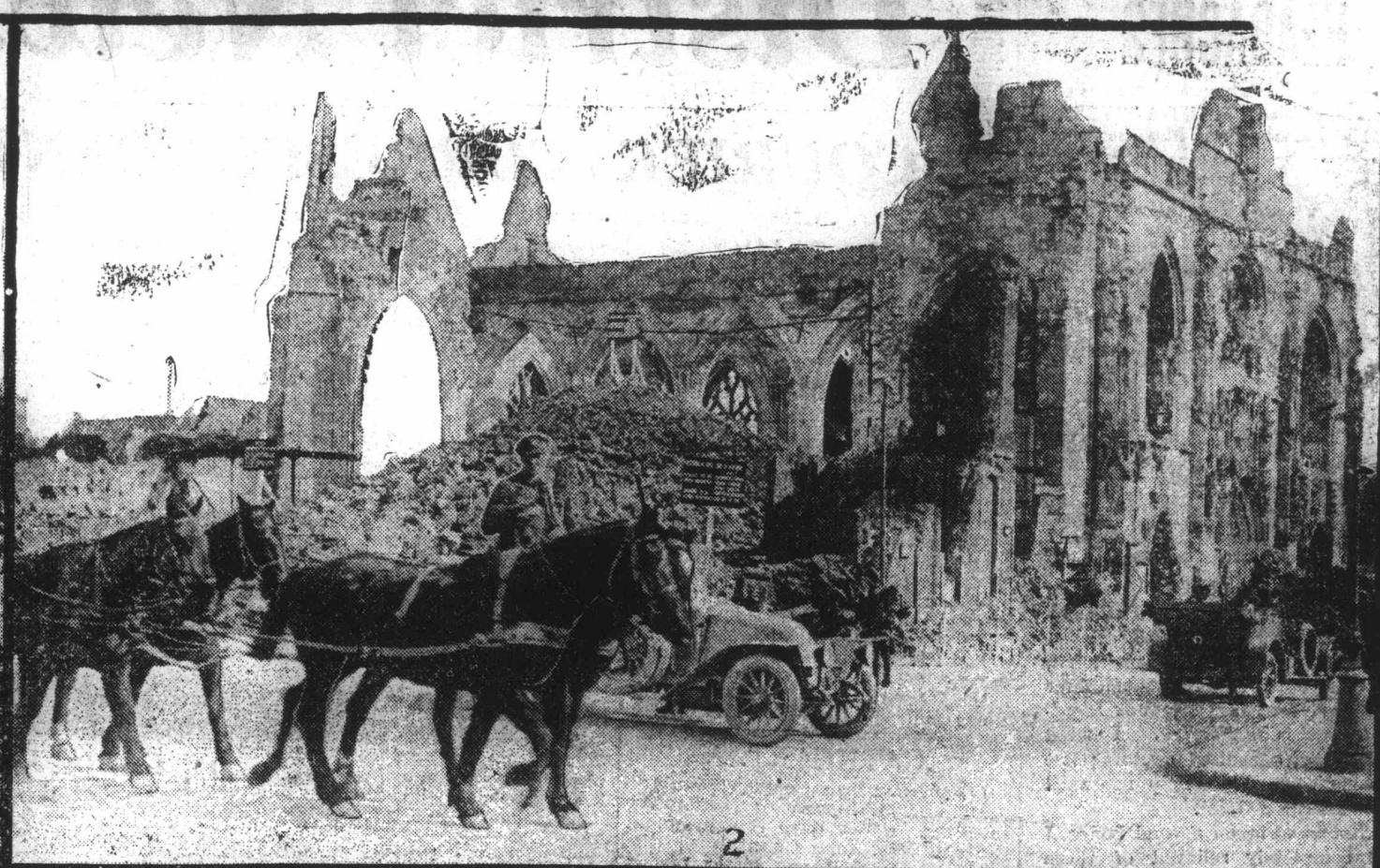
