

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

How to Work For Britain
A Million First-Aid
Packages

GLASS TRADE

October 30.—The fact became known in an order calling for 500,000 yards of material entering into the composition of first aid bandage tubes, for distribution among the English army forces, is now being filled by Seabury, well-known manufacturers of surgical and other items in the line of hospital supplies on Maiden Lane in this city.

It is stated that a considerable volume of glassware is being placed by agents for the English and American governments for a long list of hospital supplies, including stretchers, first-aid-to-the-injured outfits, and other surgical instruments.

Harper Glass Trade. The manager of the foreign sales department of the Harper Glass Co., Inc., of a business trip to England, returned with an immediate advantage, which he retained permanently, has been gained in the glass industry by the cutting off of competition of Germany and Austria.

Orders Require New Moulds. It is returned from England with orders for the use of about 3,000 different moulds possibly one or two exceptions, these are matched by our large stock and have to be made especially for filling.

Export Trade in Glassware. As is the case with exports from Germany and Austria in those countries to practically all parts of the world, it is impossible to run mines, lamps, and as high-grade glass in things, too, the English firms import over to our manufacturers to see if they can't do better.

Investment Trade Relations. The investment and gave them the best prices for cement trade relations with them. It is promised that they would continue with my firm after the end of the war, a potent factor, and if their companies to buy glass from Continental at the close of the war as they are it started, the promises naturally. The question is, can the Germans like things as cheaply after this war cannot hope to compete with them. The intense wave of patriotism feeling which has swept over Europe, the question of price. In one contract with a large firm to deliver or the contract had been sized. A firm showed me a letter from a Hamburg glassware. He said that he could do a limited amount of glass at the rate of 10 per cent. increase to cover the cost of insurance. In spite of this of the glass from Hamburg would be lower than the figures quoted.

Order for Rifles. Yesterday from Wilmington, Del., Standard Arms Manufacturing Company an order for 50,000 rifles from a house, the contract to be filled in accordance with Frederick C. Field, president, the plant would be enlarged at a cost of between \$800 and \$1,000 after all the details had been worked out.

Notes as saying that should negotiations be carried on for some time between a European power and him-manufacture of military rifles and large quantities, be successful, he would undoubtedly have to be greatly reduced, but the arms ordered that has not yet entered into the contract, and at the plant there is a big business for China. News from Salt Lake City, Utah, says that foreign purchasing agents are buying more than 5,000 American horses and mules for Europe. The shipments are being sent to New Orleans and Galveston and the animals are fixed variously as for France.

AND STEEL TRADE. The steel and iron industry is depressed as they could be. Production continues to decline. Operations at eastern mills are down to 25 per cent. and mills in the middle west are at 10 per cent. One steel manufacturer figures that the capacity of the country now is only 40 per cent. The steel industry is at a low point for the year with sales for a year. Sales of plates have fallen as low as \$1.05 per 100 lbs. The current price is \$1.10, which is made all along the line, with dollars a ton below current quotations.

MANY APPLES ARE BEING PUT IN COLD STORAGE NOW

Well-known Authority Rejoices to See Apples Being Stored Away and Tells How Anyone Can Store Fruit Away in His Own Cellar.

Peter McArthur says:— "I am glad to learn that a great many apples are being put into cold storage this fall. This will not only save a great deal of valuable fruit but it will provide a supply that consumers can get when they come to their senses. That's exactly what I mean to say—come to their senses. When they heard that apples were cheap they wanted only No. 1s of two or three varieties and they wanted them cheap—O, so cheap! I even had offers of twenty-five cents a barrel for apples this fall—since they were going to waste. Some people who had ordered a few barrels of No. 1 Spys at \$2.50 a barrel, wrote to me that they heard that Spies of that kind could be bought delivered in the cities for \$2 a barrel. It gave me much relief to cancel their orders for I could not see very much if they got No. 1's at that price, but if they did I congratulate them. Anyway, I am quite certain from the correspondence I have had that there were not enough Spies in the country to supply one-tenth of the demand. When the few apples had been eaten apple-hungry people will want other kinds that are going into storage and they will pay more for them than they paid for the Spies because cold storage is rather costly and entails a lot of extra handling that runs up the expense.

