

**ANIMAL, FISH, AND VEGETABLE OILS**

The world war conditions have brought about radical reforms and evolutions in the old-time oil business. During the Civil War the oils most used for governmental and general use were sperm oil, whale oil, lard oil, and neatfoot oil, and about the time of the Civil War the whaling industry on the North Atlantic Coast was at its prime, and tremendous quantities of various grades of whale oil were used for illumination, lubricating, tempering, tanning, etc.

Since that time vegetable oils of numerous kinds have come into general use for almost every manufacturing purpose, as well as for edible purposes.

For the past year whaling on the Atlantic Coast has been below normal, based on the previous ten years' average, because of the high cost of fitting the boats, cost of labor, etc.; also a number of old whaling boats have been withdrawn to carry freight. Now, the most important whaling operations are carried on along the North Pacific Coast, both in American and Japanese waters; also a very large whaling business is still conducted by Norwegian and English firms in the South Atlantic Ocean, where large boats are fitted up with every practical device and machinery for the extraction of oil, whalebone, and fertilizer. At the present time whale oil is valued as old for its lubricating and tempering qualities, and large quantities are used for its glycerine and soap value.

Sperm oil is in huge demand and is exceedingly scarce; the best grade selling at \$2.22 per gallon, wholesale.

Seal oil production this year was far below normal, owing to shortage in both men and boats, and practically all of this oil has been sold into consumption channels, and no more will be heard of it until the next summer, 1919, catch is in.

Sea elephants oil is rather a new and scarce oil, about 2,000 barrels yearly being secured from near the Antarctic regions and the oil refined and sold here. It tests better than whale oil and is a close competitor of sperm oil in appearance and quality.

Menhaden fish oil has experienced a most wonderful boom during the past few months of any old-time oil on the list, owing to the huge demand for paint oils and substitutes. The paint, varnish, and linoleum makers are in keen competition for this oil, and prices have advanced to about 20 cents per pound for the better grades of refined menhaden fish oil. This oil is also largely used for tanning, tempering, in lubricating compounds, for core foundries, and for a large variety of purposes.

Cod oil, both medicinal and commercial grades, were never so hard to procure as at present. The medicinal grades of cod oil formerly sold in this country before the war were largely imported from Norway at a price of about one dollar per gallon; to-day there is hardly a barrel of genuine Norwegian cod liver oil in the New York market.

The present cod liver oil supplied to the drug trade is manufactured in Newfoundland under Government inspection and supervision, and most of this oil will pass the most rigid United States pharmaceutical regulations. The Newfoundland oil has advanced from about \$1 per gallon at the beginning of the war to above \$3 per gallon, now wholesale bases.

The common cod oil, which is used mostly in the leather industry, comes mainly from along the Newfoundland coast, New England coast, St. Lawrence River, and Labrador regions. Because of the scarcity and high prices for the medicinal cod liver oil, the fishermen are making as much medicinal grade and as little commercial grade as possible. Consequently, there is a shortage of oil suitable for our leather manufacturers.

Recent news filtering in from the far North indicate the cod livers are not near so fat in oil as in the previous summer, and unless the catch of fish is materially larger we are bound to see a very high market on this oil. Common cod oil, with an acid test of between 12 to 20 per cent, is now bringing close to 20 cents per pound New York bases.

There are many grades and kinds of various fish oils now imported from Japan and other countries to fill up the shortage in local supplies, but the high freight rate, customs duty, and cost of bringing these oils overland is proving too big a tax and task, owing to congestion at the port of Seattle, also due to tank car shortage. In consequence, there has been a marked falling off in the imports of Japan fish oils for the past year.

Animal oils, such as lard oil, neatfoot oil, horse oil, tallow oil, and Elaine oil, have been and are in big demand, and the manufacturers of these oils have had a hard time of it to secure supplies of greases to make their various refined oils. The soap industry is always on the lookout for cheap animal greases for glycerine and soap purposes, and the competition between the animal oil refiners and soap industry does not admit of much profit in refining these oils. A remarkable thing about the animal oil situation is that so many of the inedible grades of these oils are selling at about the same price or even higher prices than the well-known edible vegetable oils.

Vegetable oils are the real wonder and saviors of mankind in the present situation. If the world had to depend upon the animal and marine animal oils for edible purposes and for commercial uses it would be hard to describe how high and scarce these old-time oils might now be.

