

July 1, 1900, and May 31, 1914, 27.18 per cent. of the incoming people were non-English speaking immigrants. Of these a large percentage settled in the West, and many of those who, for a short time, located in the East, subsequently moved farther West, and statistics kept concerning them do not wholly represent the location of these immigrants. The speaker showed a chart representing the West with different colors where different nationalities predominated. The function of co-operation and educative bodies in the West was, in the words of J. B. Musselman, to eliminate all these different colors and make the whole map white, which is an amalgamation of all complimentary colors. This diversity of nationality was one obstacle that co-operators had to meet in Western Canada, yet those people coming from European countries where co-operation had been successful fell in at once with the Canadian idea of co-operation and made good members for such an organization. Mr. Wordsworth explained that their were only three ways to make more money, namely, grow more grain, cut down the cost of growing, and to sell for more. The last two could only be accomplished through co-operative efforts, and that is why the West is going in so strongly for the co-operative enterprise.

J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, explained the machinery they have in Saskatchewan for organizing and keeping the different associations together. The whole province is divided into sixteen districts, the Central Association sends a representative to the convention of each district, and at that convention six organizers are appointed and each organizer given a district in one of the sixteen ridings, thus making 96 organizers for the province, who are working usually in their own locality and rendering their services free. The speaker pointed out the fact that soil coupled with labor is the source of all wealth, and the West was laboring under a delusion with regard to the \$200,000,000 worth of unearned increment which had grown up on account of the developments in towns and cities. This was a myth which did not exist and upon which taxation could not be or was not levied. Mr. Musselman did not speak in very complimentary terms regarding the manufacturers in Canada. He called them non-competers, and thought Canada

should develop a larger trade with the Motherland.

Wm. Bacon, of Brillia, spoke for some time on our trade with the Motherland. With regard to shoes, leather, hats, fabrics, etc., he thought consumers and users in this country would get better value for their money if they dealt at home or with the Motherland rather than with the United States.

E. F. Cohoe, of Burgessville, drew the attention of the convention to the restrictions placed upon the importations of cottonseed meal. This feedstuff, which is produced in the Southern States and cannot be produced in Canada at all, is subjected to the restrictions of the "Dumping Clause," according to Mr. Cohoe's experience. The form and procedure necessary to import this very necessary article of fodder appeared to be out of keeping with the trend of things generally when increased production is the slogan. The convention expressed itself in the following resolution:

"Inasmuch as the importation of cottonseed meal is subject to the restriction of the Dumping Clause of the Canadian Custom Tariff as though such meal were manufactured in Canada, and whereas such meal is not and cannot be manufactured in Canada, therefore, be it resolved that it be ascertained if the interpretation of the Customs regulations restricting this importation is correct. Further, if such interpretation be correct that steps be taken to alter the regulations, and inasmuch as a tax is being imposed on cottonseed meal when such meal can but stimulate production at this needed time, therefore, be it resolved that the attention of the Government be called to the matter, and that the Government be respectfully asked to leave cottonseed meal free of duty."

Several other resolutions touching on the matter of a minimum wage, assistance to urban municipalities, and the three which follow were adopted by the convention.

"Whereas in these times of testing for the Great Empire, of which we form a part, Canada is pouring out its young manhood and millions of dollars in answer to the Empire's need, be it resolved that in the opinion of the members of the United Farmers of Ontario, every effort should be made at this time to bind the ties that unite us with the Motherland and, therefore, we would recommend that the time has come when we

should have complete free trade with Great Britain."

"Resolved that we, the organized farmers of Ontario, view with pleasure the courage of the Provincial Treasurer in recommending a direct tax to meet our provincial requirements. While much has been said against direct taxation it has, nevertheless, much more to commend itself than many of the indirect systems which have been employed to produce a revenue, and we, as the organized farmers of Ontario, desire to place ourselves on record as being heartily in favor of any equitable form of direct taxation. We believe further that as an emergency measure a more generous contribution to our Provincial Revenue might be had from a graduated income tax.