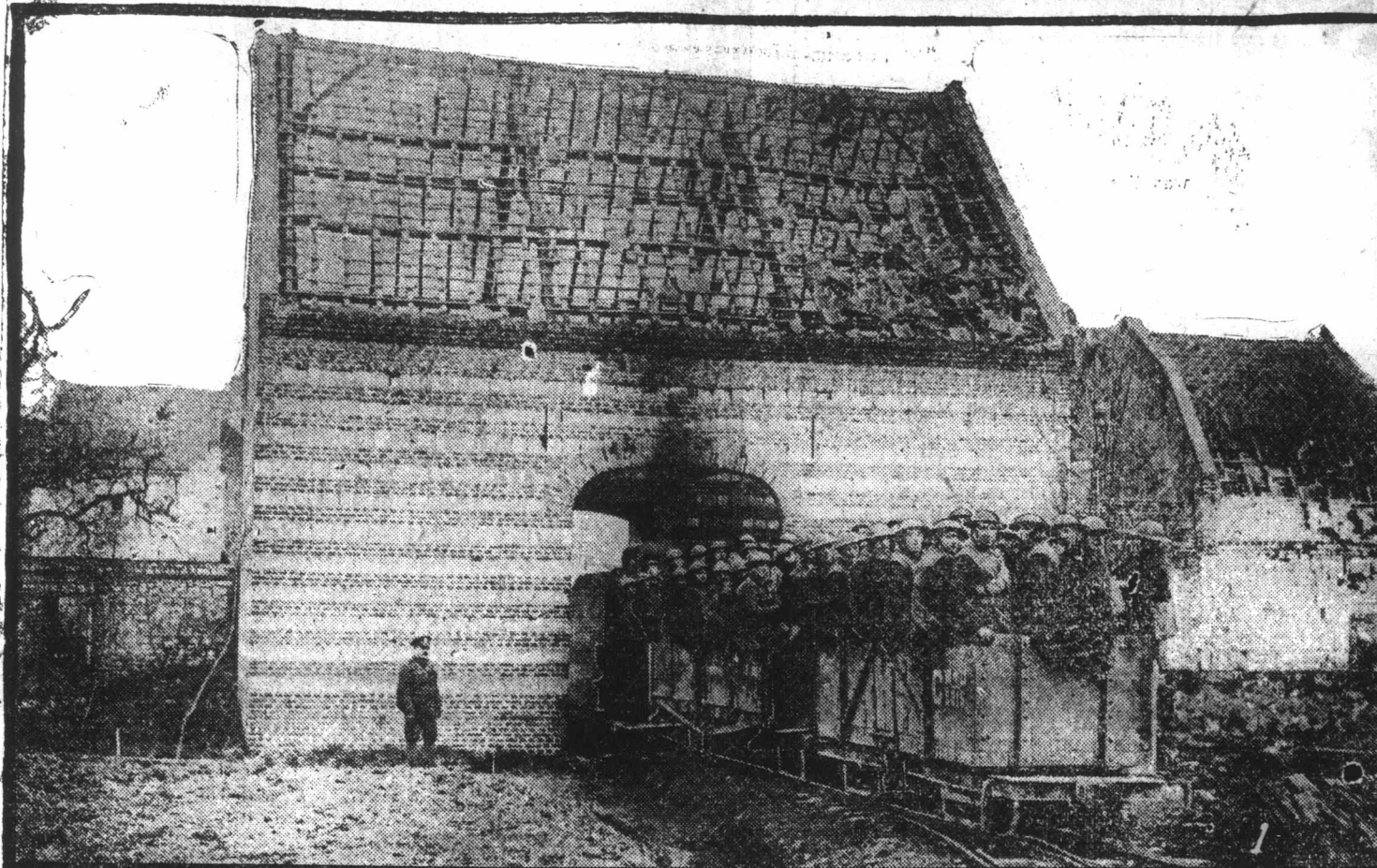
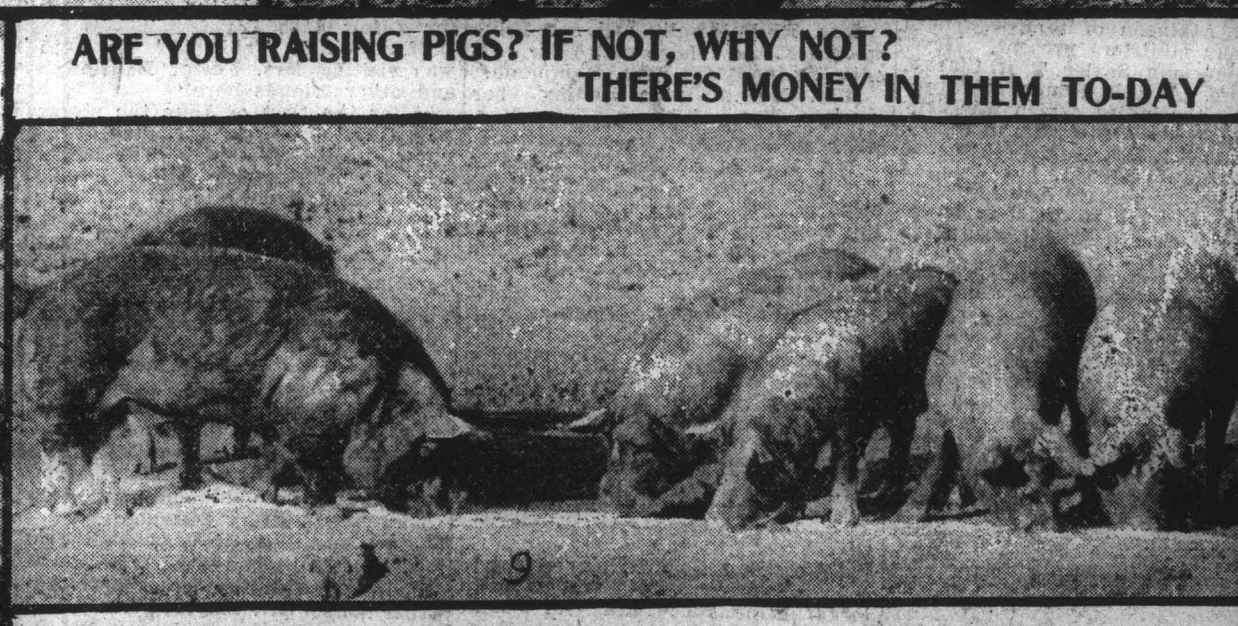
