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Yellow Birch, Maple and Spruce
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INTERNATIONAL SHIP BUILDING CORPORATION

Bible Societies Have Good Year

More Raised for Work in 1917
Than for Some Time Past

The Newcastle Branch of the Canadian Bible Society held its annual meeting in St. James Hall, Thursday night, H. H. Stuart in the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. W. Squires and Mrs. T. A. Scribner.

Mrs. O. Nicholson, President, reported that the year had been a most successful one for the Society. The collectors had done remarkably well, raising more than last year or the year before. The success of the work had been made a special subject of prayer.

The Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Stuart, reported that there had been one meeting of the Executive during the year, and Rev. I. W. Parker had addressed one public meeting.

The Treasurer, Mrs. T. A. Scribner, reported collections of \$126.75 during year, of which \$10 was a donation from the local W. C. T. U. in memory of the late Miss Jane Mitchell, who for many years was a most active worker for the Bible Society. The amount raised in 1916 was \$104.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Squires and Miss H. M. McLeod, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the collectors for their earnest and efficient work.

On motion of Mrs. Scribner and Mrs. Stuart, a resolution appreciative of the great work of the late Miss Jane Mitchell for the benefit of the Bible Society was ordered sent to her niece, Dr. Jessie Hardy of Ottawa. The following officers were chosen for 1918:

President—Mrs. O. Nicholson
Vice-President—Miss H. M. McLeod.
Mrs. J. W. Davidson, Mrs. S. Gray, and Mrs. C. W. Squires.

Secretary—Mrs. H. H. Stuart
Treasurer—Mrs. T. A. Scribner

The result of the Collectors' work was as follows:

Miss Niven	\$23.75
Miss Nicholson	18.05
Mrs. Aasties	16.85
Miss Atkinson	13.40
Mrs. Helen Armstrong	12.00
Miss O'Donnell	11.85
Miss Mitchell	10.75
Misses Delphine Clarke and Doris Atkinson	7.35
Miss Matheson	2.75
Total	\$116.75

The sum of \$116.75 was donated by the local W. C. T. U. in loving memory of the late Miss Jane Mitchell, and the balance from 1916 was \$70—total \$127.45.

Chatham Branch

The collectors of the Chatham Branch were as follows:

Miss Hannah Gault	7.65
Misses Elna Fraser and Marion Flieger	31.05
Miss L. M. Fisher	24.15
Misses Muriel Egan and M. Nicol	49.30
Total	\$112.90

The officers of the Chatham Branch are:

President—D. P. McLachlan
Secretary—Miss Muriel Ellis
Treasurer—Geo. E. Fisher
Executive, Mrs. J. H. Snowball
Mrs. Wm. Luko, Rev. Dr. Wyllie, Rev. J. J. Pinkerton and Rev. Dr. Harris.

LOGGIEVILLE

Loggieville, Jan. 9.—The first heavy snowstorm of the season occurred on the evening of the 3rd inst. The snow driven by a strong wind made it extremely disagreeable for those who found it necessary to be out of doors. The weather has moderated considerably during the last few days. Yesterday was mild and springlike. Today it is raining again. The fishermen report great scarcity of smelts. Excellent catches are being paid for the catch.

The school teachers have returned to town, and teachers and scholars have resumed their work of the term. A number of the holiday visitors returned to their homes last week.

Several of the town who were notified to appear at St. John, this week in connection with the Military Service Law, have since been advised that it will not be necessary for them to report on duty for a time, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the country.

Herbert McDonald went to St. John last week. "Herb's" many friends here wish him success and safe return.

Mrs. W. Haines of Chipman, accompanied by Mr. Haines, visited friends here during the vacation season.

Saves Shortening

One of the first things you notice, after "Beaver" Flour comes to your house, is that you are using less shortening than you used with western spring wheat flours.

You also notice that the Pie Crusts, Cookies and Doughnuts are lighter and flakier—that the Bread Rolls and Biscuits have a delicate flavour, a delightful, nut-like, homey flavour that is doubly welcome after the tough, almost tasteless bread you used to make with western spring wheat flours.



BEAVER FLOUR

Milled of Blended Wheat

is really two flours in one, for two kinds of wheat are used in blending. "Beaver" Flour contains the choicest Ontario winter wheat, strengthened with western spring wheat.

This gives you the finest pastry flour that can be milled—with the right strength to make a good size loaf of bread or a big pan of snowy Rolls.

More than that, everything made of "Beaver" Flour has a deliciously appetizing, nutlike flavour that is entirely lacking in the strong, western spring wheat flours.

Try it yourself—see how you save shortening—see how you come to depend on the even strength and quality of this famous flour—see how everything tastes so much better. Your dealer should have "Beaver" Flour—or will get it for you.

DEALERS—write for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO. LIMITED,

CHATHAM, Ont.