Cottonseed oil, the king of American vegetable oils, has been produced for several seasons past at the rate of about 3,000,000 barrels per annum, and until two months ago the cotton prospects pointed to a four-million-barrel production. However, at the moment, the cotton prospects in the Southwest are exceedingly poor, and only a fair average crop of cotton oil need be expected. Cottonseed oil is in huge demand for all kinds of edible purposes, and only a small portion of this valuable oil is diverted to commercial purposes, whereas, about ten years ago, a large portion of this oil was used for commercial purposes and only a very small per cent. for edible purposes.

Corn oil is another American oil lately come to the front as a prime edible oil, and the demand for this oil is so great it is now very hard to secure the commercial grade of corn oil except at a price out of line with its value.

Peanut oil, both American production and the imported product, is taking its proper place among high grade edible oils. Tremendous quantities of this oil are now being used for nut butter, cooking compounds, and as a substitute for olive oils, both edible and commercial. The production of peanut oil in the South last season was about four times as great as the previous season, and this year the crop should turn out about twice the yield of last season.

Rapeseed oil, formerly imported from England, France, and Germany, is now coming almost exclusively from the Orient, and large quantities of the crude and refined grades are used in this country for commercial purposes. The present price of refined rapeseed oil is about 23 cents per pound, New York bases in cooperation.

Soya bean oil, which comes into the country in such huge quantities from Japan and Manchuria, performs a wonderful service in that it can substitute for so many different other oils for such a wide range of uses. At the present time this oil is being used (after refining) for edible purposes as a salad oil, cooking oil, etc. It takes the place largely of lard oil in the paint and linoleum industry and, considering the scarcity and present value

of lard and fish oils, this formerly despised soya bean oil is finally coming into its own, and now there are actually thousands of concerns using the oil who a few years ago knew very little about its value. New uses for the oil are being discovered, and some of the best-posted importers are beginning to doubt whether Japan can furnish as much of this oil as we will require to substitute for the domestic oils, which are low in stock and prospective yields do not promise any surplus for some time.

Linseed oil, the bases for the manufacture of paints, varnishes, and linoleum; also used for core foundry work, besides for numerous other purposes, is and has been for the past six months exceedingly scarce. The production of oil from the last domestic flaxseed crop was only about 50 per cent. of normal. And the amount of seed which the crushers depended upon coming from South America was so limited, account of freight scarcity and other limitations, that the domestic crushers have had a hard, stony road to travel in keeping their contracts with the dealers and consumers. The Government has taken huge quantities of this oil for war purposes, and when one stops to think of all the new shipping put into service the past few months and the prospective number of boats to be put into service and painted during the next year, it is hard to conceive as to where we are to secure a supply of this oil to fulfil the needs of all those who would purchase.

Castor oil has been discovered to be the most valuable oil for lubricating aeroplane motors, and shortly after our country entered the war the War Department purchased almost every barrel of white castor oil in stock throughout the country, and they also purchased huge quantities for future delivery as soon as the oil could be manufactured from imported seed. It is generally known that large tracts of suitable land in Texas and other Southern States were sown with castor seed this summer, and the Government officials are in hopes that enough oil may be produced from this source to supply the needs of the Government, besides supplying the drug trade and industries of the country, who consume in normal times about fifty thousand barrels of castor oil yearly. Castor oil has advanced from nine cents per pound at the beginning of the war to about forty cents per pound now, wholesale bases New York.

Cocconut oil for years has been neglected by the trade and consumers in this country for edible purposes; Germany, Holland, France, and England taking practically ninety per cent. of all the oil and copra produced in the tropics. The war conditions have brought about a most wonderful revelation in this industry. To-day there are about fifty factories in the United States producing numerous grades of nut butter, oleomargarine, and cooking compounds which take the place of other oils and animal fats.

Huge quantities of cocconut oil are arriving at our ports almost daily from the Philippines, Japan, Java, Australia, and other Far Eastern and tropical parts of the world, and besides a vast quantity of copra (the dried cocconut) is imported, which is pressed and refined into oil soon after it arrives. Besides being a high-grade edible product, this oil is largely used for the production of white glycerine and the by-products make the highest quality white soaps. It is estimated from the Government figures on imports that during the year 1917 the total quantity of cocconut oil imports together with the oil produced from imported copra, made a grand total of over one million barrels of cocconut oil which far exceeded all previous records.

"Olive Oil," probably the oldest known oil, has been shut out of this country for almost a year because of Government restrictions on imports, and because of the freight situation. At present we have to depend largely on California for our olive oil, and prices for prime best grade salad oil are about \$8 per gallon.

