respessing the course

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ence Notes.

nal conditions France 00 pairs of gloves per

steadily increasing in now worth three times y were ten years ago.

takes the place of the Indians of South he East Indies and in

ed weapons are found liest specimens of Japorking.

tion is made of 19 difstones, 9 metats, 104 s. 35 animals, 39 birds. eptiles, 20 insects and reatures.

covers 1,200 vards fa

ent Cures Diphtheria SENATOR.

hington Star) mit that you are sorry have said." Senator Sorghum. "Bewho might never have

applies are needed in

the Calves of excuses are the high price of ost plausible beged demand for killing of calves ld be allowed to gular beef." You e beef if you eat but you can have Wheat Biscuit tains more real than beef and less. Shredded uit is the whole m-cooked, shreded. Make it your ten days and see better you feel. and strengthenmeal with milk in combination

in Canada

AGED RULER REPENTED OF HIS MAD ACT

Austrian Emperor Never Tired of Lamenting Causing World War.

VIEWS OF PRESS

London Papers All Agree That the Change Will Pass Unnoticed.

Paris Cable -- Two brothers of the Austrian Empress, Princes Xavier of April 26, 1913. The letter declares and Sixte of Parma, are serving in the the loan is political and industrial, Belgian army. President Poincare re- and asks for an explanation. cently decorated both the Princes with the War Cross.

peror Francis Joseph last night oc- mercial Bank of Chicago. The loan curred at 9.05 o'clock. The end was was said to be for immediate adminispeaceful, the aged monarch passing away as though sinking into sleep.

Among those in the death chamber at Schoenbrunn Castle was the heirapparent, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

The death of Francis Joseph was known to but few people in Vienna last night. Comment in the newspapers voiced regret that the Emperor htd not been spared long enough to Newly-Arrived Aid to Bulcording to the accepted view here, nobody regretted more than he, as he never tired of assuring his intimates. The heir-apparent, Archduke Chas. Francis Joseph, assumed the guidance of state affairs automatically to-night. It is not likely that festivities of any kind will usher in his reign, certain-

ly not during the war. COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS. London Cable.—The London newspapers, commenting on the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, express the opinion that it can have no effect upon the war, because, as they say, of German domination of Austria-Hungary, both military and politically.

The Standard says: "It is too early to assess the specific responsibility of the late Emperor of the crime of 1914. Whether he was forced into that crime or gave himself willingly, there is at present insufficient evidence to determine, but it is certain that the woes descended upon Europe were the direct result of the subordirection of Austrian policy to the amseculity of the Emperor facilitated the work, just as it assisted later the fighting near Monastir claim that in the process of subjecting all the Hapsburg dominion to Prussian con-

Expressing the opinion that the death of Francis Joseph will have no effect on the war, the Standard continues: "Austria-Hungary is so completely under the German thumb that it is difficult to see how the transfer of neminal authority from a nerveless old man to a characteriess young one can affect the conduct of the war. Under Francis Joseph. Austria blundered into ruin, bankruptcy and woe unutterable. There is no sign that his tained it against several strong announces these facts to you little fellows that are always willing virile forces, or assist in the salvation

of the imperilled monarchy." A WILLING ACCOMPLICE.

The editorials in the morning newspapers concur in the view that the death of Emperor Francis Joseph and the accession of a new monarch. will not materially affect the course of the

The extent to which the dead Emperor willingly went into the present war is discussed, and whiel the consensus of opinion is that the war was deliberately engineered by Germany for her own ends, some af the writers take the view that Francis Joseph was Germany's willing accomplice. Others, however, express the belief that the dead monarch was merely the impotent tool of Count von Tchirschky, late German Ambassador to Austria, and other controllers of the German

It is contended by some of the writers that the death of Francis Joseph removed the last obstable to Germany's complete domination of the situation. The veteran sovereign, it is their wounded with them, and abandeclared, was a distinguished personality to whom Germany was compelled | munition. Forty-seven dead were to behave with a certain deference, and | collected on the field." Germany could not, it is argued, treat Austria quite as a subject during his

fetime.

