of your readers will, I know, be interested to learn that the Central Alberta Dairy Pool has had another successful year. Without boring them with figures running into the millions of dollars, may I be permitted to give an ordinary farmer's opinion on the meeting itself, for it could easily be that some one who reads this has never been privileged to watch "Democracy in Action." I know of no other term to apply to a co-operative meeting than the above, for here you see men and women only known to each other by name, deciding all contentious issues in the best interests of the movement itself. A movement truly of the heart for if it does not spring from the heart from where does it originate? I know full well that the word "movement" has been banded about very considerably here in Alberta, but rest assured, dear reader, that many who use it so glibly have not inscribed on their heart the motto: "One for all, and all for one," which is the very watchword of all co-operators.

This is the spirit that dominated the annual meeting which I was privileged to attend on June 18th in Red Deer, and from which I came away deeply moved by the sincerity of all who took part in the meeting. I realize it is impossible for many to get out and hear their annual reports explained in detail. I for one was glad to have the explanation so freely given just for the asking on many details, which I could not grasp.

As I have said it was an excellent report, a good meeting, and now at home I seem to realize that this happy state of affairs did not just happen and after pondering awhile I think I found the clue: Loyal members and good management. Undoubtedly the C.A.D.P. has these two essentials, without which no co-operative can succeed, and for just as long as these two factors go hand in hand the success of the Dairy Pool is assured. I am looking forward to our next annual report with a great deal of optimism for nothing succeeds like success. — G. K. MacShane, Innisfail.

Museum Train

THE Canadian National Railway's museum train, the world's only railway museum on wheels, will pay its first visit to Western Canada this summer.

This unique train, which contains a wealth of early Canadian railway history, will be on view from June through August in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Made up from equipment built in the 19th century, the museum train's consist includes three locomotives — one of which dates back to 1872 — three cars, converted into museum halls for the display of material on Canadian railway history; a passenger coach of the 1860's; a dining car of the 1890's, and an ornate sleeping car built around the turn of the century.

In Saskatchewan, the showings are at Regina from July 9 to 11; at Moose Jaw on July 13 and 14; at Yorkton on July 16; at Kamsack on July 18; at Humboldt on July 20 and 21; at Melfort on July 23; at Prince Albert from July 25 to 28; at Saskatoon from August 1 to 4; at Biggar on August 6; and at North Battleford on August 8.

In Alberta, the museum train will be displayed at Lloydminster on August 10 and 11; at Vegreville on August 13; at Camrose on August 15; at Drumheller on August 17 and 18; at Calgary from August 20 to 22; at Red Deer on August 24 and 25; and

at Edmonton from August 29 to September 2.

Visiting hours at all points are from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., standard time, on week days; and from 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., standard time, on Sundays.

Exhibits of butter made in Central Alberta Dairy Pool plants and entered in big exhibitions in Ontario

won 30 first prizes, 10 seconds, 4 thirds and other lesser awards; also 10 special awards. President Wood offered congratulations to managers and employees at the plants where the exhibits were manufactured.

A dairy bull on test at the Illinois Experimental Station has produced enough semen in one year to artificially breed 100,000 cows.

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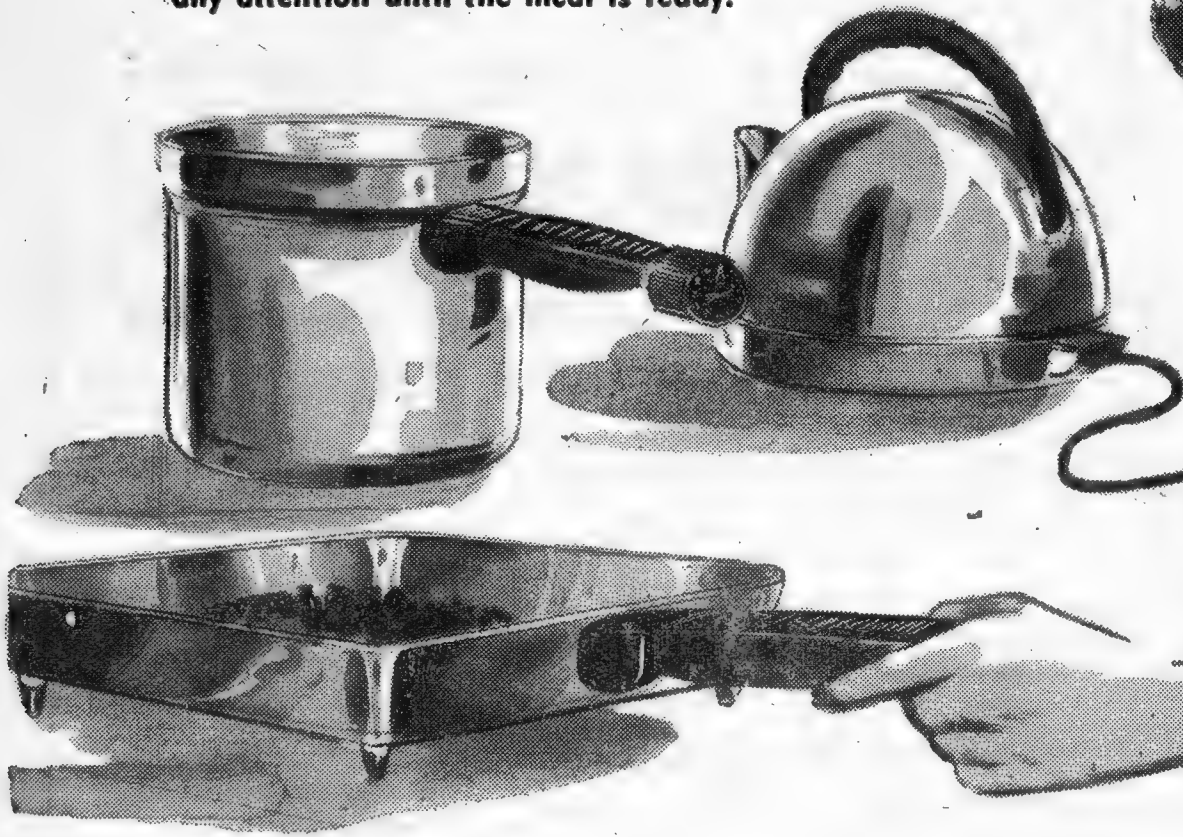
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Women's Page



**Aunt
Sal**

*No matter what the season,
Spring, summer, winter, fall;
Some knotty problem will arise,
To vex us one and all.*

FIRST to go away back two years in the history of this column. I feel you deserve an explanation. I prepared copies of recipes and information of primary interest to those who have to cook for diabetics. It really grieved me to discover how many hundreds there were who are called upon to cope with this problem. For I know I sent out 200 copies. I showed this pamphlet to a physician and a druggist and they both said I'd better lay off it for this was work for the family doctor, not a newspaper columnist. But hundreds more wrote in to me and I was in a quandary. So I'm going to offer these suggestions and I know I'm within my rights to go this far. Ask your doctor to give you the address of the Diabetic Society. I think there is now one formed in every province in Canada. There is a fine little booklet put out by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Their Canadian head office is located at Ottawa. This booklet is free. There is another larger booklet put out by Good Housekeeping magazine, Fifty-seventh St. at Eighth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. This costs fifty cents. This book is written by well known doctors. I hope you'll forgive me and understand that I feel I couldn't prepare more pamphlets on this subject. I should take as my epitaph, "She meant well". You're out your five cent stamps that's all.