"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention the recent increase in customs taxation on imported goods, which will increase the profits on Protected Goods without adding to the National Revenue, should be accompanied by a corresponding excise tax on the output of domestic factories equal to the actual protection involved, a policy which will add to the National Revenue without further increasing the handicap to agriculture for the benefit of the other industries."

The officers for the ensuing year are: Hon. President, E. C. Drury, Barrie; President, R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; First Vice-President, J. A. Reynolds, Solina; Second Vice-President, B. C. Tucker, Harold. Directors: W. H. Hunter, Varney; Gordon Salisbury, Campbellford; E. A. VanAllen, Aultsville; R. H. Johnson, Omeme; P. Gardiner, Sarnia. Auditors: T. H. Adams, Essex; J. E. Breen, Melancthon. Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison.

The officers of the United Farmer's Co-operative Company, Ltd., which is the business end of the United Farmers' Association, were elected as follows: President, Anson Groh, Preston; Vice-President, A. A. Powers, Orono; Manager, Anson Groh; Secretary, J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Treasurer, C. E. Birkett. Directors: S. A. Beck, South Cayuga; J. Z. Fraser, Burford; John Pritchard, Gorrie; A. E. Vance, Forest; C. W. Gurney, Paris; Jas. R. Anderson, Mountain View; E. C. Drury, Barrie; C. F. Whittaker, Williamsburg; Schnurr, Parkhead; Geo. Carlaw, Warkworth; W. C. Good, Paris. Executive Committee: Anson Groh; A. A. Powers; C. W. Gurney; E. C. Drury; W. C. Good.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, March 1, numbered 81 cars, comprising 1,375 cattle, 1,342 hogs, 280 sheep and lambs, 128 calves, and 10 horses. On account of light receipts prices were firmer all round in nearly every class. Cattle sold from 15 cents to 25 cents per cwt. higher. Choice butchers' steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; good butchers', \$7 to \$7.35; medium, \$6.60 to \$6.80; common, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$4 to \$6.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.75; milkers, \$60 to \$85; calves, \$5 to \$11. Sheep, \$4 to \$6.50; lambs, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Hogs were firm, at \$8 for selects weighed off cars, and \$7.75 fed and watered.

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.
Cattle	42	251	293
Hogs	591	2,233	2,734
Sheep	1,206	8,666	9,866
Calves	112	812	924
Horses	49	300	349
	97	535	632

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

	CITY.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	5	250	255
Hogs	62	3,308	3,370
Sheep	75	7,113	7,189
Calves	112	812	924
Horses	29	241	270
	19	37	56

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 38 carloads, 2,677 hogs, 148 sheep, 79 calves, and 576 horses, and a decrease of 630 cattle, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto for the past week were light, especially for cattle. On Monday there was a little activity in cattle, when prices regained from 25c. to 35c. of the loss sustained during the previous week. Trade was quiet all week, the weather being bad for selling beef, stockers and feeders

were unchanged, as the demand was light. Moderate receipts of milkers and springers met a steady market at unchanged values. Veal calves were scarce all week, with firm values. Sheep and lambs were not plentiful, and values were stronger. Hog values at the end of the week were again very strong.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50, and one lot of twelve sold at \$7.75; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.75 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; bulls, \$5 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Very little trade was done during the week, and prices remained about the same. Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$6 to \$6.25; steers, 600 to 750 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6; stockers, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice milkers and forward springers sold from \$60 to \$85 each, a very few extra choice sold up to \$90, and one \$99 and another \$100. Common late springers sold at \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were light. Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good, \$8.50 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7; Eastern calves, \$5 to \$5.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs are becoming less as the season advances, and prices were very firm. Light ewes sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25; heavy ewes and rams, \$5 to \$5.50; choice light lambs, \$9.25 to \$10; heavy lambs, \$8 to \$9; cull lambs, \$7 to \$7.50.

