

DECISION IS A STEP FORWARD

Business Association Satisfies Commissioners Attitude in 1911

BASED PASSENGER RATES

Income in Official Classification Territory Pronounced Too Low.

August 7.—George A. Post, president of the Business Association, commenting on the decision, says:

"The decision is a step forward in the face of the finding that the income is somewhat softened by the effect of the decision and by several importations, which are taken by the commission toward the carriers. The managers are frankly acknowledged sound judgment when they gave a 910 of an impending decline in net income. The commission declares: 'We are of the opinion that the net operating income of the railroads in official classification taken as a whole, are smaller than the interests of both the general public and the carriers. While they specify with regard to eastern systems selected by them that 'in 1913 the gross revenues are \$49,000,000 greater than in 1912, and additional property investment, earnings less net corporate income than in Baltimore and Ohio with \$21,500,000 and \$105,000,000 in 1913 had in 1912 the income of \$13,360,000 and in 1913

Pronounced Too Low.

Income in official classification territory pronounced too low. The commission and obligation to consider railway rates and credit in regulating rates are urged by the commission. In 1911 the commission approached by the commission with regard to statutory authority to consider certain reasonable rates. The commission recognized the inadequate corporate income of the roads here to this significant announcement: 'and our purpose to aid, so far as we can, the solution of the problem.' There is no evidence for the financial health of the roads, but failed of its effect to credit because not accompanied by a region are granted advances notwithstanding some of them have been criticized for passenger rates, very difficult to obtain, the prestige of Federal aid for proceeding to the immediate solution of the problem without waiting for collateral organizations. 'The practical necessities of the commission says, 'will not permit, as suggested by some of the promoters, an increase in railway property valuation or railway property completed.'

Definite Financial Condition.

Definite standards are set up by which the greater gauge their financial condition whether the showing will be regarded as requiring remedies from the commission announcements: 'We shall use "net earnings" (net earnings minus taxes) with interest and taxes to be paid before reaching dividends as the product of transportation rates examined in order to determine, as the adequacy and tendency of their income has followed the course of the rate on as it has groped its way from the 1910 case will agree that the development of standard railway financial health forward and will save the roads large variations of regional rates, as well as increase their chance of winning

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

June operating revenue \$5,111,372.76. 7 months operating revenue \$14,743,900. 12 months operating revenue \$18,321,325. 12 months operating revenue decrease \$4,378,804. June operating revenue \$1,700,632. June operating income \$492,118. 12 months operating revenue \$2,167,285,913. 12 months operating income decrease \$326,996. June operating revenue \$1,242,887. June operating deficit \$16,430. 12 months operating revenue \$1,641,574,816. 12 months operating deficit \$4,750,585. June operating revenue \$8,228,725. June operating income \$1,442,420. 12 months operating revenue \$730,698. 12 months operating decrease \$819,578.

RAILWAY IN JUNE

Only a Fraction Over Three Per Cent of Those of the Same Month a Year Ago.

The Toronto Railway Company for \$515,883, as compared with \$500,021 a difference of \$15,861, an increase over three per cent. of the gross receipts in July amounting to \$100,004 in July last year, as against \$83,172 is very disappointing to the total receipts for the last seven months with those for the same period

Last Year. This Year. \$472,461. \$501,543. 434,380. 461,274. 487,507. 510,751. 476,849. 501,426. 510,789. 534,465. 515,086. 525,533. 500,021. 515,888.

\$3,192,864. \$3,551,185.

BETTER MONETARY TONE HELPED TRADE

Raw Material Markets Were Unsettled Future Action is Highly Problematical Due to European Situation

BUSINESS WAS NOT HEAVY

The Has Permitted Much Business of Domestic Character to Resume—Clafin Receivers Make Reduction in Winter Goods—Future Remains Problematical.

(Exclusive Lined Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 7.—Domestic textile markets within the past few days have shown some measure of recovery from the first effects of the European war. This has resulted from the much improved monetary situation which has permitted much business of domestic character to resume after the short suspension necessitated by the complete tie up of the money market following last week's developments in Europe. One of the interesting developments of the week was the order of the H. B. Clafin Company receivers, making radical reductions in big and winter goods. This affects everything in the big wholesale establishment except linens and blankets. Sales will begin on August 10 and continue for a period of six weeks.

Raw Markets Unsettled.