And now going back to last spring when the chase was on to run down that elusive pattern for the velvet rose cushion. Remember, or will you ever forget it! Again I received simply hundreds of letters all asking for that pattern. Most of you enclosed stamped envelopes but many did not. I tried to pass the instructions on to you in the pages of this paper, but it was a very hard thing to describe, especially when I'd never made one in my life. Several women volunteered to furnish the full instructions for one dollar and some or all said they would make them up for five dollars. (And believe me both prices quoted are very reasonable). Now I'm going to give you a list of women who wrote me offering their services. (they may have had a change of heart since then but I don't think there is any harm done in writing them, but be sure to enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.)

Mrs. P. J. Peters, Waldeck, Sask.
Mrs. B. Miller, Tuffnell, Sask.
Mrs. Joe Andreychuk, Box 81,
Newdale, Man.
Mrs. Chas. Hodges, Box 63, Rainy
River, Ontario.
Mrs. H. H. Campbell, Box 534, Kil-
larny, Man.

Hope one of these ladies will be able to oblige you by supplying either the pattern or finished product. Two of them sent me samples of their work and I can vouch for the beauty and energy that went into them. But again as in the diabetic letters you are each out a five cent stamp. But I'm just hoping that you feel I have helped you to the extent of that amount.

Now for other questions:

Q.: Can you give me any information on making flowers from fish scales? (Repeat)

A.: This is part of the shell work hobby and you can procure supplies from this firm: Universal Hobbies Supplies, 623A 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alberta.

Q.: Could you give me a good recipe for making your own candied peel from lemon or orange skins? — (Miss R. H., Westlock, Alta.)

A.: Candied Peel: Cut peel in halves or smaller. Stand in salted water (1 tbs. salt to one qt. water) Leave in over night. Drain and wash. Simmer in clear water changing water several times until it has no bitter taste. When peel is tender cut in strips. Drain and roll in granulated sugar and let dry or drop in this syrup and let drain.

Syrup for Peel: 3 cups sugar, 1 cup water, 1/3 cup light corn-syrup. Boil to the hard crack stage. Remove from heat but keep over pan of boiling water to keep syrup from hardening. Dip fruit in this.

Q.: Can you give me an address of a place where I can send for knitting machine parts? I tried C. Bellhouse in Vancouver but they had moved. — (Mrs. P. Trach, Whitecourt, Alberta.)

A.: Anyone being able to help please write her.

Q.: Please give me a dependable recipe for angel food cake also seven minute icing. Do you have to use cake flour for this cake? — (Name withheld on request.)

A.: Yes you must use cake flour. There are very reliable angel cake recipes printed on the box of cake flour. I don't think you can improve on them or else (as you say you are a new cook) why not try the ready mix angel foods. They are grand.

Seven Minute Icing: Here is a dandy recipe for this icing that really lives up to its name:

2 egg whites (unbeaten), 1 1/2 cups white sugar, dash of salt, 5 tbs. water, 1 tbs. corn syrup, 1 tsp. vanilla.

Combine egg whites, sugar, salt water and corn syrup in top of double boiler mixing well. Place over rapidly boiling water and count from time water is boiling beat constantly for 7 minutes. Take from heat and add vanilla and continue stirring until thick enough to spread. Needs only a few minutes. This will make a large lot. The remainder will keep well in refrigerator for several days.

Q.: Could you tell me where I could buy one of Kate Aitken's cook books? — (Betty Barlow, R.R. 1, Midnapore, Alta.)

A.: I have a copy but really do not wish to part with it. Does anyone living in Calgary know of a store that stocks this?

Q.: Could you advise me about a chart for turning the corner on crocheted lace? I like to do crochet work of all kinds but have tried in vain to procure these instructions — (Miss M. Polounikoff, Box 279, Canora, Sask.)

A.: Can one of you who crochet a lot help this girl? Write her first before sending any book.

Q.: Why do sometimes my chiffon cakes develop a soggy streak in the bottom? This only occurs occasionally but why does it happen at all? — (Mrs. A. T., Raymond, Alta.)

A.: The cake experts tell us that it is underbeating. Chiffon cakes must be beaten unmercifully. And sometimes you may have added too many eggs. That may sound funny but you can use too many. Get a good recipe and stick to it.

Q.: I put away a white woolen baby sweater and now I find it has turned yellow. What is the best way to whiten it again? — (Mrs. G.R., Taber, Alta.)

A.: The very safest helper is sodium perborate (bought at the drug store). Allow 4 tbs. to a pint of water. For bad stain soak for half an hour then rinse several times in clear water.

Q.: I would like the recipe for 'Cheap sponge cake' in the February number as you left out the amount of sugar and what temperature oven does it require? — (Mrs. P.W., Edmonton, Alberta.)

A.: I'm sorry but this column was written by someone else when I was away so I can't take the blame for this. I'll give you my favorite sponge cake recipe below:

Sponge Cake: 1 1/4 cups cake flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1/4 tsp. salt, 1 cup sifted sugar, 6 egg yolks beaten until thick and creamy, 1 tsp. lemon extract, 1/2 cup boiling water.

Beat egg yolks until thick. Add sugar gradually then add sifted dry ingredients (fold in carefully). Add flavoring. Add boiling water last. Mix carefully. Do not beat. Bake in 9-inch layer cake pans for 30 minutes at 300 - 350 F. Put layers together with 7 minute icing.

Note: I know sponge cakes are usually baked in a tube or deep pan but I like this one baked in layer cake tins.

Q.: Is there anything that will remove paint from a pair of cotton pedal pushers? — (Mrs. H.M., Maybut, Alta.)

A.: I think one of the best agents you can find is nail polish remover. You might work a little glycerine into the paint to help with the removing action.

Q.: How can one make a perfect meringue? (Repeat).

A.: (From Mrs., O.H., Success, Sask.) I tried this one the other day and I had grand success. Beat 3 egg whites very stiff and add 1/2 tsp. baking powder. Beat well. Add one tbs. sugar for every few drops of flavoring. Beat well. Bake in slow oven for 15 minutes. Coconut sprinkled over it before baking improves it.

