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COMPARISON

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Tons. Lbs. sterling	
0,677
5,737
9,399	4,514,005 49,800,000
5,351	4,515,905 44,800,000
3,136	4,538,009 42,976,671
2,357	4,210,799 38,192,142
2,182	4,096,521 37,066,028
1,871	5,152,227 46,568,386
1,985	4,682,200 39,840,595
1,363	3,721,382 31,826,438
1,586	3,262,842 28,066,671
1,467	3,564,601 30,399,261
1,562	3,579,184 28,877,837
2,320	2,387,719 25,008,757
1,548	3,540,689 31,623,853
877	3,550,598 28,462,793

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an vessels.ACADIA SUGAR HAS
EXTENSIVE PLANSWhen Plant Opens, "Royal Acadia"
Will be Standard Brand, Superseding
"Woodside"

RAW MATERIAL DEAR

No Issue Will be Made Under Present Financial Con-
ditions or Until Improvement in Financial Cir-
cles is Well Under Way—May Then Increase
Capital.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Halifax, September 1.—The Acadia Sugar Refining Company is putting the finishing touches on their new three million dollar plant at Woodside, on the Dartmouth side of Halifax harbor. No sugar has yet been made in that part of their establishment, the market having been kept supplied from the works at Richmond. The company officials state that they expect to begin manufacturing at the new plant next week but the sugar made there will not be put on the market as such, if indeed it reaches the market at all in the meantime.

The sugar to be produced at the new works will be known as "Royal Acadia," that will be the standard, as "Woodside" hitherto has been, but "Royal Acadia" will not likely be introduced to the market until about the New Year and when that is done "Woodside" will disappear.

Pays High Prices.

The company is now paying six cents a pound for raw sugar duty paid, but it is understood that they were pretty well stocked up before the recent tremendous advance, so that they are in a good position in this respect. As to prices the company change them from time to time in accordance with the exigencies of the market. They say they have no idea as to what "Royal Acadia" will cost to the consumer.

Asked as to the likelihood of new securities of the company being issued, the reply was that there was no present intention to make any issue.

No New Issue at Present.

They would never think of any such thing in the present state of the money markets. The company's stock is pretty closely held, a large portion of it by investors in Glasgow, who are represented on the board of directors. While the company have no immediate intentions of issuing new stock it would not be surprising if after the war is over and financial matters become normal, there should be an increase in the capital to which the public would be invited to subscribe, but as already stated nothing of the kind is on now.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Washington, September 1.—Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has informed Ambassador Page, at London, that a special committee has been appointed to deal with cases regarding the release of grain cargoes diverted to England. It was announced at the Department of Commerce to-day. This committee is communicating with various representatives of American shippers, and is ready to hear and settle all claims. It will hold daily sessions at the Board of Trade. No difficulty is anticipated by the department regarding the release of cargoes about which there is no question of prize.

STANDARD OIL WANTS REFUND.

Washington, September 1.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has asked the Inter-State Commerce Commission to order the Lehigh Valley Railroad to refund \$3,306 alleged to constitute excess demurrage charges on carloads of oil at Bayonne, N.J. The Standard Oil Co. says it has an agreement with the railroad not to charge demurrage on its cars on Sundays and holidays, but Lehigh Valley has included such days in its bills.

BURLINGTON CROP REPORT.

Chicago, September 1.—The Burlington Crop Report says that corn in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri is in poor to fair condition, having been damaged by drought, but Nebraska will have better than an average crop.

Other crops are in fair condition.

COTTON EXCHANGE CROP TOTALS.

New York, September 1.—New York Cotton Exchange reports crop totals for the year 1912-1913, as follows:—Port receipts, 10,502,880; overland movement, 1,184,638; southern mills takings, net, 2,864,717; total crop, 14,552,456.

RAIN CAME TOO LATE.

Des Moines, Ia., September 1.—Copious showers through Iowa have materially aided pastures and fall plowing, but they came too late to be of benefit to corn or potatoes. In Southern Iowa, according to the Weekly Bulletin, practically all of the corn in Southern districts is dry and beyond further injury by either drought or frost. The yield, though greatly reduced by drought and hot winds, will be about up to the average of last year in these districts. In northern counties corn is generally in good condition, and a heavy yield is promised.