The commentators maintain that not the alleged obstacles are removed. the chains thrown by Germany around the anal monarchy will be tightly rivetted.

"The future of Austria-Hungary." says the Morning Post, "was never darker or more foreboding. Whatever Any Other Plan Will Not be the outcome of the war, she stands to lose. Even if the Central powers avoid a decisive defeat, she will remain a vassal of Germany, in fact, if not in

LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

Although Emperor Francis Joseph is recognized by the editorial writers to have been personally friendly to Great Britain, and the tragedies of his from Germany will receive the consider-Feign are sympathetically recalled, to- ation they deserve," said the Earl of day's estimates of his achievements Derby, Under-Secretary of War, here Bayond his betaction to the dynasty and his desire to transmit its posses, ways the Thince, "the seems to have had no positive purpose faroughout life he groups in the dark toward the line of least revistance, and ended by involving himself, his family, his dominions and his subjects in a eatast world his subjects in a eatast world his not seems."

The Daile Chronicle says: Behind the divisit which cannot not specific their possition in the divisit which cannot externate any entered the seems to have had a from an observed that the capture of the railroad, had shut the capture of the railroad had shut the capture of the railroad, had shut the capture of the railroad had shut the communication of all the Rounding th and his personality are not flattering. to-day to the Associated Press correspon-

a man of cruel, crooked, cavernous and misanthropic mind."

The Daily Telegraph says: "His star has set in the horror of a conclusion in which the fortunes of the Hapsburgs may well finally be engulfed. This is not the moment to allot his exact responsibility for the unpardonable crime of the war, but future ages with the advantage of cooler judgment will not, we think, estimate less sternly than we the guilty record of one of the arch-malefactors of Europe."

PROTEST LOAN.

Entente Bankers Oppose U. S. One to China.

Peking Cable. — The British French, Russian and Japanese bankers of the Quintuple Group have sent a letter to the Minister of Finance saying that the loan arranged for with Chicago bankers violates Article 17 of

The Chinese Parliament recently unanimously approved a loan of \$5,000,-Vienna, Nov. 22.—The death of Em- ment with the Continental and Com-000 gold made by the Chinese Governtrative needs.

HUN BOMBERS

gars Was a Failure.

Attacks Well Followed Up On Whole Front.

Saloniki Cable.—The official com-

followed up their attacks on the before that they must grow a higher water may also carry disease germs which might make the milk unsafe mirtsa and the surrounding heights are in our possession. German bombers, recently arrived on the front, counter-attacked north of Schodol, but were completely repulsed. "Besides inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, we captured five German

officers and 181 men and 300 Bulgarians, including the colonel commanding the 90th Regiment. "The Serbian and ailled troops have tions rulers of modern Germany. The Dobromir (northeast of Monastir)." occupied the villages of Paralovo and Late reports from Berlin concerning

northeast of the town attacks by Entente troops against the German-Bulgar front failed.

forces have come into contact. The Berlin War Office reports: "Be- grain in proportion to the amount of wash and sterilize utensils, steam and on the Monastir plains, van. straw and fodder produced. We have from it can be readily and cheaply guards of the Entente forces came within reach of the German and Bulgarian positions.

COSTLY FAILURE

Was German Attack On Garrison in E. Africa.

London Cable.— An unsuccessful attack by a German column upon a small British post in German East Africa, following which the Germans were driven away with heavy losses by British relief forces, is announced in an official statement issued to-day. The statement reads: "The enemy, 400 strong, with three

ed a small British post at Lupembe. The garrison repulsed all assasuts, inflicting heavy casualties. "Later two British columns closed in on Lupembe and the enemy fled in a northeasterly direction, taking doning one heavy gun with its am-

guns and eight machine guns, attack-

DICTATE TERMS

Considered.

Finish Fight is Britain's Determination.