In summing up the general situation in animal, fish, and vegetable oils, it seems to the writer that owing to the huge quantities of these oils used in direct and indirect war industries throughout the world, prices, although exceedingly high, cannot come down to a normal basis until production of these oils is increased on a huge scale. When we stop to consider that there are about five hundred million people in Europe alone who have been and still are suffering through the scarcity of oils and fats for edible and commercial purposes, we must wait for about two years after the war is over before we can hope for materially lower prices in this country; for in the opinion of the writer it will take about two full years for the freight situation, labor readjustments, and the supply situation to be adjusted to balance the demand situation. It would, therefore, seem good policy on the part of our people and Government to look forward to the future and make such plans as will result in materially increasing the supply of these oils through domestic endeavor and imports, also to encourage the saving and economical use of supplies of oil now on hand.

ALPIN L. DUNN, in *The New York Evening Post*.

Very Small Boy—"Does you do washin' here?" Chinese Laundryman—"Sure, Mike! What can do?" Very Small Boy—"How much is faces and hands? Me mudder's sick."—*Buffalo Express*.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK GAME REGULATIONS**

SEASON OPENS SEPT. 15

Licence fee for one moose and two deer: Resident, \$2.00; non-resident, \$5.00. The \$10 non-resident licence for deer is abolished.

Moose and Deer: Open season, September 15th to November 30th.

Cow-Moose of any age, and Calf Moose under the age of three (3) years, shooting of, prohibited at all seasons.

No persons shall kill or take more than one Bull Moose and two Deer during any one Open Season.

Moose and Deer: Trapping of, or snaring or hunting with dogs, or in the night time, i. e. between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, is prohibited.

Caribou: Hunting of, prohibited until 1921.

The sale of game is prohibited.

Beaver: Hunting of, prohibited until July 1st, 1919.

Sable: Hunting of, prohibited until July 1st, 1919.

Mink, Otter, Fisher: Open Season, November 1st to March 31st.

Muskrat: Open season, March 25th to May 15th.

Partridge: Hunting of, prohibited until 1921.

The care and management of all migratory birds, including Geese, Brant, Teal, Black Duck, Shore Birds, Snipe, and Woodcock, have passed into the hands of the Federal Government.

Sea-Gulls, Pheasants, and small birds frequenting fields and woods (except Blackbirds, Crows, and English Sparrows): Killing of, prohibited at any season.

Shooting any game on Sunday, or in any park or pleasure resort, is prohibited.

Licences, Guides, and camp help must take a licence for that business, costing one dollar, and are prohibited from shooting big game when acting as such. Only bona fide residents of the Province can obtain licences as guides or camp help.

Non-resident hunters prohibited from hunting unless accompanied by a licensed guide.

Taking or carrying guns or other firearms in forests land between November 30th and September 15th in the year following, is prohibited.

Transportation of game: All game must be "tagged" for transportation, and no game can be taken out of the Province without a special permit from the Minister of Lands and Mines.

Heads and carcasses of game will be seized unless properly "tagged," and un-

less the coupon "Return" tag issued with the licence is returned to the Crown Land Office.

Not more than two moose are permitted to be killed by persons working or staying at any one lumber camp.

All guides and taxidermists must make yearly returns to the Crown Land office. Taxidermists not later than December 1st. Guides not later than December 31st.

No licence shall issue to a minor under 18 years of age.

No "digging out" of foxes allowed.

No "silencer" allowed on guns.

No carcass of any game to be left on

the ground or in any stream or lake. Automatic rifles can be used for killing big game, but not for birds.

The bounty on Wildcats is \$2.


**BRITISH CASUALTIES**

London, Aug. 31—British casualties reported during the month of August totalled 48,379. They were divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds, officers 1,041; men 7,564.

Wounded or missing, officers 3,294; men 36,480.

The total casualties reported for July were 67,291, and in June 141,147.



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Unaffected by Heat, Cold, Sun, or Rain  
Not made with a Coal-Tar composition. Nothing but Felt and Trinidad Lake Asphalt.

PYRO is a first-class roofing in every respect and the best article on the market for covering roofs at low cost. Its advantages over other prepared or "Ready" roofings is due to the fact that there is no coal-tar used in PYRO. This means that it does not dry up and become brittle under exposure to the heat of the sun. For this reason it retains its strength and pliability almost indefinitely, instead of becoming hard and cracking as do roofings made of substitutes for natural Asphalt.

Put up in rolls containing 108 square feet with cement and tacks—all ready to put on the roof.

