MARKETS AND FARM NEWS

PAINTING A HOUSE TO MAKE IT NEW

Skim Milk and Cement Filled the Cracks and Seams.

PROCESS IS EXPLAINED

Worked Well in This Instance and Cost Apparently

I needed a vacation home, and she found an old ruin of a house and bought itaway up in the backwoods of Connecticut. The house needed new sills, and there was any amount of patching to be done from the cellar foundations up to the very comb of the roof. It had been fairly built at the first and was made of good stuff, but it had stood thru seventy or eighty Connecticut winters in complete innocence of paint, says James F. Boydston in The Country Gentleman.

picte innocesso of paint, any James F. Soydron in The Country Gentleman. Insafe the spearance!

We could not paint until there was been end, warped, cracked and weather. We could not paint until these was seamed, warped, cracked and weather. Shanner had been been dearly in the country from the country points. The country from the country points and the property of the country from the country points of the country from the country points. The country from the country points of the country from the country points of the country from the country points. The country from the country points of the country from the country points of the country from the country points. The country from the country points of the country from the country points of the country from the country points. The result of the country from the country points from the country points of the country from the country points. The result is more like whitevash of the country points of the weak were, 2325 perchasers, and the country points of the weak were, 2325 perchasers, and the country points of the weak were, 2325 perchasers, and the country points of the country points of the country points. The result of the points of the country points of the country points of the country points. The result is more like whitevash of the country points of the country is more points. The country points of the country points of the country points of the country points. The result of the points of the points of the points of the points of the country points. The result of the points of th

This wallow is eight by ten feet in size, about six inches deep at one side and about 12 at the other. It took five loads of gravel and about five barrels of cement, and cost, he estimates, about \$15 in all.

He keeps it about half-filled with water and a coal-tar disinfectant preparation. The hogs make constant use of it and are quite free from lice—H. R. O'Brien in Country

For years the government has been trying to reach the farmer, and in hundreds of thousands of instances has succeeded; but there are still millions of farmers who are not receiving or giving the fullest measure of governmental co-operation.

As a means of reaching farmers as they have never been reached before the American Association of Fairs and Expositions has suggested the estabof fairs, which shall be recognized by and have the active support of all departments of the government. This movement has the support of Mr.

LITTLE GRAIN TRADING IN WINNIPEG MARKET

Holiday Spirit is in Evidence—Exchang

Winnipeg, Dec. 22.—The grain exchange closed down at noon today for the holi-days and will reopen Wednesday morn-

Oat futures closed %c higher for Dember, %c higher for May, and %c higher for July, Barley closed unchanged for December and ½c higher for May. Flax closed 3c lower for December, unchanged for January, and ½c lower for May. Winnipeg market: Oats, old contract—May closed at 83½c.

Oats, new contract—Dec., 80%c to 80½c; May, 83c to 83½c; July, 83%c to 81½c.

\$1.44.
Flax—Dec., \$3.07 to \$3.04; Jan., \$3.06½
to \$3.02; May, \$3.06 to \$3.06½
Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1c;
No. 3 C.W., 77½c; extra No. 1 feed,
77½c; No. 1 feed, 74½c; No. 2 do., 71½c,
Barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.35; No. 4, \$1.30;
rejected and feed, \$1.16.
Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.04½; No 2 C.W.,
\$3.01; No. 3 C.W., \$2.84.

CREAMERY BUTTER HAS INCREASED DEMAND

Oleomargarine Falls to Effect Reduction of Montreal Prices.

CALGARY GRAIN MARKET.

Calgary, Dec. 22.—Oats—No. 2 C.W., 80½c; No. 3 C.W., 77½c; extra No. 1 feed, 77c; No. 1 feed, 74c; No. 2 feed, 71c; Barley—No. 3, \$1.35; No. 4, \$1.30.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 22.—Oats opened 4c to %c higher for December at 80c to 80%c, and May 4c higher at 83c. Cars inspected yesterday numbered 571 for all grains.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade: Corn_ Op. High. Low. Close. Sales. movement has the support of Mr. Hoover, who told a group of prominent fair officials last July:

"I believe that the fairs should organize a special bureau at Washing."