Q.: How do you make salt beads? I'm not sure of the relative amounts. — (Mrs. J.W., Red Rock, B.C.)

A.: Salt Beads: Heat one cup of fine salt. Mix into it 1/2 cup of cornstarch and 1/2 cup water. Add coloring and perfume if desired. Mix well into hot salt until like putty. When cool enough to handle knead smooth and cut out with thimble and roll in hands until perfectly round. Put on hat pins or knitting needles and let harden.

Q.: I have canned a lot of garden peas but this last year I had quite a number of sealers with a layer of varying depth turn a very light color. The balance of the contents of the jar is very good, in fact the whole contents isn't fermented but they don't look palatable and now I'm wondering why they have turned out so. — (Mrs. K., Duchess, Alta.)

A.: I have studied a lot on this question for I'm very keen about canning and hate to hear of anything going amiss. You say you used good jars and new rubber rings and fresh produce. So let's try to find out what you might have done wrong. Were you careful to keep the water in bath above the jars the whole time. This sounds similar to cloudiness in peas and that is generally blamed on minerals in the water... one should try to use soft water to be safe. Peas are the only vegetable that I ever had spoil so really I'm rather scared to try them now.

I'm really getting through my accumulated winter's mail quite famously I think (that thumping sound you hear is me patting myself on the back). With next month's issue I'll have cleared them all off the docket.

Bye bye for now and every good wish, Aunt Sal.

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| 9:00 | — | 9:05 |
| 10:00 | — | 10:05 |
| 11:00 | — | 11:05 |

THE WORLD TODAY

12:15 — 12:50 p.m.

FACTS ABOUT FARMING

1:20 — 1:35 p.m.

P.M. NEWS . . .

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| 3:00 | — | 3:05 |
| 4:00 | — | 4:10 |
| 5:45 | — | 6:10 |
| 10:00 | — | 10:15 p.m. |

THE WORLD TO-NIGHT

11:00 — 11:30 p.m.

C F O C

THE RADIO HUB OF SASK SASKATOON



On Friday I came home from school and my little sister started to talk. I didn't even listen to her, so she started to talk louder and louder. I still didn't listen, then she started to hit me with some wood. Then I asked her what she wanted. She said to go to the barn. I went, and I got so scared I nearly fell back out side. There was a black little calf. Oh, what a surprise I had. —Jenny Galick, Lacorey, Alberta.

One winter day as I went out to look at my seventeen traps I heard a rustle about a quarter mile away. I looked behind and I saw five coyotes on the high straw pile. The leader on top looked out with pride and sniffed the air. Then suddenly he caught the scent of me. He gave a yelp and they all disappeared. Later I saw him on a far away hill with my binoculars. Again I saw the pride of the prairies. —Dan Pawlivsky, Square Hill, Sask.

One day my brother, nephew and I went out in the field. My nephew was spending his holidays on the farm. Suddenly we saw a rabbit. We started chasing it. My brother was just a little ways from the rabbit when our dog, Lassie, grabbed it. We yelled at her to let the rabbit go. Lassie let it go, but the rabbit was dead. We thought we would have kept the rabbit for our pet if we could have caught it alive. —Doreen Bell, Knee Hill Valley, Alberta.

A robin made a nest in our pasture. She began to lay her eggs in it. A shy cowbird laid her egg in the nest too. Next day I saw a broken cowbird egg on the ground. The robin must of thrown it out. Three days later I saw another cowbird's egg in the same robin's nest. Next day, out of curiosity, I took a peek into the nest. There was no cowbird's egg in it. I looked on the ground. There it lay broken. I suppose the wise robin was in no mood to raise a parasite. —Fred Johns, Box 235, Two Hills, Alta.

One day we were going to our dug-out for water. On our way we past a deer running across the road. Then it went down and up another hill and out of sight. After we were coming back we saw it running down back the same hill into a meadow. We thought she would cross the road again so we waited for about one hour and it didn't come across the road. Well, we just waited for nothing, because it went back again up another ravine. —Johnny R. Duchuck, R.R. 1, Battleford, Sask.

Late last summer my brother and I saw a bird hopping around on the ground. When we went over to see what was wrong with the bird, we found that it had a broken wing. At first it tried to get away from us, then it got tired and couldn't hop any more and let us catch it. We took it to the house and put it in a big box and put some water in it. The bird was left in the kitchen while we went to gather the eggs. We forgot to put our cat out and left her in the house with the bird. The cat must of got the bird because we never saw it again. —Martha Calder, Aden Alberta

One spring morning Mom told me to go and gather all the eggs from the chicken coop near the barn. As I was

going to the chicken coop, I heard a chicken hollering and ran to see what happened. To my surprise it was a coyote running past the chicken coop with one in his mouth. So off I took, running after it with a club. I managed to hit it and it ran a ways and stopped and watched me. Then I ran back to the house and told Dad about what happened. He grabbed the gun and sneaked behind the chicken coop, and bang! One shot went off and hit its leg, then the coyote was hopping only on three legs. It ran over the hill so fast and that was the last we saw of it. After that happened I went to gather the eggs and went to the house. —Edna Schwitz, Breynat, Alta.

One day before we were finished choring, I heard a splash in our pond. I saw a mud hen swimming around. I thought it was a duck, so I went on the bicycle to the field, and told my brother that there was a duck in our pond. Then I went and told my other brother. He took my sling-shot and cautiously crept to the pond. He shot a few times, but failed to strike it. The third time the stone splashed into the water right ahead of it. Then it swam around very uneasily. Then Dad came to the door where I was watching and asked me what my brother was shooting at. I told him a duck. Then he said a duck would have flown away. He said it was a mud hen. Then he got the gun and tried to shoot it. He shot once, but missed it. Soon after it flew away. —Glenn A. Goosten, McTavish, Man.

THE LANTERN ON THE GATE
Memory lives from prairie days,
And were it soon or late,
I saw the doctor beat the stork
To the lantern on the gate.

Then there came the childhood years,
With growing pains so great,
And the doctor made his endless way
To the lantern on the gate.

And I recall a fevered brow,
With baby arms prostrate,
An angel led the doctor
To the lantern on the gate.

But years roll by as years will do,
Whether we're humble or great,
And the Great Physician called the doc
By the lantern on the gate.
—Ruby Manson, Box 1548, Rossland, B.C.

FARM MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS
The Dominion Mortgage & Investment Association reports that the mortgage debt of prairie farmers to the 47 members companies in the association has continued to decrease. At the end of 1937 it totalled \$182 million. Notwithstanding new loans made in the intervening years the amount outstanding at the end of 1955 was \$20 million, and at the end of 1956 \$19 million.

