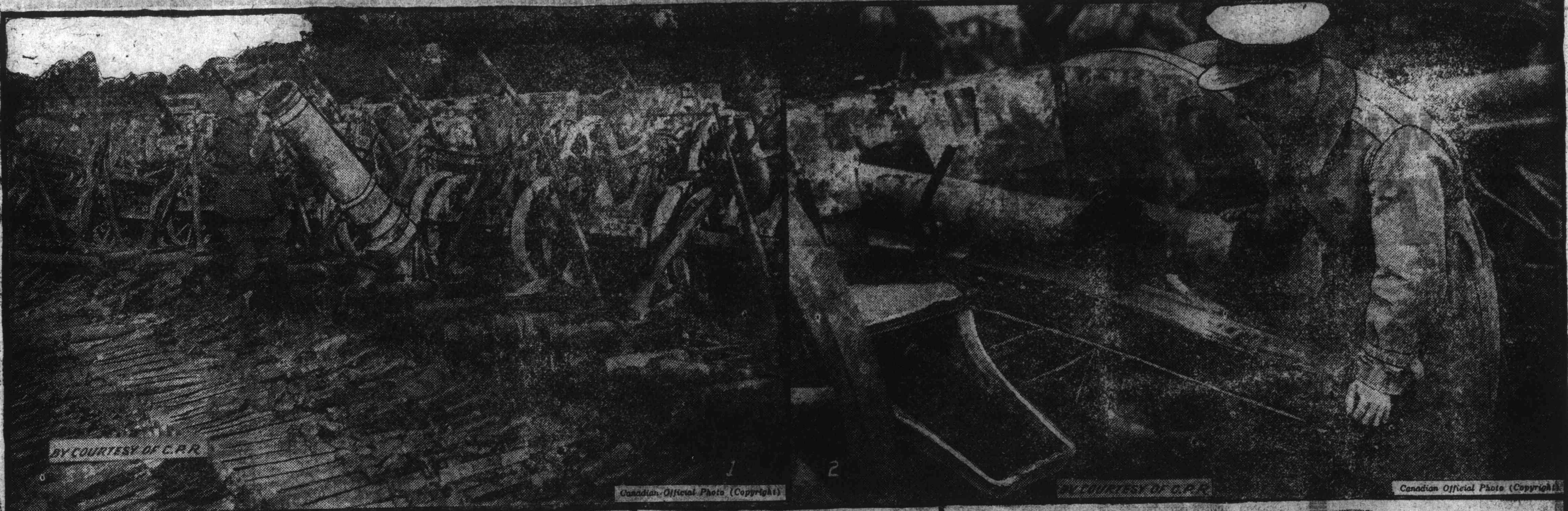


# Canadians Capture German Trench Mortars in Recent Drive

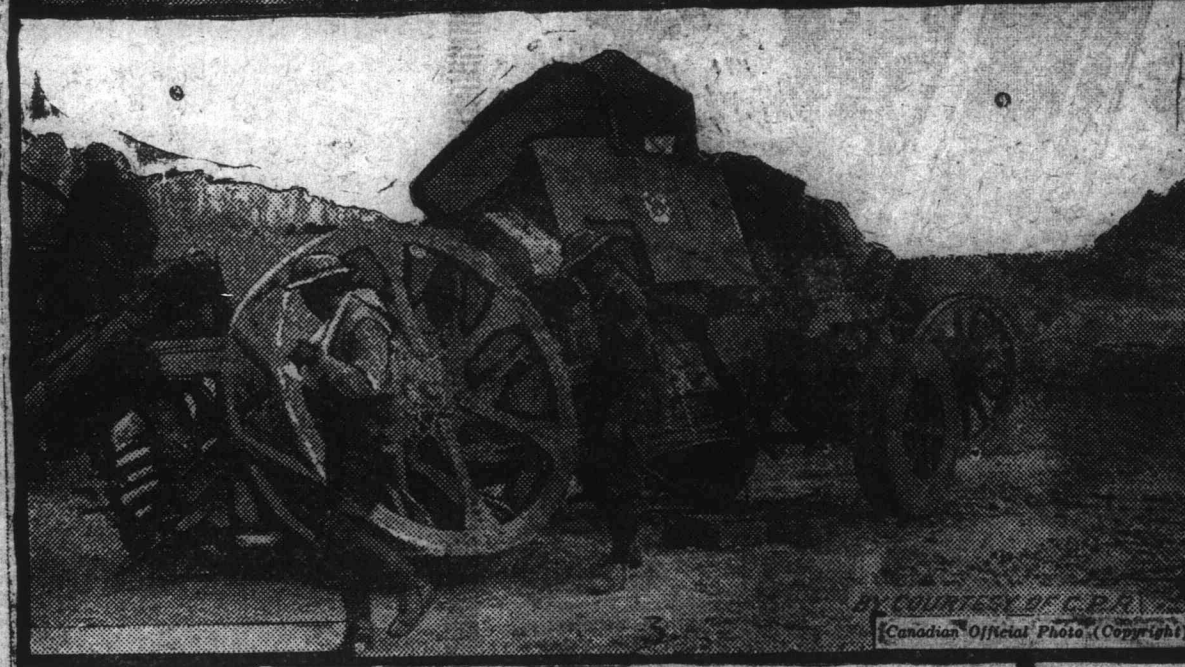


BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)

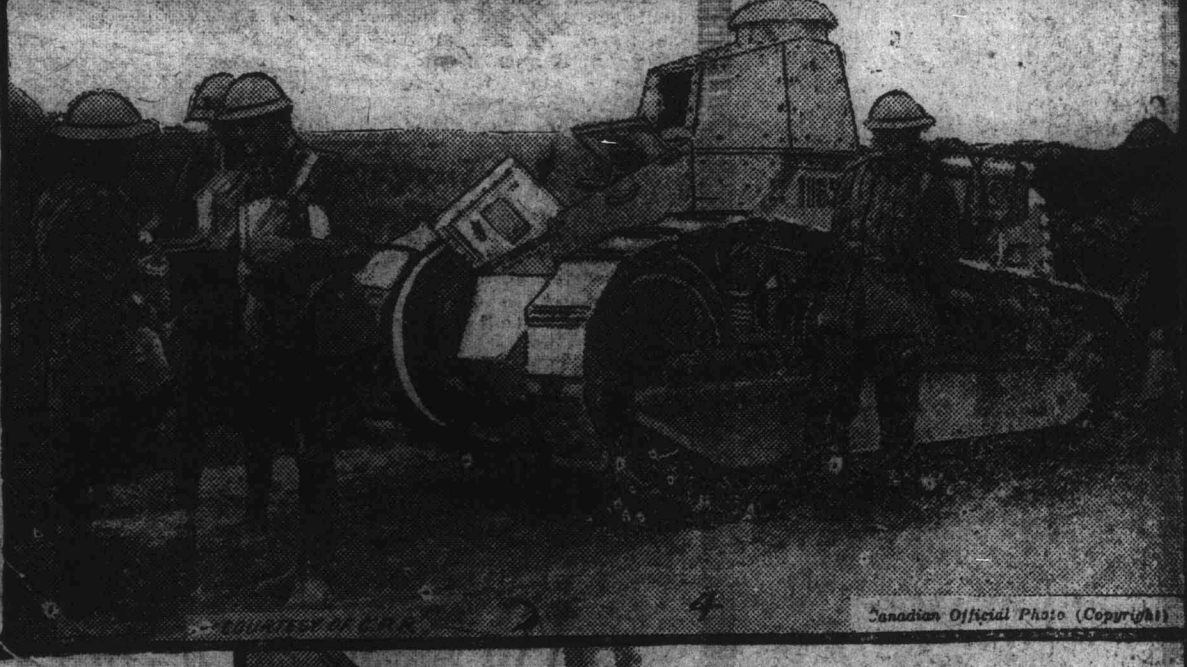
BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