London, Cable.-"Any peace proposals

FEEDS AND FERTILIZERS manian troops after powerful artillery preparation had attacked and occupied Mount Toaca and Poiana Mar-

The Latest in Science, the Best in Practice.

The problem of the feeder at the present time is to feed as economical a ration as possible. Although The European farmer and some Canprices for hogs are good at the prethe cries of the crops. Now is the
sent time, and promise to remain so
time to analyze the symptoms of this for some considerable time, the hos year's crops, and be prepared to meet sows on high priced feeds. He wants to economise wherever possible. In some experiments on the feeding of on young pigs of 50 cents per hundred Brood sows fed steamed hay showed

pounds gain with dry alfalfa and 40 \$1.70 per 100 pounds gain for dry hay and \$2.70 for steamed hay. a saving of \$1.80 per 100 pounds gain over grain alone. These results were secured a year ago. Later results demonstrated that it was possible to replace one-third of the grain ration for brood sows with alfalfa hay, and that it required 1.04 pounds of alfalfa means of getting the sows to take more exercise than they do when fed grain alone. The sows fed aifalfa appeared to milk better and nurse their pigs a little better than did those

these experiments: In order to get icgs started eating alfalfa hay in winter, it is necessary to limit the soils, manures and fertilizers, and grain to such an extent that the hoge the prepared to intelligently meet the handled in this way they will take thus be able to grow grain in provery readily to the hay and a limited portion to your straw and fodder. amount of hay can be fed satisfatorily securing just as good lower net cost per bushel, which fur- lort Rivers. The Roumanian losses results just as good gains and at ther means a bigger grain check at less cost than where grain alone is thrashing time. fed; the greatest advantage to be gained in feeding hay in, winter is a saving of grain and the lowering of the cost of feeding.

not receiving hay.

GRAIN OR STRAW-WHICH? Questions pertaining to the production of grain rather than fodder therefore, demands the dairyman's munication from Serbian headquarters or straw are especially numerous now most careful attention. Stale or imwhen wheat is selling above \$1.80 pure water is distastful to the cow, "Our troops yesterday successfully a bushel, and corn headed towards a and she will not drink enough for dollar, and farmers realize as never maximum milk production. Such

oats, barley and other small grains go winter, when cows are stabled, the to straw, fall down and lodge? How greater part of the time they should to Filliash, an important railroad about the corn? Is it all fodder or is be watered two or three times a junction, where the line running north the percentage of corn higher than day, unless arrangements have been toward the mountain passes branches that grown by any of your neighbors? made to keep water before them at from the main Bucharcst line. The If not you are just like 999 cut of all times. The water should, if posevery 1,000 farmers—planting corn. sible, be about 15 degrees above the wheat, cats, barley or tye but harfreezing point, and should be suphave continued to sweep like a flood down the valley. vesting too high a percentage of plied at practically the same temperroughage rather than grain.

the Macedonia theatre, between Lakes and other crops run in like ratio.

not learned to heed the teachings of be used to warm the water. our plants. When you get sick and send for a physician he cames and "East of Paralova our rifles of the asks you about your aches and pains. a calf, pig, colt or a chicken, should guard captured a neight and mainby certain outward signs. Our crops to eat and are never over-stuffed with cannot talk as we do, or utter groans, food do the best. but they speak of their aches and l

ESCAPED THE

Their Retirement to Oki

Positions in Jiul Valley

Means Safety.

OUTLOOK BETTER

Falkenhayn's Line Too

Light to Cover Ground

He Must Control.

London Cable.—The news from

Roumania is more reassuring. King

Ferdinand's troops in the Jiul valley

n Western Wallachia have succeed-

ed in withdrawing in safety, and have

occupied their old positions, it is of-

communication, "are progressing in

Semi-official advices from Berlin

accordance with our plans."

Alt region.

ROUMANIANS

ALFALFA HAY AS A HOG FEED, pains, of their struggle for food, and their desires and needs as clearly as does the farmer or his animals. them next spring.