**\$3.00 per Roll complete**  
Prices f. o. b. St. John

On quantities we will quote you a special price, delivered to your nearest shipping point.

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**Sheep on Every Hill Side in New Brunswick**

The New Brunswick Government through the Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Chartered Banks to help the Farmers—where assistance is needed—to buy Sheep.

The Department will not only arrange to buy Sheep FOR the Farmers, but will also buy good breeders FROM the Farmers—in other words, this branch of the Agricultural Department WILL SUPERVISE ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF SHEEP.

**CREDIT FOR THE PURCHASE OF SHEEP**

Every bona fide farmer who wishes to purchase sheep for breeding purposes and cannot pay cash may secure twelve months' credit for two thirds of the purchase price. Go to the manager of the Chartered Bank in your community and place your order for the number of sheep required, accompanied with a cash payment of \$3.00 per head on grades and \$10.00 per head on pure breeds. The Manager will forward your order to the Department of Agriculture; the Department will purchase the sheep and deliver them to your nearest railway station. The balance of the purchase price can be paid as follows: Two thirds, or about \$10.00 per head, by a twelve months' note, and a cash payment of about \$2.00 per head on grade sheep.

Under the credit system not more than 21 sheep can be secured by any one farmer.

Any farmer who wishes to secure a greater number and cannot purchase locally can be supplied by the Department of Agriculture for cash.

**PRICES**

First quality stock only will be secured. All sheep will be carefully inspected before purchasing. Mature sheep are hard to obtain, therefore ewe lambs will form the major portion of the stock distributed. Prices will range from \$13.00 to \$15.00, according to size and quality, delivered at the nearest railway station. The Department has not entered upon this as a commercial transaction—The sheep will be purchased as cheaply as possible and re-sold for cost price, plus transportation and handling charges.

**PURE BRED RAMS**

The Department is now purchasing pure bred lamb and shearing rams. The lamb rams will cost from \$30.00 to \$40.00, and the shearings \$35.00 to \$50.00 each. Exceptional individuals will cost from \$50.00 to \$60.00 each. The rams have been selected from reliable breeders in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and Ontario.

**SUITABILITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK FARMS FOR SHEEP PRODUCTION**

The hilly country makes ideal conditions for sheep pasturage. Hay, roots, and oats are the staple crops—they are like the staple sheep foods also. The wool produced in the Maritime Provinces is the finest quality in Canada and brings the highest prices. Maritime lamb and mutton cannot be surpassed. The system of farming followed in New Brunswick makes the keeping of a flock of sheep easy and very profitable.

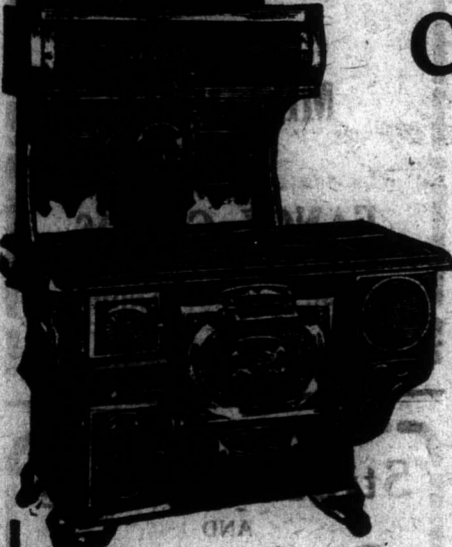
**THE FUTURE**

H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, states: "That sheep products have no doubt reached their maximum price, but he cannot see any reason for a material decline in the price for at least ten years." Unwashed wool is worth from 70c to 80c per pound, according to grade. Good lambs from \$10.00 to \$13.00 each. Under careful management the first clip of wool and the first crop of lambs will pay for the foundation stock.

If possible, purchase locally. Secure foundation stock from your neighbours immediately if available—Not one ewe lamb suitable for breeding should be slaughtered this year.

**PROCEDURE TO PROCURE SHEEP**

If you cannot purchase locally, place your order immediately with your local Bank Manager; he will forward it to the Department of Agriculture, Fredericton. Unless orders are given it will be impossible to secure in time to make delivery before this is a business proposition—think it over—decide to see your Banker. For further information apply to THOS. HETHERINGTON, Livestock Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton.



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The oven in the Kootenay Range is surrounded by an envelope of heat which is at every moment under your instantaneous control. With the Kootenay Range the heat control is so easy and accurate you can use all the heat from your fuel without waste.

Full information about the Kootenay Range will be sent FREE upon request to our nearest Branch Office.

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