

Standing Rock

By J. Olson

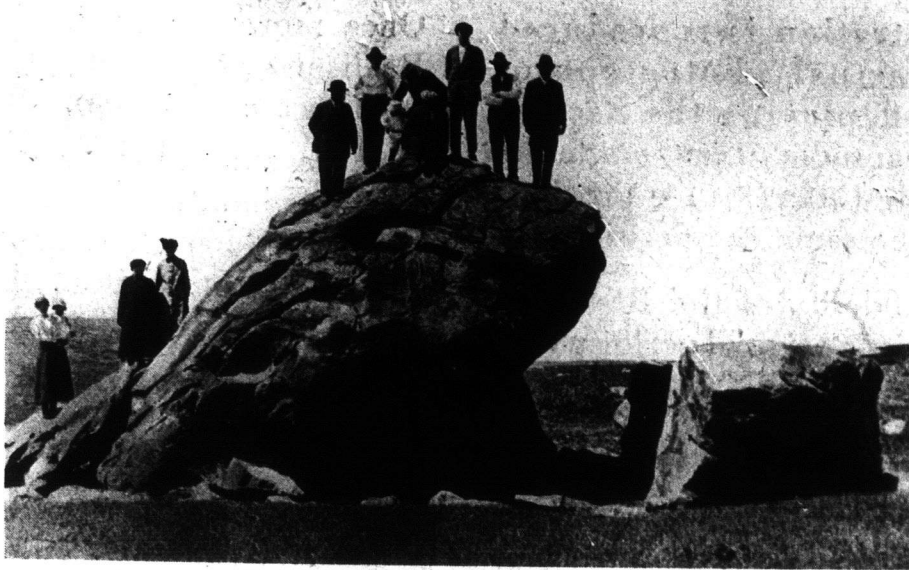
SEE those happy, healthy looking people standing on the big boulder? Well, never mind them but take another look and see the head of the fantastic frog coming out of the ground. Poor frog. It doesn't seem to have much chance to get any farther with all those people standing so heavily on its head and snout. But the fact that the frog is stuck in the ground has nothing whatever to do with the people on its head. The frog has been thus coming out of the ground for ever so many years—how many, no living soul can tell. To those whose feelings it may hurt to see the heartless humans so brutally tramping on the frog's head it may be said for comforting consolation that it is the frog's good fortune that it has no feelings of any description—humane or otherwise. It is of stone—good solid Canadian rock—though solid can hardly be properly used in connection with this particular piece of rock; for wind and weather and cold Jack Frost in triple alliance have wrought harrowing havoc with its solidity.

The stone as it stands among rounded hills of the heavy-rolling Saskatchewan prairie, a few miles southwest of Graydahl post office, is a puzzling sight to all who are blankly believing that white men and women from eternal times have had their abode on the Canadian prairie. They will naturally ask an inquisitive question: From whence did it come and how did it turn the trick of coming? The size of the boulder belies the belief that it was brought by road or by rail or by any other means of human transportation. And as it is commonly known and acknowledged by science that no stone can fly or creep or crawl it remains to reveal on what vehicle this solitary, splendid specimen of Canadian rock has arrived at its present place of resting.

Geologists give us the wanted explanation, and the explanation is this: That the rock in some bygone period was brought down to the prairie from some surrounding mountain or other and

was moved by a means of transportation that is not commonly used in our present-day moving—it was carried by the ice in some glacial period of long, long past. Geology tells us in terms of science that the American continent once was covered by a cake of ice of considerable magnitude, stretching from the north as far to the south as the fortieth parallel. At some other period more local glaciers of glaring white-

Rock brought down on the prairie. From whence can only be ascertained by comparing the character of the stone in the boulder with the stone in the mountains or rocks that are nearest by and were in the path of the moving glaciers on their way to the south. It may be from the Rockies, it may be from the territory around the Hudson's Bay. But let us leave that to science to decide.



An Oddity in Canadian Rock.

ness covered part of the land. Geologists give the names of these glaciers as the Laurentide or Labradorean, with its centre round Labrador, and the Keewatin glacier with its heart somewhere west of the Hudson's Bay, stretching its icy arms southwards and west to the Rockies.

At one of these periods, on the arms of one of these glaciers, was Standing

Looking again at the picture and having admired the nice looking people on the top and the side of the boulder—the eye will readily catch the rare resemblance of the rock to the head of a giant frog. The size of the rock can be judged by comparison with the pygmies on its head and side.

At one time Standing Rock was the palace of a King of the Air. Scattered

around in the caves and the crevices are still hidden sticks of the eagle's nest. It is safe to say that the smiles on the faces of the visiting humans would fade away if King Eagle should come to visit his forefather's former palatial home. It is here submitted as a fairly safe guess, that even the one royal servant in the climbing crowd—His Majesty's postmaster at the Graydahl office—would take to his heels in a terrible tempo if His Majesty the Eagle should happen around. At the base of the boulder—and all around it—runs a deep-trodden track—another remembrance of days gone by. While the King of the Air was courting his Queen in the nest in a nook on the top of the rock, the King of the Prairie was tramping around on the ground, rubbing his royal hair-shedding hide on the sides of the rock.

