

# DO NOT ACT NOW AND MAKE THE ENEMY?

## Iron Urges Prohibition of Exports from Canada to Save to Britain

### DEPOSITS ALONE EXIST

...of Stratford, Ont., has written to the ... draw attention to the important ... indispensable part that nickel now ... of Canada own the only two nickel ... world. That being the case, the ... at the countries mentioned have a ... to do no small share towards crip- ... He says:—

...struction of three British armored ... north Sea by German submarines has ... to the relative strength of the navies ... and Mr. Winston Churchill ... to have said that Britain ... and three ships to Germany's one. This ... ve that there is still a race in war- ... between the two nations.

...attention to the fact that Canada ... d the "trump card" in the way of ... of warships by the enemy, and ... at all events, later on, Canada ... cripple the shipbuilding industry of ...

...algam of Nickel-Steel. ... sine quo non in the construction of ... The amalgam of nickel-steel is a ... hich no ship would be built. The ... and the difference in quality and ... nce between the armor plates is ... re remarkable. The old ironclads ... ght-iron plates. This was in 1893, ... -faced or compound 14-inch armor ... hich three inches was supposed ... nches of wrought iron. Then in ... or was improved by the Harvey ... ed its face and made two inches ... nes of wrought iron. Then came ... vement which introduces Cana- ... actor in the building of war- ... rd steel alloyed, in 1895, was em- ... rdinary steel, and hardened on the ... the Harvey nickel-steel of eight ... l in its power of resistance to the ... wrought iron. Then Krupp fur- ... Harvey system of hardening so that ... of Krupp steel was the equivalent ... s of other Harveys, and to-day three ... ess of wrought iron. This hard- ... ve been able to discover) in 1895, ... of four inches came into use, which ... r armors and is better in quality ... ating power than each one of the ... s, notwithstanding their vastly ...

...ort Duty on Nickel. ... What has brought this about? The ...

...ada own the only two nickel de- ... hich pay to work, the former the Su- ... edonia mines, and Canada the Sud- ... needless to say that France now ... rmany to get an ounce of nickel ... Why should not Canada, as part ... ire, in like manner deprive Ger- ... ery nickel, and thus help old Eng- ... her supremacy over the common ...

...to be done? The answer let ... etch, by statute, in 1895, she de- ... do and her readiness to do, by ... put an export duty on nickel, so ... finement in Canada by the Inter- ... mpany, who practically control ... nes, and whose net profits from ... r the year ending March 31, 1914, ... hereby they paid to their stock- ... of six per cent, on the preferred ... nt, on the common stock.

...to-day our raw material goes to ... d if the Quebec arsenal wants an ... ust go there for it. Canada, of ... ol the sale of the refined article ... of the United States, and thus ... nickel from them to build their ... resays and Aboukir and Hoces ... of 1,500 lives, in the twinkling ... r raise a finger to prevent it. ... Strange Anomaly. ... that Great Britain gets no nickel ... ce. She probably does, but it is ... id, and not right that Germany ... verlook the fact that England gets ... oria mines (owned by Mr. Mond ... rry district, but the export from ... e-sixth of the whole quantity ex- ... ver England gets. It is right that ... d wholly and absolutely wrong ... t get it.

...happens between the Federal and ... nts in relation to this metal. The ... nt, following its wise practice as ... f so by statute (R. S. O., cap. 21, ... L., cap. 14, a. 1) offers a bonus of ... re metallic nickel oxide, to in- ... in the province. The Parlia- ... vers this by permitting the metal ... vince without any restriction ... gets our raw material is called ... kel Company. How international ... fact that of its fifteen directors ... dian—Mr. Duncan Coulson—all ... States capitalists.

# LITTLE EXPORTED IN ENGLISH TEXTILES

## Some Mills are Faring Better Than Others but Outlook is for Further Curtailment

### ATTEMPT TO KEEP BUSY

#### Woolen Mill Agents are Vigorously Soliciting Orders from Americans—Many Adverse Factors Best Linen Trade—Irish Flax Crop Small.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)  
Manchester, October 2.—The general textile situation has shown very little improvement over the conditions of a month ago. A great many mills which turn out cotton cloth are barely operating. Some are faring better than this, but the outlook is such that further curtailment rather than improvement promises to develop. The most serious problem confronting manufacturers is the difficulty of securing payments and the closing of credits in many countries.

