TOL. XXIX. No. 106

Conditions in Other Branches of the

Industry Show Little Change

From Last Week

WATER CONDITIONS POOR

ted that Prices Will Soon Warrant an Active port Trade—Good Export Business Being Done ith American Mills in Ground Wood—Prices

ditions in the local paper trade remain un-

of the trade and technical papers have cut down the

slow business on coated and those grades which usually run two shifts are now operating only one shift, and in some cases short

formation received from various sources, it is gathered that no difficulty is anticipated, there being

a quite sufficient domestic supply available, and re-

gular customers are being protected in every pos-sible way. The Canadian demand for newsprint con-

reach the mills, but this difficulty will not become

new business they are about nominal.

ber of pages, which altogether makes for a very

ness on coated and book papers. Mills and

of Late J. Plerpent Morgan is fore Another Year—No Trouble or Stocks and Bends.

is in appraising the estate monta in appraising the estate erpont Morgan, no one has been a value on the large collection of cripts which were in possession of cording to George J. Gillespie, councording to George J. Gillespie, council to the control of the c

oralsing Mr. Morgan's real estate, I at about \$5,000,000; Mr. Marks is me service for all of the personal estate with the exception of the and manuscripts, and he is looking to information no report is ex-

to information no report is ex-tite before one year.

Id yesterday that there was not sluing the stocks and bonds left by use their market value at the time eath could be readily learned. Alan purchased many art treasures em had been shipped to this coun-h, and for that reason Mr. Gillespie nat the war would interfere with

ind it Inconvenient to heir Obligations in That Metal

AIN'S POSITION

ke Care of Herself Provided Those Repay Interest and Capital as

page article in the Boston Herald, ituation in Canada arising out of riston Bullard quotes Sir Frederick the following critical vein regardal obligations in the London mar

and soul behind England in this ing instinct in the Anglo-Saxon rong as ever it has been in any glish history. I authorize you to vill go the limit of her d and treasure to put this war phant conclusion.

that the French-Canadian element proportionately well to the call to anation lies in the fact that the s largely derived from peasant erefore, from choice or otherwis the same extent as the Anglo-

gricultural Country.

e have presented to England our will continue to do so in accordoe of presents of food aggregating ons of dollars in value, besides agricultural country, with a large r home consumption, and plays in the feeding of the populations

capable of taking care of herncial requirements, and without provided only"—and the speaker are, which seemed to be a rare at the people who have for many regularly in the London money f their engagements, that is, reital as they fall due.

es, sir, owes England \$4,000.000.where in the world has English
and so freely as in your country. e, and interst is maturing all the

countries, of course, are not now But to the United States we look mpt payment of these obligations. ar that it is 'not convenient' to at instead of cash, credit entries invented the term 'gold bond.'

ice. This is the time to prove its ed States. We are friends, and Not a word has come over the has been spoken by the British ngton, regarding this important ill be said. But it is true, nevercan 'convenience' is withholding of the moneys due on the gold

ce Rates Too High. risks are too great to risk ship-

the gold up here to Ottawa. We'll ediately make available k of the huge sums involved. The exchange is \$4.86 per pound. It t 19 cents advance is ruinous."

DRAG ITALY IN.

rns that the tension between Italy sed after the fall of Lemberg. nade a long official statement to n he said that Italy's position as independence and unity, rise and

might.

vakening of Germany would have

n Italy's position in the Mediterently also on Italy's entire inter

latt's Rome correspondent cable s more than ever fully determined neutrality.

Short Was Less Favorable Than Was Anticipate Short While Ago—Bearish Reports Coming For-ward Were Credited to Pessimists— Oats and Corn Below Last Month.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)

WASHINGTON CROP REPORT.

Washington, September 3.—The corn condition on september 1st, was 71.7; month ago, 74.8; year ago, 65.1. Ten year average, 79.4. wheat, 68.00; month ago, 75.5; year ago, Spring wheat, 68.00; monty 75.3; ten year average, 76,6.

Oats, 75.8; month ago, 79.4; year ago, 74.0; ter

go, 25.1; 1913, final, 23.1. Spring wheat, 12.2; month ago, 13.1; 1913, final,

Conditions in the local paper trade remain unphanged, excepting book paper business, which is
slow owins to the marked slackness in the printing
trade. Catalogue business is greatly curtailed, and
a number of such contracts, as well as business and
special pamphlets and books on which the trade
special pamphlets and books on which the trade
was counting have fallen through. Quite a number
of scoppingl papers have gut down the All wheat, 16.8; month ago, 17.1; year ago, 15.2. Oats, 29.1; month ago, 30.0; 1913 final, 29.2. Indicated corn crop, 2,598,000,000; month ago, 2,634,-0,000; 1913 final, 2,447,000,000.