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS ARE
VALUED AT NEARLY
ONE BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLYMilling is one of our Greatest
IndustriesThe Industrial & Educational Press, Limited
35-45 ST. ALEXANDER ST.
MONTREAL, CANADAGLASSMAKERS HARD HIT BY WAR;
OXIDE OF MANGANESE UP \$182 A TONScarcity of Oxide and Ferro-Manganese Boosts Prices
From \$18 to \$180 Per Ton—Supply in North
America Will Last About Four Months.

The makers of white glass are hit hard by the war because of their inability to import oxide of manganese, made only in Germany. The country has a supply which will last three or four months, but no more is coming in and the price of what is here has jumped from \$28 a ton to \$210.

Glass manufacturers use about 10,000 tons of oxide of manganese a year and produce about 200,000 tons of white glass. The imported chemical is necessary in making flint, lime and opal glasses and is used in making bottles, table tumblers and glassware, cold cream jars and similar articles.

"The glass business is hysterical," said Sidney D. Whitlock, local agent of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company of Wheeling, W. Va., makers of 80 per cent of this class of glass. "My company has enough oxide of manganese to last about four months, but we don't know where any more is coming from unless the war ends."

Holding Prices Down.

"We are holding prices down and won't raise them until the last moment. There is some manganese in this country, in Virginia, Tennessee and Canada, but it could not be taken from the ground and sold as cheaply as the imported stuff. Maybe present prices will give an impetus to this industry in this country."

"The increase in the price of ferro-manganese, also imported from Germany, will affect makers of jars also, as ferro-manganese is used in the tin from which jar caps are made. Ferro-manganese has jumped from \$18 to \$150 a ton."

As pointed out in the August issue of the American Druggist, the chemical and drug markets have been completely disorganized by the war. A potent factor in the disorganization of the markets of all kinds lies in the fact that contracts have all been nullified by the war, for in practically all contracts for future delivery it is provided that in the event of war such contracts shall become null and void. International usage as to the transportation of contraband of war makes the shipment of many chemicals extremely hazardous. Such chemicals as glycerine, carbolic acid, picric and nitric acids, bromine, etc., are in the list of contraband goods.

Aside from this extra hazard on good which are contraband of war the cost of ocean freights and of war insurance, have risen so as to impose a very heavy burden on the consumer of imported chemicals of all kinds. Moreover, the sources of supply for crude materials of many of these chemicals have been cut off entirely by the war. Practically the world's supply of potash is drawn from the Stassfurt mines in Germany, and the cutting off of this supply has greatly enhanced the price of potash.

To Produce Bromine.

All the bromine and bromides consumed by Europe have hitherto been drawn from the same source, the world's markets being divided between the American syndicate, whose supplies are drawn mainly from the salt wells of Michigan, and the German syndicate, whose main source of supply is the potash mines of Stassfurt. Bromine is also obtainable from the nitrate beds of Chili, but this source has never been an important factor in the world's supply.

Hydrogen peroxide has been manufactured from barium peroxide, made in England and in Germany. For some reason the English manufacturer ceased furnishing supplies more than a month before the outbreak of hostilities. It is estimated that there is about a four months' supply on hand. An effort was made to manufacture barium peroxide here some years ago under the German patent, but it did not prove successful from an economic point of view. The United States has the crude material and should be able to produce the peroxide.

JAPANESE BUYING COTTON.

New York, September 1.—Among Texas cotton men there is considerable talk of activity of Japanese buyers in Texas. According to trade gossip there are about a dozen Japanese in that locality offering 9% cents a pound for cotton and declaring that they stand ready to buy 2,000,000 bales if prices suit. Japan ordinarily takes 50,000 bales a year of United States cotton crop.

GREATER THAN EXPECTED.

Berlin, September 1.—By wireless to Saville—An official announcement issued here to-day says:—"German victory at Allenstein proves greater than expected. Russian forces consisting of three army corps were entirely crushed, resulting in capture of 70,000 men, commanding generals, 300 officers, and all artillery."

"French army advancing at Combes in flanking attempt was completely repulsed by General von Kluck's army."

"At St. Quentin an English infantry battalion was captured by General von Buelow."

"The Crown Prince advancing has captured garrison and fortress of Mont Medy."

