

CARING FOR GERMAN PRISONERS—MOVING TO ATTACK



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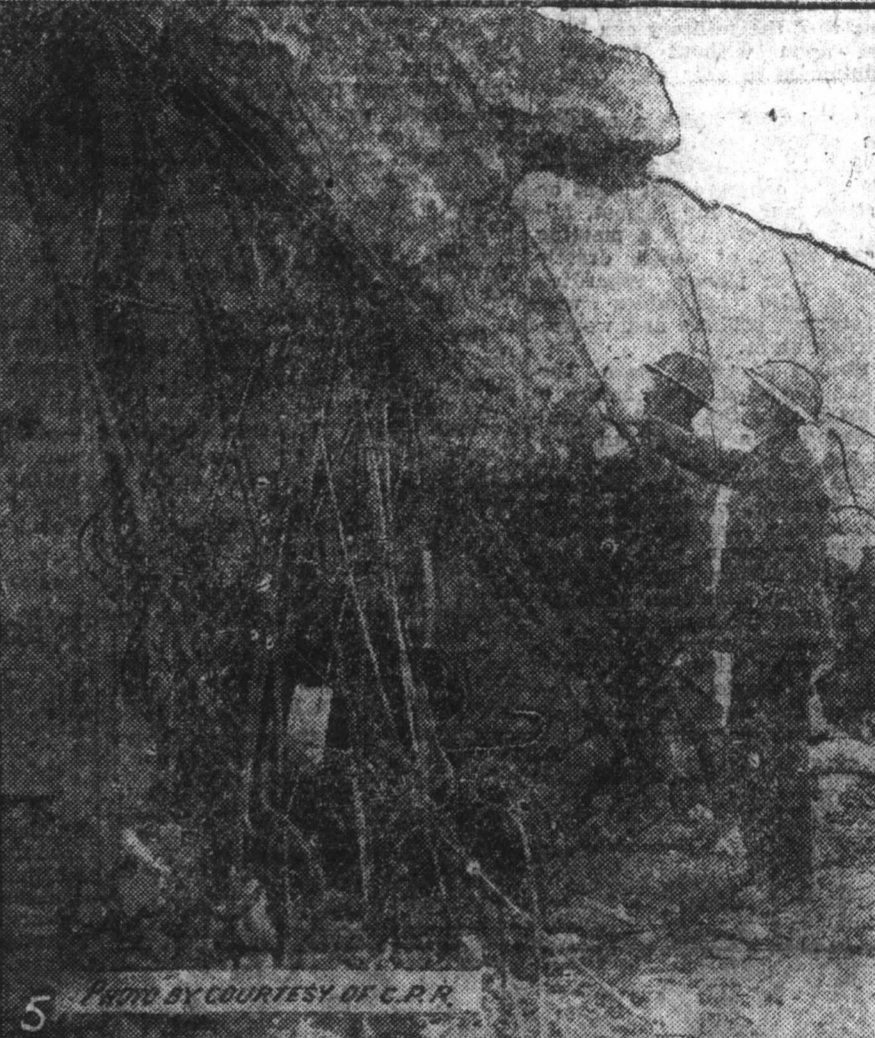


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WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE AND MESOPOTAMIA.

- (1) A temporary bridge across a canal near the German lines on the Western Front.
- (2) Newly captured German prisoners being served with bread and tea.
- (3) "Stunter," the clever mascot of the tanks corps, who, owing to his experience gained by riding in tanks can balance himself on the bars of a motor-cycle.
- (4) British troops moving to support attack.
- (5) A huge German gun position after being strafed.
- (6) French and British Tommies playing with two little goats that have been left behind in France.
- (7) Glad that the British have come to Mesopotamia.



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IN WESTERN CANADA.

- (8) Two prize steers.
- (9) Raising young calves.