Indicated spring wheat crop, 221,000,000; month ago, 236,000,000; 1913, final, 240,000,000. Indicated all wheat crop, 896,000,000; month 911.000.000: 1913 final, 763,000,000.

Indicated oats crop, 1,116,000,000; month ago, 1,-153,000,000; 1913 final, 1,122,000,000. operating only one shift, and in some cases short time is being worked. Tenders for Government sup-plies will be received this week, and the mills are ary estimate of hay crop. 69,000,000 tons plies will be received usiness, which as far as possible, counting on this business, which as far as possible, will be given to domestic mills, to help out the situation considerably. Prices on these lines are unnonth, 69,000,000 tons; 19103 final, 64,000,000.

Condition of spring wheat by States follows:-

Prices on these lines are un-	Condition of shi	till wilea	r ny wen	ccp rorro	11.00
tion considerably. Prices on these lines are the		Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	10-yea
		1914.	1914.	1913.	Ave
only taken at prevailing of supplies of chemicals, dye- delivery, the securing of supplies of chemicals, dye-	Minnesota	56	63	- 88	80
delivery, the securing of uncertain.	North Dakota	70	81	70	72
	Washington	87	89	82	. 80
Newsprint Trade Active.	South Dakota	65	69	65	74
Newsprint business continues very active, and	United States .	68	75.5	75.3	76.
issued from various mills state that the	Corn	condition	by Sta	tes.	
a working practically to full capacity. In a	Ohio	81	80	81	83
mater conditions are still poor in spite of	Indiana	69	67	81	85
few cases water coins, but as a general rule this sit-	Illinois	64	65	62	82
v is not serious.	Minnesota	89	88	95	85
me demand for export continues brisk, but so far	Iowa	81	91	76	82
the business come has not been great. Export prices	Missouri	57	68	41	-76
have not yet reached a high enough level to attract	Nebraska	65	82	37	74
business in that direction, so that demestic mills are	Kansas	53	74	10	64
doing little more than looking after their regular	Kentucky	74	62	59	84
oustomers in the export trade. There is every rea-	Tennessee	79	70	65	84
gen to believe however, that prices for export will	Texas	66	64	78	. 73
shortly become such as to warrant a good trade in	Oklahoma	42	42	39	65
that connection. Domestic mills have not had any	Arkansas	65	58	71	80
that comment					

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

65.1

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Toronto, September 9.-Trade was more active at the same, that is, about 25 per cent. the Union Stock Yards this morning under the inabove normal, while prices are unchanged, although fluence of a larger run and a well sustained demand on new business they are about nominal.

The ground wood situation is unchanged. A good gain some complaint regarding the general quality of the offerings. There were few fat cattle of quality to fill regarding trade-reported an inability to fill regarding trade-reported an inability to fill regarding a very spirited demand from facturers are expecting a very spirited demand from facturers are expecting a very spirited than usual for this period, and manufacturers are expecting a very spirited demand from facturers are expected from Germany goods worth and facturers are expected an i price were firm for all classes of cattle, but there was

but so far there has been no shortage. Prices are rates, war risks, etc. Domestic manufacturers are from \$10 to \$12 higher than before the war owing to the difficulties in securing supplies from Norway and sweden Showarts from that the local situation is satisfactory. Rag and pa
dad consists. weden. Shipments from that quarter are now avail- per stock dealers report little change. Prices show

PULP & PAPER

connection. Domestic limits and from in-

Magazine of Canada Edited by Roy Campbell, B.A., B.Sc.F.

The Leading Technical Trade outside garments of wool to the value of the stration and and the stration of the stration and and the stration of the stration and and the stration of the stration and the stration of the stration and the stration of the stration of the stration of the stration and the stration of the str Pulp and Paper World

CESSES, NEW MACHINERY AND INVENTIONS ARE UP this amount, among them being included tubing EXHAUSTIVELY DESCRIPTION NEWS SUMMARIES OF to the value of \$559,130, and steel tires for locomotives. EXHAUSTIVELY DESCRIBED. THE ENGLISH AND UNITED STATES FIELDS FROM are Canada's purchases of cutlery from Germany.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS. REPORTS FROM THE
LEADING PULP AND PAPER MARKETS OF THE WORLD

the United Kingdom, and exceeds those from the

The Ideal Advertising Medium for Firms Desiring to do Business with Canadian Mills

Published semi-monthly by

Manufacturers and Exporters Should Look to the Opportunity Offered at Present Time

TRADE TOTALS ARE HEAVY

Iron and Steel Goods, Textiles and Cotton Goods, Chemicals and Dyestuffs, Fure, Paper and Books, Form a Partial List of Principal Articles We Bought Last Year.

