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Farm Settlement Board Alive to Opportunities

Secretary James Gilchrist Speaks Optimistically of Agricultural Possibilities in New Brunswick—Busy Year Ahead of Farm Settlement Board.

The Farm Settlement Board of New Brunswick, which has already done much to revive and stimulate interest in farming in the province, is planning a still more vigorous campaign along this line and special efforts will be made in 1917 to place the agricultural advantages of the province before prospective settlers from the British Isles. Hon. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, has been busy in the Old Country for several weeks preparing the way there for the campaign which will be launched shortly, for the purpose of enlightening the people of the mother country in regard to the possibilities of New Brunswick for farming. He has been very favorably received but has secured a great deal of publicity for the province.

Secretary James Gilchrist of the Farm Settlement Board, in an interview a few days ago spoke very optimistically of the work of the Board. "Nine complete reels of moving picture films, showing the agricultural, industrial, educational, religious and social life of the province have arrived from Montreal. We are planning to having a special exhibition of these pictures on the arrival of my chief, Hon. James A. Murray, from the old country. They will then be widely circulated among the countries of Europe and every effort made to carry out a successful advertising campaign," said Mr. Gilchrist.

Settlers from New Ontario
"I am now engaged on the preparation of my annual report on the activity of the Farm Settlement Board. Despite the conditions that have been prevalent, due to the great war crisis, we have enjoyed an average year. We have placed a considerable number of native residents and settlers from the west and the United States on farms in the province and all are doing nicely. Many settlers from New Ontario have come to New Brunswick to locate, taking advantage of the provisions of the Farm Settlement Act, while several have located here, independently of the terms of the act. The western set-

ters are apparently dissatisfied with conditions existing there. They are able to raise a large amount of farm produce, but the trouble is to find a desirable market.

Planning for Active Year
"The Farm Settlement Board is already planning an active year for 1917. Independently of the act, it is the intention to introduce illustration settlements, showing to the new settler what can be done along that line. It is hoped to build up typical New Brunswick farms, which will serve as an illustration of the opportunities existing in this province. "In my mind there is a great opportunity in this province for special lines of farming, such as the raising of beans. At the present time nearly all the beans consumed in the province are imported and I am firmly convinced that conditions here are especially favorable. If not more so than in other parts, for bean raising. Land not suitable for mixed farming or general agricultural purposes could be very well utilized in this direction. What is a fact in connection with the opportunity for bean raising is equally true in connection with onions. Good prices prevail in the market for onions and there is no reason why the New Brunswick farmer should not be getting his share.

Poultry and Small Fruits
"Again, there is an unlimited market for poultry in the province, and if the people were assured of an abundant supply, there is no reason why this industry should not see big development. In other directions there are also excellent opportunities. Take the raising of small fruits, why the land along the route of the Intercolonial Railway from this city to Moncton, is fully fifty per cent. better than the soil in the Annapolis Valley which is considered first class fruit growing land, while the beauty of our land is that it can be secured for a comparatively low figure. We also plan to further encourage bee culture, fruit farming and the raising of fancy vegetables in which direction there is no doubt

Met Lonely Death in Raging Storm

The lifeless body of Miss Josephine LeBreton was found in the woods alongside the public highway near Derby Junction last Saturday morning by Edward Creamer, Coroner J. F. Desmond, M. D., of New Brunswick, was notified of the discovery at once. After viewing the remains and carefully investigating the circumstances in connection with the case the coroner decided that exposure to the inclement weather prevailing on Friday night was the cause of Miss LeBreton's death.

It appears that Miss LeBreton, who made her home with Mrs. John Wilson at Derby Junction, visited her sister, Mrs. Henry LeBreton, Friday evening until about 9.30 o'clock, at which hour she started to return to the Wilson home, about a quarter of a mile distant.

A wind and rain storm was raging at the time. Miss LeBreton carried a lantern to light her homeward path, but this was found extinguished some distance from the body. It was blown out by the wind, after which the unfortunate woman lost her way in the dark darkness and wandered around in the bush of mud and snow until she became exhausted and sank down by the roadside where death claimed her in the course of her blind rambling. She lost the slipper which she was wearing, and her footprints show that she had waded through mud and snow in her seeking for help.