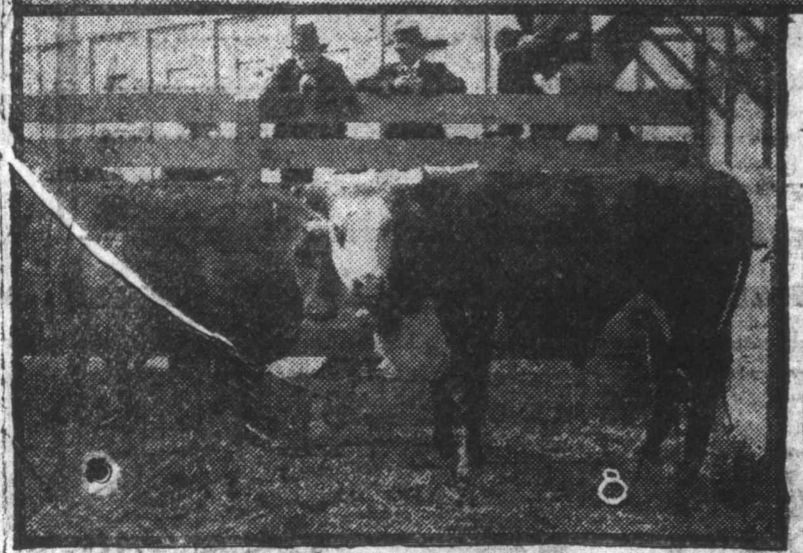


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FOOD SUPPLIES AFTER THE WAR

by after war conditions. Western Canada, despite its enviable record for grain crops, is pre-eminently a live stock country. In addition to having sufficient land suitable for the growing of grain crops to supply much of the needs of the world, the three prairie provinces: Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, are capable of supporting millions of cattle, sheep and hogs. Many of the settlers, however, have found it difficult to get a start, or have not been convinced of the possibilities of live stock, but these obstacles are being gradually overcome by the assistance of the provincial government, and such companies as the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Although still in an experimental stage the schemes that have been adopted in Manitoba and Alberta are proving very successful. Through its Department of Agriculture the Manitoba Government buys cows and sells them on credit to farmers. During the first year or so some 3,500 cows were supplied in this manner to farmers. Almost the whole of them went

to one part of the province and the success of the scheme is seen in the fact that in these districts four new creameries and two cheese factories have been established. Besides, the creameries of Winnipeg also report larger shipments of milk and cream from this territory. At the present time the government is not able to deliver cows as fast as applications for them are received and has now orders on hand for about 5,000 animals—a fact which shows the popularity of the scheme.

The plan adopted by the Government of Alberta is somewhat different from that of Manitoba in its method of operation. It is embodied in an act of parliament, which, briefly stated, provides that any five or more farmers may make a joint, promissory note for an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars for each signer for a term of five years. The Provincial Treasurer guarantees the payment of these notes. The money thus borrowed must be invested in female cattle, except that the borrowers may if they choose invest not more than

ten per cent. of their total amount in a pure bred bull. The cattle must be branded with the government brand, and, with their female progeny, remain the property of the government until the note is paid. The male progeny becomes the property of the purchaser immediately. This scheme has been in operation a little more than a year, and already more than seven thousand head of cows have been placed in the hands of farmers. Not only has the scheme enabled them to increase their incomes considerably and enhance the prosperity of the province, but it has also shown the possibilities of live stock in the country, with the result that they are being acquired in increasing numbers by farmers outside of the plan as well.

ANY movement that has for its object the encouragement of the live stock and allied industries is worthy of commendation at the present time. For many years after the conclusion of the war the people of Europe will be largely dependent upon the farmers of the Dominion of Canada for their meat

and dairy supplies. The replenishment of the depleted herds of Europe will also cause a demand for live stock on the American continent such as has never been experienced before. It follows then that the farmer who is maintaining or increasing the number of his live stock at the present time is the one most likely to benefit

among settlers on irrigated land in Canada. Their full value to the country will not be apparent for a number of years, but meanwhile their influence is demonstrating to the settler that the possibilities of live stock raising in Western Canada are equally as good, if not better even, than the growing of grain.

All these schemes are proving of great benefit to the settler in Western



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