In a further effort to bring before Canad porters and manufacturers the necessity of reaching out and securing all the trade they possibly can while the opportunity, the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has the following. The previous article which is referred to as containing reorts gleaned from American newspapers, was pubrce on August 26 last: to \$3. ished in The Journal of Comme

By way of preliminary to this series there was given in Weekly Report No. 552, a summary of various no-tices, which had appeared in publications in the United States, regarding the opportunity presented for the enlargement of the export trade of that country. through the check given by the war to the trade of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It was here pointed out that these remarks were also to a large extent applicable to Canada, and some of the openings were mentioned that had been made available for Canadians, through the withdrawal of German competition from the sphere of world trade. It is now possible to give a more detailed examination of the opportunities hereby presented for the extension of Canadian trade. There is, therefore, published in this issue tables giving the imports into Canada from Germany and from Austria-Hungary for the past five years. The commodities enumerated in these tables can no longer be obtained from these countries on account of the stoppage of their export trade, due to the war. Canada must henceforth, therefore, obtain these goods elsewhere. This presents two possibilities for increased trade in other directions:-

(1) Canadians may themselves make up a part of the deficiency thus created by increased production

(2) Other countries, including the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, are given the opporunity of increasing their sales to Canada. An examination into the kind of commodities com 79.4

prised in Germany's exports to Canada will indicate in how great a measure each of these two prospect may be fulfilled.

Imports From Germany Into Canada.

Last year Germany's trade with Canada outstripped ranked third among the countries with which Canada

It is this fact which causes Germany's in trade with Canada to be considered such a lucrative For the most part Germany has been sending to Canada in the past considerable quantities of iron and steel goods, such as tubing, steel tires, cutlery, machinery, wire, etc., also a great variety of hardware, mps, clocks, jewellery, electrical apparatus, scientific instruments, musical instruments, earthenware and glassware. All kinds of dry goods, cotton and The great bulk of this total is comprised of manuand glassware. All kinds of dry goods, cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods, toys, dolls, buttons, combs, etc., have also been purchased. Drugs, chemicals, paper, paints, furs, tobacco and sugar and able. chemicals, paper, paints, turs, tonaceo and sugar and molasses also account for a large share of the imports into Canada from Germany. German manufacturers have established a reputation for careful and thorough workmanship and they excel in anything requiring minute execution and exactness of finish. If Canadian manufacturers, however, carefully study the situation and adapt themselves accordingly they could be in a position to a simply a considerable.

Socks and stockings go up to make a large part of the above total. Canadians last year purchased from Germany facturers have established a reputation for careful and thorough workmanship and they excel in anything requiring minute execution and exactness of finish. If Canadian manufacturers, however, carefully study the situation and adapt themselves accordingly they woollen fabrics worth \$326.080 were imported into

Iron and Steel Goods, Hardware, Etc.

Perhaps one of the most widespread effects of the present war on the Canadian import trade will result from the cutting off of the supplies of iron and steel goods, hardware, etc., that have been coming from the cutting off of the supplies of iron and steel goods, hardware, etc., that have been coming from the cutting off of the supplies of iron and steel goods each year, we find that Germany last year sent to Canada cotton fabrics worth \$140,241; lace to the value of \$107,822; sheets, bed quilts, etc., of control to the value of \$117,17, and cotton spool thread to the value of \$25,027.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY. NEW PRO-Canada. A great assortment of goods goods to make to the value of \$25,027.

Other textile some of the most widespread effects of the present war on the Canadian import trade will result facturers of which produce some \$24,500,00 worth of goods each year, we find that Germany last year sent to Canada cotton fabrics worth \$140,241; lace to the value of \$107,822; sheets, bed quilts, etc., of cotton to the value of \$117,17, and cotton spool thread to the value of \$25,027.

