

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, February 24.—There was no change in the hide market yesterday. The inquiry from tanners for common dry hides was reported as light, and there were no sales noted. The market continued firm with Grinoco hides maintained at 32 1/2 to 33 cents per pound. There were no changes in wet or salted hides. City packer hides were firm.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, and various hide types like Argentine, Brazil, Canada, etc.

MARKET OPENED QUIET

Philadelphia, Pa., February 24.—Market opened quiet. United Gas Improvement 8 1/2 up 1/2; Phila. Gas, 3 1/2 bid.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

London, February 24.—Eleven thousand bales changed hands at the opening of the wool auction to-day. The market was 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. higher than last year owing to the strength of the American demand. Americans paid 10 to 11 1/2 per cent. higher for best Adelaide greasy. Other merinos realized 3 to 5 per cent. and cross-breeds 5 to 7 1/2 per cent. higher. The home trade was active buyers while France purchased only sparingly. During the series about 150,000 bales will be available. The Board of Trade has officially intimated that a license for the export of merinos would be granted if there was a surplus when the needs of the allies were supplied.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EASIER

Liverpool, February 24.—Futures opened easier, off 1/4 to 1/2 points. Market quiet at 12.30 p.m. May-June, July-Aug. Oct-Nov. Jan-Feb. Close .. 484 492 1/2 504 1/2 511 1/2 Due .. 475 484 496 1/2 Open .. 459 488 500 508 At 12.30 p.m.—Spot market was quiet, prices easier with middlings at 48d. Sales 6,000 bales; receipts 5,858, all American. Spot prices at 12.45 p.m.—American middlings fair 5 1/4d., good middlings 5 1/2d., midlings 4 3/4d.; low middlings 4 1/4d.; good ordinary 4 1/8d.; ordinary 3 3/4d.

SASKATCHEWAN FUR EXPORTATION

Regina, Sask., February 24.—During 1914 furs to the value of \$750,000 were exported from the province. Twenty thousand game licenses were issued, and 265 permits to export live foxes. The amount received from these permits exported to \$15,000.

C. MEREDITH AND COMPANY

The well-known Montreal Stock Exchange house of C. Meredith and Company, will remove their offices from 101 St. Francois Xavier street to the British Empire building, at the corner of St. Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets, about May 1st. The firm will occupy the ground floor presently occupied by the Investment Trust Company.

SIR HENRY EGAN CHOSEN

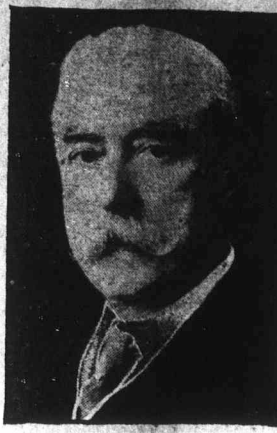
A new member has been added to the Canadian Board of the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, by the person of Sir Henry Egan, of Ottawa.

MR. PILLOW APPOINTED

To succeed the late Lieut.-Col. Burland as President of the British American Bank Note Company, Mr. Howard Pillow has been appointed.

CANADA COULD SOON HAVE FLAX INDUSTRY

Climatic Conditions Favors Production of Flax in This Country—British Manufacturers Interested MODERN METHODS NEEDED



MR. JOSEPH R. HENDERSON, Who presided at the annual meeting of Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.

Supply for Irish and Scotch Linen Manufacturers Cut Off—Canada Could Easily Obtain Foothold in These Markets—Monetary Value.

Since the terrific upheaval in the world of commerce, set in with the beginning of the war, Canada has had a great many opportunities offered her, to open up new fields of industry and thereby expand and gain influence in the world. Several movements for home manufacture have been started and manufacturers throughout the country have met with more or less success. This will mean, if it ever means anything, almost the complete elimination of Germany, Austria and their Allies, from the import field of this country for some things at least. Besides, if Canada should ever develop these opportunities to any extent, there would be an export surplus of many lines of no mean proportions.

One industry that is possible for this climate and general resources of this Dominion, is that of flax fibre which can be grown wherever mixed farming can be successfully carried on. This presents an opportunity to develop a successful industry here which would be of no small advantage and with the proper methods of production and handling, it could be put upon a most profitable basis when normal conditions once more come about.

Although there has never been a linen industry in this country, flax has been grown in small quantities in certain parts of Quebec and Western Ontario, for the use of the inhabitants in the home making of linen cloth. As a consequence of the war, there is great danger expressed regarding the safety of the Irish and Scotch linen industry. In years past a great deal of the raw material has come from Belgium, France and Russia, and while these sources of supply are undoubtedly closed, Canada could easily step in and establish a very firm foothold. There have recently been in this country, several representatives of large British mills in an endeavor to enlist the co-operation of farmers in the greater production of flax. Canadians should jump at this opening, as it indicates that British industrial powers are at least taking an interest in the country and would do all possible to help the starting of the industry.

Western Canada has not been devoid of flax production. For some time, flax was grown in some sections of the Western provinces, but the demand did not amount to anything, being only of a home nature, prices declined and in a short time, the effort to establish those sections of the country in the production, was forgotten. In only a few sections of Ontario in 1904 some 700 tons of fibre were produced, which sold for \$201 per ton. This fibre was of a poor commercial grade, owing to antiquated methods of preparation for spinning. A shipment to Belfast produced by slightly improved methods sold for \$240 per ton. The average price for Irish flax fibre during the last five years has been \$225 per ton, while Belgian flax has averaged \$405 per ton. It is obvious that Canadian flax should supply the present deficiency and future requirements of the Empire's raw material for linen production, and that more remunerative prices will be received if improved methods of production are employed.

The average acre of flax grown for fibre, under normal market conditions, and using the new process, would yield at least \$45.00 worth of fibre and seed worth \$13.00, making a total of \$58.00. This is about three times the usual export value of an acre of wheat. It will be three years at least before normal conditions can again be expected, and during this time higher prices are likely to prevail. The area in flax (mainly for seed) in Canada, in 1912, was 1,552,800 acres, and in 1914, 1,684,000 acres. This shows a decided decrease and it also shows that what is needed in Canada is a practical method of producing fibre.

REDUCTION IN GASOLINE

Chicago, Ill., February 24.—Standard Oil Company of Indiana, announces a reduction of 1/2 cent a gallon in the price of gasoline and naphtha and a discount of 1 cent per gallon on 100 gallon lots to wholesalers, bringing gasoline down to a basis of 10 1/2 cents and 9 1/2 cents and naphtha to 9 1/2 and 8 1/2 cents per gallon. Kerosene remains unchanged at 5 1/2 cents.

Since 1863, the United States Government has expended on the education of the Indian \$85,000,000.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

Local and outside buyers are both putting forward a steady demand for butter. Consequently, the market holds firm, as supplies are not large. Finest Sept. creamery .. 32 to 32 1/2 Fine creamery .. 31 to 31 1/2 Seconds .. 30 to 30 1/2 Manitoba dairy .. 25 to 26 Western dairy .. 25 to 27

There is little new in cheese. Only a quiet business is passing, but the undertone is firm. Finest colored cheese .. 17 1/2 c to 17 3/4 c Finest white cheese .. 17 1/4 c to 17 1/2 c Finest Eastern cheese .. 16 3/4 c to 17 c Undergrades .. 16 1/4 c to 16 3/4 c

Egg supplies coming in are not large, considering the season, and the weather. The demand holds firm and the market rules steady and unchanged. Strictly fresh storage .. 35c to 36c Selected cold storage .. 28c to 29c No. 1 cold storage .. 00c to 27c No. 2 cold storage .. 24c to 25c

In beans the feeling is very firm on account of the limited supplies available on spot, for which there is a steady demand, and the prospects are that prices will go higher in the near future. Hand-picked beans, per bushel .. \$3.10 to \$3.15 Choice one-pound pickers .. 2.95 to 3.00 Three-pound pickers .. 2.80 to 2.85

There were no new developments in the condition of the market for dressed poultry, prices for all lines being firmly maintained under a steady demand and small offerings. Turkeys, fresh killed, per lb. .. 18c to 20c Turkeys, frozen, per lb. .. 17c to 19c Chickens, per lb. .. 12c to 15c Ducks, per lb. .. 12c to 14c Geese, per lb. .. 10c to 12c Fowl, per lb. .. 10c to 12c

The demand for potatoes shows no improvement, and the market in consequence is quiet, but the feeling is about steady, with car lots of Green Mountains quoted at 50 cents to 52 cents per bag ex-track and sales in a jobbing way were made at 50c to 55c per bag ex-store.

Spring wheat flour steady. Prices per barrel: First patents .. \$5.10 Second patents .. 7.50 Strong clears .. 7.40 Quietness prevails in winter wheat flour. Price per barrel: Choice patents .. 8.30 Straight rollers .. 7.80 Milled firmly held. Prices per ton: Bran .. 28 to 29 Shorts .. 32 to 33 Middlings .. 37 to 38 Do, mixed .. 34 to 36

Baled hay holds steady and quiet. Price per ton: No. 1 hay .. \$15.50 to \$20.00 No. 2 extra good .. 18.50 to 19.00 No. 2 hay .. 17.50 to 18.00

NAVAL STORE MARKET

New York, February 24.—There was little change in the local market for naval stores. The local demand was quiet especially for turpentine, which is taken in a hand to mouth way. Spot spirits were quoted at 44 1/2 c. Tar was steady at \$6 for kiln burned and 50c more for rosins common to good strained is held at \$3.40. The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B. C. \$3.45, D 3.47 1/2, E 3.50, F 3.52 1/2, G 3.55, H 3.57 1/2, I 3.65, K 3.65, M 4.60, N 5.60, WG 6.45, WW 8.15.

Savannah, Ga., February 24.—Turpentine firm 4 1/2 c. Sales 314, receipts 302, shipments 292; stocks 33,949. Rosin firm, sales none. Receipts 1,492, shipments 7,965. Stock 129,215. Quote A and B, 2.90; C and D 3.02 1/2; E, F, G, H and I, 3.05; K, 3.20; M, 4.00; N, 5.00; WG 5.40; WW 5.55.

Liverpool, February 23.—Rosin common 11s 6d nominal. Turpentine spirits 43s.



A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Jail of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities. Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 19th February, 1915. L. J. LEMAY, Sheriff.

METAL MARKETS ARE STRONG ON TARIFF

General Uplift in Canadian Markets About Covers Extent of New Duties and Stamp Taxes SOME PRICES WITHDRAWN

Irregularity in Prices Likely to be Feature for Some Time to Come, While Process of Readjustment Goes On—More Advances Expected.

Although the recently handed down budget will have a great effect upon the metal markets of the country, it has not yet been felt to the full extent, although there have been many changes made in the last week, while some lines have been completely withdrawn from the market, whilst in process of readjustment. It may, however, be safely assumed that for some time to come the market will not be back to its former stability but during this time, will gradually assume the full extent of the new tariff, when speaking of the market generally. There are some lines, however, which will not suffer an advance from the new tariff rates, but the advances, in a large part, will be borne by the manufacturers. The time for many of the advances to commence to be shown will be regulated in good part by the stocks of that particular line on hand and the slower the market and stocks move, the longer they will take to feel the present duties and consequently will not advance until the new stocks commence to go up on the market. Thus, many of these slow moving lines will resolve themselves into a question of supply and demand.

There has already been an advance in nails and a great many other lines. The increase of 7 1/2 per cent. in the intermediate and 5 per cent. in the general tariff will simply mean that the market will become that much stronger and will advance in proportion with this and the various stamp taxes which have been levied.

Some price changes have already been effected in metals, iron, tin, copper, spelter, zinc, aluminum and lead, having already advanced. It is expected that much irregularity in prices will be found owing to the process of readjustment and further listing of stocks and prices.

There has been an advance in bar iron and steel, amounting to approximately five cents. Quotations are now \$2 to \$2.05 base, although some lines have advanced as much as fifty per cent. more, during the week. Tariff changes are responsible for the uplift in tin. The quotation has jumped two cents per pound over last week, now being 45 cents. The New York market is quiet although London is strong. Latest reports indicate that it is about three cents above New York.

Strength is the keynote in zinc, the metal having advanced over one cent during the week. The price is now given as \$13 to \$13.50. Not only has the market's strength been helped by the budget, but market-makers, factors were all pointing in this direction, firmness in the U.S., followed by a 1/2 cent advance did much to aid this.

There has been much pronounced strength in the St. Louis spelter market of late and the metal is being quoted there, in the vicinity of 8 1/2 cents. In consequence of this and the tariff, the Canadian market has taken a jump of 1/2 cent to 9 1/2 cents. This is not at all surprising when all the facts are considered.

In aluminum there has been an advance one cent. Brass has not been changed but should go up on the

THE HOP MARKET

New York, February 24.—The demand at Pacific Coast points for English account continues, but hop stocks in first hands are greatly reduced and firmly held, so that business is limited, the only transaction of any consequence reported being the purchase of a 575 bale lot of 1913 sonomas at 10c grower. There seems to be but very little, if any, demand for domestic account. Brewers are apparently well supplied, and beer sales remain unsatisfactory.

The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market, and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to brewers. States, 1914, prime to choice 15 to 17; medium to prime 12 to 15; 1913, nominal: old, olds 7 to 8; Germans (1914) 35 to 38; Pacific (1914) prime to choice 13 to 15; medium to prime 12 to 13; 1913 9 to 11; old, olds 7 to 8; Bohemian (1914) 38 to 40.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN EXPORTS

Table showing principal American exports for seven months ended January, with columns for 1915 and 1914 values.

COFFEE MARKET UNCHANGED

New York, February 24.—Rio market unchanged, stock 434,000 bags. Holiday year ago. Santos market up 100 reis; stock, 1,810,000 bags. Port receipts, 55,000 bags; interior receipts, 57,000 bags. Rio exchange on London off 1-16 to 13-9-16d.

LONDON STOCKS DULL

London, February 24.—Market dull at slightly lower levels.

Table with columns: Noon, Equivalent, Changes, and various stock indices like Amal., Atch., C. P. R., Erie, etc.

JUTE IS HIGHER

New York, February 24.—Jute is higher at 4.85c for good firsts for shipment. The cables state that Calcutta and Dundee mills are buying, as they expect a smaller crop next year. New York buyers are holding off.

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AGGREGATE FIELD CROP RETURNS ARE LARGER THAN PREVIOUS SEASONS --- CROPS WERE ALL SMALLER

The area of the 1914 field crops of Canada, according to the Census and Statistics Monthly of the Trade and Commerce Department, was 23,436,675 acres and the value of the produce \$68,580,300. In 1914 the total area estimated to be sown to field crops amounted to 25,102,175 acres, but the production of the drought: Wheat, 728,100 acres, oats 753,000 acres, barley 102,000 acres, flax 79,000 acres, and sugar beets 2,000 acres in Alberta and 1,400 acres in Ontario.

Table showing crop returns by province for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, and 1914, with columns for Area and Value.

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