"Cold storage, by the way, is just a high-tone way of putting apples. Do you remember how good apples used to taste when brought from the pit in the winter? Especially do I remember the "Yellow Belle" that used to come out in February as yellow as gold and to us children much more precious. I understand that they were the apples now known as the "Bellflower," but I am afraid to taste them for fear I may be disappointed. The fragrant memory of those incomparable apples is worth preserving, even if I should never look upon their like again. As there is still time to put many sound apples in cold storage, where people cannot afford high-toned cold storage, I have hunted up the best recipe I could get for putting apples. It is given by John Burroughs, most delightful of poets, essayists and scientists. He is now a snow-bound philosopher, as mellow as the choicest apple ever grown and you can make no mistake in following his instructions for he is always scientifically correct, as well as poetically fascinating, in what he writes. Read what he has to say carefully and then act on his inspiration.

"In the fall, after the bins in the cellar had been well stocked, we excavated a circular pit in the warm, yellow earth, and covering the bottom with clean, dry straw, emptied in basketful after basketful of hardy choice varieties, till there was a tent shaped mound several feet high of shining variegated fruit. Then wrapping it about with a thick layer of long dry straw and tucking it up snug and warm, the mound was covered with a thin coating of earth, a flat stone on the top holding down the straw. As winter set in another coating of earth was put upon it with perhaps an overcoat of coarse dry stable manure, and the precious pile was left in silence and darkness till spring, no marmot hibernating under ground in his nest of leaves and dry grass, more cozy and warm. No frost, no wet, no fragrance, privacy and quiet, then how the earth tempts and flavors the apples. It draws out all the acid unripe qualities, and infuses into them a subtle refreshing taste of the soil. Some varieties perish, but the ranker harder kinds, like the Northern Spy, the Greening, or the Black Apple, or the Russet, or the Pinnoek, how they ripen and glow in grace, how the green becomes gold, and the bitter becomes sweet."

Liverpool, October 30.—Wheat opened up 1d. from Thursday, Oct. 29. 1d. Dec. 9s. 3d. Corn up 3/4 to 1d. from Thursday, Oct. 29. 7 1/2d. Nov. 5s. 4d.

OUTLOOK OF TEXTILE BUSINESS HEALTHY

Leading Manufacturers on all Staples Busy—Cold Weather has Helped Retail Business

WAR DEMANDS HEAVY

Wool Blankets, Cotton Towels, Sheets, Winter Clothing Have Been Purchased and More Are Being Bought. United States Has Also Received Heavy Orders From the United Kingdom and Allies.

There has recently been a good trade in spring dress goods both retailers and cutters placing good orders. The effect of the war in cutting off foreign dress goods, has stimulated the demand for domestic products. The leading manufacturers of all staples are very busy and there is no surplus in the market of desirable fancies for winter wear. Broadcloths, serges, gabardines, poplins and plaids are selling well for fall. The satin-faced goods are wanted for spring and there is also a good sale reported in high fancies of a sheer character for spring delivery to both the cutting and retail trades. Domestic manufacturers are finding that the dyestuffs problem is growing more serious and they are unwilling to take business on any of the more delicate shades. Reports from the cloth trade are to the effect that fall sales have been much below normal thus far. This is substantially confirmed in reports from tailors to the trade. Credit conditions are troublesome in some quarters of the market.

The wave of cold weather following the warm weather of a week ago has served to stimulate retail buying, but retailers are not anticipating their wants very far ahead. Fancy overcoatings of some descriptions are in better demand and heavy fall suitings have been selling better this week. The demand for kerseys, meltons and other good coat coverings has been better than for some time past, and mills are very well employed.

The last issue of Dun's Report says that considerable business has been done by textile manufacturers on goods that will eventually find their way to the countries that are at war. A much heavier movement is looked for as many firm orders have been submitted and are now being figured on. At least 750,000 wool blankets for soldiers' use have been bought and more are being sought. Sales of 600,000 cotton towels have been made. About 38,000 dozen sheets 72 x 90, have been bought or contracted for.

Four New York State underwear mills have engaged to deliver about 600,000 garments in the next 60 days and as many more as they can make in the time limit fixed. Orders are being completed for the purchase of 500,000 pairs of wool hosiery to be shipped at the earliest possible date. Considerable quantities of duck have been bought, but there are several large orders for khaki and army duck pending, and which will probably be closed in the next few days. Converters of cotton and cotton goods who make hospital supplies have received very large orders and mills are at work on various lines of absorbent cottons and bandage cloths.

While the details of much of this business are being suppressed at the request of purchasers and of the United States State Department, sufficient is known to warrant the above statements. A much larger business is pending on blankets and hospital supplies, and if some of the men's wear factories are in a position to make uniform cloth it is expected that they will secure a substantially increased trade in the near spring orders.

New York, October 30.—Handy and Harman quote New York silver 48 1/2. London 22 1/2.