LIVERPOOL COTTON FIGURES.

Liverpool, September 1.—Total imports, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 American. Sold and baled, 2,800 bales, including 2,200 American. Jan.-Feb. 5,90, and American middlings, 6,800.

"Canadian Miller
and Cerealist"

is the only Canadian publication devoted exclusively to the interests of the milling industry. It contains the latest practical and technical information on grain culture, the chemistry of milling, milling processes and timely comment on all conditions affecting the industry, as well as summaries of grain shipments, markets and all allied trades.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

Published Monthly by

The Industrial & Educational Press, Limited
35-45 ST. ALEXANDER ST.
MONTREAL, CANADAREADJUSTMENT OF
PRICES CONTINUESMany Products Too
Due to Rapid
Stocks on hand

OPIUM PRICES ADVANCED

British Government Alarmed and Will Investigate
Prevailing Inrush of Orders For Medical Acces-
sories—Few Shipments of Foreign Goods Arrived.
—Were on Water Before War.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, September 1.—The course of drug prices in the past week suggests that the trade is continuing its orderly readjustment to the conditions consequent upon the war and the paralyzation of ocean commerce. Further depletion of spot stocks and the slim likelihood of obtaining shipments in the near future, chiefly botanical drugs of Europe and Asia. Spot stocks of opium were increased slightly during the week by the arrival of delayed shipments of gum from Smyrna, but owing to the poor prospects of additional shipments, holders advanced their quotations for the gum quality 50 cents and for the powdered and granular varieties \$1 and \$1.40 respectively. On the other hand, several important reductions in quotations have been made in articles which moved upward slightly more than was warranted by the outbreak of the European war.

No Shipments Were Arranged.

Such European Asiatic and North African goods as arrived at the local port within the week had been shipped from their countries of origin prior to the beginning of the war and despite the continued efforts of American drug importers to arrange for shipments of European goods from the ports of some neutral country, it is not considered likely that any heavy arrivals of these goods will be recorded here throughout the remainder of this year, as crop gathering operations have now been suspended in most of the Continental countries.

Noteworthy advances in addition to those in opium have been made in Chloroform, the domestic manufacturers' quotations for citric acid, in the citrates, hard and soft mercurials, glycerine, Chinese powdered cantharides, amygdalate, refined Japanese camphor, naphthalene, balls and flakes, saccharine, thymol, cascara, bark, cinchona bark, elm bark, cotton root bark, Jamaican dog wood bark, Quebracho bark, cut and crushed soap bark, aloë berries, cubeb berries, para tonka beans, Ceylon and Java citronella oil, Turkish and African Geranium oils, Roman Chamomile flowers, Barbados, Cape and Socotrine aloes, amber, soft and hard arabic, select myrrh, aconite, chibbena, coltsfoot and lobelia herbs, all, belladonna atropa, dog grass or couch grass, colchicum, bryonia, gentian, Russian marsh, pareira brava and Zedaira roots, stramonium, codium seed, dill seed, fennel seed, parley seed, quince seed, stavesacre seed, stramonium seed, and levant worm seed.

Some Reductions Noted.

Material reductions of prices have been noted, however, in menthol, cod liver oil, West Indian kola nuts, guarana, Bergamot, lemon and orange oils, worm wood oil, caraway seed, celery seed, Dutch and German poppy seed and Japan wax.

The principal changes which have been made in prices within the week follow:

Opium Gum.....	50
Powdered.....	\$1.00
Granular.....	1.40
Camel.....	1.10
Corrosive sublimate.....	1.10
Mercury bismuthate.....	1.10
Precipitate, red and white.....	1.10
Blue Pill.....	1.10
Mercurial ointment.....	1.10
Mercury and chalk.....	1.10
Citrine ointment.....	1.10
Citric acid.....	1.10
Citric acid manufacturers' quotation.....	1.10
Chloroform.....	1.10
Coumarin.....	\$8.00
Cuttle Fish bone Trieste.....	1.10
Jewellers, large size.....	1.10
Glycerine, C. P.....	1.10
Manna, large flake.....	1.10
Naphthalene, synthetic.....	1.10
Naphthalene, balls and flakes.....	1.10
Cinchonin, all grades.....	1.10
Canary seed, South American.....	1.10
Thymol.....	1.10
Almond, star.....	1.10
Venice turpentine, artificial.....	1.10
Carbolic acid in bottles.....	1.10
Jalap root.....	1.10
Balsam Peru.....	1.10
Calamus root, bleached.....	1.10
Unbleached.....	1.10
Soap bark, cut and crushed.....	1.10

