

vision is efficient there is no reason to fear the result. But therein lies the danger. In all such enterprises the one thing needful is capable oversight. The largest wheat farm in Australia used to be at Iandra, where the late Mr. Greene farmed at least 20,000 acres each year, but he did so with the aid of a number of capable share farmers. Even if the scheme does not succeed it may have the good effect of calling into prominence some of the grievances of which the farmer is constantly complaining, especially the lack of effective transport and other matters during their busy season.

In addition to the proposal of the N. S. W. Government to farm 100,000 acres of wheat the same authority is spurring the farmers up to plant increased areas by guaranteeing a minimum price of four shillings a bushel. New settlers are to be granted advances on their improvements and assistance in the purchase of horses and implements. Those who have been hit badly by the recent drought are to get seed sold them on extended terms of payment. The other wheat states are also offering inducements to the farmers to increase their yields. Given a favorable season Australia should pretty well double her export.

Considerable interest is taken every year in the records put up by the expert shearers. They are locally known as Dreadnoughts. This season, Dan. Cooper, one of the swifts, shored in one day of eight hours, 222 sheep. About the same time in another shed, Conn. Quinn put through in the day 230, and B. Mehan 236. It will be seen that as these men are paid at the rate of twenty shillings per 100 sheep they make a fine cheque at the end of the season. The system generally is for each station to let its shearing to contract

companies. These naturally engage the swiftest men to get the shed cut out as rapidly as possible. These swifts lose no time in moving from one shed to the other with their plant and in doing so use road motors. Two years ago the shearers' union decided against contract shearing. The vote was, of course, warmly supported by the slower men, but up to the present there has been no attempt to put the decision into operation. The inference is that the swifts would cut away from the union and cause trouble.

As in the case of all millionaires' exaggerated stories are frequently told about Cattle King Kidman. But the facts given by his own lips before the Meat Commission the other day are interesting. His leaseholds, he said, run into thirty-one million acres, for which he pays the Crown rents amounting to £15,000 a year, which cannot be regarded as excessive considering the tremendous area. He owns a few freehold properties and is interested in a few companies, including a wad of 15,000 shares in Bovril, Ltd., owning a large station in North Australia. He told the Commission emphatically that he was not in any way connected in a proprietary way with the American Beef Trust any more than that he now and again sold them meat. One contract this year with the Armour's was for 5,000 head at 15 shillings per hundred pounds. He estimated that at that time he owned 250,000 cattle, 200,000 sheep, and 20,000 horses.

It will no doubt be remembered that a few years ago there was a hub-bub in London about the worm nodules found in Australian beef. As a result the health authorities took action and prohibited the entry of briskets to the London market. This meant a heavy loss to the ex-

porters. It was generally believed at the time that the trouble was really caused by the hostility of the Beef Trust as the Australian article was getting a footing against the Argentine product. An expert was sent to investigate the matter in Australia, but so far without any light being thrown on the problem. All the time, however, experts declared that there was no danger in consuming this meat and that with care the nodules could be easily cut away. Time has worked a few changes. The Beef Trust is now implanted in Australia. Only the other day, Swifts' manager said in his evidence before the Meat Commission that to lose these briskets was a sinful waste of good food. Which looks like influence in the direction of getting the embargo removed.

Sydney, Australia.

J. S. DUNNET

Plumes of fire are dropped from the clouds on undefended towns and cities. The United States is silent. Deadly mines are strewn on the high seas. The United States is silent. Buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charity are razed to the ground. The United States is silent. Enormous fines, far in excess of military necessities, are levied on ravaged cities. The United States is silent. Seven millions stand emaciated in Belgium. The United States is silent. The Hague Conventions are thrown into the scrap basket. The United States is silent. But—the dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests. It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilization of the world. Above all nations is humanity.

—Hamilton Holt in "The Independent"

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

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 11, numbered 118 cars, comprising 2,228 cattle, 1,486 hogs, 585 sheep and lambs, and 103 calves. The cattle trade was steady. Choice steers, \$8.15; good, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$6.70 to \$7.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$7; bulls, \$5 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$6.50; milkers, \$50 to \$85; calves, \$5 to \$10. Sheep, \$6 to \$7; lambs, \$7 to \$9. Hogs, \$8 weighed off cars; \$7.75 fed and watered, and \$7.35 f. o. b. cars at country points.

### 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 .....	51	330	381
Cattle .....	645	4,224	4,869
Hogs .....	952	8,841	9,793
Sheep .....	770	1,966	2,736
Calves .....	36	286	322
Horses .....	19	20	48

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	9	381	390
Cattle .....	140	4,015	4,155
Hogs .....	114	9,982	10,096
Sheep .....	85	2,099	2,184
Calves .....	36	339	375
Horses .....	28	58	86

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 9 cars, 714 cattle, 303 hogs, 53 calves, and 38 horses; but an increase of 552 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1914.

Receipts of live stock for the past week were moderate in all the different classes. The cattle as a rule were of better quality, and all offerings sold readily at good prices, which reached as high as \$8.25 for one choice load. Stockers and feeders sold at about steady quotations; milkers and springers were more plentiful, but not greater than the demand called for, and were all taken at prices from \$50 to \$90 each. Veal calves remained about steady, although the receipts were light. Sheep and lambs, of which the supply was moderate, sold about steady, quality considered. Hogs sold up to \$8 weighed off cars, and we heard of \$8.25 being paid for two car lots.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice heavy steers

sold at \$8 to \$8.25; good to choice, \$7.50 to \$7.75; medium to good, \$6.50 to \$7.25; good cows, \$5.75 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5 to \$5.75; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, \$4.75 to \$6.75, and a few reached \$7 during the week.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade in feeding cattle has been very quiet. One or two choice loads of short-keep steers of choice quality weighing 900 to 950 lbs. each, sold at \$6.50 to \$7. Good steers, 800 lbs. each, sold from \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; stockers sold from \$4.75 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a little more activity exhibited, and all offerings were sold at \$50 to \$95 each, the bulk going at \$60 to \$75.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate, and prices steady. Choice calves, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8; common, \$1.75 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade for sheep and lambs was good, considering the quality offered. Sheep, ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$7; heavy ewes, \$4 to \$5; rams, \$4 to \$4.50; culls, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs of choice quality, weighing from 80 lbs. to 90 lbs., sold at \$8.25 to \$8.75; heavy lambs, \$7 to \$7.75; cull lambs, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$7.50 to \$7.65; \$7.15 to \$7.25 f. o. b. cars, and \$7.75 to \$8 weighed off cars.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12, outside; Manitoba, at bay ports, No. 1 northern, \$1.34; No. 2, \$1.31; No. 3 northern, \$1.26, new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 new, white, 50c. to 51c., outside; Canadian Western oats, No. 2 new, 62c.; No. 3 new, 59c., track, bay ports.

Rye.—88c., outside.

Buckwheat.—71c. to 72c., outside.

Barley.—Ontario, No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Manitoba barley, 66c. to 70c., lake ports.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, old, 88½c., Toronto; new No. 2 yellow, 70½c.; Canadian corn, 81½c., Toronto.

Peas.—No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.65, car lots, outside.

Roller Oats.—Per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.25.

Flour.—Ontario winter wheat, 90 per cent., \$4.60 to \$4.65, seaboard, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto were: First patents, \$7.10 in jute, and \$6.60 in jute for second patents; strong bakers', \$6.10 in jute; in cotton, 10c. more.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50. Straw.—Baled, car lots, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Bran.—Manitoba, \$25 to \$26, in bags.

track, Toronto; shorts, \$27 to \$28; middlings, \$29 to \$30.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have remained about steady; prices steady. Creamery prints, 31c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 29c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.

Cheese.—New, 16c. for large, and 16½c. for twins.

Eggs.—New-laid, 50c. per dozen, by the case; cold-storage eggs, 30c., and selects, 32c. to 34c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Primes, \$2.60 to \$2.75; hand-picked, \$2.75 to \$2.90.

Potatoes.—Canadian, car lots, per bag, track, Toronto, 55c. to 60c.; New Brunswick, 65c. per bag, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Live-weight prices: Turkeys, 14c. to 16c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; hens, 7c. to 10c. per lb.; spring chickens, 10c. to 12c.; geese, 8c. to 10c. per lb.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

City hides, flat 16c.; country hides, cured, 15½c. to 16½c.; country hides, part cured, 15c. to 16c.; calf skins, 17c.; kip skins, 15c.; lamb skins and pelts, 90c. to \$1.25; horse hair, per lb., 40c. to 45c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4.50; wool unwashed, coarse, 17½c.; wool unwashed, fine, 28c.; wool washed, coarse, 26c.; wool washed, fine, 28c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There has been a light trade in fruits and vegetables during the past week. Apples, Canadian, Spies, \$1.25 per box, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; Russets, \$3 per barrel; Tolman Sweet, 75c. per box, \$2.75 per barrel; Ben Davis, 75c. per box, \$2.25 per barrel; Snows, \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel. Bananas, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bunch; cranberries, \$5.50 to \$7.50 per barrel, \$2.40 per box; grape fruit, \$2.25 to \$3 per case; limes, \$1.25 per hundred; lemons, Messina, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; California, \$3 to \$3.50; oranges, Florida, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per case; California navel, \$2 to \$2.75 per case; Mexican, \$2 per case; pine-apples, \$2.75 to \$3 per box; strawberries, 50c. to 60c. per box; beans, \$3.50 to \$4 per hamper; beets, 60c. per bag; Brussels sprouts, Canadian, 35c. per 11-quart basket; American, 20c. per quart; cabbage, 25c. to 40c. per dozen; \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel; carrots, 50c. per bag; celery, Canadian, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per case of 5½ to 6 dozen; California, \$4 to \$4.50 per case; cauliflower, new, \$3 to \$3.50 per case; onions, Canadian, \$1.35 per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; spinach, \$1.25 per hamper; turnips, 30c. and 35c. per bag.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Choice cattle continued scarce on the local market. Consumption at the present time is by no means large, and occasional church holidays tend to reduce demand still further. Prices continued fairly steady, the tone being, if anything, rather firmer. Some fine steers have been bought at 7½c. to 7½c. per lb., while good were quoted at 6½c. to 7c., and medium at 6c. to 6½c. Common ranged somewhat lower. Cows sold around 5c. per lb. up to 6½c., and bulls at 5½c. to 7c. Ontario lambs were in good demand, at 8c. to 8½c. per lb., while Quebecs sold at 7½c. to 7½c. Sheep were in moderate demand, at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb. The supply of calves was small, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$5 for common, and up to \$15 for the best. The market for live hogs was firm in tone, and selected lots changed hands at 8½c. to 8½c. per lb., weighed off cars, slightly above the previous week's prices.

Horses.—It was said that army horses were still being dealt in at \$175 each for light, and \$195 for heavy. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$275 to \$300 each, and light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., at \$150 to \$200 each. Broken-down old animals were quoted at \$75 to \$100 each, and fancy saddle and carriage animals sold at \$300 to \$400 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were a little higher. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs were quoted at 11½c. to 12c. per lb., while country-dressed ranged from 10c. to 10½c. per lb. for light, and 9½c. to 9½c. for heavy.

Poultry.—Demand for turkeys was fair. Frozen and fresh were quoted at from 17c. to 20c. per lb., wholesale, while chickens and ducks were 13c. to 15c. Geese were 11c. to 13c., while fowl ranged from 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes was fairly liberal, and prices continued low, at 60c. for Green Mountains in car lots ex track, per bag of 90 lbs. Single bags were 70c. to 75c.

Honey and Syrup.—The market held steady. Maple syrup was quoted at 60c. in small tins, and up to 80c. in 11-lb. tins. Sugar was 9c. to 10c. per lb. White-clover comb honey was 16½c. to 17½c. per lb.; extracted, 12c. to 13c.; dark comb, 14½c. to 15c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Eggs.—Cold-storage stock was going out for export. Fresh eggs were quoted at a decline, at 50c. per dozen. Selected cold-storage were steady, at 31c. to 32c. per dozen. No. 1 cold-storage stock was 28c. to 29c., and No. 2, 25c. to 26c. per dozen.