

LONDON NOW WORLD'S GREATEST MARKET

It is the Centre of all Purchasing for Allied Nations; Commissions Have Headquarters There

TITANIC ORDERS PLACED

Institution is Also in Force to Prevent all Speculation and See That Allied Nations do Not Bid Against One Another—Caution in Distribution is Necessary.

All the allied governments now have purchasing commissions in London, which are buying for their respective armies in the field everything from socks to aeroplanes commissions that a large part of the huge loans which their governments have recently negotiated will be spent, and it will be spent in London, because London is in touch with America.

SAVINGS IN FIVE CITIES

Along among the cities thus far reporting an increase in bank clearings for 1914. Comparative figures follow:

Table with 2 columns: City, 1914, 1913. Rows include New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and London.

LARGE EXHIBIT PLANNED

December 4.—The commission in charge of the Insurance Congress events has been the United States Steel Products Commission and Metallurgy Building at the International Exposition.

YEAR FOR NATURAL GAS, 1913

\$87,800,000 Gas Produced Consumed, Gain of \$3,282,000 Over 1912

USED DOMESTICALLY

Leads in Production, While Pennsylvania First in Consumption—Efforts to Conserve the Supply.

December 4.—In a report on the natural gas of the United States the Geological Survey has broken all former records both in production and consumption.

After the War--What?

When the war is over, what then? Are there good times or hard times in store for us? Will the era of high prices continue, with steady work for all, or will we experience a setback that will keep us poor for years?

The answer to that question is very largely in our own hands. It depends on us Canadians—not on the few in high places, but on every one of us.

Every year we are importing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods, much of which could be produced just as well in Canada.

Suppose they were produced here. Think of the number of workmen who would be employed. Think of what it would mean in wages, and money kept in circulation. Think of what it would mean to our farmers, to our shopkeepers—to our builders, to everybody.

Think of what it would mean to you.

They can be produced here, they will be produced here, if you just stop and think every time you make a purchase.

Think, say and see that you get

"MADE IN CANADA"

24

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

There were no new developments in the condition of the butter market, the feeling being still easy, owing to the limited supplies from both local and outside buyers, and the small volume of business doing for the season.

Table of produce prices including creamery, second, Manitoba dairy, Western dairy, etc.

The tone of the cheese market is strong, and prices on spot are fully 1/2c per lb. higher. The demand from the cable was quiet, but there was some business done on spot between houses, and sales of October make were made at 15 1/2c.

Table of egg prices including finest western white, finest eastern colored, etc.

The tone of the egg market remains very firm, with a good steady demand from local buyers and a fairly active demand from local buyers.

Table of poultry prices including selected cold storage, No. 1 cold storage, etc.

Demand for beans shows no improvement, and the market is quiet with no change in prices to note.

Table of bean prices including hand-picked beans, choice 1-pound pickers, etc.

There was no further change in the condition of the market for dressed poultry to-day, prices being steady and at the recent decline, but the demand was somewhat limited and chiefly for small lots.

Table of poultry prices including turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese, fowl, etc.

The tone of the market for potatoes is steady, with sales of car lots of Green Mountains at 2 1/2c per bag ex-track, and in a jobbing way at 75c to 80c per bag ex-track.

LUMBERING CONDITIONS GOOD

Quebec, Que., December 4.—Mr. William Price, of Price Brothers, Limited, says that conditions in lumbering circles in the Province of Quebec are normal; as good, if not better, than they were a year ago.

COFFEE MARKET

New York, December 4.—Rio market steady. No. 7, 75c; No. 8, 72c; No. 9, 68c; Santos market unchanged, stock 1,888,000, year ago 2,969,000.

Port receipts 42,000, year ago 55,000. Interior receipts 91,000, year ago 102,000. Rio exchange on London up 1/4 to 1 1/2c.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR

The board of directors of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, have declared a dividend of two per cent. for the three months ending 30th November, 1914, payable 15th December, 1914.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, December 4.—Futures opened dull and easier. Close—May-June 4.12 1/2; July-Aug. 4.17 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 4.27; Jan.-Feb. 4.32. Due—May-June 4.08; July-Aug. 4.14 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 4.24 1/2; Jan.-Feb. 4.48.

Open—May-June 4.10; July-Aug. 4.15; Oct.-Nov. 4.25; Jan.-Feb. 4.30.

At 12.30 p.m. there was a retail request for spot, prices easier with middlings at 4.35d. Fair middlings 4.00c; receipts, 40,658 bales, including 35,149 American.

Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. American middling, fair 4.27d.; good middling 4.61d.; middlings 4.35d.; low middlings 3.89d.; good ordinary 3.24d.; ordinary 2.78d.

GOOD FOREIGN DEMAND FOR AMERICAN DRYGOODS LINES

Prices on Piecegoods Directly Affected by These Orders, and Raw Materials Used Are Advancing With Shortage Promised of Both Finished Goods and Raw Material.

New York, December 4.—Sales for export account continue to increase in many quarters of the drygoods market. Business of this sort, while some little difficulty is involved in handling the orders, is helping the manufacturers and merchants over a good many rough places.

Prices on the goods directly affected by these orders, and the raw material used, are advancing with a shortage promised of both finished goods and raw material.

There is no question now that the demand from abroad has placed mills making fleeced lined underwear in a much stronger position.

Buyers who come into the market late in search of heavy weight goods of this sort for the current winter season, are going to find conditions materially changed. If the demand keeps up, manufacturers of light weight goods believe that the spring 1915 season will turn out much better than they had expected.

Wool underwear and hosiery manufacturers are claimed to have about all the export business they can handle.

Much favorable comment is heard in the trade over the promptness with which the southern merchants met their bills, which came due last month. The advice of the banks to pay all bills when they matured, instead of taking up the money at high interest rates, in order to secure discounts, proved good advice, and was closely followed.

Reports from the south as to trade conditions are encouraging, while those from the west and middle-west indicate that merchants are in a strong position when it comes to purchasing new supplies. Stocks are light, and when further supplies are needed, they will consist of new merchandise.

Usually low prices on piece goods of staple grades are attracting quite a few jobbers and cutters up. Considerable business is being quietly put through, and some of the recent purchases are being marketed at satisfactory profits.

The outlook for spring trade is improving, and with cheap raw silk, the distribution of silk in this country during the coming spring is expected to be large.

In the cotton goods end of the trade business is good in some quarters, and not so good in others. Large sales of denims, cotton duck and certain other lines of cotton goods have been put through, while new business is coming through.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, December 4.—California Hop markets are inactive, but in Oregon there is good demand and the markets there are active at 9 to 10 cents.

New York State market continues dull, and lifeless. The local market is without change.

The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market, and an advance is usually obtained for middlemen to brewers.

States, 1914—Prime to choice 26 to 28; medium to prime 22 to 25. 1913—Nominal. Old olds 7 to 8. Germania, 1914—38 to 40.

Pacifics, 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 14; medium to prime 10 to 12. 1913—8 to 10. Old olds 7 to 8. Bohemians, 1914—39 to 44.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY'S BANANAS IMPROVEMENTS HEAVY

New York, December 4.—During the year ended September 30, 1914, the United Fruit Company shipped from San Juan, Colombia, 5,571,826 bunches of bananas, valued at \$2,765,918.

American ports received 1,335,346 bunches, 1,427,646 bunches went to Liverpool, 1,472,279 bunches to Rotterdam and 536,355 bunches to Hamburg.

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER

That the general trend of commodity prices was downward last month is indicated by Dun's Index Number, which was 1124.193 on December 1 as against 1124.549 on November 1 and 1125.734 on December 1, a year ago when a moderate advance was recorded.

On the corresponding date of 1913 the total was comparatively low at 1122.264, owing principally to the relative cheapness of breadstuffs which occurred at that time. The small decline which occurred last month further reflects the gradual restoration of more normal conditions, quotations having receded about 2.2 per cent. from the inflated position attained immediately after the outbreak of the disastrous war in Europe.

For economy of space, the index is divided into seven separate divisions, and of these four showed more or less reduction in comparison with the previous month, the recession being most pronounced in the group embracing breadstuffs. This was due almost entirely to the easier tendency in corn, which, in spite of the substantial demand for export, was fully 10c. a bushel lower than on November 1. Such a change exerted an important effect, since the commodity enters largely into general consumption and therefore the fluctuations in many other articles. Thus, the decline in corn alone was sufficient to offset the advance occurring in most of the commodities included in the breadstuffs class, barley being the only grain which showed no alteration. Still higher levels were reached by wheat, this cereal rising to 1.23 a bushel because of the pressing needs of the nations involved in the devastating conflict abroad.

In the provision section the downward trend was traceable to cheaper pork, hogs, beef, mutton and lamb, both sheep and bacon were somewhat dearer, but hams were unchanged. As a result mainly of the seasonable rise in butter and eggs, dairy products advanced approximately 1.25 in the aggregate, whereas other foodstuffs receded moderately, owing chiefly to the continued decline in sugar. Only a small alteration was apparent in the clothing class, the total touching a slightly lower basis because of the depression in raw wool, silk and certain kinds of cotton goods. Cotton went up to 7 1/2c. after the local exchange re-opened; rubber was stationary and hides were again strong, but leather was still further reflected. The demand for light horses, very little enquiry for farm chunks or heavy draughts. On account of the slackness of work teamsters are not buying horses, many of them having horses to sell. There are many good horses in these stables for private sale, and fresh consignments will be in for next week's sale.

SALE OF HORSES IN TORONTO

The auction sale of horses held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, yesterday, proved to be one of the best of the season, a good clearance being made. Prices were at a low level, running from \$55 to \$95.

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FIG IRON MARKET STRONG

New York, December 4.—One iron manufacturer estimates that 500,000 tons of pig iron with a value of over \$6,000,000 has been sold in the buying movement that has been under way during last two or three weeks. Heavy sales have been made in Buffalo, Pittsburgh and the middle-west and the south. Coke is also in heavy demand.

RAW SUGAR MARKET EASIER

New York, December 4.—There was an easier tone to raw sugar market to-day, and though no business was reported, it was stated that raws were obtainable at 13 1/2c. prompt shipment which is one-sixteenth below the prevailing quotation. The refined situation was unchanged. Standard granulated was reported to be obtainable at five cents, though the list price remained at 5.10.

TEXTILE MILLS NOW BREAKING RECORDS

Last Two Months Shows Unprecedented Pressure in Heavy Woolen District; Overwhelmed With Orders

ALLIED NATIONS BUYING

Assistance Obtained by Mills From Belgian Refugees Experienced in Textile Work—Difficulty in Obtaining Suitable Yarns—Raw Supplies Fair.

Dewsbury, November 24.—(By mail.)—Never before in the history of the Heavy Woolen District have the textile mills been run at such continuous high pressure as they have in the last two months. The bulk of the manufacturers are almost overwhelmed with orders for khaki and blue-grey army cloths for the British, French and Russian forces. Contracts have been placed for scores of thousands of miles of these materials, and the output has already surpassed any previous record. Within the last few days efforts have been made to run the few looms which were not fully occupied in the production of this class of fabric, and it is believed that the limit has been reached with the existing plant and the available labor. Assistance has been obtained from a few Belgian refugees, who have had some experience of textile work, and a small number of operatives have been imported from Lancashire, but there is some shortage of skilled workpeople. Manufacturers also have difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of suitable yarn. The supply of raw materials is fairly satisfactory. Not only do woolen rugs continue to come from abroad, but the high prices which they command have resulted in collections being made from home sources which formerly had not been tapped.

REDUCE QUARANTINE LIMIT FOR CATTLE

Washington, December 4.—Orders further reducing the area of quarantine on account of the foot and mouth disease are prepared by the Department of Agriculture and await the signature of Secretary Houston. These orders will permit freer movement of cattle, dairy products and feed. Department officials stated that the epidemic is on the wane and shortly will be stamped out entirely. Up to date the Government's share of the indemnities paid owners of cattle killed to prevent the spread of the manny totals \$900,000. State Governments are to pay an equal sum.

VISIBLE COFFEE

New York, December 4.—Preliminary figures will show the world's visible supply of coffee decreased 159,000 bags during November. The total visible supply December 1st is estimated at 10,151,000 bags, compared with 12,180,124 year ago.

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Advertisement for 'The Canadian Fisherman' magazine, edited by F. William Wallace. It is a monthly illustrated journal devoted to commercial fisheries of Canada, fish culture, and the use and value of fish products. The only magazine representing this particular Canadian industry with an annual value of \$35,000,000.00. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum.