

IN ENGLAND, GERMANY, ITALY AND CANADA



(1) Presentation of squadron of sixteen aeroplanes to the Canadian Military Authorities by the British Government through the instrumentality of the Over-Sea Club and Patriotic League. Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Kemp presenting the Guard of Honor.

(2) From left to right Mr. Evelyn Wrench, C. M. G., Mr. Francis R. Jones, F. R. G. S., Sir Edward Kemp, Lord Londonderry inspecting the aeroplanes presented to Canada.

(3) Lord Londonderry making the presentation of the aeroplanes to Canada.

(4) The White ensign on the Rhine. Picture shows Cologne taken from a Royal Navy Motor Launch Patrol.

(5) With the British Forces in Italy. Italian children.

(6) Barges at Cologne fitted out for demobilized men to sleep in while waiting for steamer to take them home.

(7) 4th Canadian Division reviewed by King Albert.

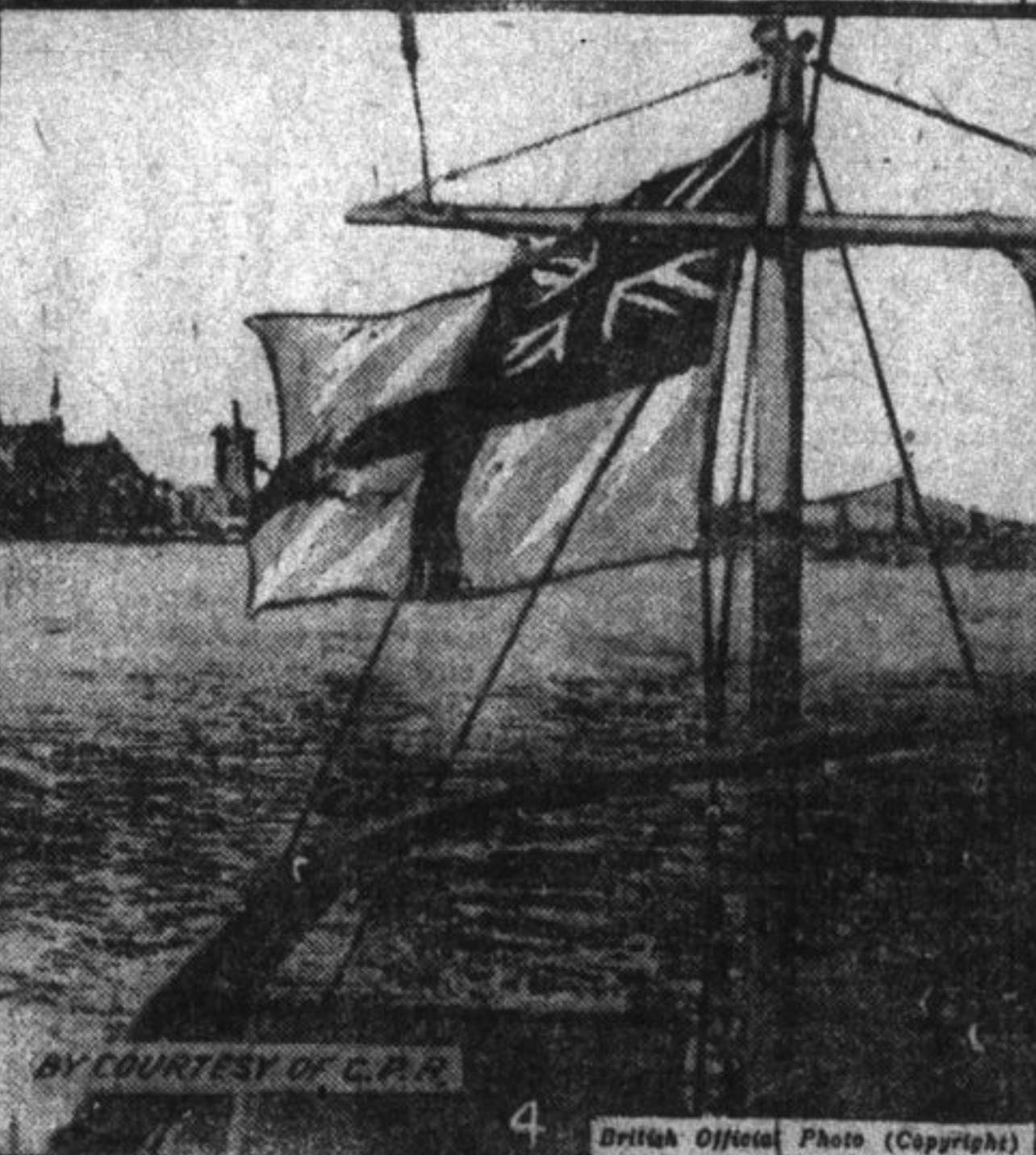
(8) Entraining horses.



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ALBERTA HAS RECORD ALFALFA CROP

During the past season the alfalfa crop in Alberta was the largest ever raised in this province. It was in this district that irrigation on a large scale was first practiced in Southern Alberta. That it has been a success is shown by the fact that as much as \$100 an acre has been offered for land below the ditch. The district is becoming more and more densely settled, and the beautiful deep green fields of alfalfa that dot the landscape everywhere are a wonderful sight. Prosperity and contentment reign for the farmer is always sure of his crop.

But the Lethbridge District is only a small fraction of the area in Southern Alberta where alfalfa can be successfully grown. Anywhere numerous fields of alfalfa are to be seen within easy distance of Brooks, Bassano, Gleichen, Strathcona and other stations on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Medicine Hat and Calgary. Near Brooks, which is the centre of a large area which four years ago contained scarcely a settler are some of the finest fields of alfalfa ever grown in the country.

Most of the alfalfa grown in Southern Alberta at the present time is shipped out as hay. No doubt a good deal of it will continue to be disposed of in this manner, and it is highly profitable to the farmers. But what will happen when the production is increased as it undoubtedly will be when more of this large irrigable area is brought into a condition to grow alfalfa. By then it is hoped that little of the alfalfa will go out of the district as such but would be used for the production of meat, butter, cheese and other dairy products. Farmers will then be able to ensure the permanency of their farms by keeping the valuable plant food for themselves. Many of the older farmers are leading all, or nearly all, the alfalfa they can grow to cattle, horses, sheep or hogs. Others are following the same plan just as fast as their means enable them to do so, for it must be remembered that most of the settlers come to the West with a limited capital, and are not able to become full-blown farmers all at once. However, they are the pioneers of a system of agriculture which excels all others in productivity and increasing fertility, and which, when general, will bring Southern Alberta to the highest state of prosperity, for under it the country is capable of maintaining supplies of livestock that will make those already supported seem small in proportion, and will produce food for millions of people.

An Alfalfa field near Brooks, Alberta.