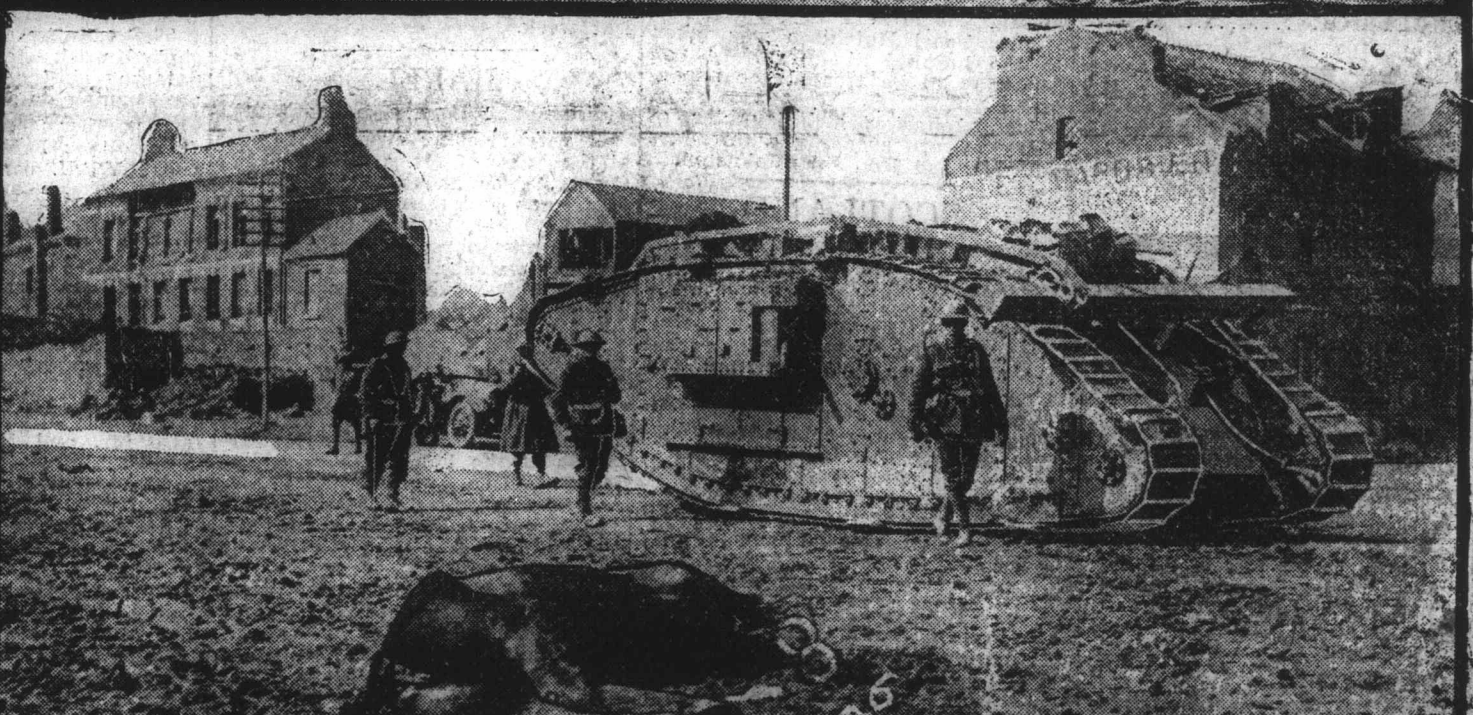