Hogs.—Selects, weighed off cars, sold at \$8.10; selects, fed and watered, \$7.85, and \$7.45 f. o. b. cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white, or mixed, \$1.50 to \$1.55; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$1.68; No. 2 northern, \$1.66; No. 3 northern, \$1.63, track, bay points.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 63c. to 65c.; outside, Manitoba oats, No. 2, 72c.; No. 3, 69c.; lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, \$1.25 to \$1.28.

Peas.—No. 2, \$2 to \$2.05, outside.

Barley.—For malting, 85c. to 88c., outside.

Corn.—American, new No. 3 yellow, 83c., track, Toronto.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 85c. to 88c., outside.

Rolls Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Flour.—Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$8; second patents, \$7.50; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$7.30; Ontario, 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$6.85 to \$7.10, Montreal.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$17.50 to \$18; No. 2, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$28 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$30; middlings, \$35.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$8.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Prices firmer; stationary for creamery pound squares, but an advance of 1c. per lb. for creamery solids. Creamery pound squares, 33c. to 35c.; creamery solids, 31c. to 32c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs sold at 31c. to 33c., by the case; cold-storage, 28c. to 30c.; selects are cut out.

Cheese.—New, large, 18½c., twins, 19½c. to 19½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; comb, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Potatoes.—Per bag, 50c. for car lots of Ontarios, track, Toronto; New Brunswick, 55c., track, Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, per bushel, \$3.50; primes, \$3.30, with prospect of advancing next week.

Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 16c. to 18c.; spring ducks, 14c.; hens, 12c. to 13c.; spring chickens, live weight, 12c. to 13c.; squabs, per dozen, \$4; geese, 12c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 18c.; country hides, part cured, 15½c. to 18½c.; calf skins, per lb., 19c.; kip skins, per lb., 17c.; sheep skins, \$2 to \$2.50; horse hair, lb., 38c. to 40c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool, unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool, unwashed, fine, 20c.; wool washed, coarse, 26c.; wool, washed, fine, 28c.; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.75; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The first car of seed potatoes for this season arrived in Toronto on February 23rd, E. J. Ryan, Colborne street, having a car of New Brunswick Cobblers, selling at 90c. per bag, wholesale.

The only local fruits now coming on the market are apples and hot-house rhubarb, the latter generally being of very choice quality, and now selling at 90c. to \$1 per dozen bunches, wholesale.

The Florida strawberries are of better quality than have been coming in, and are now selling at 40c. per box, wholesale.

There has been some choice cauliflower on the market during the past week, but it is almost prohibitive in price, selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case of 24 to 26, wholesale.

Apples.—Spies, \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3.25 per barrel; Russets, \$3.50 per barrel; Greenings, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. Bananas, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50 to \$7 per barrel; \$2.25 per box; grape-fruit, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per case; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3.25 per case; California, \$3 to \$3.50 per case; oranges, Florida, \$2.75 per case; California navels, \$2.50 to \$2.85 per case; Messina, bitter, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box; pine-apples, Porto Rico, \$5.50 to \$6 per case; hot-house rhubarb, 90c. to \$1 per dozen bunches. Beets, 60c. per bag; new, 75c. per dozen bunches; carrots, 50c. per bag; new, 75c. per dozen bunches; cabbages, \$1 per barrel; Brussels' sprouts, California, 20c. per lb.; celery, Florida, \$3 to \$3.25 per case; onions, Spanish, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per case; Canadian, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bag; American, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per 100-lb. sack; parsnips, 50c. per bag; turnips, 30c. to 35c. per bag; parsley, imported, 75c. per dozen bunches.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The following are the prices quoted by Toronto seedsmen, to the trade, for re-cleaned seed: Red clover No. 1, \$21 to \$22 per cwt.; red clover No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50 per cwt.; red clover No. 3, \$18 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 1, \$19 to \$20 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 2, \$17.50 to \$18.50 per cwt.; alsike clover No. 3, \$16 per cwt.; alfalfa clover No. 1, \$19