Gross mortgage loans extended in 1956 totalled \$5 million, 52% being granted on Ontario farms, 27% in Alberta and 9% in Manitoba.

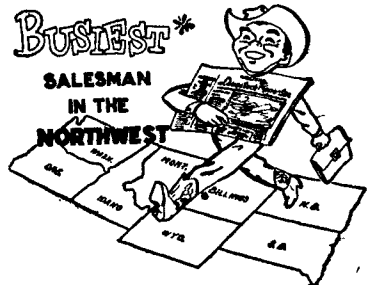
M-H-F Machinery For Yugoslavia
THE British factory of the Massey-Harris-Ferguson Co. has obtained an order to supply farm machinery to Yugoslavia to the value of £2,500,000 (about \$7,000,000 Canadian money).

Included are: 2,200 Ferguson tractors, 12,500 Ferguson implements and accessories, and 240 large self-propelled combines.

The order was secured after two years tests of various makes of farm machinery, including implements from Eastern Europe.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson have a number of resident technicians in Yugoslavia advising on the establishment of a national network of service stations and spare-parts depots. In addition I.T.M. the importer of the tractors and implements is establishing outside Belgrade an extension school of farm mechanization embodying the system practised for 10 years by Massey-Harris-Ferguson at its school in Warwickshire.

Oil production in Manitoba is proceeding at the rate of around 475,000 barrels a month.



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10:30
Eaton's Personal Shopper.

10:45
Morning Memo's.

11:05
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The Editor's Desk
A subscriber asks for the best method of sharpening sheep hand shears. Some use a file and some oil stones. Can anyone answer?

Wheat acreage in the prairie provinces is down to 19½ million this season, a reduction of over a million acres from 1956.

The fodder situation, threatened for the past two years, looks ominous at present, due to lack of heavy spring rainfall.

I think the supply of wheat on farms has been over estimated. Time will tell.

Those who know say that there is likely to be a shortage of brome grass seed.

DON'T FENCE ME IN

The population of the world, according to the statistical branch of the United Nations was 2,700,000,000 in 1955.

The increase is at the rate of 5,000 a day or 43,000,000 a year.

The birth rate is 34 per 1,000, and the death rate 18 per 1,000, a gain of 16 per 1,000 per year.

If this rate is kept up, the UN statisticians says, the world population will be doubled by the end of the century.

If that happens there will not be much room for those who people this planet when the year 2,000 comes around.

The Farmers' Union of Alberta has launched an auto insurance plan which should save money for farmer members.

Edmonton, Alberta, Feb. 22, 1935 — An average net return of only \$1,17½ a head was obtained by the provincial government on sales of 9,881 head of cattle purchased in the drought areas of the province last year.

Canadians consume about 96 pounds of sugar per person per year. About 17½% is beet sugar.

Sixteen deaths were recorded from farm accidents in Alberta last year, 12 being due to mishaps with tractors.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred on Prof. Evan A. Hardy and E. E. Eisenauer by the University of Saskatchewan. Prof. Hardy served on the university staff for 30 years and Mr. Eisenauer, an irrigation expert, was deputy minister of reconstruction and then of public works in the Saskatchewan government.

Advertising expenditure in the United States in 1956 totalled \$10 billion.

Canadian farmers have borrowed \$653 million under the Farm Improvement act, which was passed in 1945. Of that total \$580 million was used to purchase farm machinery.

A few weeks ago the United States census bureau announced that the population of that nation had passed the 171,000,000 mark and was increasing at the rate of about 8,000 each 24 hours or around three million a year.

OLD-TIME SUBSCRIBER

Dear Sir,—

I am a former resident of Alberta. In the spring of 1897 I landed in Calgary, then south to High River on Saturday and started to work on the section of the C.P.R. on a Monday morning at \$1.15 a 10-hour day and board yourself and go to the river for drink. Then moved to Okotoks, then I was sent to Claresholm as section foreman. At that time Claresholm's population was 1, that was myself. On April 1st, 1900, I was sent to Nanton, and my wife joined me there. We were the only family there and we had the first child born there, a son named Harvey J. Robertson. My brother Henry was station master at High River when we lived at Claresholm and we had a good girl working for us. I wonder if she is still living yet — Emma Curry — if so, I would like to hear from her. I am 84 and still going strong.—James A. Robertson, Box 23, Woodbridge, Ontario.

KIND WORDS

The Editor: As an old-time reader of The Farm and Ranch Review I congratulate you on the fine standard of your publication.

Ina Bruns, Aunt Sal and Annie L. Gaetz, the Editor's Desk and many other articles, informative and sometimes funny, bring to us a kindly touch not found elsewhere in other publications.

This appeal to the finer and kindlier things of life always sticks when common news items fade. I am sure many readers thank you personally and extend the very best of sincere wishes.—Rube Parker, Barrhead, Alberta.

The Editor: I just wish to inform you that, having been a subscriber for about 12 years and my subscription not up until 1966, I still find your magazine interesting to pick up and study.

It is a magazine for the people who are closest to nature, who are, I think, the hard core of our national strength.—J Johnston, Unity, Sask.

Profits on Canadian corporations in 1956 totalled \$3,240,000,000, upon which income taxes of \$1,397,000,000 had to be paid.

PLENTY OF ASSETS

A man had barely paid off the mortgage on his house when he mortgaged it again to buy a car and then sought a loan from his banker to build a garage.

"If I make this loan," the banker asked, "how will you buy gas for your car?"

"It seems to me," the man replied curtly, "that a fellow who owns his own house, a car and a garage should be able to get credit for gas."

Bremen grain merchants who handle about 40% of Germany's wheat imports are betting that the price of Canadian wheat will be reduced within three months. They say if this does not happen Germany will stop buying Canadian wheat.

Leduc Frontier Days

This book provides a most interesting record of 65 years in the Leduc area, which covers a large portion of central Alberta. It is a publication which every library should have on its shelves and everyone interested in the pioneer era of Alberta should read. The author is the well-known newspaperman, C. H. Stout. The price is \$2.50 plus 15c postage. Write to W. A. Bell, town clerk, Leduc, Alberta.

FROM ULYSSES

I am a part of all that I have met; Yet all experience is an arch where-thro' Gleams that untravell'd world whose margin fades Forever and forever as I rove. How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To rust unburnish'd not to shine in use! As tho' to breath were life. Life piled on life Were all too little, and of one to me Little remains. But every hour is saved From that eternal science, something more, A bringer of new things.

—Tennyson.

World wheat production in 1956 is estimated by the U.S. department of agriculture at 7,595,000,000 bushels, an all-time record.