Miss LeBreton was a native of St. John's, near Fredericton. The remains were placed in St. Bridget's cemetery at Riverview, Thursday afternoon, the funeral services being conducted by Rev. Father Murek.

FOR BETTER GAME PROTECTION

The New Brunswick Guides' Association is to make a request to the Provincial Government for the appointment of a commission to inquire a better protection of game in this province. The proposed commission would be composed of three members, two from the Legislature and one from the Guides' Association. The guides in annual meeting in Fredericton last week, requested that the entire enforcement of the game law be handed over to this commission, who will be empowered to enforce all game laws and to handle all matters pertaining to big game hunting in New Brunswick. It has been pointed out that much of the game is killed out of season, one guide stating that more game is killed in New Brunswick during the summer than in the hunting season.

NO MORE LIQUOR FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS

The Secretary of War has written Mrs. S. R. Wright of London, Ont., President of the Dominion W. C. T. U., as follows:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and in reply to inform you that rum is only issued to the troops under the strictest supervision and when considered necessary by the General Officer Commanding, and his only through the recommendation of the medical officer. Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, Secretary of the Army and Navy Board of the Methodist church, speaking of the letter from the war office said: "This is certainly better than the indiscriminate handing out of the rum ration. Let us hope that the General Officer Commanding may have the views of a Kitchener or a Roberts, and the medical officer the scientific knowledge of a Sir Victor Horensley as to effect of intoxicants upon the efficiency, the courage and the endurance of the soldiers."

New Brunswick has great possibilities. On a recent visit to Westmorland county Mr. Gilchrist and his party were forced to walk over twelve miles in a heavy snow storm, and it has been deemed expedient to discontinue inspection of farm lands until conditions are more favorable for the work.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK

Every Man in Canada Will Have a Card to Fill Out

National Service Week is drawing very near and the fact that the first week of the New Year bears that title is something in which everyone in Canada has an interest. The men are interested because it is obligatory upon each of them, between the ages of 16 and 65 years, to fill out one of the cards which the Government is sending to them through the Post Office authorities. The women are interested because their co-operation is being invited, in seeing that their men-folk attend to this important duty. The children are interested because their school teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good New Year's resolution for every man throughout the Dominion and it has the advantage of being easy of fulfillment. It only means a few minutes' careful thought.

National Service means that we are to get into that frame of mind which will cause us to think of the best interests of the State have a wider claim on us than our self-interest. This applies to everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales' motto "I serve" may well be the motto of every citizen of the British Empire at this time. There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop may be serving the nation as usefully as the man in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, or should be teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects, those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from this experience a stronger and a better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly grasped and properly understood, if the Government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may preempt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Preemption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50

To our Friends,
Customers and the Public Generally:

We wish to convey our appreciation and thanks for the many courtesies and Liberal Patronage bestowed on us during the past year; and assure you that we are entering the New Year with a firm resolve to serve you better in the future than we have in the past.

Kindly accept our best wishes for a happy New Year

D. W. STOTHART

THE APPLE IN CANADA

There were 10,468,457 bushels of apples produced in Canada in 1916, according to the census of the following year. Of this quantity, 6,250,672 bushels were produced in Ontario, 1,566,382 bushels in Nova Scotia, 1,481,239 in Quebec and 575,877 in British Columbia. New Brunswick produced 272,886 bushels and Prince Edward Island 199,121 bushels. In the Pacific Provinces apple growing was in its infancy, but there was every indication of rapid development, as shown by the number of trees planted in 1916. These facts are pointed out in a valuable and most comprehensive bulletin recently issued, of which the Dominion Horticulturist, Mr. W. T. Macoun, is the author and which may be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Macoun notes the prominent place the Dominion has come to occupy in the world's fruit industry and especially as regards the apple. He tells us that there are probably 2000 named varieties, that 724 have been tested at the Central Experimental Farm and that 612 are now growing there. He takes a survey of the different provinces, pointing out the varieties that are probably the best adapted to certain districts. Quebec is the oldest apple-growing province and Nova Scotia comes next, but Ontario is a long way the greatest producer, although in 1911 no fewer than 173,000 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia. Mr. Macoun lists and describes the varieties suitable to Canada, records the results of the numerous experiments and tests at the Central Experimental Farm, gives complete instruction on the cultivation of the apple, describes in full the necessary treatment of the trees, advises as to the soil that is best adapted for orchard, says how disease and insects pests can be combated, counsels as to picking, packing, shipping and marketing, tells of the keeping qualities of different varieties, and, in short, has written a bulletin of 136 pages of the utmost worth to the apple-grower and all interested, or likely to be interested, in the industry.