SHOULD KEEP ON GIVING MORE MEN AND MORE MONEY

Both Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Mr. N. W. Rowell Emphasized Necessity of Continued Good Offices.

Continued effort on the part of Canada to supply men and money for the defence of the Empire was the gist of the addresses delivered last evening at the St. James Methodist Church by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Mr. N. W. Rowell, Leader of the Opposition in Ontario.

The meeting, over which Sir Montagu Allan presided, was held on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and a generous offering was made to this object by those present.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor spoke particularly of the Canadian branch of the Red Cross Society, giving its history since 1896, when the first colonial branch in the British Empire was formed. The work in looking after the wounded and the sick was fully described, as well as the appalling extent of the war which gave the society a field for its efforts which could only be limited by the generosity of the contributors. They had sent one thousand large packages for use with the Canadian contingent, were giving \$50,000 to the British Red Cross Society, as well as ten ambulances, costing from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The number of killed, wounded and missing in the present war was conservatively put at 1,200,000 up to date, or as many as the total adult male population of Canada at the present time.

Mr. N. W. Rowell paid a tribute to the sixty-five million Germans as "the most efficient people on the face of the earth," and to the unity, solidarity and efficiency of the great army which was backed by German public sentiment because it had been educated to believe by such men as General Bernhard, Professor Cramm, the Kaiser, and Bismarck to admire strength and despise weakness, and to believe that the right to live and govern rested in the nation having the greatest force of arms. He quoted Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard University, to show that their ideal was "the individuals for the state," instead of as in democratic countries, "the state for the individuals." He believed that the war is only at its commencement, and that Lord Kitchener had not exaggerated at all in speaking of two or three years. He reviewed the events that brought Belgium, Russia, France, Serbia, Japan, Great Britain and Germany into the war, with especial emphasis on the danger from a nation that treated as a scrap of paper a national obligation to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The Divine Right of Kings to rule, which England had settled 250 years ago by means of Oliver Cromwell and his Puritans, would be again established in the world with the triumph of Germany and the Kaiser.

In talking of the lesson to the world in Great Britain's unanimity, Mr. Rowell said apropos of Canadian politics: "Canada has done something, and one of the best things is this: Her public men in Federal politics have had sense enough and patriotism enough to bury their party differences." Speaking of the number of men enlisting in Great Britain, he said that Canada should send 100,000 men to do her share. Where one went out of every home in Great Britain it should not be that only one out of every dozen in Canada should go. He thought also that there should be a radical revision of the whole scale of pensions so that those who come back disabled will be taken care of, and their families be looked after if they do not. General Botha came in for words of warm praise which the audience approved.

Dr. H. B. Yates, on behalf of the Red Cross Society, thanked Mr. N. W. Rowell and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor for coming to help at the meeting.

A REDUCTION IN OIL.

San Francisco, October 30.—The Standard Oil Company of California announces the reduction of one cent a gallon in price of red crown gasoline and V. M. & P. Naptha, bringing gasoline in bulk down to 12 1/2 cents.

COTTON GOODS MARKET IS LOOKING UP NOW

More Pronounced Feeling of Optimism Because of Improved Financial Condition

PRICES UP QUARTER CENT

Marked Rise in Wide Goods But Market For Prints Seems to be About Same—Sheetings Weak.

New York, October 30.—On the whole the cotton goods markets are looking up. A more pronounced feeling of optimism prevails largely because of the vast improvement in financial conditions which have heretofore operated to restrict buying on the part of jobbers, and also perhaps because of the prospective re-adjustment of the cotton situation. The print cloth market for one thing has improved considerably. Prices on wide goods are up a full 1/4 cent a yard and the advance on average goods of print cloth construction is at least 1/4 cent a yard. On the other hand, the market for prints is about the same, the supply of dyestuffs meantime running down to a low level. There are more inquiries around colored goods and prices are not yielding. On account of the dyestuffs situation it is not likely that there will be any revision of prices. This applies to prints, ginghams, denim, tickings, and other staple colored goods.

The market for sheetings curiously enough is rather weak, the explanation being that several small mills are hungry for business, while others need cash. The fine goods business is quiet but prices hold. The fine yarns mills of New Bedford, as the result of the elimination of German competition, are very busy.

Export orders of duck, both army and tent, have arrived in large quantities and inquiries from the Far East are increasing. It is expected that substantial shipments will follow. The outlook is mixed, to be sure, but if the financial situation continues to better and the supply of dyestuffs is augmented, there are those who can see a normal volume of business ahead. At the moment a four day a week schedule prevails with most of the mills.