Declines noted follow:—

Cod liver oil.....	\$2.00
Menthol.....	1.10
Juniper berries.....	1.10
Bergamot oil.....	1.10
Lemon oil.....	1.10
Orange oil.....	1.10
Gum Gulac.....	1.10
Uncolored, true (African) root.....	1.10
Japan wax.....	1.10
Caraway seed.....	1.10
Celery seed.....	1.10
Colchicum seed.....	1.10
Coriander seed, Dutch.....	1.10
German.....	1.10
Strophanthus seed, hispidus.....	1.10
Cloves, Zanzibar.....	1.10
Cassia, No. 1 batavia, short stick and China in cases.....	1.10

Values Are More Definite.

While at the close of last week the London chemical market was generally indecisive in quotations, the developments of the current week have brought more definiteness to values which mostly show very substantial advances, although in a number of cases prices are still nominal. The cutting off of supplies from continental works through the war has come at a time when British stocks in dealers' and makers' hands are by no means heavy and the in-rush of orders when buyers and sellers overcame the first shock of the declaration of hostilities gave a great impetus to selling rates. So great, indeed, has been the augmentation in some articles that the British Government, which has a very large interest in medical supplies through the national insurance act—has taken alarm and proposes to intervene. It has already taken action in regard to food stuffs by

WESTERN WHEAT TRANSPORT
CONDITIONS ARE EXCELLENTRush of Grain to Market Will Not be Concerted and
Railroads Will Not Suffer From Congestion in
Consequence—August Earnings of N. P. Will be
Smaller.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, September 1.—J. M. Hannaford, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is in New York, reports sound underlying conditions in the northwest. The farmer is holding his grain for better prices and banks and grain buyers are doing everything possible to harvest his crop, without difficulty.

"I am sure," said Mr. Hannaford, "that Northern Pacific will move more grain this fiscal year than last. There is no congestion on our line. Grain is not being rushed to market. There are facilities at the Twin Cities and the head of the lakes for the storing of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it does not appear as if these elevators would be taxed."

"In the end it would be better for Northern Pacific if the grain does not come into market in great bulk, but is spread over several months."

"August earnings will probably show a small decrease. Carloadings as a whole are about even with the corresponding time of last year."

"Banks are in a very satisfactory condition and in some cases are sending money into the interior. They expect to take care of the crop with little or no help from the east."

Mr. Hannaford declared that what little set back there might be now on railroad earnings in the northwest, he regarded as but a temporary check.

EASIER MARKET IN CHICAGO.

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.
Chicago, September 1.—Yesterday's rapid rise in wheat values brought out a fairly large number of over-night selling orders and also increased the volume of farm offerings. The result was an easier market to-day with prices ruling about 2 cents lower for the greater part of the session. There were, however, frequent rallies, based on reports of export business and wet weather in the Northwest. In some quarters the extension of the English moratorium was regarded as a rather bullish development in that it would tend to restrict new export commitments.

Sentiment generally continued very bullish, mainly on the belief that the war will be a protracted one.

Corn values were also easier under rather liberal selling by professionals. Receipts were larger and favorable weather was reported in most sections of the belt. Cash demand was light.

Oats moved off fractionally in sympathy with other grains. Export inquiry was again reported, but domestic demand was poor.

Chicago range follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.	Close.
Wheat—					
Sept.....	110	111 1/4	108 1/2	109	111 1/4
Dec.....	114 1/4	116	112 1/2	113	115 1/4
May.....	122 1/4	122 1/2	119 1/4	120 1/4	122 1/4
Corn—					
Sept.....	70	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Dec.....	72 1/4	73	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/4
May.....	74	74 1/4	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4
Oats—					
Sept.....	48 1/4	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2
Dec.....	52 1/4	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
May.....	54 1/4	55 1/4	54	54 1/4	54 1/4

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Winnipeg, September 1.—Wheat prices opened irregular this morning and weakened generally later in sympathy with markets south of the line. Opening figures were 5c lower to 5c higher for wheat. Oats were unchanged and flax 1c to 1 1/2c lower. The range in prices to about noon was 1 1/2c to 1 1/2c. October was 11 1/2c, December 11 1/2c, and May 12 1/2c at mid-day. Trading was quiet in futures, and the demand for cash wheat was less active. Receipts are showing a rapid increase, 392 cars being inspected on Monday and 276 more of contract grades. Rain has occurred at six points in the three wheat provinces, and light frosts at about the same number.

Forecast:—Fair and cool to-day and Wednesday.

	1914	1913	1912
Wheat.....	5,897,254	2,610,181	2,610,181
Oats.....	1,196,534	1,687,422	1,687,422
Barley.....	272,513	1,057,229	1,057,229
Cars inspected on Monday, August 31:—			
Wheat.....	1914	1913	1912
Oats.....	343	31	31
Barley.....	11	11	11
Flax.....	4	4	4
Screenings.....	2	2	2
Total.....	392	392	392
Cars—C. P. R. 392, C. N. R. 118, G. T. P. 49, Calgary, 29, Duluth 15. Total 392.			

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, September 1.—After closing last night at a slight advance, No. 1 Northern wheat was steady to-day at \$1.26 lake and bay ports. Trading, however, was dull. No. 2 C. W. Oats were unchanged at 62 cents, while No. 3 remained at 61c. New Ontario oats were quoted at 59 to 55 cents outside. Deliveries of new Ontario wheat showed no improvement, bids of from \$1.15 to \$1.20 failing to bring any quantity out. From \$1 to \$1.05 was bid for peas outside, but offerings were scarce. A few odd transactions occurred in American corn prices, averaging around 94c for No. 2 yellow, Toronto. Ontario flour was quoted at 45c, Toronto or Montreal freights in bulk prices purely nominal. Manitoba first patents showed no change at \$6.60 per barrel in June. Other quotations were—Rolled oats, \$5.50 per barrel wholesale; Windsor to Montreal; Cornmeal, \$2.65 to \$2.75 per sack; Bran, 42c; Shorts, 42c; Middlings, 43c; Feed flour, 32c. Business generally was quiet.

IMMENSE DECREASE.

New York, September 1.—London Daily Chronicle quotes Lord Milner as saying: "Although the present world harvest is abundant, immense decrease in 1915 production must result from the engagement of French, German, Austrian and Russian males in war," declaring "of the 650,000,000 quarters of wheat and rice annually produced throughout the world, 250,000,000 comes from these countries and the other producing countries cannot possibly make up the deficit."

an act which enables it to acquire at reasonable prices food stuffs unreasonably withheld from consumption and also by fixing maximum values. Something similar to either or both these methods is now being planned by the State Officials, and the programme will be outlined in a day or two.

NEW COPPER EXPORT
RECORD PAST YEARGermany's Purchases of American
Metal Aggregated \$46,122,773—
Sales 974,791,676 Pounds

DECLINE IN SHIPMENTS

France, England and Holland Were Heavy Buyers—
Germany Bought Much Indirectly, Via Holland—
Record Breaking Shipments Were Many—Quality
of Metal Excellent.

New York, September 1.—Brass manufacturers have been buying copper metal during the past fortnight and their purchases continue on a 12 1/2 cent thirty day basis. Delivery has been chiefly sought for August and September, with a few inquiries for October.

The advance in spelter, partly aided by domestic purchases, is also understood to have resulted to some extent in bookings for the account of cartridge makers, who will also get the copper in manufactured form.

Producers believe that they have the market well in hand to the extent that second hands and dealers have sold practically all of their stocks. It was this copper largely that sold down to 12 1/2 cents.

Some of the producing mines that usually receive settlement for their output on the basis of the Engineering and Mining Journal averages have been selling copper direct to consumers during the past three weeks.

Fair Amount Sold Daily.

Notwithstanding its plea of no market for copper there has been a fair amount of the metal sold from day to day at or near the 12 1/2 cent mark. It may be stated as well that it has not been entirely retail lots, which, the Journal states, it does not consider in making its averages.

A new high record mark in copper exports was set up in the fiscal year ended June 30