Hog Raising Is Very Profitable



THE raising of hogs has for long been one of the most profitable branches of the farming industry in Western Canada. At the present time the returns from hogs are greater than ever, while the growing shortage of meat all over the world ensures a safe and profitable market for many years to come. Nowhere are the returns safer and greater than in Western Canada, where the land is cheap, where feed crops can be raised in abundance, and where the climatic conditions are such as to reduce the risk of disease to a minimum. No class of stock brings returns more quickly to the farmer than hogs. The proficiency and the rapidity in which they grow to marketable size ensure a maximum production of meat in the shortest time. 1,500 pounds of dressed meat is a moderate estimate of what can be produced from one sow in one year.

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 are exceptionally good crops, and produce splendid pork and bacon of excellent flavor, which always commands the top market price. For growing hogs there is no superior food than Western Canadian oats, which weigh up to 52 pounds to the bushel, and contain a large amount of meat and a comparatively small amount of hull. For fattening purposes, barley is chiefly relied upon, and there is no doubt that, apart from the weight of the hull, barley grown in Western Canada is equal in food value to corn, and produces a superior quality of meat.

A typical example of the successful hog breeder of Western Canada is P. H. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, Manitoba. Mr. Wieneke has been a breeder of hogs practically since the day of his birth fifty-five years ago, in a log hut in Iowa, when hog raising was in its infancy in that part of the State. The farm on which the hut was located could then have been bought for \$6 an acre, and, he says, "it is but one of hundreds of corn and livestock farms in Iowa that raise corn and sell hogs." In hog raising in Western Canada, in the fall of 1908 he decided to come to Manitoba, because, to put it in his own words, "I thought hog raising would be more profitable there than in the more densely populated farming community of Iowa, which proved to be true."

Since locating in Manitoba he has been a regular attendant and exhibitor at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, and has won the Grand Championship over all champions of other breeds in the brood sow classes for three years in succession. Every time he has been there he has met some of his old friends who would invariably ask him how he achieved his success in raising hogs without corn. To this question he would invariably reply, "You fellows feed too much corn. That is why you always have to be on the lookout for large sires to keep up the size and stamina of your herds. Our feed is the 'h' that produces good starchy pigs with plenty of ham and a deep side of bacon, which you cannot get by feeding corn." In addition to winning the Grand Championship Mr. Wieneke has also won thirty-four champion honors at twenty-four of the best shows in Western Canada. Farmers who breed the quick maturing and easy keeping kind get their surplus on the market at about five to seven months of age, and they are invariably sold before cold weather. One of Mr. Wieneke's neighbors sold his 1916 pigs in October, realizing about \$20.00 each for them, and he fed them but little grain in addition to good pasture and manure. That was last year. This year the market is much better, and considerably higher prices have been realized.

Barley, shorts, bran, and mangels, with seltz milk, Mr. Wieneke considers an ideal ration for growing pigs, and barley and wheat-fed, or finely ground screenings, with a few mangels, make as good a finisher as can be had in any country. All these can be produced cheaply and abundantly in the Prairie Provinces. He always tries to have plenty of pasture, and finds that fall rye makes the best in the fall and early spring, but for the rest of the growing season alfalfa is the best. In 1916 he had a field of alfalfa which averaged four and a half tons to the acre, and which was cut three times. For those who have no alfalfa he recommends a mixture of barley and rye sown at different times during the summer. He also feeds chopped rye to pigs of all ages and grown hogs, varying as to the age of the animal, and finds it one of the best feeds to produce growth and muscle.

Hog raising has been making big money for many farmers in Western Canada this year. To the small farmer they are indispensable, affording him a steady income. Every week prices are rising, and a few instances of sales made by farmers in Alberta this year will be illuminating. In April last a number of farmers of Bon Accord, Alberta, clubbed together and shipped a car containing 85 hogs, weighing 17,400, on which they realized \$2,833.51, after payment of freight and expenses. In June a farmer of Crossfield, Alberta, shipped a car of 54 hogs to Calgary. Their total weight was 20,000 and the net amount realized by this farmer was \$3,000. In September a Gloichen farmer shipped two cars of hogs in successive weeks, on the first of which his net receipts were \$3,509, and on the second \$4,029. The price of which the hogs in the latter car were sold was \$19 a hundred pounds. In the same month a car load made up by a party of twelve farmers of Leduc, Alberta, and sold at Edmonton, realized \$2,123.61. Another car, from Sangudo, Alberta, made up by five farmers, netted the owners \$1,580. The price of the hogs in these two cases was \$17.50 a hundred pounds. A farmer of St. Albert, Alberta, sold 78 hogs at Edmonton in September, on which he realized \$1,394.70, or an average of \$42.53. The initial cost and the cost of raising them he estimated at \$20, so that his product amounted to \$22.53 per hog.