GREATER DEMAND FOR CANADIAN WHEAT.

The closing of the Dardanelles, following the outbreak of hostilities, will lessen the amount of wheat available for Great Britain and France. Until the passage is forced by the Allies neither Russia nor Roumania will be able to export grain, with the result that there will be an increased demand for grain by Great Britain from Canada, the United States and Argentina.

CEREAL MEETING.

The bondholders committee of the Canadian Cereal and Milling Company met yesterday to receive the report of Receiver Jamieson for September. Five of the company's mills operated, show profits larger than for any previous month since the company went into the hands of the receiver. The committee appears quite satisfied with the showing for the month.

LONDON METAL PRICES.

New York, October 30.—The London cable to the Metal Exchange quotes tin £131; standard copper £50 7s. 6d.; lead £17 12s. 6d.; spelter £24 5s.

BETTER TONE DISPLAYED IN MARKET FOR NAVAL STORES

Advances Reflected From Savannah, Where There is Less Pressure From the Independent Factors.

New York, October 30.—The situation in the local market for naval stores is better in tone, reflecting advances from Savannah, where there is less pressure from the independent factors. Spot turpentine was quoted at 45 1/2 to 46 cents, with a moderate enquiry for actual requirements.

Tar was inactive on basis of former quotations. For kiln burned, \$2.50 was asked and for retort, 50 cents more. Pitch was \$4.

Rosins quiet and nominally steady at old levels. For common to good strained, \$3.70 to \$3.75 was asked in the trade.

The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B. C. \$2.90; E. F. G. \$3.95; H. I. \$4; K. \$4.55; M. \$5; N. \$6.45; W. G. \$6.50; W. W. \$6.75.

Savannah, October 30.—Turpentine nominal, 42 1/2 cents, no sales; receipts, 175; shipments, 10; stock, 28,829.

Rosin nominal, no sales; receipts, 1,494; shipments none; stock, 113,450. 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; W. G. \$6.25; W. W. \$6.35.

London, October 30.—Turpentine spirits, 31s 10 1/2d.

COTTON SALES.

New York, October 30.—Three hundred bales of cotton sold at auction by Thompson Towle and Company for account of whom it may concern, 200 bales were bought at 7 cents, and one hundred at 7.0 1/2 per pound, basis middling. This cotton is from local stocks of certified contract cotton.

NO FRESH MEAT FROM STATES.

An order issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture prohibits the importation of all fresh meats from the United States. This was done owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Michigan and Indiana. The use of hay and straw for packing purposes is also prohibited.

COPPER EXPORTS.

New York, October 30.—Exports of copper for week ending October 29 amounted to 5,265 tons, making a total for the month to date of 23,414, against 27,685 same period last year. Thursday's shipments were 531 tons against 1,450 a week ago.

ARMOUR SECURE CONTROL.

Chicago, October 30.—It is reported the Armour interests have secured control of the Pittsburg Stock Yards and the packing plant in which the Pennsylvania Railroad is largely interested.

THE HOP MARKET.

New York, October 30.—Oregon hop markets are quiet but firm at from 10 to 11 cents first cost for the better grades with inferior grades neglected. From California a small volume of business is reported at from 7 to 11 1/2 cents, first cost, according to quality and location. Country markets in New York State are quiet, with a moderate demand for the best lots. Foreign markets are quiet.

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 25 to 35; medium to prime, 20 to 34. 1913—Nominal. Old bids 9 to 10. Germans 1914—\$9 to 42. Pacific 1914—Prime to choice 14 to 15; medium to prime 12 to 13. 1913—10 to 12. Old bids, 9 to 10. Bohemian 1914—40 to 45.

\$1,400,000,000

That is the value of Canada's manufactures for one year—in money. But what of their value measured in the comfort, the happiness and the well-being of the whole country?

To produce them gives employment to over six hundred thousand workpeople, whose total wages amount to \$288,000,000 each year.

These workers, with their families and those who benefit by their purchasing power, number nearly one-third the population of Canada—supported by Canadian manufactures.

How readily it is apparent that the prosperity and happiness of every Canadian—of yourself—depend on the continuous employment of these people—on the consumption of goods "Made in Canada."

Canadian factories support one-third of our population. Are you helping to support Canadian factories?

EMPLOY OUR OWN DOLLARS TO EMPLOY OUR OWN WORKMEN

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Edited by F. WILLIAM WALLACE

A Monthly Illustrated Journal, Devoted to the Commercial Fisheries of Canada, the Science of Fish Culture, and the Use and Value of Fish Products



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