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BUY BRITISH BONDS

Dear Sir,—The economic relations of Great Britain and Canada are a matter of vital concern to every Canadian farmer. Britain buys from us just twice as much as we buy from her. Furthermore, she is our very best customer for our Canadian wheat. Funds for the purchase of Canadian products are consequently in short supply in the Mother Country. One remedy for the above deficiency would be for us to buy more British goods thereby killing two birds with one stone — reducing our adverse trade balance with United States and making more funds available in the U.K. to finance the purchase of our wheat and other products. Last November, however, another method became available to all people in the Commonwealth whereby we can assist the hard-pressed Mother Country in her financial problems. At that time the new British Premium Savings Bonds issue was made available to people all over the world. This is a new departure from all established orthodox methods of financing. Briefly, it is that British Premium Savings Bonds are issued in denominations of one pound (\$2.70 Canadian) to anyone, anywhere, over 16 years of age, with a limit to each individual purchaser of 500 pounds. When the Bond has been purchased in sterling in a local Canadian bank and sent to the head office of the British Premium Savings Bond Office, Lytham St. Annes, Lancashire, England, and has been deposited for a period of six months, it becomes available for the first drawing and to all subsequent monthly drawings of the funds accumulating from an interest rate, set at the moment at 4%. The bonds remain in the British Treasury until withdrawn on the written application of any depositor. The money is as safe as the British government. All you lose is the interest on the money. But the bond has 12 chances a year for the many sums available in the drawings. Winnings are not publicized and are not subject to tax in Great Britain. The drawings are scrupulously honest and governed by electronic impulses. Despite the recent economic and financial difficulties of the British people, they have responded with very substantial contributions to the new project.

Strange as it may seem, an adverse, unfair and critical comment launched by a prominent U.S. financial publication was widely copied by some, not all, sections of the Canadian press. Why there should be this effort to discredit a very worthwhile endeavor of the British government to enable all the people of the Commonwealth to come to the assistance of the Mother Country, is a very great mystery indeed. Farmers, working people and Canadians generally, will find in this new project the nearest approach that I know of to having your cake and eating it too. — Jack Sutherland, Hanna, Alberta.

EXPLOSIVE TIMES

The Editor :

These are explosive times, and the 'fall out' resulting from the June 10 'political bomb' is bound to color the growth, direction and activities of this favoured and resourceful land and people, particularly through the second half of 'Canada's Century'?

From the groundline viewpoint of

the wheat farmer — as he looks wistfully to the 168 million Americans to the south and, eastward to the massed wheat customers in that 'tight little Isle' in the North Sea (the former surfeited with home-grown wheat, while the latter are hungry for bread-grain at less than North American growing costs!), somehow I am reminded of the poet's yearning: "How happy he could be with either, were t'other dear charmer away".

Be that as it may, I find the following three items encouraging enough to quote, and gather into a single column: (a) — "The farmer's share of the national income has gone down in the last eight years by some 6%, and the costs of goods and services the farmer has to buy have increased by 20%. Furthermore, there has been a continuing reduction in the farmer's share of the consumer dollar, from 59.3 cents of the dollar to approximately 50 cents today" (From John Diefenbaker's "A New National Policy"); and (b) — "Western wheat producers received \$1.24 farm price for their wheat last year. But the dollar has declined by 50% since 1939, so the actual price on the 1939 level was 62c a bushel. . . (From editorial "Inflation Hard On Farmers", June Farm and Ranch Review); and (c) — "The average Canadian worker earned the price of a loaf of bread in 1939 in 12 minutes." Mr. E. N. of Belleville wants to know how long it would take the average man now. Less than six minutes, according to Quick Canadian Facts" (Toronto Evening Telegram, June 13). — "Industrial East," Toronto.

FARM WAGES IN B.C.

The Editor :—

Sir, — I am a reader of the Farm and Ranch Review for over 30 years, but this is the first letter to the editor of the same.

On page seven of May issue I noticed average farm wages of male help per day at January 15th, 1957, which prompted me to write this letter. For British Columbia, figures show \$7.30 with board per day. Please note that in my district (Cariboo) hired help generally works by hour — 8 hours called a day in any industry and on the farm as well. If one works more than 8 hours it is called overtime and that means extra pay.

The wages on the farm is generally the same as in industries, which is around \$1.50 per hour, and it is hard to get a good farm worker even at that price.—Wm. Loopool, Shelley, B.C.

Highland Cattle For B. C.

New Westminster — The Canadian Pacific Railway's stock pen here was the scene of bovine rejoicing recently as 40 head of distinctive bushy-browed Highland cattle bulled their way out of two C.P.R. stock cars after a 6,000 mile journey by ship and rail from Glasgow, Scotland. They were greeted by kilted piper Duncan Watson of Vancouver, whose pipes skirled the Skye Boat Song.

The shaggy, Scotland bred pedigree beef which, according to importer Howard Rogerson of Aldergrove, B.C. will revolutionize the beef in-

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JERSEY BREEDERS Behind with registrations? Catch up — and save money! For limited time, now, you can register without usual overtime penalty. Make out applications tonight! Out of forms? Write Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, 290 Lawrence Avenue West, Toronto.

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LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED — Three yearling steers, red and roan, branded V.V. over half circle on right ribs. Reward. H. E. Robinson, Carstairs. Phone 1514.

PERSONAL

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dustry on the west coast, arrived here in excellent condition after the long rail haul from Levis, Que. Accompanying the herd were Athol Smith, 30, of Bridgefoot, Aberdeenshire, who will remain in this country at Langley Prairie, B.C., and Rogerson's collie dog, who also made the crossing from Scotland.

A prize pedigree bull, Ullach Ile V, valued at more than \$1,500, has already been sold to J. A. Henderson of Vancouver, proprietor of Moder Music Ltd. Others of the herd will go to Rogerson's lay-out at Aldergrove and to other interested admirers of the Highland breed.

The ancient and hardy Highland cattle were introduced to British Columbia eight years ago. A true hill breed, they act as the foundation for cow stocks in marginal and arable farm country. Their free foraging habits and their ability to withstand extremes of climate without barns or shelter are desirable virtues.

Beef from these cattle dresses out profitably without excess fat, it is reported, the fat being well-marbled throughout the meat.

The current arrival came from the Islay fold, belonging to Major Morrison of Islay.

MINERALS FOR CATTLE

Twelve to fifteen minerals, some in only small quantities, are known to be essential to the animal body for production, reproduction and general health. Not all are adequately supplied in common prairie feeds, according to the experimental farm at Brandon, Manitoba.

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HELP WANTED - FEMALE

PARENTS and TWO SONS require girl under 28. Modern electrified farm home, \$60 monthly. Snapshot appreciated. Mrs. William Kobitzsch, Hardisty, Alta.