# HOLDING THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE--Howitzers In A



(1) On the British Western Front in France.—Short cuts to the line. (2) Peronne Cathedral. (3) Howitzers in action at the corner of a wood in France. (4) On the British Western Front.—Guns in position to check the big German drive. (5) The German offensive.—Our artillery resting by the roadside. (6) Tank moving out to assist in holding the German drive. (7) A German scout aeroplane brought down over our lines. (8) The German offensive.—Aeroplane by the roadside ready to go out for reports of the enemy's position. (9) Hogs raised in Alberta, Canada. (10) Nursing one of the little pigs.



## ARE YOU RAISING PIGS? IF NOT, WHY NOT? THERE'S MONEY IN THEM TO-DAY

The lowly Pig has come into his own. The juicy pork chop, the savory sausage and the succulent sort of foods that make for good ham-bone are high priced luxuries on to-day's bill-of-fare. The time when the average family laid in a porker as part of the winter's supplies, paying from 5 cents to 6 1/2 cents per pound for the carcass, has long gone by. To-day hogs are fetching 18 cents and over, per pound on the hoof and the supply is wholly inadequate to the demand. This accounts for current prices of 48 cents per pound for chops and 50 cents for choice sausage meat.

Mr. Farmer is not blind to this opportunity to increase his income. Everywhere he is giving more attention to the breeding of hogs. This is particularly true in Canada's Western Provinces where favorable climatic conditions reduce disease dangers to the minimum. The fertility of the prairie's virgin soil makes possible the record-breaking yields of grain that Canadian farmers have been shipping to the hungry

millions of Europe and is turned to account in the raising of hogs. The pork grow there in abundance, even on the cheap lands, and hogs can be raised there at less expense than elsewhere.

The principal hog foods of Western Canada are alfalfa, oats, barley and wheat. Alfalfa, the king of hog feeders, is grown successfully throughout the west, especially in the irrigated areas of Southern Alberta. Oats and barley yield heavy crops and make pork and bacon of the finest flavor, the sort that commands the highest prices. For growing hogs there is no food superior to Western Canadian oats which weigh up to 52 pounds per bushel and contain a large amount of meat and comparatively small amount of hull. For fattening, barley is used chiefly and apart from the hull, Canadian barley is equal in food value to corn and produces a superior quality of meat.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which makes it possible for the farm-

er to get his hogs to market in the quickest and best way, helps him further by maintaining demonstration farms where crop experiments, breeding and food tests are carried on for the benefit of the farmers.

No class of stock brings money into the farmer's pocket more quickly than do hogs. Their prolificacy and the short time in which they grow to marketable size ensure a maximum production of meat in the shortest time.

The raising of hogs has meant big money for Canadian farmers the past year. In the Province of Alberta alone, the live stock estimate of the Department of Agriculture for 1917 gave the number of hogs at 730,237 with a valuation of \$10,363,565. It is confidently predicted that the 1918 record will go far beyond these figures. The market price for hogs in the Calgary market for the week of February 23-25, 1918, averaged \$19.70 per hundred weight.



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