

## The Flag.

By Peter McArthur.

When I was in the village a couple of days ago I saw posters bearing a reproduction of the British flag and calling on people to patriotically buy Made-in-Canada goods. The campaign may be all right but this use of the flag is all wrong. At a time when men are dying for that flag and others are rallying to its protection it should not be used to promote any commercial campaign, however worthy. So many great calls are being made on our patriotism that the symbol of that patriotism should be used with respect and veneration. The patriotism that sends men to die in the trenches in defence of Canada and the Empire is heroic and noble, the patriotism of production which urges men to produce more food for the use of the warring Empire is also commendable and worthy but the patriotism of profit which urges us to buy so as to support Canadian industries, some of which are loaded with watered stock, is hardly entitled to flaunt the flag. As a matter of fact, we have never treated our patriotism with proper respect. It should be one of the noblest of our emotions but in the past we have not scrupled to arouse it for the purposes of partisan politics and now it is being evoked for the purposes of trade. It is patriotism that sends men sternly and quietly to the firing line but it is something entirely different that sends men clamorously to the dollar line. The flag that we are willing to die for should not be used as an advertisement.

This week I have been reading a new book, "Drift and Mastery," by Walter Lippmann, and although it was written before the outbreak of the war, some passages are very significant and well worth meditating upon at the present time. In one chapter he deals with "Profiteering"—coining a new word to describe that form of commercial enterprise which may be justly compared to the old-time "privateering" or piracy. He reviews the development of society with the desire to make profit as the chief stimulus and argues that the result is unsatisfactory. No enduring civilization can be built where the desire to make profit governs all the actions of men. Analysing present conditions in the United States, and the same analysis would apply to Canada, he shows that there is an unconscious movement towards making honest service the touchstone of business success. He points out that the spread of co-operation shows a dissatisfaction with the old profit-making systems and even shows that in the trusts and huge corporations the management lies in the hands of salaried men, rather than in the hands of "profiteers." Even though business is conducted for profit the men who actually conduct it are not making profits, which shows that it would be possible for the business of the country to be conducted successfully without having vast profits diverted to parasites. This recalls to me a conversation I once had with one of the managers of the American Meat Trust. In spite of his position he was a Socialist, and he described a state of affairs in that organization which justifies Mr. Lippmann's argument. He told me that the men at the head of the Trust were not the men who worked out its problems and perfected its organization. This was all done by salaried officials. The men at the head were more like gamblers on a huge scale. When a way to increase profits was pointed out to them they would order the proper men to work out the details and then they would

take a chance on the results. They were not capable of discovering new methods of development or of working out the plans but experience had taught them that it was usually safe to gamble on the judgment of the capable men in their employment. They hired brains to work for them just as they hired skilled and unskilled labor. This recalls an anecdote about one of the Chicago Meat Kings. He was very indignant when he found that his son had literary tastes and was trying to write a book. "What does he want to write a book for?" exclaimed the purse-proud father. "If I wanted a book written I would hire a man to write it." The point of all this lies in the fact that if we should ever need to hire men to run the different forms of business in the country we could hire them. The most competent men are not always those who are moved by a desire for profit though they may want good salaries and a chance of promotion.

In spite of the vigorous efforts that are being made to re-establish business on the old "profiteering" basis there are indications that it will not work out. Profits are not nearly so respectable as they were—though every man is entitled to adequate or even liberal payment for good service. The stories that have been published about inferior supplies being provided to our soldiers by "profiteers" who are taking advantage of war conditions to increase their wealth are causing wrath everywhere. The men who would try to profit in that way are traitors to the country, no matter how much they may wave the flag and shout their loyalty. Even so staid a paper as the "Globe" suggests that a few yards of stout rope is the proper reward for such men. But that kind of profit-making is only an outstanding case that attracts attention because we are all interested in the welfare of the soldiers. In principle every form of profit-making due to war conditions is just as treasonable. No citizen should be allowed to use the distresses of the nation as a means of enriching himself. Competitive business is at all times a kind of warfare and although it may be tolerated in times of peace it must not be allowed—at least not to an abnormal extent—in time of war. The fate of the Empire involves the fate of every citizen and if we are to present the strongest possible front to the enemy we must try to help rather than to over-reach one another. There will be no patriotism in our plans for greater production if we expect to profit by famine prices. We are entitled to normal prices for our products but no more. Before the war is over we may have the lesson brought home to us that service is a truer motive for enterprise than profits. If that result should be achieved civilization will make a great step forward and the war, despite its incredible horrors will not be wholly in vain. But if "Profiteering" as a motive is to be stamped out during war time it must be stamped out in every department of life. No form of special privilege will be enduring if the quality of the services which a man renders is to be the basis of the reward he shall receive.

A further amendment to "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," reads:—"The importation of hay from the Upper or Northern Peninsula of the State of Michigan and from Sugar Island, in the County of Chippewa, in the State of Michigan, is permitted under the following condition:—"Each shipment is to be accompanied by the affidavit of the owner or shipper to the effect

that the said hay is the product of the aforesaid portion of the State of Michigan."