A further factor that is seriously restricting trade is the cessation of shipments to India and other eastern ports because of the menace of German cruisers in the Bay of Bengal. The necessity of keeping the mills employed as fully as possible is appreciated by everybody, and everything contributing to that end is being done. Nottingham is said to be enjoying a normal volume of business, and operations at the mills there have not been hampered. There has been extensive curtailment of production in woolen mills.

In an effort to regain part of the losses resulting from the upheaval, woolen mill agents have turned their attention to the United States, and are vigorously soliciting business. In the last month prices have advanced five per cent., at agents expect to make complete deliveries for the spring. The linen trade is beset by several adverse factors, not the least important of which is a 17 per cent. reduction in the Irish flax crop as compared with last year. Mills are making heavy shipments, but they are operating only three days a week. Owing to a shortage of the raw material burlap mills are running part time. Advances from India suggest no immediate relief. Shipments of wide goods are fairly heavy.

#### COTTON YIELD.

Washington, October 2.—Indicated yield per acre of cotton 290.2 pounds lint, 1913 final 182, ten year final average 187.2.

#### COTTON CONDITIONS BY STATES.

New York, October 2.—Cotton condition by states follows:—

	Sept. 25, 1914.	Aug. 25, 1914.	Sept. 25, 1913.	1913.	Aver.
Virginia	80	86	75	76	
North Carolina	79	82	70	73	
South Carolina	72	77	71	72	
Georgia	81	81	72	72	
Alabama	78	77	67	69	
Mississippi	68	75	63	66	
Louisiana	67	66	60	62	
Texas	70	79	63	67	
Arkansas	69	75	63	67	
Tennessee	70	76	68	74	
Missouri	72	72	64	75	
Oklahoma	80	80	62	66	

#### GINNING RETURNS.

Washington, October 2.—Cotton ginned to September 25, totalled 3,281,882 bales, including linters. Year ago 3,216,655. Amount ginned between September 1st and September 25 was 2,906,498. Year

# LUMBER AND COTTON MEN ARE SUPPORTING ONE ANOTHER NOW

## Lumbermen Decide to Boost "Buy a Bale" Movement to a Great Extent—Representative Fordney Cautions Dealers and Advises Piling up of Lumber Against the Future.

It is interesting to note that in this crisis, the lumbermen and the cotton dealers are getting together, and the proposition is now advanced by the Lumbermen's Club of Houston, Texas, that the "Buy a Bale" movement be supported to the extent of one bale to each 10,000 feet of daily capacity of the mills of the members. Such a movement is indicative of the buoyant optimism of two of the largest industries in the United States in spite of the present depression and an excellent criterion of the possibilities for trade after the war is over.

The lumbermen of the Southern States are in a very bad position at the present time from the enforced curtailment of exports, and the general closing down of industries throughout the land. It is known that the Southern pines yield timber at a rate which is not equalled by any other section of the country; in fact, it is said that certain stocks are turned over once a month in some of the largest yards. It is now estimated that in Texas alone the curtailment of the lumber production is 14,000,000 feet per month.

Lumbermen as a whole, are taking the situation calmly in spite of these enormous losses. The statement of representative Joseph W. Fordney, a veteran lumberman, may be taken as indicative of the temper of at least some of the most optimistic lumbermen. He acknowledges that the war is injurious to trade, but believes that when the war is over the demand from Europe for lumber will be very great. Meanwhile business is not good, and prices are low. But they will rise, Mr. Fordney predicts. It is for the lumberman to continue his business if possible, and pile up his lumber, insure it and keep it until prices get better and the demand increases. Mr. Fordney says he is doing this, keeping his mills running and extending his yards where necessary. He admits it may sometimes be difficult to get money for this purpose, but has faith in the future. Meanwhile he says that the American export trade to the Orient is going ahead.

#### COPPER EXPORTS.

New York, October 2.—Copper exports for week ending September 30th, totalled 5,315 tons; since September 1st, 19,402. Year ago, 34,314 tons.

#### EXPORT HOUSES BEARISH.

Chicago, October 2.—Grain export houses are generally bearish on wheat. Board of Trade reports on provisions show heavy decrease for September.