HELP WANTED - MALE

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Duties — to assist in field organization work throughout the province, to coordinate, manage and keep records of membership drives, to interview and assist Farm Union members with their problems and to generally assist the President and the Secretary in gathering information, replying to correspondence and such other related work as may be required.

Qualifications — A good farm background is essential and experience in farm organization highly desirable. Good personality, ability to meet the public, experience in office routine and public speaking ability are important. Must have a car and be prepared to travel. Preference to men with experience and background in the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

Apply to the Secretary, Farmers' Union of Alberta, 9934 - 106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta before July 10th, 1957.

Salt, and especially iodized salt in winter, should be provided to beef cattle at all times, and particularly to the breeding herd. Except for salt, calcium and phosphorus are the minerals most likely to require supplementation, but the need for either varies with soil conditions, type of ration and level of production. Grasses and roughage are frequently low in phosphorus, consequently a phosphorus supplement such as bone meal should be supplied on pasture, particularly in the breeding season and during the wintering period when the ration is largely hay. Since cereal grains are quite high in phosphorus, feeder cattle are more likely to require a calcium supplement. Bone meal is a satisfactory source of calcium, it can be supplied more cheaply as ground limestone.

At the Brandon station, bone meal and salt are available, in separate troughs, for the breeding herd at all times. Feeder cattle are supplied with minerals as one per cent of the grain ration and also have access to additional salt and mineral in the exercise yard.

The Lacombe Experimental Farm will celebrate its 50th anniversary on July 21. Its work with livestock over the years has aided and encouraged farmers to undertake cattle feeding operations on a commercial scale. In 1955 the number of cattle marketed in Alberta was just under 585,000 and 66% originated in the district served by the Lacombe Experimental Farm.

Seasonable Horticultural Practices

By LEONARD H. COOPER

There is a certain amount of hard work in the garden but it takes us into the fresh air and we are getting a good supply of oxygen into our lungs. Then we must study our hobby and by so doing we are improving ourselves. There are many good text books on the subject as well as gardening papers but many of these are published where conditions are more favourable than ours, longer frost free periods and warmer nights.

The novice gardener is bound to make some mistakes but experience will soon help out and when you sow a tiny seed such as a snapdragon and in a few weeks you cut some spikes for your sitting room you will get a thrill because you have achieved something. When flower show time arrives I enjoy watching the faces of the novice exhibitor, one who has never shown a cabbage or an aster before.

Then we have some who after they have gained a knowledge of horticulture begin to take a real interest in some particular flower or plant. The growing of gladioli, dahlias, sweet peas, roses or snapdragons. In the vegetable world the growing of large onions from seed used to be a great hobby and one that will really test your growing ability. To get them at least two pounds in weight with thin necks and high shoulders and with good keeping quality. In pot plants the saint-paulia (African violet so-called) has reached the point where it has become a specialty with many women. Without doubt it is one of the best plants for the home providing you can maintain a night temperature of 60 degrees in your homes.

Care of Potted Plants

This brings me to the care of all pot plants. First you must have a good soil mixture and the basis of all good mixtures is maiden prairie loam. The top six inches which has been allowed to rot for at least a year. Now is a good time to get a supply for next years use. But you can still get good results by taking the fresh loam and sieving it through a half inch sieve. One 12 inches by 16 inches is quite large enough for home use and is not too heavy. When sieving rub as much of the fibre through as possible. Straight prairie soil will not grow high class potted plants. I am going to give you a mixture which will give good success with practically all varieties you are likely to grow in your home.

My measure is a half pound tobacco can. You will find this can is four inches deep so a half can is easy to measure. Mix together five cans of sifted soil, two cans of peat moss, three quarters of a can of sharp sand or terra-lite and one and one half cans of really rotted manure. To each five cans of soil add two and three quarter teaspoons of 20 per cent superphosphate and half a teaspoon of sulphate of potash. These are level teaspoons and I advise you to get a set of measuring spoons (I prefer the aluminum ones to plastic) for your gardening operation and not use those you use in the kitchen. You will use these spoons as well for insecticides and weedicides and since many of these products are highly poisonous don't take any chances of a mishap. Peat should be moist before adding to the mixture. When all the ingredients are rough mixed run them through the sieve again. This gives the chemicals intimate contact with the soil

etc. Finally give a thorough mixing. Do not press down.

Potting Plants

The moisture content of potting soil is very important. It must not be too wet or too dry. A good test is to take a handful of the mixture and press it. If it remains as a ball and on pressing with the thumb it collapses it is alright for use. It should leave the hand clean. If too wet your hand will be dirty. If too dry you will not be able to compact it. If too wet allow to dry and if too dry add water. If at the end of your potting operations you have soil left, store it and be sure to mark it "potting soil."

When potting it is essential that the pots be clean. Summer time is a good time for pot washing. Scrub them with a stiff brush using water as hot as the hand will bear. Place in the sun to dry. The crocks (pieces of broken pots) should also be washed. Drainage is a very important point. Over the crock place a layer of pea gravel to cover the crock. I advise the use of pea gravel in even small pots and as the size of the pot gets larger the gravel used can be larger. When you are potting to a larger pot you will see that the roots are around the gravel and on removing it the roots are free so in re-potting you have a root condition which will break freely into the new soil. The secret of good pot plants is a good soil mixture and ample drainage.

Value of Earth Worms

The pale Western and the red back cut worms are both common this year. In the garden they are easily kept under control by one of the soil dusts that can be obtained in most hardware stores. So far we have lost only four plants out of the hundreds we put out but some gardens have been practically ruined. My observations over many years that the presence of earth worms have a very definite value in the control of the cut worm is again proven this year. The earth worm must have a good supply of humus to encourage its numbers and we do keep up the organic matter in our soil. So many think that this worm is harmful. I consider it one of the gardeners best friends.

If you have an asparagus bed you should stop cutting now. You must leave enough tips to develop into leaves to build up your plants for next year. Heavy cutting one year means a poor crop next year. If you did not manure your bed this spring a good dressing now will speed up good growth. Asparagus green makes a good foliage for flower arrangements but be careful how much you cut. Rhubarb also must not be over pulled. Enough sticks must be left to build up the roots. Some authorities state that at least one half should be left on the plants.

Control of Pests

In many parts of the prairies we have had a dry warm May and this has resulted in pests of all descriptions having a good start. All the aphid family can be controlled by Black Leaf 40 but caterpillars on trees and shrubs are best handled by malathion. This is not a nice product to use but it is very efficient. read the directions and precautions very carefully. On food crops such as the red currant and the cabbage family to fight caterpillars use Atox. This is a derris product and is non-poisonous to warm blooded animals.

Glad Journey

By EDYTHE MARCH

Live each moment to its full enjoyment. Look not behind you to the years that have passed away with incidents amongst them that fill you with regret but remember those memories cherished for the happiness they bring to mind.

Watch the wonder of the dawn, as the purple shadows slip away to unseen places. Brighter, still brighter grows the eastern sky above the horizon and stray clouds are tipped with gold or rosy light. The sun, a ball of molten gold rises majestically above the mountain's crest from its nightly journey as the glory of the dawn awakes.

Smell the wild rose blossom drenched with dew enhancing its perfume. Note the Morning Glory, how it wakens to greet the sun. See the shy violets growing near the fern fronds; the Honey-suckle twining round the branches of a bush. The Mock Orange, flowers of white with delicate perfume.

New needles on the Hemlock grow, and Weeping Willow bending low is whispering to the Silver Birch while the aspen leaves forever dance. The stately Fir and Pine and the tangy Cedar seem to rise on tip-toe to greet the new day.

Look upon all Nature and enjoy it for so many never seem to see a half of its wonders. Note the seasons — how perfect is the cycle. Watch the rain-clouds through the summer giving drink to thirsty land. Note the beauty of each snow-flake in the winter, drifting down from out the sky. Each one individually different, wondrous this to human eye.

Watch the brooklet create a waterfall. The water-spiders dancing on its surface while trout swim languidly amongst the rocks o fits bed. Water-ougeis bobbing in and out its surface, nesting close beside it, nest beneath a fern-frond. A mother duck leads her brood along its watercourse, half flying, half swimming, beating her wings along the surface in ecstasy; the young ones trying to imitate.

Look at the mountains and admire them. Their majestic strength will uplift your spirit till you feel all free inside and you will want to go and climb them till you reach the loftiest peak.

Tune your ears to Nature's music. Bird-song, the wind sighing through the trees, the laughing water-fall, the patter of rain-drops, the quietness of falling snow, the roar of thunder, the music of crickets at even-tide, the chatter of the chipmunks, the howling of coyotes or the lowing of the kine. Soft laughter on the evening air. The hoot of the swiftly flying owl or the raucous call of raven. Many and varied are the notes in Nature's music.

Clouds of black with silver lining oft chart a course across the sky like unto our own life's journey as we pause to sometimes cry. Tears we need as well as laughter to appreciate our happiness. Wake up to the beauties that are all around you as the Morning Glory wakes up to greet the sun and as the sun sinks in the west you will find that you have had a Glad Journey and happiness is held within your heart and breast.

Look into the bright horizon
Leave behind you worry and care
For your future holds bright sunshine
And only you can find it there.

If one cloud now dims the sky-line
And others gather through the day
Rest assured that by the morning
They, too, will all have passed away.

Evergreen trees can be protected from pine needle scale by being sprayed with Malathion at least twice during the season. Use 4 pints of 50% Malathion to 100 gallons of water or three ounces of five gallons of water.

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July 15 to 20

Agricultural Features

1. Western Canada's Premier Livestock Show. Feature Hereford Show.
2. Exhibition Lawn Clinic in the Agricultural Building.
3. Operation Tractor — Safety Driving Competition
4. 4-H Club Activities :
 - a. Farm Boys' and Girls' Camp.
 - b. 4-H Club Rally.
 - c. 4-H Public Speaking Competition.
 - d. 4-H Dairy Calf Club Show.
 - e. 4-H Junior Bacon Hog Competition.
 - f. 4-H Livestock Judging Competitions.
 - g. 4-H Thematic Displays.
5. Farm Family Competition.
6. Special Farmers' Day Programme — Tuesday, July 16th.

Remember the Exhibition gets off to a bang-up start—with Exhibition Parade of Progress, Monday at 10:00 a.m. See this Parade — it'll be new and different!

**EDMONTON
EXHIBITION**
Association Ltd.

THE GARDENS, EDMONTON

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| C | O | U | R | T | S | B | A | T | F | R | O | S | H | E | E | R | S | | | | |
| P | A | R | T | I | A | L | A | T | E | L | I | E | R | C | O | R | R | E | C | T | |
| A | N | E | T | N | A | I | T | E | N | T | E | A | N | S | A | R | | | | | |
| S | T | A | A | G | N | A | T | E | D | E | A | L | R | O | E | A | N | I | | | |
| S | A | L | A | O | T | T | N | I | S | I | O | E | R | A | I | D | A | | | | |
| E | T | A | N | A | S | O | L | D | E | R | L | E | G | S | M | U | R | A | L | | |
| D | A | R | T | E | D | L | E | S | A | N | S | E | R | R | A | T | E | L | S | | |
| | | | | | | S | A | B | L | E | L | A | E | R | E | H | A | S | | | |
| F | L | A | T | R | A | S | S | E | D | A | N | S | A | P | O | A | S | | | | |
| R | E | V | I | L | E | S | P | I | N | R | O | C | M | I | G | R | A | T | E | | |
| A | V | E | N | A | T | O | A | S | T | S | T | A | B | E | O | E | D | | | | |
| E | R | S | T | E | L | L | | | | | | | R | E | A | R | L | A | R | | |
| U | R | O | H | D | E | L | L | M | A | T | E | S | C | A | R | I | B | | | | |
| S | E | T | T | E | R | S | S | U | E | I | D | S | S | E | R | V | I | L | E | | |
| E | T | A | H | I | A | N | G | A | T | E | S | B | E | D | A | L | E | N | | | |
| | | | | | | R | E | L | I | E | D | S | O | N | L | A | T | E | R | | |
| S | C | H | O | O | L | M | O | R | F | L | B | I | T | N | U | R | S | E | S | | |
| A | L | I | E | N | S | E | R | I | D | I | L | A | T | E | T | H | E | M | E | | |
| L | E | T | S | S | H | A | T | A | M | E | E | N | T | O | M | E | | | | | |
| V | A | S | E | C | O | A | U | N | T | S | I | R | D | A | R | I | R | A | | | |
| E | R | S | T | A | R | S | A | T | E | S | O | U | P | O | N | A | T | | | | |
| R | E | C | O | U | N | T | P | L | A | N | N | E | R | I | S | I | B | L | E | | |
| D | E | B | I | T | S | S | S | E | S | S | E | S | E | R | A | S | I | D | | | |

PICTURE ARITHMETIC

WE WROTE THE NUMBER 3 OPPOSITE THE PICTURE OF THE FLY BECAUSE IT HAS THREE LETTERS IN ITS NAME.

CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE OTHER SEVEN PICTURES AND WRITE THE CORRECT NUMBER OF LETTERS IN EACH NAME OVER THE DASHES AT THE RIGHT OF THEM?

THEN ADD ALL THE EIGHT NUMBERS TO SEE IF YOU ARRIVE AT THE CORRECT TOTAL.