The markets for all raw materials continued unsettled owing to the upwrought conditions abroad. The future action of the raw cotton market is highly problematical. Despite the very sharp break in spot and future quotations just before the Cotton Exchange suspended business, neither foreign or domestic spinners have displayed a great desire to obtain supplies. The apathy of foreign manufacturers is explained by the war and home millmen are unwilling to stock up, thinking prices are apt to have a further considerable decline.

Business in fine and fancy cotton for spring continues light. Unless a substantial increase develops in the business now being done, curtailment in fine goods mills will be necessary for some weeks. A steady tone is shown in some fine yarn goods for printing purposes under the stocks of these goods for quick delivery are not large. Curtailment in fine goods centres is very drastic and must finally work to the advantage of the mills as the consumption of fine fiber goods is certainly increasing fast.

Improvement in Fall Lines.

In some lines of hosiery and underwear for fall and spring deliveries there has been improvement. Buying in the west is getting better than a normal trade. Mills are still running very short and will continue to do so until orders have been sufficient to clean up stocks and give a promise of profit from future production.

Linens prices acted feverishly on the conflicting developments of the week. Buying was discouraged by the sharp boost in foreign exchange rates which added materially to the cost of the merchandise. On the other hand some concern was felt over alarming reports from Russia regarding the flax crop and also from Ireland, where the crop is suffering from lack of rain. Manufacturers believe that with the raw material situation in its present position an advance in finished goods prices is inevitable. A general advance in dress goods is foreshadowed by the action of some of the smaller importers who are said to have marked up prices on all of the stocks they carried. The larger handlers have taken no action yet, but are expected to follow. Sheet goods are in rather small supply.

All desirable fabrics of foreign dress goods, such as broadcloths, gabardines and fine serges have been advanced between 10 and 15 cents a yard. This is due to the prevalence of a good demand for these goods and the sold up condition of importers. Buyers are somewhat uneasy over their ability to obtain goods in other parts of the domestic market later in the season, because of the suspension of foreign dye-stuff shipments.

ANOTHER OIL REDUCTION.

Finlay, Ohio, August 7.—Ohio Oil Company to-day announced a cut of 5 cents per barrel on all oil it purchases.

STOPPED RECEIVING COFFEE.

New York, August 7.—Cable advices received here say railways in Brazil have stopped receiving coffee from the interior until further notice.

PROTECTION OF SHIPMENTS

Line of Ships Likely to Be Placed to Span Sea and Protect Trade on Ocean.

There has been no improvement in the local situation for produce, and the market continues hardly quotable. Business passing on an exceedingly small scale. Finest western white was nominally quoted at 13 1/2 cents, although it was also stated that no business was consummated at this level. Butter showed no improvement in the local market, and nominal quotations remain high. The only trade of any consequence passing is to supply the retailers, and even this is comparatively small, as prices asked are prohibitive.

In the market for potatoes there is practically no business doing, and prices have been brought down to a nominal, although no dealers would name a price yesterday. Beans are in very much the same condition, and little trade is passing.

One prominent merchant received the report that Britain would place a line of guard ships from Land's End to Newfoundland, for the protection of ocean traffic. This would in all probability mean that business for foreign account would be resumed in a manner.

NAVAL STORE MARKETS.

(Exclusive Lined Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 7.—The local market for naval stores continues merely nominal. On the spot business in turpentine was practically at a standstill, and 46 cents to 47 cents was repeated, with buyers showing no interest. Tar was nominally repeated at the basis of \$6 to \$6.75 for kiln burned and \$6.50 for retort. Pitch was steady at \$4. The resins were devoid of feature, and little business was transacted. Prices ruled merely nominal, with common to good strained at \$3.90.

Savannah, Aug. 7.—Turpentine nominal 4 1/2 cents. No sales. Receipts 955, shipments 2, stocks 29,833.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.—Turpentine, spirits, 37s. Rosin common, 10s. 6d.

BELT DROUGHT OVER ESTIMATED

War Has Disrupted All Gauges By Which Intrinsic Values are Determined—Will Raise Embargo.

(Exclusive Lined Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 7.—While the cotton crop in certain parts of Texas is undeniably spotted, the drought-damage nevertheless appears to have been over-estimated. In the eastern belt the plant is in splendid condition, Georgia having the finest crop the state has ever produced. The central states average exceptionally well.

The government report points to a crop of only 13,800,000 bales exclusive of linters. However, with average climatic conditions from now on, the yield this year should compare very favorably with last, when the country harvested its second largest crop.

