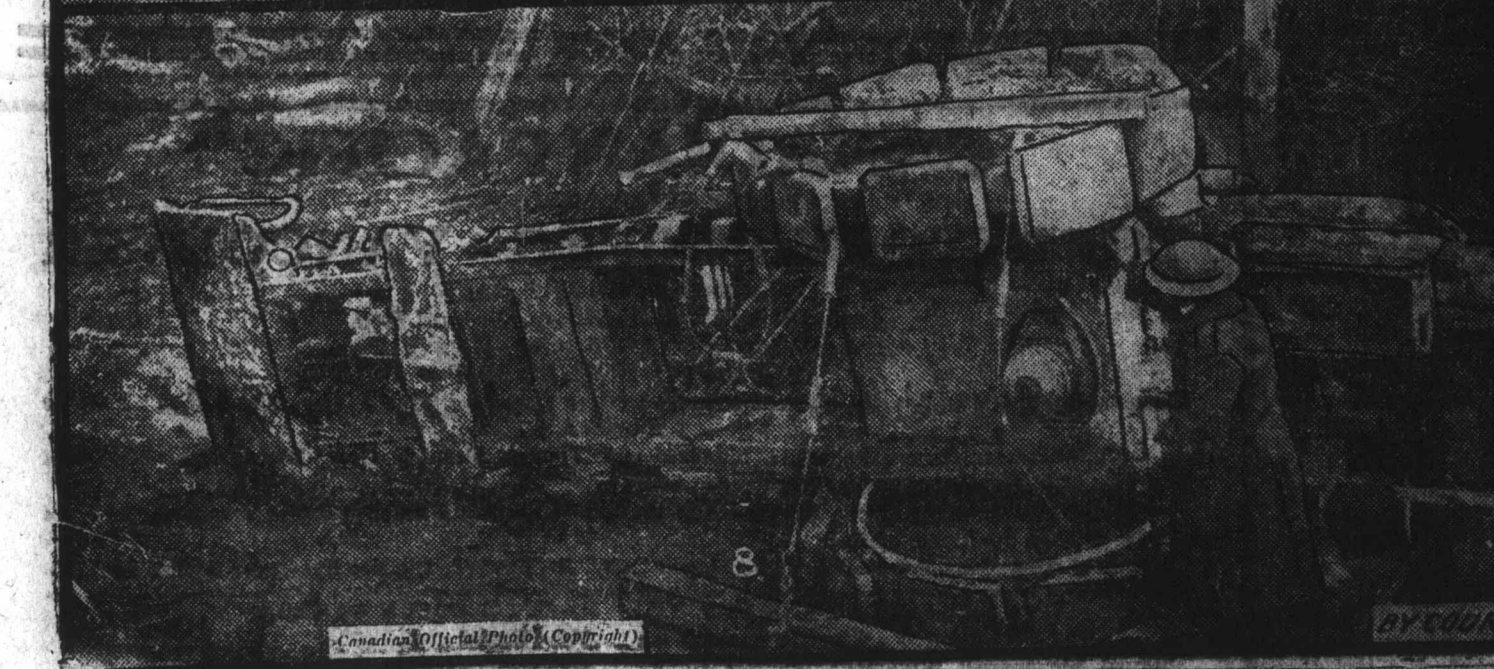
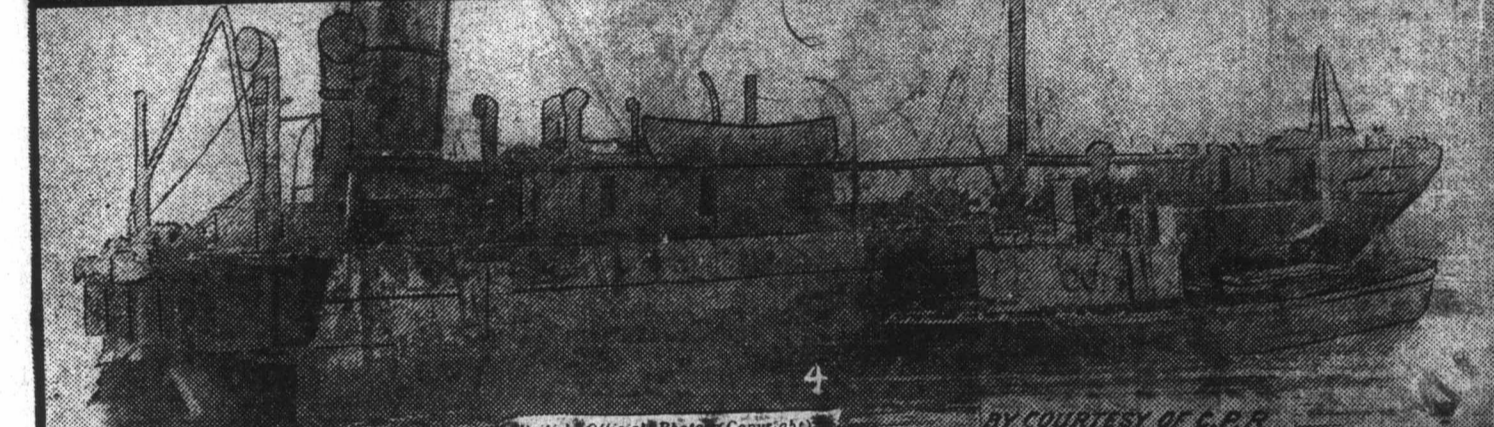