CESSES. NEW MACHINERY AND INVENTIGATION NEWS SUMMARIES OF etc., to the value of \$348,059. Of special significance United States by over \$150,000. German machinery was last year bought by Canadians to the extent of \$252,689, while other iron and steel goods imported ncluded wire of a value of \$140,523; angles, beans etc., worth \$185,138; billets to the extent of \$68,728; tools and implements worth \$66,724, and iron and steel ware proper to the value of \$93,037. This great assortment of goods being no longer obtainable from Germany, it rests with the Canadian iron and steel manufacturers to see that a large proportion of them are supplied at home.

Published semi-monthly by

A great variety of small hardware has been exported from Germany to Canada every year. The Canadian tables do not enumerate the specific articles of hardware imported except in the case of from and steel goods. The following figures, however, the only the principal metals and manufactures thereof, other than iron and steel, imported from Germany last year, will give some idea of the extent of the import trade in large proportion of this might be obtained at home.

Total import of drugs, ydes and chemicals into Canada from Germany during last fiscal year this amounted to a value of \$185,852. Of this amount, however, the only value of

Was Featured Outside of Swine Which Showed Advances Over Last Week's Levels—Much Stock Left at Yards After Trade. Receipts

There was only one fault to be found on the loca live stock markets this morning and that was the fact that there were too many cattle on the market for the weight of the demand and at noon there were still some left on the boards. Prices did not take any sharp upward bounds in view of this although there was a generally firm tone. Butcher cattle met with a fair demand at unchanged prices. They sold at from \$8.50 to \$6.00. Butcher cows sold at \$7.50 to \$5.00, but the demand was not active now the competition keen. Bulls, did not show anything very choice, the lower grades selling at \$5.50

Receipts at the East End Cattle Market (C. P. R.) per base box of 100 pounds exactly a month ago is

for the day were 700 cattle; 600 sheep and lambs; back to normal levels. Pig tin sold a few weeks ago

2000 hogs and 200 calves, The following table shows the prices at which the market held today:

market neiu today:		
Butchers' cattle, choice	\$8.25 to	\$8.50
Do., medium	7.00 to	7.50
Do, common	6.00 to	6.50
Butcher cows, choice	7.25 to	7.50
Do., medium	6.50 to	6.75
Do., common	5.00 to	5.50
Do, rough	4.75 to	5.00
Butcher Bulls, choice		
Do, medium	7.00 to	7.50
Do., Rough		6.00
Feeders	7.50 to	7.90
Feeders, short keep	7.40 to	7.75
Stockers	7.25 to	7.60
Do., medium	7.00 to	7.35
Do, light	6.50 to	7.25
Canners and cutters	2.50 to	4.00
Milkers, choice, each	72.00 to	90.00
Do., common and medium, each	35.00 to	45.00
Old Sheep	4.00 to	4.50
Lambs	7.00 to	7.50
Springers	60.00 to	85.00
Hogs	. 10.25 to	10.4
Calves	. 3.00 to	15.0

large part of finished manufactured products

	Metals-	_															Value.
	Brass .							,									\$130,389
	Zinc																108,736
	Copper		 							-							52,206
	Tin																29.763
-						_						٠					792

exceptional opportunity for the Canadian producer to value of \$300,375, some \$259,123 consisted of table- to Great Britain in fair tonnages and at better prices

But a small proportion of Canada's purchases from large proportion of these imports is made up of merable, however, so that the situation in the States an advance of from 5 to 15 per cent,, and supplies Germany consist of raw materials or foodstuffs, the

ng	
Vool and manufactures of	\$1,004,965
Cotton and manufacturesof	899,728
silk and manufactures of	255,808
lax, hemp, fute and manufactures of	70,385
Total	

ply has been cut off an opportunity would seem to The imports of hops into Canada from Germany in be presented for the extension of the Canadian wool- 1913-14 were valued at \$63,413. Iron and Steel Goods, Hardware, Etc.

Perhaps one of the most widespread effects of the to nearly \$5,750,000.

they must seek elsewhere for their supplies of these articles. Other items imported from Germany under the head of fancy goods included lace and lace collars, valued at \$156,100; hat trimmings, \$121,033; fancy cases, \$31,066; and braids, bracelets, cords, etc.,

The West Indies and other parts of the Empire also

Drugs, Chamicals and Paints.

Prices Are Now Steadily Holding at the Advances --- Fix Plates Higher For Week

MORE ADVANCES EXPECTED

Foreign Buyers Have Been Sounding Markets Since the Upheaval—Now Expected That Demand Will -American Merchant Marine Will Help

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

thing very choice, the lower grades selling at \$3.00.

