

BRITISH RAILWAY WORK IN FRANCE—R.A.M.C. WORK



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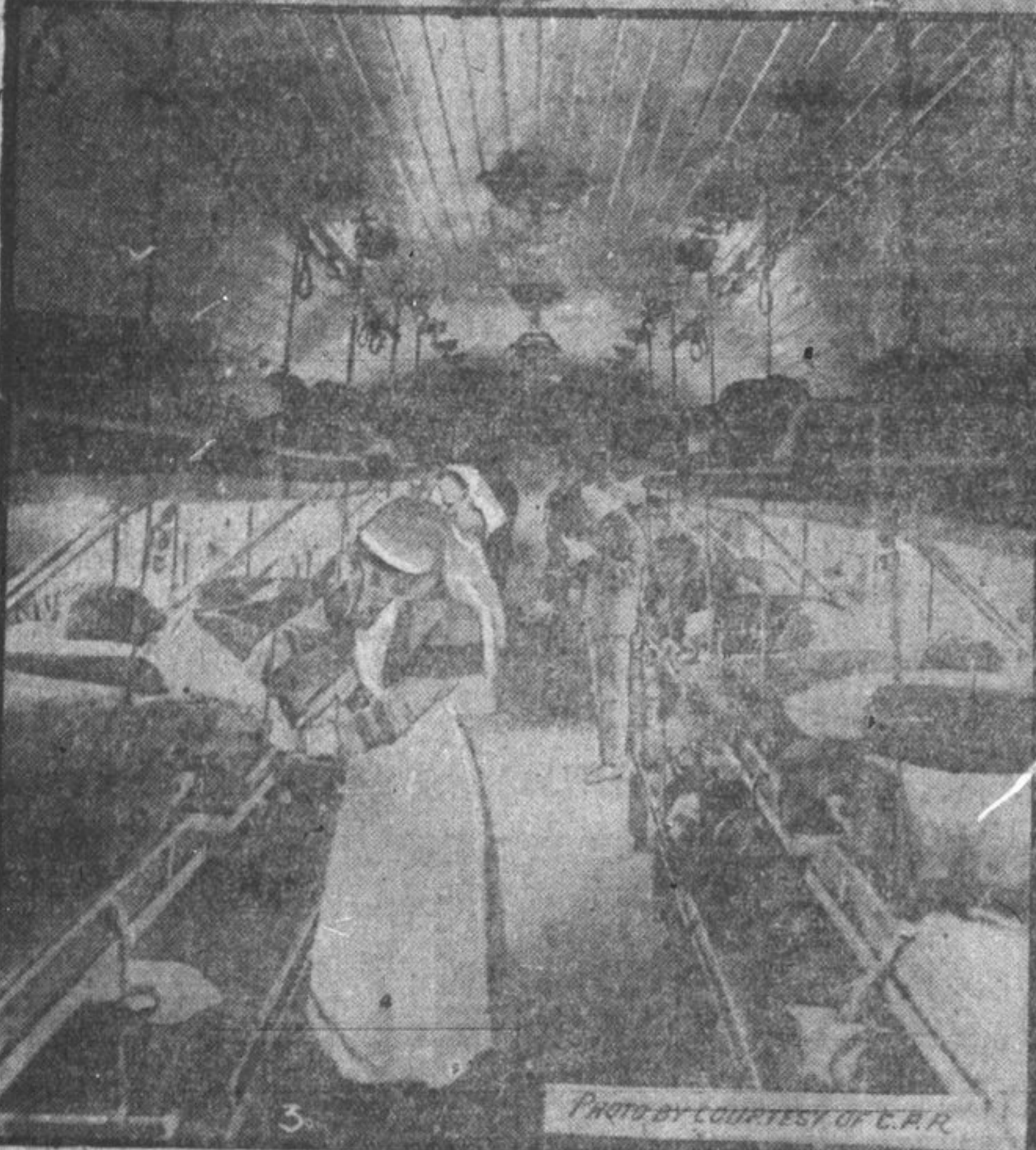


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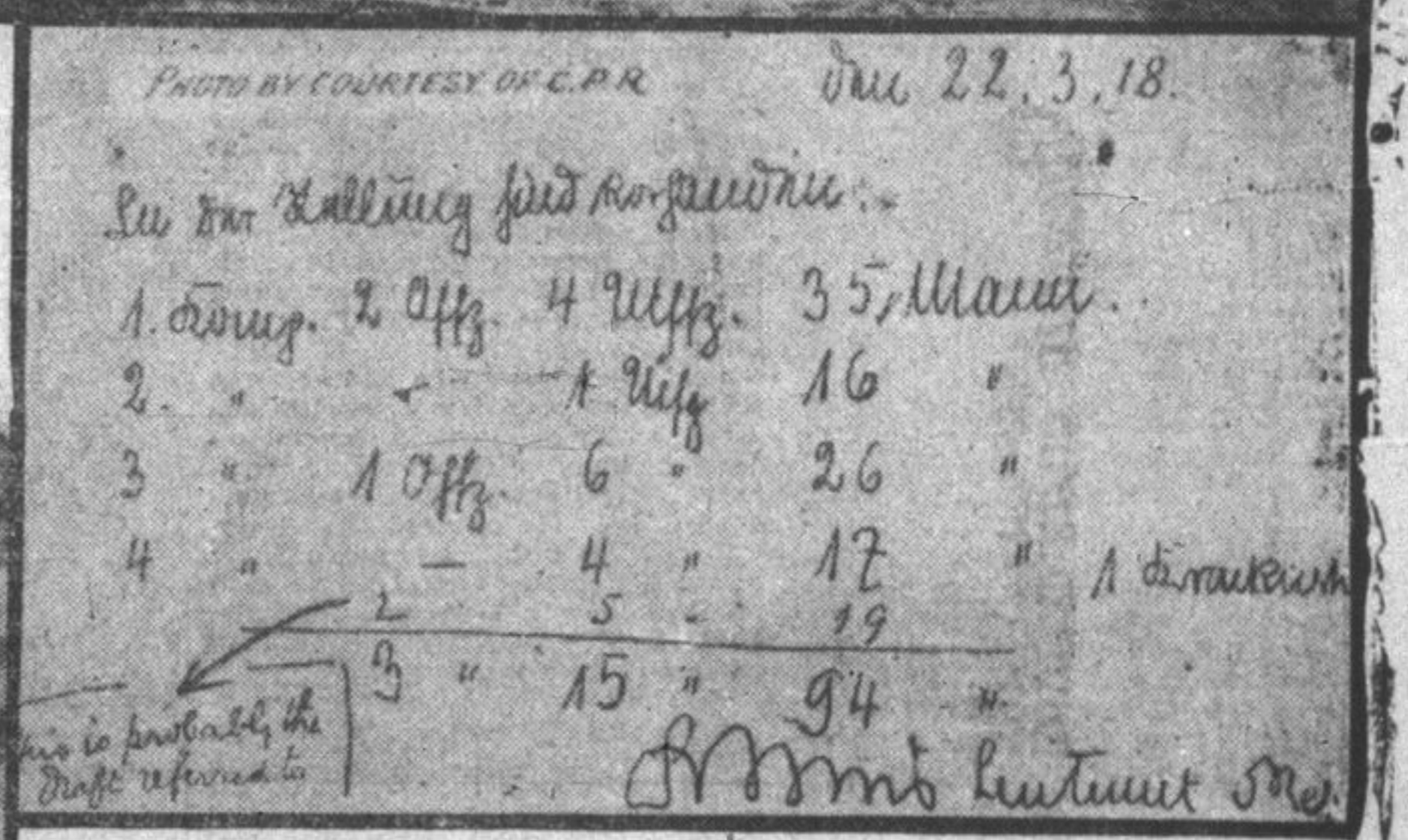


PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R. Dec 22, 3, 18.

See the following list of personnel:

1. Group	2. Offz	4. Offz	35. Major
2. "	"	1. Offz	16. "
3. "	1. Offz	6. "	26. "
4. "	"	4. "	17. " 1 stretcher bearer
		5. "	19. "
		3. "	15. " 94. "

This captured document shows the strength of the 1st Battalion 140th Infantry Regiment of the 4th German Division.