#### DECREASE IN PRICE PAID PRODUCERS.

Washington, October 2.—Agricultural Department states that the level of prices paid to producers for meat animals decreased 0.07 per cent. from August 15th to September 15th.

#### WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 2.—Cotton condition September 25 was 75.5. Month ago 78. Year ago 64.1. 10 year average 68.5.

#### GINNING RETURNS BY STATES.

Sept. 25th, 1914. Sept. 25th, 1913.

Alabama	392,655	325,735
Arkansas	99,179	70,086
Georgia	769,118	491,511
Louisiana	94,175	77,865
Mississippi	161,125	120,593
North Carolina	82,849	49,952
Oklahoma	109,050	148,979
South Carolina	298,589	193,318
Tennessee	16,032	18,259
Texas	1,324,778	1,727,639

# MR. SCROGGIE IS OPTIMISTIC

## MR. SCROGGIE IS OPTIMISTIC



F. A. SCROGGIE. In an interview with a representative of the Journal of Commerce, Mr. Scroggie intimated that business had improved and the future was looking better. He advises Canadians to extend their markets at every opportunity.

# F. A. SCROGGIE TAKES OPTIMISTIC VIEW

## Yesterday was Best Day in that Establishment Since Beginning of War -- Good Mail Orders

### ALL-CANADIAN POLICY

#### Mr. Scroggie Thinks That Canada Should Seek to Further Her Trade by Reaching Out for New Markets in South America as Well as Great Britain and Other Nations.

"With the good cool weather we have been experiencing during the past week, the volume of business seems to be increasing in a healthy manner," said Mr. F. A. Scroggie, to a representative of The Journal of Commerce this morning. "I can safely state that the feeling is getting more optimistic and the curtailment among the buying public is less general. Yesterday was one of the best days this store has had since the beginning of the war. Of course, we are carrying on a very aggressive campaign, but in spite of this, business is extremely satisfactory. Buying power shows even less curtailment in the out-of-town districts and our mail business is heavy in volume. "We have adopted an all Canadian policy and are buying all the Canadian goods we possibly can. The public appreciate this to a very great extent as the patriotic sentiment is strong at present. I maintain that this attitude should be more general as this is the time to keep Canadian business up in all ways possible and also to keep Canadian currency in active circulation. "When questioned regarding the advisability of Canada reaching out for new markets, Mr. Scroggie was very emphatic in stating that in his opinion it would be the best thing Canada could do at this time. "There are the markets of South America to be accounted for," he said. "Germany, for a great many years, has had a strong foothold in the South American republics, but she has lost that due to the complete shutting off of her marine activities. In consequence the buyers in those markets will naturally look for other markets for the goods they want. This is Canada's opportunity and she should take it. There is also a great opportunity for her to develop her trade with Great Britain and the Colonies. This she can easily do by aggressively going after the markets and not waiting until some other neutral nation steps in before her. I strongly advocate the procuring of new markets in this manner and am confident that should she secure them, she will be able to defy competition."

#### FIRMER MARKET IN NEW YORK

Sellers Are Not Inclined to Make Concessions as Savannah Continues to Hold Steady—Arrivals Have Not Been Large.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, October 2.—The market for naval stores has a firm tone and local sellers are not inclined to make concessions, since Savannah holds steady. It was said that for turpentine 47 1/2 cents was bid, with offerings at 48 cents. Supplies here are not pressed since the arrivals have not been large. It was noted that Savannah and other primary points were quoting. The movement is reported rather better, as the trade is taking spirits to replenish stocks. The price of tar is repeated at \$6.50 for kiln burned and 50 cents more for retort, there being a moderate inquiry from the manufacturers and other consumers. Pitch was \$4. Rosins are maintained at the previous level. For common to good, \$2.80 to \$3.90 was quoted. The movement is light. The following were the prices for rosins in yard: B, \$4.00 asked; C, \$4.00 asked; E, \$4.05 asked; F, \$4.05 asked; G, \$4.05 asked; H, \$4.00 to \$4.05; I, \$4.10 asked; K, \$4.65 asked; M, \$5.25 asked; N, \$6.55 asked; W.G., \$6.80 asked; W.W., \$6.90 asked. Savannah, October 2.—Turpentine nominal, 45 1/2 cents. No sales; receipts, 134; shipments, none; stock, 28,003. Rosin nominal. No sales; receipts 582; shipments, 4,251; stocks, 110,165. Quote: A, B, \$3.50; C, D, \$3.52 1/2; E, F, G, H, I, \$3.55; K, \$4.15; M, \$4.50; N, \$6.00; W.G., \$6.25; W.W., \$6.35. Liverpool, October 2.—Turpentine spirits, 31s 6d. London, October 2.—Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d.

# COTTON CROP OF INDIA PROVED TO BE LARGEST IN TEN YEARS

## Great Britain Took More Cotton From India Than Any Season in Past Century. Imports of Foreign Cotton Declined. Home Consumption Showed Big Increase.

The Indian cotton crop of 1913-14 proved a record one, the total crop exceeding that of 1909-10 by some 600,000 bales approaching an aggregate of not far short of six million bales of 400 lbs. each. The annexed table gives a comparison of the official forecasts and approximate crops of the past ten seasons, in thousands of bales of 400 lbs.:

End. June 30.	Forecasts.	Crops.	Bales.	%
1904-5	3,808	4,625	215	5.6
1905-6	3,448	5,162	1,304	37.8
1906-7	4,930	5,162	232	4.7
1907-8	3,122	4,402	1,279	40.9
1908-9	3,691	4,744	1,053	28.5
1909-10	4,718	5,291	573	12.2
1910-11	3,853	4,874	1,621	26.5
1911-12	3,288	4,193	865	27.5
1912-13	4,397	4,519	122	2.8
1913-14	5,202	5,871	769	14.8

All the principal descriptions yielded exceptionally large crops, notably Comras, Bensals, Dholleras, and Broach. The returns of the receipts at Bombay Port are the best gauge of the yield of each. Those received of Comras were 1,828,000 bales, about 100,000 bales more than the previous record crop of 1909-10. The Khandesh figures of 726,000 bales were larger by 85,000 bales than in that year, and those of Barse and Nagar by 25,000 bales, but the receipts from Barar and the Central Provinces were 133,000 bales less—305,000 bales against 338,000 bales. The supply of Bengals was far in excess of any previous season, 650,000 bales reached Bombay, being 50,000 bales more than in 1906-7, the previous record, while the exports from Karachi and Calcutta were also exceptionally large. Broach, too, passed the 1909-10 figures by 100,000 bales. Of others the yields were about equal to the average. With the home consumption rather less than in the previous year—only 2 1/2 millions being wanted the exports rose to 3 1/2 millions, being over 500,000 bales more than in the previous record year of 1909-10, the relative proportions being 59 to 41 per cent compared with averages of 42 and 55 in the preceding five years. Great Britain (165,000 bales) received more than in any season in the past quarter of a century, but it only amounted to 2 1/2 per cent of the whole. The Continent of Europe received 1,899,000 bales, or 31 3/4 per cent, and Japan and the Far East 1,422,000 bales, or 24 1/2 per cent. The mill consumption is estimated at two million bales, rather less than in the last two years, while the local, other than mill, requirements are still officially estimated at 450,000 bales. The imports of foreign cotton, which in the previous two years average over 150,000 bales, principally Americans, fell to 16,000 bales.

#### THE STEEL MARKET.

New York, October 2.—Some inquiries for steel for export are developing into orders. In some cases prices have been lowered to encourage shipments. Exports continue considerably below normal, but manufacturers are hopeful that shipments will reach good proportions, before the close of the year. Steel prices are naturally rather weak, with the domestic demand at low ebb. Further reduction in mill operations is expected next week, but many producers believe that before the close of the year exhausted stocks in consumers' hands will bring about better buying.

#### TO BREAK COTTON DEADLOCK.

New York, October 2.—In cotton trade circles it is rumored that there will be publication almost immediately of a bankers' plan to break the deadlock in cotton and bring about active resumption of trading of Cotton Exchange. The expectation is premature, although bankers working on the plan are making progress. The statement published yesterday by Barron Financial News Service was at first received with scepticism but its substantial truth is now recognized.

The essential feature of the plan proposed for re-establishment of active trading in cotton is the formation of a fund to be contributed by bankers to protect market when business is resumed on the Cotton Exchange and in connection therewith, encouragement and assistance will be given to domestic spinners to lay in large supplies of the staple at prevailing prices.

# WARRING NATIONS BUY FROM AMERICA

## Several Mills are Working full Time to Fill Orders for Underwear and Hosiery

### MUCH CARE AS TO CREDIT

#### Slow Sale of Cotton Puts Southern Markets in Difficult Position—Uncertainties Regarding Industrial Production Also Adds to Dullness—Hospital Supplies Active.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, October 2.—The leading feature of the cotton goods market during the past week was the inquiry of several of the warring nations in Europe for underwear and hosiery. This inquiry involves a large volume of cotton goods, but so far as can be learned, no actual orders have been placed. Foreign orders for woolen hosiery and underwear, it is understood, have been obtained and several up-State mills are now operating full time to fill them. The hosiery trade faces a period of extraordinary activity and mills are putting things in shape to handle the expected influx of orders. In general the textile situation is still suffering from the adverse financial conditions. While there is no moratorium on these merchants who say that business is virtually being done as if a moratorium were in force. The credit conditions call for the exercise of care as many bills are due and some are over-due. The southern markets are in a difficult position because of the slow sale of cotton, while some other sections of the country are slow, because of the uncertainties attending industrial production. Most of the leading merchants say that the worst is about over with, or will be in the next ten days, and they believe there will soon be a loosening of the purse-strings that supply funds for the dry-goods trade. There is some purchasing going on for army use abroad and for war purposes, including hospital supplies. A summary of known purchases shows that about 700,000 blankets have been bought or contracted for to be delivered within sixty days. Sales of nearly 400,000 sheets, very large quantities of thin cloth for baggages, large quantities of absorbent cotton, very moderate amounts of army duck, some small lots of khaki, quantities of underwear and hosiery known to amount to at least \$240,000, about 600,000 towels and some other goods less talked about have been made. Many reports are current of large-sized orders being in the markets for various lines of goods, including those mentioned above, but many of them are crossed, exaggerated, and others arise from the fact that inquiries are being made from all sorts of regular and irregular sources. One house has been figuring on an inquiry for 4,000,000 yards of khaki, another is figuring on 400,000 yards of duck, and others are being asked to make blankets in quantities that could not be met if mills were to run 24 hours a day for a year to come. It is the general belief of merchants that a large and sustained buying movement of various textiles for foreign army use will soon be seen here. For the moment most of the inquiries are for spot goods and stocks here of any line of goods are not as large as usual. Some stocks have already been exhausted by very moderate purchases.

#### WEATHER MAP.

Cotton belt—Partly cloudy, light to heavy rains in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. Temperature 54 to 68. Corn belt—Generally clear. Temperature 48 to 58. No precipitation. American Northwest—Clear, no precipitation of importance. Temperature 60 to 68. Canadian Northwest—Partly cloudy. Temperature 38 to 60. No precipitation.

#### WESTERN FARMERS HOLDING WHEAT.

Chicago, October 2.—Modern Miller says: "A favorable week for plowing and seeding in the winter wheat belt has enabled rapid work and a large acreage is assured. In some sections farm deliveries have been ample, but in Kansas and the Northwest, farmers continue their policy of holding wheat."

#### PARIS WHEAT.

Paris spot wheat opened off 1 1/2 cents from Thursday at 144 1/2.

# Occupying a Trade Vacuum

The withdrawal from the Canadian market of much merchandise that prior to the war came from Continental Europe left, as it were, a trade vacuum, and a vacuum is abhorrent alike to Nature and to business.

The ceaseless effort on the part of business to expand itself has already led many a Canadian manufacturer to attempt to fill the void caused by the stoppage of imports from the countries at war.

The spinners and weavers of cotton are finding new and surprising uses for cotton as a substitute for jute. Manufacturers of electrical equipment are fast finding substitutes for materials and parts hitherto obtained from abroad. The growing of sugar beets and the making of beet sugar will be stimulated in Canada as a consequence of war. Yarns, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and garments for women and children, aforesaid imported, will now be produced in Canada. And so one could go on illustrating the triumph of human energy and genius over disabilities and disorders.

Watch the advertising columns of the public press for proofs that Canadian manufacturers are making efforts to fill the trade vacuum.

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