Did your grain crops grow enough alfalfa hay to hogs, the North Dakota are now getting from the soil, for ammonia, often spoken of as nitrogen. produces stalk or straw growth. If cents with steamed hay. With fatten- the small grains lodged, there was a need of more potash than the plants were able to obtain from the soil, for potash is very largely con-Let us take an account of stock now hay to replace 1 pound of grain. The minds, then during the winter we can regions to the rolling foothills beyond, study up further on the question of plantfood. These plantfoods are all ceived heavy Russian reinforcements. in the soil, but in varying proportions. gume crops, manures and commercial south of the mountain. The position fertilizers. The fertilizers on the mar-

of the crops. Study your crops, your This means a bigger acre yield at a

WATER FOR COWS.

the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the total volume of milk. The water supply, breaking the efforts at resistance of which might make the milk unsafe pursuit that on November 19th, the Wheat and other grains are new for human consumption, or be danwheat and other grains are now sold or in the bin. Did your wheat, gerous to the cow herself, During the Craiova Railroad line on a breadth of would think from the way the averwould think from the way the averabove freezing point is stored in tanks and piped directly to the cow.

there is little occasion for facilities. You ature every day. When water well farms, all he wanted to grow was there is little occasion for facilities a coarse roughage. Canada averages to warm it. When it stands in a tank less than nineteen bushels of wheat on which ise often forms, it usually to the acre, to Germany's 30.7, the pays well to warm it slightly. This On the extreme western flank of United Kingdom's 33.4, while corn can be done by a tank heater, by live steam, or by hot water from a boil-Presby and Ochrida, the belligerent Our Canadian yields are so low er. If a boiler is used for running a

The healthy animal, whether it be

-Canadian Countryman.

kenhayn's strategy was to fix the attention of the Roumanians on his central attack in the region of Kimidly and virtually without supports sians have been reinforced." sweeping on toward Bucharest. At the same time, Field Marshal von Arz in Moldavia, and von Mackensen, in TEUTON TRAP Dobrudja, were fighting battles of demonstration which, however were to be, if possible, followed up.

M. Bidou then asks: "What is the situation to-day?" and replies: "While von Falkenhayn has succeeded in getting his enveloping movement under way, he leaves a very dangerous biank between the army at Craivo and the central army descending by the Aluta River. This blank is 100 kilometres wide and exposed to attacks by the allies. If the Germano-Bulgar armies were closing up together as they came down to Bucharest, the situation for the allies would

be much more unfavorable." Taking the two armies together, M. Bidon reckons that von Falkenhayn has 20 divisions to cover a front of 500 kilometres (31) miles) which, he says, are not near'v enough if the allies can attack anywhere in mass. WITHDRAWAL FROM JIUL

tion read: "Northern and north-western fronts On the western Moldavian frontier these statements, but there seems to of the crew have since died from the

army is holding its position in the Berlin records the reinforcement of actions. In the Valley of Prahova uation. there were artillery bombardments the Russians on the eastern Transylvanian border, but the locality where and light infantry actions. "In the region of Dragoslavele we they have arrived is not definitely fortified ourselves in captured posi- up the bridge at Carabia. the end to "The operations in Roumania," actions. cording to the latest German official

wing. Our troops maintained their troops are in straits. are to the effect that General von positions. "In Oldrie our troops were with-Falkenhayn's army up to November

oled Mount Toaca and Polana Marcine, capturing an enemy machine gun

and repulsing a counter-attack. The Austrian official statement states that the Teutons have set foot on the left bank of the lower Cerna River, Oreova, is at the mouth of the Cerna River.

WORK OF THE CAVALRY.