3-13-55 TOTAL → _____

ANSWER: FLY 3, SHOE 4, PENCIL 6, CLOTHESPIN 10, LOBSTER 7, KNIFE 5, GRASSHOPPER 11, PITCHER 7 TOTAL: 53.

FUNLAND

by A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S LEADING PUZZLEMAKER

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

PLAY & LEARN

- 7 + 4 =
- 10 ÷ 2 =
- 25 + 4 =
- 4 × 5 =
- 3 × 5 =
- 2 × 4 =
- 21 - 2 =
- 3 × 8 =
- 8 - 7 =
- 2 × 8 =
- 4 × 3 =
- 19 + 9 =
- 25 - 2 =
- 15 ÷ 5 =
- 5 × 5 =
- 6 + 7 =
- 2 × 9 =
- 8 ÷ 4 =
- 6 × 5 =
- 11 - 4 =
- 3 × 7 =
- 20 - 6 =
- 19 + 7 =
- 12 ÷ 3 =
- 11 + 11 =
- 3 × 3 =
- 21 - 4 =
- 12 ÷ 2 =
- 3 × 9 =
- 5 + 5 =

CAREFULLY WRITE DOWN ALL THE CORRECT ANSWERS TO THESE SIMPLE EXAMPLES... THEN, IF THEY ARE CORRECT, YOU CAN PROVE THEM BY DRAWING A PICTURE.

CONNECT THE LIKE-NUMBERED DOTS BELOW IN THE SAME ORDER THAT YOUR ANSWERS APPEAR IN THE COLUMN, READING DOWNWARD.

A.W. NUGENT

DRAW COUNTING BY TWO'S.

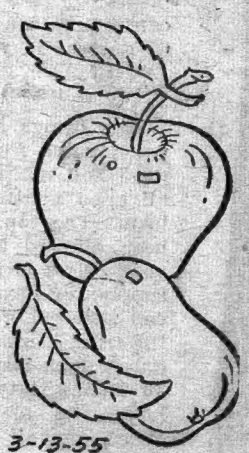
JOIN THE DOTS.

CAN YOU COMPLETE THIS CROSS-WORD PUZZLE?

PRINT A LETTER IN EACH BOX TO SPELL SIXTEEN FRUITS READING ACROSS AND DOWN.

"APRICOT" AND THE OTHER GIVEN LETTERS WILL GIVE YOU A GOOD START.

SOLUTION: ACROSS-APRICOT, GUAVA, GRAPE, FIG, QUINCE, MANGO, DATE, PLUM, CHERRY, TANGERINE, PEAR, PRUNE, LEMON, WATERMELON.



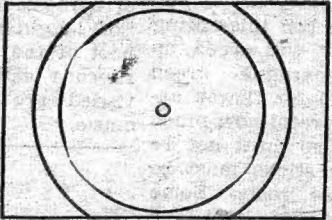
ACDEHINOPRST

BY USING THE ABOVE TWELVE LETTERS, AS OFTEN AS YOU WISH, TRY TO SPELL AT LEAST EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT THINGS PICTURED HERE.



SOLUTION: ACE, CARD, CAT, CHIN, COAT, COP, EAR, HAIR, HAND, HEAD, HEART, NOSE, PANTS, PEAR, ROOSTER, SHOE, STAR AND STRIPE ARE 19.

DRAW IN THE CLOCK HANDS AND NUMBERS.



TIDE

USE ALL THE LETTERS IN "TIDE" TO SPELL THREE OTHER FOUR-LETTER WORDS.

EDIT, DIET AND TIED.

KIDDIE CORNER

WHAT'S MY NAME AND WHERE IS MY NATIVE LAND?



CROSS-NUMBERS

MAKE EACH OF THE SEVEN INDICATED ROWS OF THREE NUMBERS ADD TO THE SEVEN TOTALS SHOWN.

| | | | |
|---|----|----|----|
| ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ |
| → | | | 14 |
| → | | | 15 |
| → | | | 16 |
| | 12 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | 15 |

WRITE THE NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 9 IN EACH EMPTY BOX.



ACROSS FROM THE TOP: 4, 1, 9; 2, 8, 5; 6, 7, 3.

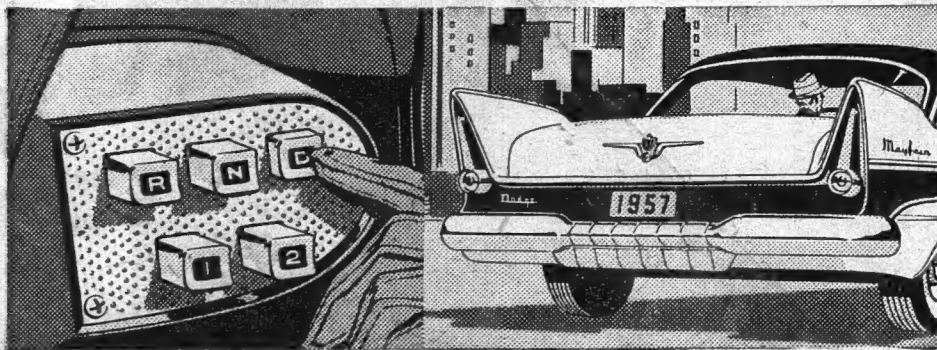


One **nothing handles, hustles or hugs the road like the big, beautiful Dodge!** to you...



Slip into the driver's seat . . . then take off! Before you've gone your first mile, you'll know Dodge is the nimblest number that ever swept over the road, with the quickest scataway, the smoothest ride, the safest stop-power in the low-price field.

Mark of a modern car: Push-button driving, Flight-Sweep styling!



You're always a step ahead in cars of The Forward Look

You'd never guess such a high-spirited performer could be so low priced. But DODGE is!

And all it takes is a trial run to show you what a performer Dodge really is. Touch the "D" button, and sample the take-off-and-go of torrid Torque-Flite drive with modern push-button controls. Tread down on the gas pedal, and get the feel of 215 horsepower . . . the most powerful standard V-8 in the low-price field!

Measure the magic comfort of Dodge Torsion-Aire Ride, too. See how it flattens out the lean on corners and curves . . . puts a stop to brake "nose-dive" . . . "levels" bumps so flat you'll think they just re-paved the pavement!

So why settle for a "second-best" when you can so easily own a new DODGE? Your dealer will be happy to have you meet this beauty now!

Dodge bests 'em all for VALUE—with high-powered V-8's and Six . . . Torque-Flite drive with trouble-free mechanical push-button controls . . . Flight-Sweep beauty . . . smooth-as-silk Torsion-Aire Ride . . . faster stopping Total-Contact brakes!

YOU GET MORE IN A

DODGE

THE BIG, BEAUTIFUL BUY IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD!