

that great metropolis, he did not regard it as a personal honor, but a tribute to the Dominion which he represented. There will, of course, be a readjustment of relations between Britain and the overseas dominions after the war, and the honors which have been bestowed upon Canada's premier indicate that British statesmen are prepared to meet the readjustment in a broad-minded manner. In the meantime, however, the war must be prosecuted vigorously until success crowns the efforts of the Allied forces.

A YEAR OF WAR

The great war has now been in progress for a year. For twelve months Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Belgium, Serbia, Great Britain and the British Dominions have been giving their men, their wealth and their energy to a tremendous destroying, maiming, poisoning conflict. Turkey and Italy are now also taking part in the struggle, and Japan was active as long as Germany had any forces or possessions in the Pacific. The lives, the limbs and the blood of millions of men have been sacrificed, thousands of millions of pounds have been spent and untold misery has been suffered because of the mad ambition of the German war lords and still, after a year of war, the end seems further away than it did when the first shot was fired. Nevertheless, such is the faith of the British people and their allies in the justice of their cause that so far as they are concerned at any rate, every day that the struggle has been pro-

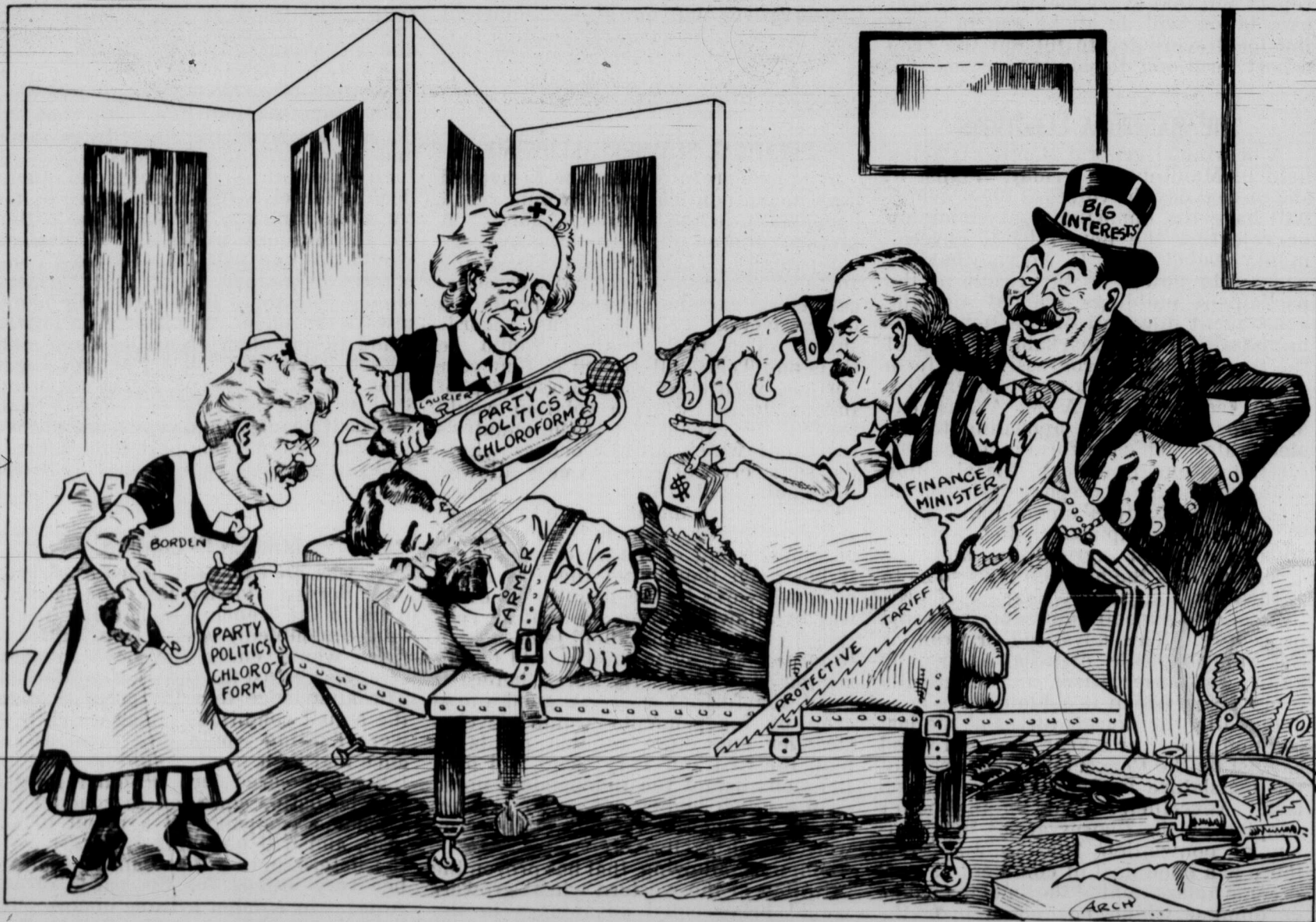
longed has only added to their determination to make whatever further sacrifice may be necessary to ensure ultimate victory. On the anniversary of the outbreak of war, July 30, the Pope addressed an appeal to the rulers of the belligerent nations, praying them to bring about peace. The Allies, however, cannot consider peace until they have driven the enemy back into his own territory at all points and they are in a position to impose terms which will make a renewal of hostilities impossible. To bring about this condition it has been realized for some time that both men and munitions in enormous quantities are required. The men, to the number of over 3,000,000 at least, are known to be available in what is known as Kitchener's Army, a very small portion of which has so far been sent to the front. Munitions of war, too, since Lloyd George set out to organize the industries of the country for their production, are now being turned out in immense quantities, and it is generally understood that Kitchener's Army is only being held in waiting until it can be equipped and supplied with ammunition in a way that will make it irresistible when it is thrown into the field. Meanwhile no great change in the situation on the various battle fronts is apparent, except in Poland, where Warsaw is about to be occupied by the German and Austrian armies. In the Gallipoli Peninsula, where a large number of Australian and New Zealand troops are co-operating with the British regiments and British warships, steady progress is being made and the opening of the Dardanelles, which will be a great

advantage to the Allies, is regarded as only a matter of a few weeks.

An active recruiting campaign is now being carried on in Canada and every fit man who offers is now being accepted. The response is good everywhere and there is no doubt that however long the war may last Canada will always be represented on the firing line by battalions which will worthily uphold her name.

Despite the late frosts that burnt the corn in many districts, reports indicate that there will be considerable fodder corn in the West this year. Some of it is from new seeding, but the majority is from the original seeding, which was either not frost bitten or recovered from the effects of the frost. Corn has come to stay as a fodder crop and the number of silos is constantly increasing. Whenever a farmer uses a silo he finds it of such value that his neighbors follow his example. In the development of diversified farming the silo is one of the most important factors and the farmer with a well filled silo can face the winter season with a feeling of satisfaction. The days are not far distant when the silo will be a part of the equipment on every well managed farm in the West.

Hasn't any reader time to send us a letter explaining the way in which he markets his grain to best advantage? An announcement was made in last week's Guide on page 23, concerning letters relating to grain marketing. Send in your experience.



A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Whatever other defects it may possess, the Protective Tariff as used by Finance Minister White, is certainly an effective instrument for taking the money from the pocket of the farmer and other consumers and producers. One trouble is that of the money taken from the public by the tariff at least three-fourths goes into the hands of the manufacturers and other Special Interests, leaving the public treasury always short in spite of the large amounts contributed. The fact that both the Liberal and Conservative parties support Protection, their differences being only on matters of detail, makes the task of releasing the country from the grip of Special Privilege difficult. Some day the farmer will refuse to be chloroformed by the party politicians and will cure his troubles by changing his diet—or, in other words, by insisting on the adoption of a just system of taxation.