

## THE Molson's Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

Paid-up Capital - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - \$4,800,000

Head Office - Montreal

98 Branches  
Scattered  
Throughout  
Canada

Edward C. Pratt, General Manager

## THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

Capital Authorized - \$25,000,000  
Capital Paid up - \$12,911,700  
Reserve Funds - \$14,324,000  
Total Assets - \$300,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President  
F. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director  
C. E. NEILL, General Manager

365 Branches in CANADA and NEWFOUND-  
LAND; 53 Branches in CUBA, PORTO RICO,  
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, COSTA RICA, VENE-  
ZUELA and BRITISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, Eng. NEW YORK  
Princes Street, E. 2. Cor. William and Cedar Street

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS at all Branches

## (ESTABLISHED IN 1836) Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. — THE — BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Paid-Up Capital, \$4,866,666.  
Reserve Fund, \$3,017,333.

Head Office: 5 Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 3  
Head Office in Canada: St. James St., Montreal.

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager,  
Advisory Committee in Montreal:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.  
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal  
Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.), and  
Agencies at New York and San Francisco in  
the United States. Agents and Correspondents  
in every part of the world.

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies.

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of  
Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable  
in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES  
G. B. GERRARD, Manager, Montreal Branch.

## THE Home Bank of Canada



Original  
Charter  
1854.

Branches and Connections  
Throughout Canada.

Montreal Offices:  
Transportation Bldg. St.  
James Street.

Hochelaga Branch:  
Cor. Davidson and Ontario  
Streets.

Verdun Branch:  
1318 Wellington Street.

Head Office and Eight  
Branches in Toronto.

## Greater Production of Food

Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture Has a  
Big Scheme.

Hon. George Langley, Minister of Agriculture in  
the Saskatchewan Government, writing in the Re-  
gina Leader of the necessity of greater production,  
says:—

For producing the larger supplies of grain demand-  
ed from us, three factors must be utilized, Land, Ma-  
chinery, Labor. So far as land is necessary the  
position of Canada is unique; in no other part of  
the world is there so large a quantity of first class  
soil available for cultivation as in the prairie west;  
there would be no difficulty at all in breaking up  
1,000,000 acres of the best wheat-producing land in  
the world during the coming months of May, June  
and July. Some idea may be given of the quantity  
from which to choose when it is stated that in Sas-  
katchewan alone our tax on uncultivated land during  
1917 was levied on 11,000,000 acres. This did not  
include 2,000,000 acres of land still held by the C.P.R.,  
which is not at present amenable to any form of  
taxation, nor the provincial public domain controlled  
by the Dominion government, nor the reserved school  
lands, these latter two being not less than 7,000,000  
acres more, giving a total in all of 20,000,000 acres.  
It may be stated with assurance that 1,000,000 acres  
could be selected for immediate cultivation in the  
three prairie provinces without going any great dis-  
tance from transportation facilities, some trifling dif-  
ficulties would be encountered in taking these lands  
for such a purpose, but none of them of any seri-  
ous importance. Insofar as the land selected was  
privately owned, the question of purchasing it need  
not be entertained and any idea of expropriation  
should also be discarded; scarcely any private own-  
er would raise objection. At the present time the  
owners of uncultivated farm lands are under con-  
siderable liability for taxes, they could be relieved  
of these while the lands were being used for public  
purposes. The federal government might justifiably  
pay the municipal and school levies. The land neces-  
sary for a large cultivation scheme being so easily  
available the next consideration is:

### THE MACHINERY FOR CULTIVATION.

We have become so accustomed to farming with  
machinery that no farmer contemplates breaking sod  
on a large scale except by the use of the steam or  
gasoline tractor. Of these two it may be said steam  
is the most reliable, but less used chiefly because  
expert knowledge is much more necessary to operate  
a steam than a gasoline engine, and the necessity for  
coal and water make a larger incidental labor in-  
dispensable where steam power is used. To such ex-  
tent is this recognized that probably ten gasoline  
outfits are in use for breaking purposes to one steam  
outfit. If an attempt is made to break new land  
on a scale that will be an appreciable factor in our  
food supply, we shall have in the main to rely on  
gasoline power with steam as a second factor. The  
makes of gasoline machines used for land purposes  
vary in size from 15 to 40 horse power, the smaller  
size predominating. Taking large and small together  
and allowing for unavoidable mishaps, each machine  
might be relied upon to turn over 40 acres of sod  
a week, or say during a season of eight weeks 300  
acres. The season for breaking might if necessary  
be extended for two additional weeks, though experi-  
ence has shown the best results from breaking done  
during the last two weeks in May, the whole of  
June and the first two weeks in July. Reckoning 300  
acres for each machine, to break 1,000,000 acres will  
require approximately 3,300 machines. Probably 1-  
000 or even a larger number of these could be rented  
from farmers in the west, the balance would have

