

STOCKS WORTH SOMETHING.

After all, stocks are worth something, so that it is safe to assume that the decline which has been so long under way must eventually reach an end. — The Annalist.

BROMHALL'S FOREIGN CROP SUMMARY.

Russia—Weather unfavorable, cool and wet. This is against the movement and also autumn sowing, and it is believed that the acreage will be small, as labor is scarce and seed of inferior quality. Agriculturists are discouraged owing to the poor marketing of the last yield.

France — Weather continues wet and cool and threshing and movement is light. Prices remain high and mills are operating slowly. Agriculture is slow. Foreign arrivals are increasing and importation is important and will continue on an increased scale. America is favored, owing to the shortness of transit and also grading.

Italy—Weather is against agriculture. Threshing has revealed a very moderate yield. Stocks of foreign wheat are light and native grain is moving slowly. There is great unrest regarding the food question. Foreign needs are large.

Spain—Wheat is housed and the quality is fine, with the yield exceptionally good. Foreign purchases are authorized to maintain reserves.

Balkan States—Weather very favorable for agriculture, being moist and warm. Harvesting is reported as being favorable, with yield and quality good. Stocks are good and exportation overland to the Central Powers continues.

Scandinavian Countries — Harvesting is finished. Yield and quality poor. Stocks are light and foreign arrivals are small and mostly from America. Food question is very discouraging.

United Kingdom—Weather is mild and wet. Crops yielded unfavorably, with the quality fair. Foreign supplies are liberal and recent purchases in importing centers liberal.

South Africa—The corn yield is not up to expectations and harvesting is disappointing. Late frost occurred and ravages of pest were bad in some localities.

Australia—Weather favorable and crops prospering. Estimates of yield are being raised.

HORSE MEAT AS REGULAR DIET.

"The European war is going to make horse meat a regular article of diet in this country, as it has been in European countries for a number of years," remarked S. A. Turnbull, of Montana, in New York. Mr. Turnbull is a stockman, who has lived in the West for many years, and he notes with regret the increasing popularity of horse meat. "Cattlemen naturally are opposed to the eating of horse meat," continued Mr. Turnbull. "Not that it will in any manner affect the cattle interests, but there is a very strong feeling, based upon sentimental grounds, against the human consumption of horse meat. The horse has always been numbered among man's best friends, and to kill it for food is against nature. But there is no denying that horse meat for food is becoming more and more popular. Among foreigners of the western states particularly horse meat is growing in favor. In one town a few days ago more than 600 pounds of horse meat were sold in the open market and as much more ordered for the following day. The foreigners are regular customers of the horse meat dealers. Many boarding houses have started to buy horse meat. Soup meat sells for 8 cents a pound, round steak for 10 cents and porterhouse and sirloin for 12 cents."

GREAT POTATO CROP.

Newfoundland's potato crop will exceed 2,500,000 bushels, according to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce, from W. B. Nicholson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in St. John's. This, Mr. Nicholson writes, is equal to a year's supply of as much again as is ordinarily consumed.

In 1914, Newfoundland imported 149,874 bushels of potatoes, in 1915, imports were 149,523 bushels, while this year, up to the present, importations have been nil. The normal consumption of potatoes in Newfoundland is about 4½ bushels per head per year.

Reports received by the food controller show that potato growers in the Annapolis Valley are receiving \$1.75 per 90 pound bag, and in eastern Nova Scotia \$1.35. Shipments of seed potatoes are being made from Nova Scotia to the West Indies. Growers in Prince Edward Island are receiving \$1.13 per 90 pounds in bulk.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

(Concluded from page 18.)

and claim that over 30,000 prisoners and 300 guns have been taken.

In addition to their part in the attack east of Ypres the French are continuing their offensive north of the Aisne.

Bad weather is hindering the French and English troops on the Western front. In spite of this, however, British troops made a considerable advance on a wide front northeast and east of Ypres, while the French forces on the Aisne were also getting nearer to Laon. In the combined operations the Anglo-French armies attacked from the southern end of Houtholst Forest, north of Ypres, to the neighborhood of Gheluvelt, on the Ypres-Menin road to the southeast.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Gorizia is recaptured by the Teutonic forces and two Italian armies are in retreat. Berlin claims 100,000 prisoners and 700 guns.

French and Belgian armies had an important victory when they conquered a strip of land about 7,000 yards long and varying in width from 1,500 to 3,000 yards, on the Luyghem Peninsula.

British forces repulse heavy attacks by Germans to retake positions south of Passchendaele.

Canadian forces capture Bellevue Spur and defeat the Germans at Laamkeek.

EMBARGO IS WITHDRAWN.

On October 15 the order of August 24, passed upon the recommendation of the Food Controller, prohibiting the sale or purchase until further notice, of "canned vegetables" was rescinded. Canned peas, beans, rhubarb, and pumpkins, preserved in cans, glass jars and other containers may now be legally sold throughout Canada. The embargo was ordered to stimulate the consumption of perishable fresh vegetables and to increase the supply of canned goods for the coming season, in both of which objects it has proved effective. In the three prairie provinces the order was raised on September 18.

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