The war abroad has disrupted all gauges by which intrinsic values are determined. But well informed cotton men, because of the husbanding of certain inevitable factors, believe that cotton values will be well maintained.

While demand will be materially curtailed by the war, the increased activity of the spinning spindles of the neutrals, to say nothing of our own, is expected to keep consumption moving at a healthy pace.

The trade expects that England will soon clear from the steamer lanes all hostile ships. This will immediately raise the existing embargo on several commodities resulting in putting into operation the machinery of international banking, making the financing of cotton shipments, now impracticable because of the demoralized condition of foreign exchange merely a matter of course.

STEEL TRADE SLOWING UP.

New York, August 7.—It is expected steel buying will slow down for the next few weeks, although a good volume will be placed at the new prices according to manufacturers. Scarcity of pig tin and ferro manganese is being felt, and unless there is a good tonnage of latter brought in within the next few weeks, some of smaller independent steel companies may have to sharply curtail operations.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, August 7.—Live hogs were five to ten cents higher to-day. Receipts estimated at 8,900 and at three points 9,200. Left over at yards 3,400.

Austin, Tex., August 7.—Steady rain has fallen over whole cotton belt of the state during last 24 hours and crop is vastly benefited.

CANADA'S PRODUCTS FOR THE MOTHERLAND EXCLUSIVELY

Patriotic Sentiment Rebels Against Selling Canada's Products to Other Countries During This Time of Stress—Cattle and Swine for England.

Since Great Britain's formal declaration of war against Germany was declared, a great and almost unprecedented wave of patriotic enthusiasm has swept over the country and in almost every channel of life, each individual is doing everything within his power to help the Mother Country in her time of stress.

This has been made evident by the action of men who are in control of the Dominion's food supply, and they are essaying to make the procuring of foodstuffs as simple as possible for Great Britain. Last week the United States buyers were heavy purchasers of Canadian cattle and swine in the Canadian markets at our own market values. This week they may not stand quite as great a chance, as a movement is now on foot to keep Canada's products for the use of the United Kingdom until she is out of danger and in no further need of excessive supplies.

When approached by the Journal of Commerce, regarding sentiment of the trade and the advisability of selling Canadian cattle to other countries at present times, Mr. Watt, of the Wm. Davies Company, stated that he thought it was a crime against the nation if any supplies were sold outside the United Kingdom.

"Of course," said Mr. Watt, "ocean freights have been unprocurable up to the present time, and according to the latest advices, received in this office, the British Government is only insuring the war risks for vessels sailing from ports south of Philadelphia. This will mean that in order to send supplies to Great Britain, they would have to first be shipped to the United States and it is very doubtful if the necessary cars can be procured. At the present moment the United States and it is very doubtful if the necessary cars can complain of the scarcity of cars are being heard from all directions.

"There is no doubt but that for Canada to sell her meat and other foodstuffs to neutral countries is a great wrong, under present conditions, and there is every possibility that a movement will be made to ensure an act of the legislature to prevent this being done in the Canadian markets.

Sentiment throughout Montreal's commercial circles seems to be very much in accord with Mr. Watt's remarks. There is very little doubt that there will be a Government ruling on this question in the very near future.

ADVANCES SENSATIONAL IN AMERICAN METAL VALUES NOW

Ferro Manganese Used in Steel Production and Imported from England Has Nearly Tripled in Value During Past Week—Tin Makes New High Market Records.

(Exclusive Lined Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) New York, August 7.—Sensational advances have been scored in metal prices during the past week with the exception of copper, spelter and lead. Curtailment of imports of various mine products was the primary cause of the big jumps in quotations. Ferro manganese now costs about \$28 to \$40 a ton. This metal comes from England for use in the steel industry. Manganese, an ore comes from Russia. Its price has risen to \$20 a ton from \$13.50, the prevailing price a week ago. High grade manganese plays an important part in the manufacture of glass and electric batteries. It also goes into steel manufacture.

Sixty-five cents a pound has been bid for tin in New York as compared with the high record price of 60 cents established Wednesday. Metal houses believe that not more than 20 tons of strait tin could be bought in New York in view of which fact they look for 75 cent tin, a hitherto unheard of price.

Antimony has advanced from 7 cents to 12 cents a pound. No large spot holdings exist in this country and the trade has become apprehensive as to when further stores arrive from China. This goes into the manufacture of babbitt metal.