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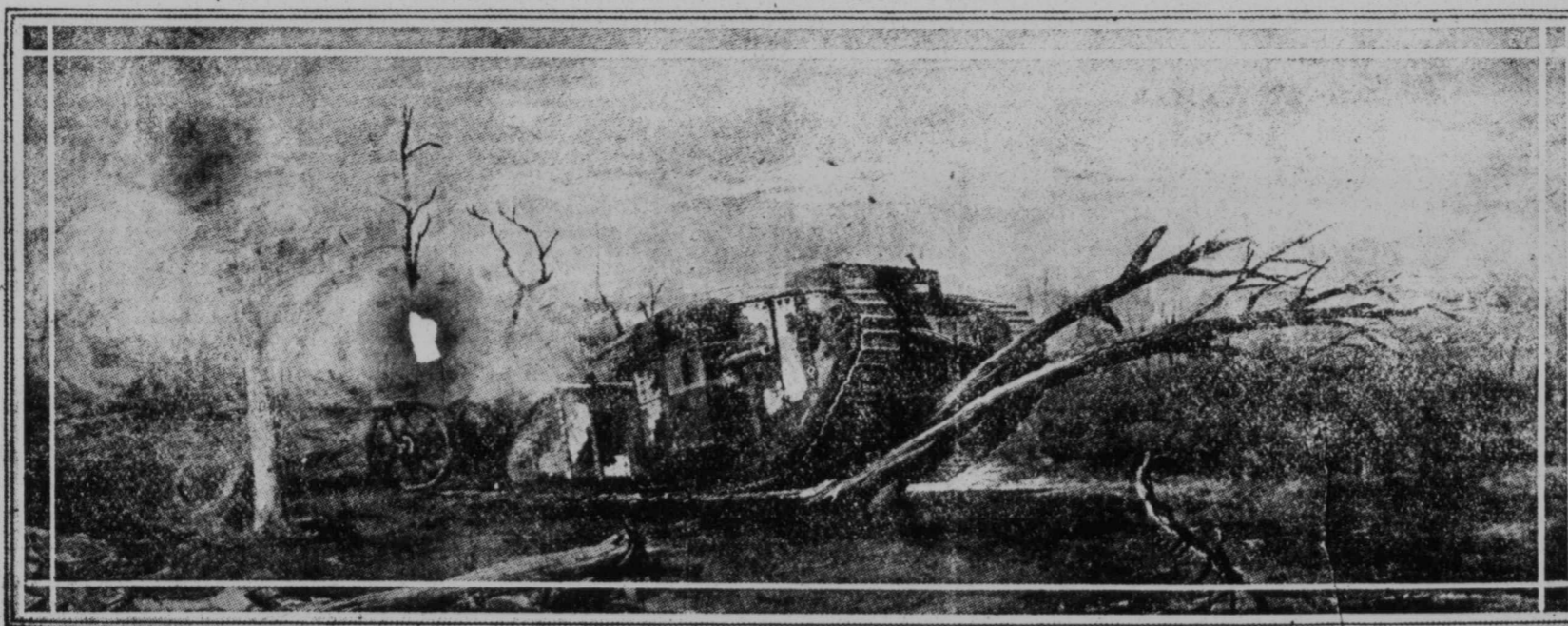
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A BRITISH "TANK" FORCING ITS WAY THROUGH OBSTACLES DURING THE SOMME OFFENSIVE



"They can do nearly everything that you expect them not to do," writes the Sphere. "The Germans know that they can cross trenches and navigate a crater pitted field as successfully as they roll along a paved road, and as for rifle and machine gun fire, they like it! If you lashed one of them to the muzzle of a giant howitzer it would be more than dented, but the direct application of the big howitzer shells is a contingency that is extremely remote. Trees do not bother it—they are mowed down like corn. The worse the obstacle the more persevering the 'tank.'" The above drawing shows the general sluggish form of the "tanks" and the nature of their defended armament.