1 Self 34.75. Old sheep brought from \$4.50 to \$4.00.

1 Lambs were steady at 7 to 7 1-2 cents per pound.

Hogs were the strong feature of the day advancing producers are less pessimistic than they have been to \$10.40 to \$10.25. This is about 50 cents up from for months. All of the leading products are now to \$10.40 to \$10.25. This is about 50 cents up from about \$2 per ton above the low prices for the year which obtained in July. Tin plate, selling at \$2.25 for the day were: 1,500 cattle: 1,100 sheep and lambs; now quoted at \$3.70 an advance of \$9 a ton in four weeks. This is due to a great extent to the unprecedented rise in pig tin, which, however, has dropped heads to the control of the control o at 67 cents per pound, but is now quoted about 38

Steel bars, plates and structural shapes are selling \$1 to \$2 per ton above the low prices for the summer and all wire products \$2 per ton. The advance in bil-

lets and sheet bars ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton.

It is interesting to note that the yearly average rice of the eight leading products in the six years following 1908 was \$34.20 per ton and that the average price for the six years previous to 1908 was \$38.19. just \$4 per ton higher. When the increased cost of manufacture is taken into consideration it can be seen that steel companies in general have had to sell considerably more steel to make the same profit.

Further Advances

There is little doubt in the minds of leading steel men that steel prices will be further increased before the end of this year. The export business in steel lines has suffered during 1914, but according to the steel authorities, low point has been passed and the upward swing has begun.

In case of good volume of orders from abroad the attendant good prices allowed by the elimination of foreign competition will allow steel companies selling broad to make up for lost time.

Pittsburg, September 9 .- With the foreign inquiry for American steel steadily increasing, steel manufac-turers are beginning to feel confident that the pre-dicted beneficial effects of the war will shortly accrue to them. So far the foreign tonnages booked have been small, notwithstanding reports of heavy bookings and urgent demands for prompt shipment.

for some days past. The best load on the market come more acute. The available supply is now about taken up, and where water conditions permit the inquality, \$9.00 being freely offered by packers for the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany, \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany, \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany, \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$2,00 being freely offered by packers for the right class. The best load on the market amount of goods imported from Germany. \$11,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$2,00 being freely offered by packers for the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$2,00 being freely offered by packers for the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$1,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$1,176,198 to the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$1,000 being freely offered by packers for the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$1,000 being freely of the packers for the right class. The best load on the market in quality, \$1,000 being freely of the remaining \$1,500,871. The load of the right class states are the products and when the right class of the right class. The best load on t exceptional opportunity for the canadian producer to supply to a larger extent than in the past the repulp continues in brisk demand from the other side, ly hold their high level owing to the high insurance quirements of his home market. The significance worth of glassware imported from Germany in 1913-14. tract the foreign business, hence whatever orders have been closed can be assumed to be profitable A reference to the table, appended below, of the imones to the manufacturer. Domestic orders are comports into Canada from Germany will show that a ing in slowly, as consumers are still somewhat cau-Germany consist of raw materials of 1993-14 we find the follow- diltions clearly reflecting the unsettling effects of the great bulk being comprised of finished manufactured. Thus from the figures for 1913-14 we find the follow- war. Buying of rails, cars and other forms of railroad equipment continues at low ebb with no prospects of an immediate revival. Demand for structural material is also light, indicating that building operations throughout the country are proceeding less actively than a few months ago. The pig iron market remains quiet, with buying mainly confined

Prospects for Increased Interimperial Trade.

to the value of \$107,822: sheets, bed quilts, etc., of cotton to the value of \$31,717, and cotton spool thread to the value of \$325,027.

Other textile goods imported from Germany last year included silk fabrics of a value of \$153,756, and the countries to increase their exports to Canada, and it is possible that this may have the reciprocal effect of increasing the demand in these countries for Canadian goods. It is to be hoped, moreover, that this may result also in an increase of trade between The total value of Canada's imports of fancy goods last year amounted to \$4,873,421, and of this total Germany supplied \$1,138,993. Of this amount, however, \$581,009 worth, or over one-half, consisted of toys and dolls. Canadians derived over half of their supplies of toys and dolls for that year from Germany. During the progress of the war, however, increased quantity of cotton and woollen goods, host-

should benefit by the cessation of the import of sugar and molasses into Canada from Germany. For the last fiscal year this amounted to a value of