- (1) Canadian officer interested in a German trench mortar.
- (2) A direct hit on a German gun.
- (3) A German tractor put out of action by Canadian artillery.
- (4) A Canadian Brigadier General giving instructions to a machine gunner before he started scouting in the tank.
- (5) Sailors fighting on land.
- (6) Railway engineers' supply train, France.
- (7) Automatic washing machine used by soldiers.
- (8) Field pieces in action.
- (9) A Canadian Brigades Headquarters during the advance on the Arras front.



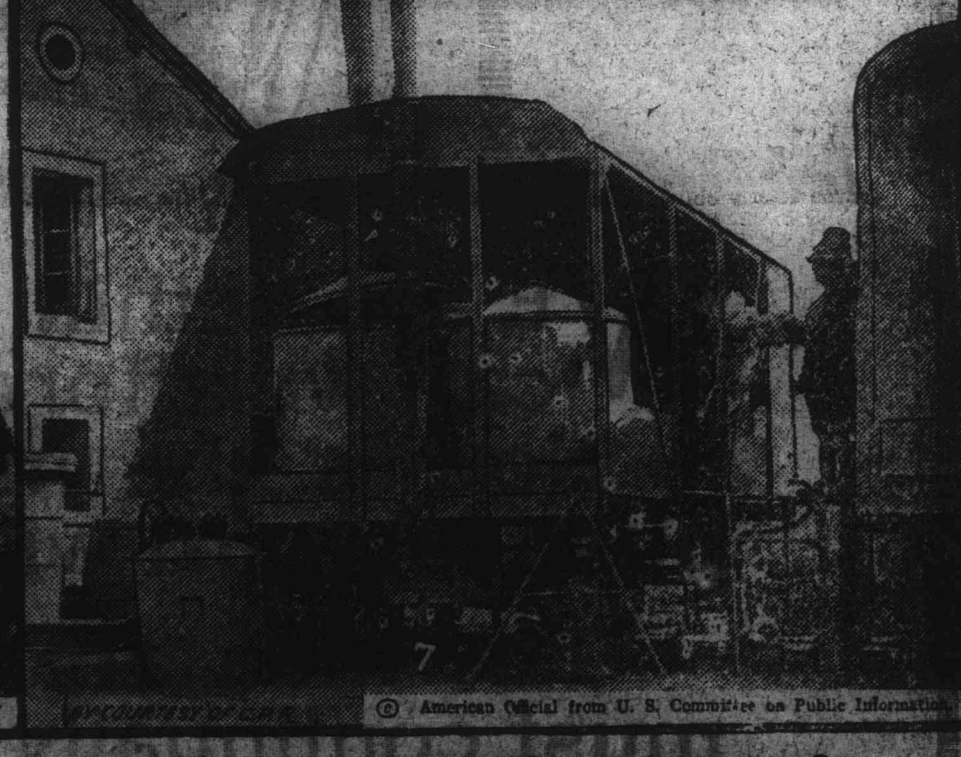
Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



American Official from U.S. Committee on Public Information



American Official from U.S. Committee on Public Information



BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

Canadian Official Photo (Copyright)

## Maintaining Beef Cattle a Public Service

FARMERS who developed their cattle business yesterday are reaping large profits to-day; those who are developing it to-day will be well remunerated in the future. Because the year more money in cattle in the next few years than ever there has been in the past, far-sighted men are buying stock and holding them. The enormous depletion that has been going on in Europe for the last four years, and which is now taking place on this continent, has already placed good cattle at a premium. The demand will not be modified by the termination of the war. Then will be the time when the herds will have to be built up again. And the building up process will require years. All this points to high prices for a long while to come, which will benefit the man who is devoting himself to the cattle business now.