Berlin Cable.—After a long silence imposed by the direct wish of General Falkenhayn, who did not want to have any hopes raised by premature accounts of his operations, descriptions of the momentous victory of the Teutonic forces in the Battle of straw and fodder? If not, they need Tirgujiulij, which broke the resistance of the Russo-Roumanian armies in western Wallachia and opened the way to the Roumanian Plain, are now available. This battle was fought from Novem-

ber 15 to 17 after the Prussian and Austro-Hungarian forces, in a week of steady combat, had forced their way from the summits of the mouncerned in growing stiff stalka to tains on the Roumanian-Transylvanhold up the grain. If the grain was ian frontier to the foot of the Alpine poor and shriveled, or there was not regions, mastering the armored turenough of it, and here's where the rets of the permanent frontier fortifirub comes on most farms, the plants cations with big mortars and breaking want more available phosphoric acid. the Roumanian resistance wherever it was encountered.

the Roumanians, who by now had reelected to stand on the range of hills The crops require different amounts running east and west and lying south of them. They are supplied by le- of Tirgujiulij, the first important town It was concluded as a result of ket are made up of different analyses enabled the Roumanians to take up was naturally strong and a heavy fog to correct the various plantfood needs | their positions unmolested by the pur-

The Pruccians and Austro-Bulgarmust eat hav or go hungry; when needs of your plants next spring, and after three days of heaviest fightian forces attacked them with fervor ing crushed their way by frontal attacks through the middle of the Rouin the battle are described as very heavy.

> readiness behind the line, and the All animals require plenty of good, breach and raced down through the pure water. This is especially true of valley toward the railway, thirty miles away, driving before them the fleeall but the strongest units which still held together. These were hustled on by the pursuing infantry columns, which, like the cavalry, made all possible speed to utilize their advantage.

RE ROUMANIA

because we have not learned to grow. separator or for heating water to Russ Reinforcements Explain Confidence in London.

> Big Force in Orsova—Carabia Bridge Blown Up.

London Cable. The situation in Roumania is still veiled in mystery. with the fate of King Ferdinand's troops at Orsova still in the balance. But from Berlin comes this very sig- Admits Sinking of the Immificant announcement: "On the eastpolung, while his right wing was rap- ern border of Transylvania the Rus-

> fidence in high circles here, despite the serious situation created by the German occupation of Craiova and the swift advance that cut off the announces the loss of the dreadnought Roumanians on the west.

> For Roumania, in the hasty with- ed to-night reads: drawal in western Wallachia, may be The Russian dreadnought Imperpursuing the same tactics that guided atritsa Maria has been sunk by an inthe Austrians in their retreat last ternal explosion. Two hundred of the summer before the Roumanian in- crew are missing." vaders of Transylvania.

> Roumania's hope of salvation has the following statement: been the Russian armies. If the Czar's "At 6 o'clock on October 20th, fire troops can launch a heavy blow from broke out in the forward magazine of the Moldavian line they will imperil the imperatritsa Maria. An internal Falkenhayn's flank, and so force his explosion followed immediately and withdrawal from Wallachia.

> sians are strengthening their line crew strove with the utmost bravery to along the eastern border lends in localize the effects of the explosion creasing strength to the feeling that and flood the masazines. The comsuch a mey is planned. Whether mender meller, Vice-Admiral Kois-Falkenhayn has deficien forces to re- chal, were abound and took personal pel that stroke is the vial (ssue. The German and Russian communi-

> trucks in Craiova. Few deductions are drawn from and 149 sailors are missing. Sixty-four

ficially announced, and the second and to the Buzen Valley there have be no doubt that a considerable Rou- effects of burns. been no changes. At Bratocea and manian force is still holding Orsova The position of the ship, which lies Predelus there were minor infantry and if defeated will face a perilous sit- in shallow water, gives hope that it

tempt to strike into Roumania from only one yard below water." the south the Roumanians have blown the railway line that runs from the "In the Valley of Alt there were Danube to the Craiova-Bucharest infantry actions in the centre and road. This is held by some observers artillery bombardments on our left to indicate that King Ferdinand's

is growing. It is believed that the a fireman of the battleship had reach-

FIELD GROPS OF **ENTARIO**, 1916

Area and Yields of Principal Ones Given.