King Buffalo below and King Eagle above—the King of the Prairie and the King of the Air—in royal rally around the rock. What a glorious picture. What inspiring food for poetic thought. Once this was life—now it is gone forever. But as a memory of it all stands Standing Rock this very day—alone and lonely, dreaming of days of glory—forever gone.

Through the ages this rock has thus been standing—carried down to the desolate prairie on a glistening glacier's powerful arms.

It has stood and withstood the storms of the Ages. It has fought them off for thousands of years. But Wind and Weather and cold Jack Frost are winning their withering battle. Storm has blown Rain with ferocious fury against the rock; Rain has sneaked into the caves and the crevices. Then Jack Frost froze Rain to expanding ice that slowly but surely has pushed piece after piece off the boulder. The big block that lies on the ground tells a story of a hopeless battle. Piece by piece the powerful elements are fighting their way to the heart of the rock. Some day in a faraway future the rock will go down in a sorrowful heap of stones.



Co-Operating For Better Farming

FROM its organization, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has endeavored to co-operate as far as possible with the farmers of the province in carrying on a general policy for the improvement of farming methods, and as new problems are constantly arising, the department has broadened its activities to meet the new needs.

With the Better Farming Trains, which are fitted up at the University, manned from the staff of the University and the Departments of Education and Agriculture, and are run over various railway lines with the assistance and co-operation of the railroad companies; the department endeavors to carry to as many as possible of the farmers of the province, and their families, some of the inspiration of the University and some of the results of the thousands of experiments carried on there in all branches of agriculture.

The Dairy Branch of the department is ready at all times to give information and advice on any phase of the dairying industry. The Live Stock Branch co-operates with the various live stock associations in promoting the improvement of all breeds of live stock. The Field Crops Branch encourages the production of the best seed of the various cereals and grasses which are found best adapted to Saskatchewan conditions, and assists in the control of noxious weeds and animal and insect pests. The Co-operative Organization and Markets Branch assists in the organization of co-operative associations and is always ready to help in the formation of a new association and in assisting older associations in carrying on their work. The Game Branch strives to maintain the useful wild life of the province; to teach children, especially, the importance of preserving native song birds, and all sportsmen the necessity of protecting from extermination game birds and big game and the breeding stock of our valuable fur-bearing animals. The Statistics Branch, with the assistance of a large body of crop correspondents, compiles and publishes statistics, giving the fullest and most accurate information attainable about crop acreages and crop conditions and distributes on request, without charge, bulletins and leaflets dealing with every phase of farming.

The department would like to make it clear to all the farmers in the province that it is organized to serve them, and that they are invited to make use of their department.

Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture - Regina

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA (Manitoba Branch)
: Under Joint Auspices of Dominion and Provincial Governments :

A Farmer's Conundrum

THE securing of satisfactory help, both for the outdoor and the indoor work, is a perennial conundrum to many a farmer.

BUT the farmer who knows how to tap the available resources will have less trouble than his neighbor who is ignorant on this point.

THE wise course is to remember always that the **Employment Service of Canada** is a Dominion-wide Government Agency which finds positions for workers and finds workers for positions—and does this twelve months in the year **free of charge**. At present some good

MARRIED COUPLES AND ALL-THE-YEAR FARM WORKERS

are seeking farm engagements. It would pay many farmers to engage their farm help at this time of year.

DEPARTMENTS FOR BOTH MALE AND FEMALE HELP
File Your Requirements Early

LIST OF OFFICES:

Farm Help

Male and Married Couples
Winnipeg—429 Main St.
Phones—A7839 and A7830
Brandon—142 Tenth St.
Phone—3423
Portage la Prairie—Municipal Building
Phone—239
Dauphin—Great War Veterans' Building
Phone—158

Domestics

Hotel Help, Etc.
Winnipeg—216 Bannatyne Avenue
Phones—A9241 and A8228
Business Women and Household Workers
Winnipeg—216 Montreal Trust Building, 218 Portage Avenue
Phone—A4595

Construction Work, Etc.
Winnipeg—177 Henry Ave.
Phones—A5907 and A5908

Business and Handicapped Men
Winnipeg—222 Bannatyne Avenue
Phone—A8779

All Other Male Help Skilled and Unskilled
Winnipeg—220 Bannatyne Avenue
Phone—A8227

KEEP THIS LIST FOR REFERENCE

GEO. H. MALCOLM
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration for Manitoba

J. A. BOWMAN
Provincial Superintendent of Employment.