More than in any other country, perhaps, is there room for the expansion of the live stock industry in Western Canada. Here are still enormous areas of pasture lands practically unused. Here can the most nutritious fodder be grown in sufficient quantity to support many times the number of cattle now being supported. For a number of years the finishing of cattle has been an important phase in the efforts of a comparatively few farmers, who have found it a very paying business. That more and more farmers are beginning to realize how favorable the conditions on the Canadian prairies are to the finishing of cattle is evidenced by the increase in the

numbers of animals brought to maturity. The figures of Saskatchewan, which are now available, convey an idea of what is going on throughout the prairie west of Canada. In 1915 farmers of this province purchased 3,339 head of immature live stock at the Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg for the purpose of finishing; in 1916, 28,246 head were imported; while in 1917 the number increased to 56,323. During this period, from 1915 to 1917 the number of live stock exported from the province rose from 69,378 to 127,257. Despite this doubling of the number of cattle exported in a period of two years a steady increase in the number of cattle remaining on the farms is being maintained.

Two recent instances will show how remunerative the finishing of cattle is proving to Western Canadian farmers. On March 4th last, James Tully, a Manitoba farmer, purchased twenty-five head of cattle weighing on an average 1,640 pounds a head at \$18.16 a hundred pounds. Six months later these steers went over the scales showing an average weight of 1,428 pounds, and were sold for \$14.00. The animals had no special care. When taken to Mr. Tully's farm they were allowed to help themselves to the strawstacks until the grass began to grow. No grain was given to them. They were practically grass fed steers. An average gain of four hundred and two pounds per head was made, and with a decrease in price of \$4.50 a hundred pounds, the gross profit on the transaction

was \$400 a head, less purchase price being \$105.94 a head, and the selling price \$210.62. The total expenses, including commission at the time of buying, freight to the farm, care on the range, freight to market, feed and care in the market and commission on the sale, was less than \$10, so that the net profit was almost one hundred per cent.

W. R. Davidson, of Senlac, Saskatchewan, has even better results to show on forty head of cattle which he purchased at the Union Stock Yards at Winnipeg a little over a year ago. On these steers he claims to have made a net profit of hundred per cent. Their total cost, including the freight from Winnipeg to Senlac,

a distance of more than two hundred miles, was just over \$42 a head, or nearly \$3,500 for the lot. They were sold last month for \$6,000 at the local station. As was the case with Mr. Tully's cattle, these animals were given no grain. During the winter they were fed on bran and straw, and from the spring onwards finished on grass.

Mr. Davidson showed his faith in the business by immediately buying seventy head of two year old steers at Winnipeg. The price he paid worked out to an average of \$32.10 a head, but he expects that his percentage of profit on these animals will be equally as great, is not greater, than on the cattle he has sold this year.

THE  
And he  
interesting  
up the  
Williams  
Standard  
war don't  
camp des  
left him  
He was  
where he  
the Milit  
E.C. At  
there rec  
Capt. Wi  
yard hol  
one shot  
largest  
season in  
testimony  
flame is  
plate rec  
in-one r  
milion up  
teen.  
At Can  
aged by  
of the p  
9-hole r  
vided mu  
the offic  
training  
many good  
Davidson  
The form  
York Sta  
well kno  
and Bro.  
pro. of  
Chislehur  
M. Freem  
had a con  
son and  
hard nut  
that the  
longest d  
against, f  
and upw  
the most  
this sen  
The ru  
list of 2  
match pl  
ball and  
for alrik  
made to  
rather for  
of golf c  
for necl  
It is f  
few Cana  
read the  
master t  
have been  
out dur  
everyone  
poco. Th  
rule, mai  
Take, for  
very fast  
the prior  
to the gr  
througho  
every who  
conceded  
fortunate  
generally  
ste playe  
ing up a  
process  
course. S  
are two  
of this pe  
doubtedly  
on the co  
fact that  
"If a man  
than one  
in front,  
being ma  
This re  
abused th  
reason th