

# Commercial

(For week ending August 13.)

## PRODUCE.

London, August 10.—Frozen meat: Canterbury mutton, 4d; rest unchanged. Lamb: Prime Canterbury, 4 13-16d; fair average (including Dunedin, Southland, Wellington, and secondary Canterbury), 4½. New Zealand beef: 180lb to 220lb, fair average quality, ox lores, 3½d. Hinds, 5½d.

Wellington, August 12.—The following cable has been received from the Agent-General dated London, August 11.—The mutton market is steady. The average price to-day for Canterbury mutton is 3½d, Innedun, Southland, and W.M.E. Company mutton, 3½d; other North Island 3½d. The lamb market is firm. The average price to-day for New Zealand lamb is: Canterbury brand, 4½d; other lamb, 4½d; legs, 4½d. The beef market is quiet. New Zealand hinds, 5½d; fores, 3½d. The hemp market is firm. 'Good fair Wellington' grade, on the spot to-day, £33 10s per ton; September-November shipments, £31 10s per ton. There are in stock 724 tons, against 246 last year. Cocksfoot seed is quiet: New Zealand, 17lb standard, 48s.

## SOUTHLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

Invercargill prices current.—Whole-sale—Butter (farm), 9d; butter (factory), bulk, 1s 1d; pats, 1s 1d cash 1s 1½d booked; eggs, 1s per dozen; cheese (factory), 5½d; bacon farm, 6d; do, rolled, farm, 7d; hams, 9d; potatoes, £3 10s per ton, bags weighed in, barley, 2s to 2s 6d chaff, £4; flour, £11 10s to £12 10s; oatmeal, £13 10s to £14. Bran, £4 13s, pollard, £5 10s. Retail.—Butter (fresh), 11d, 1s; butter (factory), pats 1s 3d; bulk, 1s 2d; eggs, 1s 3d per doz, cheese, 7d; bacon (rolled), 9d; hams, 10d; Potatoes, £4 10s per ton, 5s per cwt; flour, 200lb, 25s; 50lb, 7s 3d; oatmeal, 50lb, 8s; 25lb, 4s; pollard, 9s per bag; bran, 5s 9d; chaff, 2s 3d.

Mr. F. Meenan, King street, reports:—Wholesale prices only.—Oats: Milling, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; feeding, 2s 2d to 2s 5d. Wheat (good demand): Milling, 4s to 4s 3d; fowls', 3s 3d. Potatoes, £3 to £3 10s. Chaff inferior to medium, £3 to £3 10s; prime, £4 10s. Straw: Pressed, £2; loose: none in market. Flour: 200lb sacks, £11 10s; 50lb, £12 5s; 25lb, £12 10s. Oatmeal: 25lb, £13 10s. Butter: Dairy, 7d to 9d; factory, 1s 2d. Cheese: Dairy, 4½d; factory, 5½d. Eggs, 1s 3d. Onions. Christchurch, £6.

Messrs Donald Reid and Co., Limited, report as follows:—

Competition was not keen, but most of the lines on offer found buyers at about late quotations. Prices ruled as under:—

Oats.—During the past week there has been some inquiry for shipping lines, but so far no business of any importance has resulted, and the market continues to be without life. We quote: Seed lines, 2s 7d to 2s 9d; milling, 2s 5½d to 2s 6½d; good to best feed, 2s 3½d to 2s 5d, medium, 2s to 2s 3d per bushel (sacks extra).

Wheat.—Prime milling quality is not offering so freely, and millers' requirements are confined to this class, medium sorts being in the meantime neglected. Fowl wheat is offering freely, and selling at late quotations. We quote: Prime milling, 3s 10d to 4s 3d; medium, 3s 2d to 3s 9d; whole fowl wheat, 2s 11d to 3s 1d; broken and damaged, 2s 6d to 2s 10d per bushel (sacks extra).

Potatoes.—Local stocks are becoming somewhat reduced, and with a little more inquiry there is a better tone in the market. Those catalogued to-day met with fair competition, and sold at, for best Derwents, £2 15s to £3; others £2 10s to £2 12s 6d per ton (sacks in).

Chaff.—The market continues to be well supplied with chaff of medium and inferior quality, for which there is only moderate demand. Prime quality is not over plentiful, and commands ready sale. We quote: Best oaten sheaf, £4 5s to £4 10s; good, £3 15s to £4; medium, £3 to £3 10s; inferior and straw chaff, £2 to £2 15s per ton (bags extra).

Turnips.—The market to-day was fully supplied, about 50 tons being forward. The bulk of these were quitted at 13s per ton, loose (ex truck).

## LIVE STOCK.

### STOCK SALES.

Wellington, August 12.—Two Sydney buyers operated at the Johnstonville stock sales to-day, and record prices for the yards were obtained. Best bullocks sold up to £10 17s 6d; wethers, 15s 9d to 16s 11d.

Sydney, August 12.—Two hundred and ninety-one New Zealand wethers were sold at prices ranging from 35s to 44s. Twenty New Zealand bullocks averaged £21 14s. One brought £29 10s, a record for the yard. One cow of the same consignment fetched £19.

### ADDINGTON STOCK MARKET.

The Addington Grand National market brought forward heavy yardings of fat stock, and there were some very choice consignments.

Fat Sheep.—7900 yarded, mostly good to extra prime wethers and ewes. Local butchers and buyers for Sydney competed keenly for prime heavy sorts. A good number were taken for export at from 19s to 29s. Freezing buyers also competed keenly, and there was an improved market for all classes except secondary ewes. Prime heavy wethers, 22s to 30s; freezers, 16s to 21s; lighter, 14s 6d to 15s 9d; prime merino wethers, 17s 6d to 19s 3d; good, 12s 6d to 16s; others, 8s 4d to 11s 6d; prime heavy ewes, 17s to 20s; good, 13s to 16s; others, 9s 4d to 12s 6d.

Fat Lambs.—500 yarded, including some new season's lambs, which sold at 13s to 20s; last season's 12s to 15s 3d for good, and 9s 6d to 11s for others.

Store Sheep.—2200 yarded, mostly hoggets. There was a good sale. The only wethers (280) were sold at 13s 4d; two-tooth ewes, 14s, a line was withdrawn at 16s; hoggets, 8s 9d to 10s 6d; 600 passed at 8s 9d.

Fat Cattle.—202 penned, including some splendid cattle. There were buyers for export to both London and Sydney, and there was a distinct rise. Prime beef, 27s to 30s per 100lb; good, 22s 6d to 26s per 100lb; others, 19s to 22s per 100lb. Show bullocks, £24; prime heavy weights, £11 to £15 10s; good, £8 10s to £10; others, £7 17s 6s to £8 5s; prime heifers, £8 10s to £10; others, £5 5s to £8; prime cows, £8 to £10 7s 6d; others, £5 2s 6d to £7.

Pigs.—371 were offered. Baconers were slightly easier from 40s to 53s, or 4d per lb; porkers, 25s to 35s, or 4½d to 4½d per lb; good stores, 16s to 22s; smaller, 11s to 15s; suckers and weaners, 5s to 9s 8d.

## A Lost Industry.

Some extremely interesting figures says the Dublin 'Independent' have have just been published by the Statistical Department of the United States, which cast more instructive light on the enormous loss which Ireland has endured through

the failure of the various efforts which were made to utilise the undeniable capabilities of its soil for the growth of sugar beet. Two attempts were made in the fifties—one at Mountmellick—to introduce, not only the cultivation of beet root, but also to provide factories for extracting the saccharine which it generally contains. It may, perhaps, be noted that beet roots grown in Ireland have invariably proved, on chemical examination, to contain a larger percentage of sugar than the average quantity produced by beets grown on the Continent. Owing to a variety of causes, the undertakings to which we have referred proved complete failures, inflicting considerable loss on those who embarked in them. It is, however, by no means improbable that the results in question were due to easily explainable causes, amongst which is not included a lack of business capacity on the part of the Irishman. The British Government and Parliament have long sternly set their faces against what is styled the bounty system, which Grattan's Parliament employed so successfully, for the restoration of Irish commerce and industries. Foreign countries entertain no similar prejudice, and both in the United States and on the Continent the manufacturer of beet-root sugar is assisted, not only by protective duties as regards home trade, but by the payment of bounties on all his exports. Furthermore, in the localities where the beet sugar industry flourishes, profitable markets exist for the by-products of the manufacture. For instance, the molasses are sold to local distillers, which extract a low class spirit, which is used in various industries, and often, unfortunately, flavored and doctored to enable its sale as cheap brandy. Again besides the molasses there remains a considerable quantity of material which Continental and American farmers have long since proved to be useful feeding for live stock. In Ireland, neither of the sources of revenue named were found available, and it is probable that the manufacture of beetroot sugar could only be carried on successfully in this country by a capitalist or company wealthy enough to also establish a distillery and embark in stock raising. Even then the products of the refinery would have to compete with the bounty-fed sugars of the Continent and America, and even the Home-Ruled Australia. To ask the Westminster Parliament to protect or assist an Irish industry would be hopeless. This fact, however, does not render the less interesting the figures set out in the United States official report, which has just been issued, and from which it appears that, while in 1840 beet-roots supplied less than five per cent. of the world's consumption of sugar, they now supply no less than 67 per cent. of a vastly increased consumption. In the enormous profits derivable from this state of things Irish farmers and landlords might have had their share any time during the last half century had our native Parliament been still in existence.

## How to Lie when Sleeping

The correct posture for sleep is to lie on the right side with the limbs stretched out to their full length, and the arms either straight down by the body or in any comfortable position, provided they are not raised above the head. The mouth should be closed, and all the muscles of the body should be relaxed. The lungs work with greater deliberation during the hours of sleep, and if the arms are raised above the head at this time, and for any period, the action of the heart drives the blood away from the arms and sends it to the head, frequently making one very restless, when it does not entirely prevent sleep.