## Brant Breeders' Holstein Sale.

Favored with ideal weather for visitors from a distance and perfect sleighing for those within a driving radius a large crowd gathered at Brantford, on Wednesday, January 27th, to attend the First Annual Sale of the Brant Holstein Breeders' Club. There were 49 animals listed, 34 of which were sold before the writer was compelled to leave for train connection. They were a well-balanced lot of cattle, the majority of them in nice condition. A few could have been brought out in better fit. The sale again demonstrated that the big majority of men are still willing to pay for work along official testing lines. The majority of the females offered had never been tested and all there is in them is there to be brought out and developed by their purchasers, and the excellence of type and udder development of very many of them looked like a big profit for the men who bought them and will bring the best out of them officially. Prices for the entire lot averaged over \$140 each, the highest being \$250 for the seven-year-old cow, Daisy Posch Johanna with ten R.O.M. sisters. Several others, including Posch Johanna De Kol, a three-year-old, Eunice Clay Agnes 2nd, a five-year-old, and Bessie Mechthilde Posch, a four-year-old sold for over \$200 each. Many brought well over \$150 each, and very few sold below the \$100 each. The success of this, the first sale of Club augurs well for future sales.

## The Kennedy Sale.

The Holstein Sale of A. Kennedy & Sons was a decided success. Fine weather and splendid roads added much to the success of the sale. There were nearly one thousand present, and Auctioneer Thos. Irving, of Winchester, was the man of the hour. The prices were good when it is considered that every animal was sold to the highest bidder. The sale amounted to \$9,145 for the sixty head. A few prices:—Smithdale Schuiling Ormsby, \$425, Menno Shantz, Ayr. Pontiac Dekol, \$310, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Pontiac Seris, \$300, Biggar Bros., Oakville. Duchess Creamelle Ormsby, \$290, G. B. Muma, Ayr. Pontiac Rooker Dekol, \$280, H. C. Knell, Bridgeport. Pietertje Pontiac, \$255, Joseph Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Princess Mechthilde Ormsby, \$225, F. H. Hadley, Milton. Pontiac Creamelle Segis, \$225, Thos. G. Agur & Sons, Moorefield. Duke Beauty Pietertje, \$225, R. H. Davis, Oak Ridge. Beauty Pietertje Mechthilde, \$220, F. C. Biggs, West Flamboro. Beck Dekol Posch, \$220, H. C. Knell, Bridgeport. Duchess Dekol Ormsby, \$215, Dr. C. A. Cline, London.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce, and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cent an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favor of correspondence going to the soldiers.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

## Toronto.

Receipts at West Toronto, on Monday, February 1st, were 88 carloads, comprising 1,773 cattle, 300 hogs, 317 sheep and lambs, 73 calves, and 6 horses. The cattle trade was dull. Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8; good, \$7.25 to \$8; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$6 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75; feeders, \$6 to \$6.60; milkers, \$55 to \$90; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50, and a very few light lambs at \$9. Hog market firm; fed and watered at \$7.75; \$8 weighed off cars, and \$7.35 f. o. b. cars.

## REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	60	334	394
Cattle	605	3,929	4,534
Hogs	722	8,815	9,537
Sheep	831	1,604	2,435
Calves	47	262	309
Horses	180	509	689

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1914 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	11	266	277
Cattle	370	3,338	3,708
Hogs	80	7,374	7,454
Sheep	402	1,157	1,559
Calves	16	243	259
Horses	28	47	75

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week, show an increase of 117 cars, 826 cattle, 2,083 hogs, 876 sheep and lambs, 50 calves, and 614 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were only moderate, but, in the cattle classes quite equal to the demand. At no time during the week was there a brisk trade in cattle; and, all things considered, prices were easier in all the different classes of fat cattle excepting the choice, well-finished, heavy steers, the best price for a straight load of which was \$8.15 per cwt. Short-keep feeders sold at firm prices; as there were some few New York and Michigan farm-

ers who wanted some good quality steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, for which they paid from \$6.80 to \$7.15 per cwt., or higher values than many butcher cattle sold for. Milkers and springers were in demand, selling at firm prices; a few reaching the hundred dollar mark. Veal calves of choice quality were in demand, and receipts being light values were again firmer, reaching \$11 per cwt. Sheep and lambs of good quality sold at firm prices all week, but heavy lambs were slow sale. Hogs sold up to \$8, weighed off cars, at the close of the week.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice, heavy steers sold at \$7.75 to \$8.15; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$6 to \$6.25; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.25; good cows, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.60; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75. Stockers and Feeders.—Short-keep feeders 900 to 1,000 lbs., about half fat, sold from \$6.80 to \$7.15; feeders, 700 to 800 lbs. sold at \$6.25 to \$6.40; medium steers, same weights, \$6 to \$6.25; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and forward springers sold from \$70 to \$90 each, and a few reached \$100 each; medium quality, \$55 to \$65; common and late springers, \$40 to \$50 each.

Veal Salves.—Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good calves, \$8.50 to \$9.50; medium calves, \$7 to \$7.50; common, \$5 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light ewes, \$5 to \$6; heavy ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; culls, \$2.50 to \$3; lambs, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25, few at latter price; heavy lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; culls, \$6.50 to \$7.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, \$7.90 to \$8; selects, fed and watered, \$7.60 to \$7.75; and \$7.35 to \$7.40 f.o.b. cars at country points.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.33 to \$1.35; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.33, track bay points, No. 2 northern, new, \$1.50; No. 3 northern, \$1.47.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 55c. to 57c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 69c.; No. 3, 67c., lake ports.