Ribs—

"Ref. 16½ 77 75½ 77 76½ 77 7

WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Christmas orders out-deliveries having been delayed so, the past two weeks, on

ed with Florida oranges, the tangerines selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per half strap, and the oranges at \$4.50 to \$5 per case. had hardly any sale the past month at last declined in price, A. A. McKinnon having a shipment, selling at \$5 per

having a shipment, selling at \$5 per case.

A. A. McKinnon had a car of Ontario potatoes, selling at \$2.10 per bag; a car of New Brunswick Delawares, selling at \$2.25 per bag.

McWilliam & Everist had a car of Florida oranges, selling at \$5 per case; three cars of Nova Scotia King apples, selling at \$5 to \$6.50 per bbl.

W. J. McCart & Co. had a car of New Brunswick Delaware potatoes of choice quality, selling at \$2.25 per bag, also California navel oranges at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per case.

Almonus—Bag Rote,

22c lb.

Walnuts—Marbots, 21c to 22c per per
lb.; Bordeaux, new, 25c per lb.

Pecans—25c per lb.

Filberts—19c to 20c per lb.

Coccanuts—\$7.50 per sack of 100.

There was only an average attendance at the North Toronto market Saturday, but a bumper one at the old St. Lawrence, where the gay decorations, lavish display of choice meats of every description as well as hyurias comprislavish display of choice meats of every description as well as luxuries, comprising lovely little sucking pigs, turkeys, geese, ducks, etc., vied with one another to entice the unwary to become extravagant and not remember that this was our fourth Christmas in the most awful war in history. And they succeeded. We were enticed; we bought at prices we had no business to pay in war time. Remember, I am not blaming the producers. If we are unpatriotic enough to buy luxuries at exorbitant prices, they would be fools not to take it; and turkeys sold at from 35c to 40c per lb. wholesale Saturday. But here is a chance for Mr. Food Controller to get busy and prohibit the production of luxuries during the continuance of the war—and let the producers devote all their energies to producing necessities—and they would be quite glad to do this. I am sure for

movement has the support of Mr. Hoover, who told a group of prominent fair officials last July:

"I believe that the fairs should organize a special bureau at Washington to co-operate with my department and other government departments in helping to bring the war to a successful conclusion."

There are something like 1,400 county, district, state and inter-state fairs in the United States, having an estimated attendance of over thirty-five million people, a large percentage of whom are farmers.

The influence of the fairs on the farmers is recognized as being inestimable, as local and state government has never availed itself, in a comprehensive way, of the opportunity of reaching the farmers thru fairs.

As a war measure alone it is felt that the government could not obtain greater returns for a comparatively small expenditure than by providing exhibits and demonstrations of war activities at the fairs in 1918.

Hoss. Receipts 9600; slow and steady; sample steady; lambs, native, \$12.50 to \$16.50; slow.

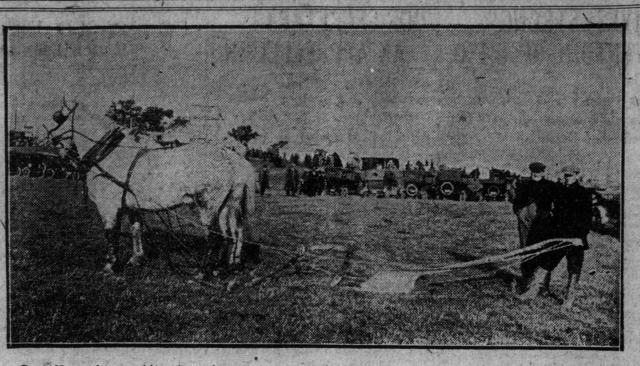
EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 22.—Cattle, receipts a \$10.00 to \$16.75; pieces were guite steady; lambs, native, \$12.50 to \$16.50; slow.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 22.—Cattle, receipts 450; slow.