Translation:—

There are present in line:—

1st Company	— 2 officers, 4 N.C.O.'s, 35 men.
2nd Company	— 1 N.C.O., 16 men.
3rd Company	— 1 officer, 6 N.C.O.'s, 26 men.
4th Company	— 4 N.C.O.'s, 17 men.

3 officers, 15 N.C.O.'s, 94 men.

(Note: 2 officers, 5 N.C.O.'s, 19 men probably represents a draft.)

The line of advance of the 4th Division was roughly along the CAMBRAI-BAPAUME Road.

On The British Front In France

- (1) R. A. M. C. work.
- (2) Short Cuts to the Line—A train which runs through a house.
- (3) Interior of a ward on a British ambulance train in France.
- (4) The ruins of Chauny.
- (5) A captured German document.
- (6) South African Scottish resting by the roadside after fighting.
- (7) British Railway Work in France—Busy scene in the locomotive yard.

CROPS UNDER IRRIGATION FOR SOLDIERS.



PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

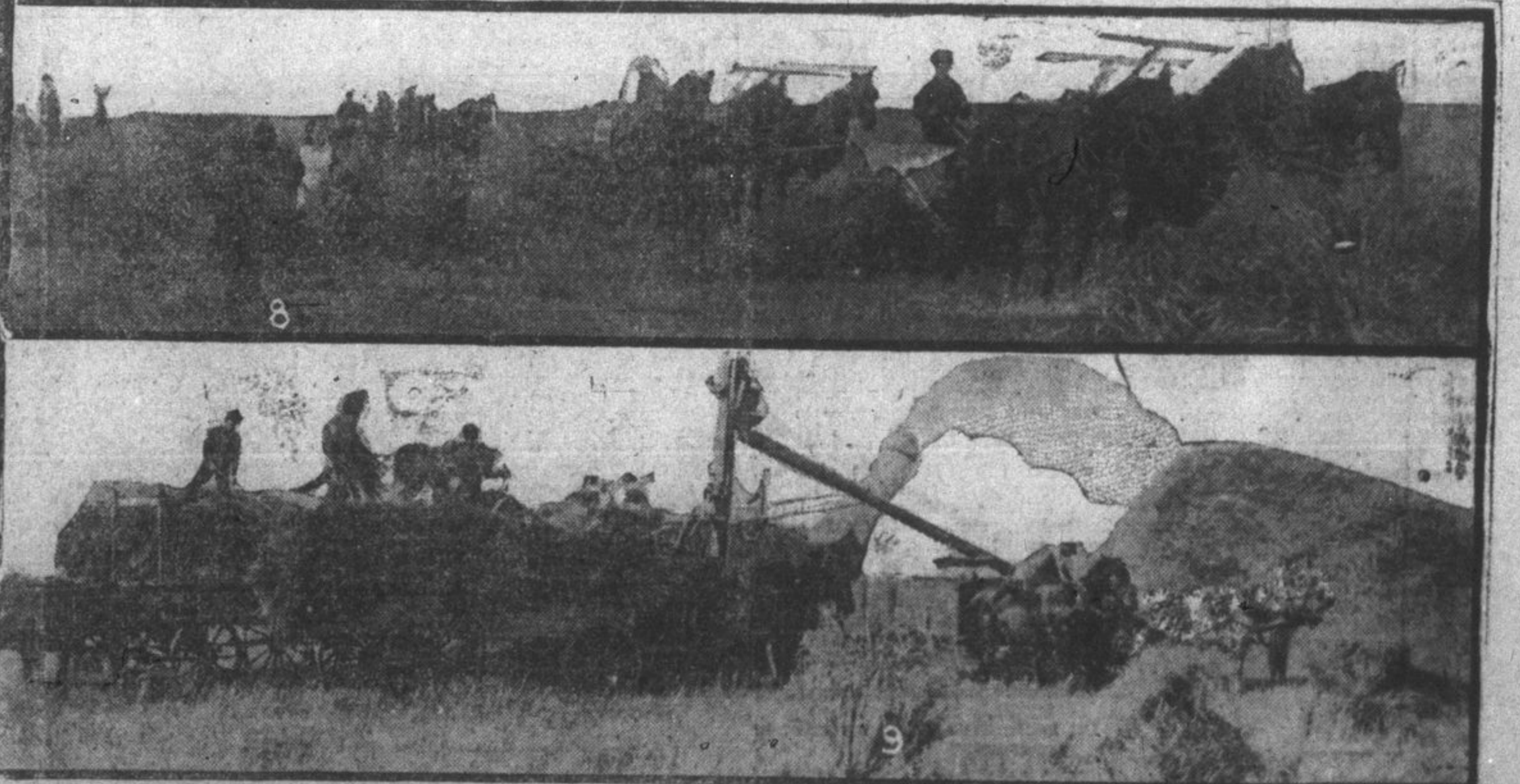


PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

IN Southern Alberta both irrigation and dry farming methods are practised with success. Under both methods crops are obtained which for yield and for quality compare favorably with those grown in any other part of the continent. Experience has shown, however, that where it is possible to practise both methods side by side invariably larger yields are obtained on irrigated land.

At the Canadian Government Experimental Farm at Lethbridge both irrigated and dry farming methods are followed. Each year tests are made with various crops on both dry and irrigated land in order to ascertain which crops are most suitable to local conditions. Last year six kinds of wheat were grown under irrigation, and fourteen kinds on non-irrigated lands. The wheat grown on the irrigated land gave an average yield of 49 bushels to the acre, that grown on non-irrigated land, 27 bushels to the acre. Huron wheat gave the highest yield under irrigation: 58 bushels to the acre, as against 27 bushels on non-irrigated land. The highest yield on non-irrigated lands was 31 bushels to the acre, this being the yield of "Bobo" wheat, a new kind, which was not tried under irrigation. Marquis yielded 23 bushels on non-irrigated land, compared with 48 onshels on irrigated land. Both these wheats are remarkably good yielders on dry land, and it should be said in fairness