Compiled From Two Reliable Sources.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1916. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township, in addition to our regular crop corresrendents:

Fall wheat: 704,867 acres yielded 14,942,050 busheds, or 21.2 per acre, as compared with 24,737,011 and 30.5 in 1915 and 14,333,548 and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average per acre for 35 years was 21.3.

Spring wheat: 144,305 acres yielded 2.213,961 bushels, or 15.3 per acre, as compared with 3,439,949 and 21.2 in 1915 and 2,169,425 and 18.3 in 1914. Average 16.1.

Barley: 527,886 acres yielded 12,388,-939 bushels, or 23.5 per acre, as compared with 19,893,129 and 36.0 in 1915. and 18,093,754 and 31.2 in 1914. Average, 28.0.

Oats: 2,689,762 acres yielded 71.-297,528 ushels, or 26.5 per acre, as compared wibth 120,217,952 and 41.9 in 1915 and 103,564,322 and 37.3 in 1914. Average 35. Rye: 149,738 acres yielded 2,354,410

bushels, or 15.8 per acre, as compared with 3,210,205 and 18.5 in 1915. Aver-Buckwheat: 229,205 acres yielded 3,-

261,888 bushels, or 14.2 per acre, as compared with 4,278,366 and 22.1 in 1915. Average 16.5. Peas: 95,542 acres yielded 1,243,979 bushels or 13.4 per acre, as compared

with 2,043,049 and 16.1 in 1915. Average 19.1. Beans: 52,999 acres yielded 583,165 bushels, or 10.8 per acre, as compared with 882,819 and 14.0 in 1915. Av. 16.7. Mixed grains: 485,986 acres yielded 13,297 bushels, or 27.4 per acre, as compared with 19,461,609 and 40.9 in

1915. Av. 34.5. Potatoes: 129,623 acres yielded ,408,429 bushels, or 53 per acre, as compared with 13,267,023 and 76 in 1915. Av. 114. Mangels: 42,793 acres yielded 9.756. 015 bushels, or 228 per acre, as com-

pared with 25,356,323 and 498 in 1915. Carrots: 2.391 acres yielded 331,124 bushels, or 138 per acre, compared with 686,232 and 281 in 1915. Av. 340. Sugar beets: 22,482 acres yielded 6.023,938 bushels, or 263 per acre, as compared with 8,644,281 and 378 in

1915. Av. 376. Turnips: 91,670 acres yielded 24,-067,699 bushels, or 263 per acre, as compared with 46,538,851 and 478 in 1915. Av .430. Corn for husking: 258,332 acres yielded 12,717,972 bushels (in the ear), or 49.2 per acre, as compared with 21,-760.496 or 70.2 in 1915. Av. 71.1. Corn for silo: 439.411 acres yielded

2.276,185 tons (green), or 7.46 per acre. as compared with 4,874,277 and 10.98 in 1915. Av. 10.99. Hay and clover (including alfalfa): 3,471,984 acres yielded 7.200,047 tons. or 2.07 per acre, as compared with 4,-253,763, and 1.32 in 1915. Av. 1.45.

DREADNOUGHT

peratritsa Maria.

This statement may explain the con- Internal Explosion. Causing Loss of Over 200.

> Petrograd Cable.—Russia officially Imperatritsa Maria. A statement issu-

The Russian naval staff has issued the fire spread rapidly and reached The announcement that the Rus- the petrol tanks. The officers and

command of the operations. Thursday's Bucharest communications report little change. Berlin ever, the vessel sank. The greater claims the capture of 300 railway part of the crew were saved. An officer and two first-class sub-officers

may be refloated and completely re-As if to anticipate a Bulgarian at- paired in a few months. The bridge is

Early in November a report was in circulation that the Imperatritsa Maria had gone to the bottom, and that nearly all of her crew had perished. Later, on November 11. Berlin But the general feeling of optimism headquarters despatch announced that reported by wireless that a Bulgarian

four torpedo tubes.