'HUNS' DEVASTATION—CANADIANS UPSET GERMAN HOWITZER



(1) M. Clemenceau talking to a British general. With him is Sir Douglas Haig. Behind the French Premier is General Sir Julian Byng. (2) A view from the interior of Bourlon Church. (3) The only standing "hangar" of a German aerodrome in the ground captured by the Canadians near Cambrai. (4) The S.S. "Araby" was wrecked off the French coast. She broke completely in half and after lying on the bottom for 18 months has been raised and towed to England. (5) H.R.H. The Prince of Wales with General Currie and the Canadian Divisional General whose men captured Dinnin. (6) A view from the interior of Bourlon church. (7) Another view from the interior of Bourlon church. (8) A German howitzer at Bourlon Wood blown over by the explosion of a dump, caused by Canadian artillery.



ALFALFA AND PROSPERITY



If there is one crop more than another on which the prosperity of a country may be firmly established it is alfalfa—the king of fodder crops. This wonderful crop has been the foundation of successful irrigation agriculture in the United States, and history is now repeating itself in Canada. In Southern Alberta already an important alfalfa growing district—government reports show that there were 96,500 acres in this crop this year—farmers are using more and more of their irrigated lands every year for the growing of this valuable fodder, and it is only a question of time when the irrigable lands of Southern Alberta will rank among the largest alfalfa producing areas on the North American continent. The country is still young. Thousands of acres of irrigable land have not been touched by the plow. Thousands more have been broken during the last two seasons and are not yet ready for this crop, as it does not do well until the soil has been thoroughly integrated—a process which is best accomplished by the growing of one or two other crops beforehand. Then, too, during the last two years the most urgent call has been for wheat.

For the growth of alfalfa Southern Alberta is extremely well favored. Alfalfa requires abundant sunshine, and a warm summer temperature. Southern Alberta has both. During the summer months the days are much longer than they are farther south, and the sun shines almost continuously. Also the soil is rich and deep, well-drained soil. These are special characteristics of the soil in Southern Alberta. Alfalfa thrives best under irrigation, in arid and semi-arid climates. The climate of Southern Alberta may be said to be semi-arid, and under irrigation alfalfa grows there to its highest perfection.

In the Lethbridge irrigation district, which is the oldest of the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta, alfalfa is beginning to be looked upon as the mainstay of the farmer. Yielding from three to four tons to the acre, and in some cases even more, in two cuttings, and selling at from \$35 to \$50 a ton, alfalfa has brought farmers returns of \$100 an acre and upwards in one season. It is no wonder that a visitor driving through this country recently and seeing the beautiful green alfalfa fields on every hand should pronounce it one of the most prosperous districts in the whole of Western Canada.

But besides these very satisfactory returns from the sale of the hay, alfalfa is of incalculable value on account of the improved condition in which it leaves the soil in which it has been grown. Numerous yields of other crops have been obtained on land previously growing alfalfa. In 1918, which was by no means an extraordinary crop year, 767 bushels of potatoes to the acre were raised at Lethbridge on land which had been in alfalfa the previous year. Wheat on similar land yielded on successive years 53 and 59 bushels to the acre. Corn raised in the season 1917

area of land near Lethbridge that were planted to tomatoes this year after being in alfalfa for a few years, produced 35,000 pounds of ripe fruit in less than two months after being set out.

And this is not all that can be done with these irrigated lands. To obtain the fullest revenue would require that no roughage be sent from the farms as such, but only in the form of butter, cheese, beef, mutton and pork. The plant food contained in alfalfa hay is often worth more than the money actually received for the hay itself, high though this is. If only unmanufactured products were sent away this valuable plant food would be left on the farm, giving its every year increasing fertility. It is held that for every acre of irrigable land of 1600 one head of cows or sheep can be supported all the year round. This fact is beginning to be appreciated, and it means that many times the number of livestock at present kept can be maintained on these irrigable lands. And as the number of live stock increases, the prosperity of the country will grow correspondingly. There are already signs that the time is not far distant when the irrigable areas of Southern Alberta will become the home of the most closely settled, and most prosperous mixed farming and stock raising communities in the Canadian West, and indeed, one of the most prosperous communities on the whole of the continent.

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