to be secured from those who at various places hold  
these machines for sale and the factories in Canada  
and the United States. There should be no diffi-  
culty in procuring them from these places, all that  
could be had should be taken from Canadian com-  
panies and the balance from the States. The land-  
owner's profit and the duty on the American ma-  
chines is eliminated the whole should be secured  
at a reduction of 30 to 40 per cent from what is or-  
dinarily paid by the western farmer for these articles.  
Plows can be secured without any difficulty. In ad-  
dition a liberal supply of horses and wagons must  
be obtained, these being needed for draying gaso-  
line and supplies besides furnishing a number of  
plow teams to finish up furrows, open out lands, and  
meet unforeseen contingencies. 1,000 useful horses  
could be obtained in the west for the foregoing pur-  
poses. The supply of gasoline and kerosene need  
cause no concern, millions of gallons of gasoline are  
at present wasted by automobile owners in jour-  
neys that could easily be curtailed fifty or seventy-  
five per cent. The sooner something along this line  
is done the sooner will our people realize that this  
nation is at war, and that modern war means more  
than shouting at patriotic meetings and sending  
somebody else to the firing line.

### THE MEN TO CARRY THE SCHEME INTO EFFECT.

The question of men to carry into effect the scheme  
above outlined will need careful consideration. For  
the whole work a number to equal at least five men  
to each machine will be needed, or approximately  
20,000 men in all. Where these men are to be pro-  
cured; the particular class of men required; the  
conditions under which they shall be engaged;  
whether they shall be engaged as ordinary workmen  
or conscripted, and if conscripted, what degree of  
discipline shall be applied, whether the rigid discip-  
line of troops under arms, or the milder discipline ap-  
plied say to the R.N.W.M.P., these and other matters  
at once suggest themselves. It would be hopeless to  
expect to take many men from the farms in the  
west; the bulk of them need not in fact be men of  
actual farm experience; a number of them, however  
must have a knowledge of gasoline machinery. In  
connection with this there are three main sources of  
supply: In the west there are over 3,000 grain ele-  
vators, each one of these has an operator who has to  
take charge of and operate a gasoline engine. Dur-  
ing the breaking season the amount of grain taken  
into these buildings is negligible; one man can prob-  
ably take in or put out the grain that is delivered  
at four or six or more houses where these are located  
at one point; the other men will be available. At  
small places one man could take charge of three or  
four villages giving a week at each in turn; the  
others will be available. Then there is at nearly  
every village and small town a number of machinery  
agents with a knowledge of gasoline machinery; these  
are mostly men of keen intelligence and would give  
excellent service; seventy-five per cent of them would  
be available. And again there are chauffeurs who  
drive automobiles, and owners of automobiles  
who have little or nothing to do and who  
have escaped conscription because they are above  
the age limit. All these might be conscripted  
by raising the age limit for this purpose to say 55  
years and the work would be beneficial to them.  
Another indispensable class of labor would be black-  
smiths for sharpening the shares and doing needful  
repairs to the machinery, the remainder such as  
teamsters could easily be trained. The usual can-  
teen arrangements would have to be made so as to  
take care of the physical needs of the men, a supply  
corps could be organized the same as at military  
camps and most of them could be housed under can-  
vas.

There need be no waste entailed in purchasing so  
large a quantity of machinery. After breaking was

## The Standard Bank of Canada.

### Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 109.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon  
the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st of January, 1918,  
and that the same will be payable at Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after FRI-  
DAY, the 1st day of February, to Shareholders of Record of the 23rd of January, 1918.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in  
Toronto, on Wednesday, the 27th of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON,  
General Manager.

Toronto, December 21st, 1917.