Calves, receipts 9600; slow and steady; some choice ones, being sold by the lot at the necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the summer of 1918, the drive compaigns during the week of the county fair and state-wide necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be necessary to float a Liberty Loan lat the seem surgested that should it be ne



Bert Kennedy, world's champion plowman, and his trainer, Robert Chapman. Photograph taken at Provincial Plowing Match, Brantford.

taken at	Trovincial Flowing Match, Branti	
dual sized ones brought 50c per sixart basket; horse radish, 10c per nch; Parsnips, 75c per bushel; carrots, per bushel, and turnips, 40c per shel. Apples—Extra choice snow apples sold 75c per six-quart basket, while Spys bush \$1 per 11-quart basket. ain— Fall wheat, bush	Farm Produce, Wholesale. Butter, creamery, fresh- made, lb. squares\$0 48 to \$0 50 Butter, creamery, solids. 0 44 0 46 Butter, creamery, solids. 0 44 0 40 Oleomargarine, lb. 0 32 Pure Lard— Tierces, lb. \$0 28 to \$ 20-lb. pails 0 29¼ Pcunid prints 0 30½ Shortening— Tierces, lb. \$0 24½ 20-lb. pails 0 25 Pound prints 0 26 Pound prints 0 40 Eggs, selects, dozen 0 43 0 44 Eggs, selects, dozen 0 47 0 48 Eggs, new-laid, dozen 0 65 0 70 Cheese, old, lb. 0 30 Cheese, new, twins, lb. 0 24½ Honey, 5-lb., lb. 0 22 Honey, 5-lb., lb. 0 22 Honey, 50-lb., lb. 0 22 Honey, comb, per Coz 3 25 3 75 Fresh Meats, Wholesale. Beef, hindquarters, cwt. \$18 00 to \$20 00 Beef, choice sides, cwt. 17 00 20 00 Beef, forequarters, cwt. 14 00 16 00 Beef, medium, cwt. 12 00 14 00 Beef, medium, cwt. 12 00 14 00 Beef, common, cwt. 10 00 12 000	
The second secon		8

	Hogs, light, cwt 23 Hogs, heavy, cwt 19	23 00 00 00 50 00 50	0 26 0 24 18 00 21 00 14 00 23 50 24 00 20 50
	Poultry Prices Being Paid Live-Weight Prices—	to	Producer.
	Chickens, milk-fed, lb \$0 Chickens, ordinary fed,	21	to \$
	Fowl, 3½ lbs. and under.	19	••••
	10 0	19	****
	Fowl, 3½ to 5 lbs 0 Fowl, 5 lbs. and over, lb. 0	18	••••
	Ducklings, Ib 0	17	
	Geese, 1b 0	14	all the U.S.
	Turkeys, young, lb 0	25	
	Turkeys, old, lb 0	22	
	Chickens, milk-fed, lb \$0 Chickens, ordinary fed,	28	to \$
	1b 0	25	0 27
	Fowl, 31/2 to 5 lbs., lb 0	20	
	Fowl, 5 lbs. and over, lb. 0	22	
194	Ducklings, 1b 0 Geese, 1b 0	26	1
	Turkeys, young, lb 0	35	* ****
	Turkeys, old, Ib 0	30	
4500		23490	DESCRIPTION ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT

OFFERINGS SCANTY, **CORN PRICES RISE**

Improved Weather Conditions Favor Bears in the Early

pects of a larger movement of the crop The close was firm, %c to %c net higher, with January \$1.25% and May \$1.23% to \$1.23%. Corn finished %c to 1%c up, and provisions at gains of 12c to 25c,

and provisions at gains of 12c to 25c.

At first the bears in corn appeared to have the advantage, as weather conditions, together with an improved traffle outlook on the railroads, pointed to larger receipts on Monday. Besides, the removal of the war board embargo east of Chicago had not altered the fact that individual embargoes still existed on various eastern lines. Right from the outset, however, selling lacked volume, and when week-end adjustment of trades set in shorts were compelled to bid up prices, especially in the last hour.

Persistent buying on the part of the commission houses absorbed the surplus offering of oats. Despite liberal supplies to the country, receipts here showed no important gain.

Gossip that foreign government meat orders had been let to leading packers gave strength to provisions. In addition it was said hog arrivals next week would be relatively meagre.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Hog Prices 12 Months Hence

Canada and the United States are asked to increase their hog production as greatly as possible in order to help meet the grave shortage of meat in Great Britain, France and Italy.

The shortage in Europe is the best guarantee of the stability of the hog market during the next twelve months. There are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. The hog shortage alone is 32,425,000 animals—about ten times the total number of hogs in Canada to-day.