that last year was an exceptionally dry one in the Lethbridge district. Red Fife gave a yield of 57 bushels under irrigation and only 26 bushels on non-irrigated land. Another heavy yielder under irrigation was Pioneer wheat, which yielded 51 bushels to the acre, as compared with 25 bushels to the acre on non-irrigated land. The length of the straw and the yield of the straw were also a greater in the crops grown on irrigated land than on those grown under dry farming methods.

Oats, barley, potatoes, beets and other crops also gave larger yields under irrigation. Five varieties of oats yielded an average of nearly 109 bushels to the acre under irrigation, while seven varieties which were grown on non-irrigated lands gave an average yield of 52 bushels to the acre. Danish Island was the largest yielder both on irrigated and non-irrigated land, 133 bushels to the acre being obtained on the former, and 89 bushels on the latter. Banner oats yielded 128 and 86 bushels per acre on irrigated and non-irrigated land respectively.

Eleven varieties of barley were grown. With this crop some varieties gave better yields on non-irrigated land. The highest yield was obtained with Swedish Cavalier, which gave 83 bushels under irrigation, and 40 bushels on non-irrigated land. Another well known variety, California, yielded 80 bushels to the acre under irrigation and 41 under dry farming methods.

Root crops do exceedingly well under irrigation. The yields of carrots at Lethbridge last year averaged nearly 20 tons to the acre. Four kinds of sugar beets averaged 13 tons to the acre, while the average yield of potatoes was nearly 500 bushels, or more than twice as high as on the adjoining dryland.

But the chief value of the irrigable lands of Southern Alberta does not lie in their capacity to produce large crops of grain and roots, important as this is. The suitability of these lands for raising large crops of fodder, to support large herds of all kinds of live stock is their greatest advantage. Already the Lethbridge district of Southern Alberta grows more alfalfa than any other parts of Canada.

It will be seen from the figures quoted that while very profitable crops are grown on non-irrigated land, even in a dry season, much better results are obtained where it is possible to get water on the land.