In the United States, there are to-day ten per cent. less live hogs than there were a year ago. Further, the American Packers' cellars have never been so bare of hog products at the inception of a winter packing season as this year. During October, 31,000,000 pounds of meat were taken out of Chicago warehouses alone, and a similar raid was made at other points.

Hog Receipts Decreasing

Another indication of the decrease in hog production is in the receipts of hogs at Stock Yards in the United

To the end of October, 1916, they were 33,035,831 hogs. To the end of October, 1917, they were 28,314,598 hogs.

This shows the great decrease in 1917 of 4,721,233 hogs. Taking the month of October alone the receipts in 1916 were 3,592,016 hogs. For

the month of October, 1917, the receipts were 2,498,244 hogs. This shows a decrease of 1,093,772 hogs for the last month for which we have figures.

In Canada, the receipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to the end of November, 1916, were 998,131 hogs. For the same period in 1917, the receipts were 868,196 hogs. This shows a decrease in Canada of 129,935 hogs.

While the supply of hogs in Europe and America has been rapidly decreasing, the consumption of bacon and hams overseas has increased enormously since the beginning of the war. Here is the statement of the British Imports:-

In 1913 they were . 638,000,000 lbs. In 1914 they were . 664,000,000 " In 1915 they were . 896,000,000 " In 1916 they were . 1,006,000,000 "

With the enormous shortage of hogs and other stock animals in Europe, and a marked decrease in the number of live hogs in North America. there appears to be no reason why there should not be high prices and a stable market for hogs during the next twelve months and longer.

Government Action .

The Government's announcement of control and limitation of Packers' Profits will establish confidence and further stabilize the hog market. The official announcement in brief is as follows:

"1. No packer shall be entitled to a profit of more than 2 per cent. of his total annual turnover, that is his total sales during any one year.

"2. If the 2 per cent. on annual turn-over exceeds 7 per cent. on the actual capital invested in the business, the profits shall be further restricted as follows:

"(a) Up to 7 per cent. on capital the packer may retain the profits. "(b) If the profits exceed 7 per cent. and do not exceed 15 per cent. one-half of the profits in excess of 7 per cent. shall belong to the packer and one-half to the

"(c) All profits in excess of 15 per cent. shall belong to the Government."

United States Action

In addition to the action of the Dominion Government, Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Controller, states in a Government

"I therefore wish to make this positive statement: that, so far as the United States Food Administration is able, through its influence on the purchase of pork and its products for exportation, it will do all within its power to see that prices of pork are

maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only costs of production, but proper remuneration to the producer.

"By a system of license control of manufacturers and distributors the Food Administration will further help the producers. This system will tend toward the abolition of speculation, the punishment of profiteering, and the assurance that the consumer receives the product at a fair ratio of the producer's price, and that, vice versa, the producer receives a fair interpretation of the consumer's payment."

This decision of the United States Government to support the American hog market will have a stabilizing effect on the Canadian hog market, because whatever influences the American live stock market will act to pretty nearly the same extent on the Canadian market.

The action of the Dominion and United States Governments, considered in association with the figures showing the tremendous decline in the European and American hog production, and the figures showing the vast increase in British ham and bacon imports since the war, establishes confidence in the stability of the hog market for the next year.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow. By breeding them, many times that quantity of meat can be produced ready for market in ten to twelve months. Every pound of pork that can be raised will be needed.

Bacon is a military necessity. It is the most compact form in which meat can be supplied to the armies. It is about 50 per cent. fat, and fat is worth twice as much as starch as a producer of energy and stamina.

Bacon is the great "fighting" food. The armies of the Allies must be supplied with hundreds of millions of pounds of it, and they look to Canada and the United States to supply it. That means a tremendous increase in hog production in 1918 is a vital necessity.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture LIVE STOCK BRANCH

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farmers, the food.
For three, it have been en munition fight of men from heard, the ca gone with the thousands hav worked as the that the allies which to pur One day we at the sake of children of Be told that we to fight in the are between the Thera is no be varied knowle on the farm, that a man ow try, it is vernigh criminal day by day of with no com land, where we be fought out, for the farmer tion, it is no the farmer tion.

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