The market for silver has disappeared with no demand existing at the moment. Quotations have been discontinued. Predictions have been made by producers that the price will go to 60 cents an ounce as compared with 52 cents owing to continental demand for coinage.

CANADIAN LIGHT CO.'S ANNUAL.

Purely perfunctory were the proceedings at the annual meetings of the Canadian Light and Power Company and the Montreal Public Service Corporation, both of which were held this morning at the head offices of the companies in the Eastern Township Bank building.

In each instance the financial statement for the year submitted is alleged to have been satisfactory, but the management announced that no figures would be made public at the present time.

The old Board of Directors, composed of Messrs. F. H. Wilson, Hon. J. M. Wilson, Geo. F. J. Foster, K.C., J. W. McConnell, Hon. N. Curry, F. J. Shaw, Wm. C. Curry, William C. Finley, J. M. McIntyre, E. A. Robert, and R. N. Smyth, was re-elected.

The Board of the Montreal Public Service Corporation was enlarged by the election of Mr. P. J. McIntosh, of New York, and Hon. Nathaniel Curry, of Amherst, N.S.

PAYING OUT GOLD.

London, August 7.—The Bank of England began paying out gold in exchange for paper money and financial condition has been restored. One pound notes were issued by the government, and are being freely circulated.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT RE VATERLAND.

Washington, August 7.—Investigation of the report that the Vaterland is being converted into a ship of war for the German navy is being made secretly by both the State and Navy Department agents. Secretary Bryan stated to-day that the status of the Vaterland was under consideration, but that no announcement would be made for the present.

Chicago, August 7.—Nebraska State report shows total wheat crop 62,000,000 bushels, year ago 60,584,472 bushels. Corn is in excellent condition, but in some sections is slightly damaged by drought.

PROVISIONS FIRM.

Chicago, August 7.—Provisions were firm on buying by shorts and cash houses. Hog receipts were small. Rise in corn was a factor in upturn. Some packers sold subsequently.

Halifax, N.S., August 7.—Special train left here at noon carrying 200 passengers of Newfoundland and Cedric.

BIG MARKET IN CHICAGO

Wall Street in Grain Market, and Was Buyer—Defeat of Germans Would Be Bull Factor.

(Exclusive Lined Wire to The Journal of Commerce.) Chicago, August 7.—Wheat after early declines on profit taking following yesterday's advance steadied on the improved phase of the export situation, and prices in the early afternoon were 1/2 cent to 3/4 cent higher, with September leading. The announcement of the purchase of documentary bills on London covering grain shipments by the Guaranty Trust Company and the report from London that with the banks there open to-day, exchange operations would be materially facilitated, imparted confidence to export traders. Wall Street interests have turned to the grain market, and were large buyers to-day.

The defeat of the German fleet, it is pointed out, will be a strong bull point as it would tend to keep the lanes of ocean travel to the United Kingdom, and to the Continent open for wheat shipments from this side. Heavy carrying charges on wheat is the most powerful factor at the moment against the bull element. Commission houses were buyers of wheat on the break when farm offerings and profit taking checked advances.

Corn was strong and active on lack of rains in the belt, although there were forecasts of showers in the southwest with the exception of Kansas, which brought out heavy offerings in the early part of the session.

Good cash demand developed, and it was thought in some quarters that the government report to be issued at the close of the market would be bullish on corn. Prices in the early afternoon were 1 1/2 cents higher at near the high point for the day. Oats gained about 1/2 cent with the other grains the demand reflecting improvement.

Reports from the northwest showed crop conditions, but little changed from last week. Harvesting is progressing at a normal rate, and some threshing has been done in the southern sections. Cutting is now going on in the middle section, and should be completed this week.

WHEAT PRICES AGAIN SOARED.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Winnipeg, August 7.—Wheat prices were again soaring after an easy opening. American houses and local traders were heavy buyers in futures and prices advanced from opening figures, and at noon were 2 1/4 for October, 2 1/2 for Dec. and 3/4 for May, all higher than at opening. Oats also made a sharp advance October being sold at 2 1/2 cents higher. Flax opened unchanged and at midday stood 3 cents to 4 1/2 higher. The cash demand for all grades of wheat was good and cash oats were selling at 2 1/2 higher than yesterday's close. The buyers were principally houses with eastern connections. The weather while greatly improved as regards temperatures keeping dry, only two points in the whole map reporting moisture, these being Calgary and Edmonton and it was light. Forecast: Fair and warm, a few local thunderstorms. Inspections on Thursday were 103 against 152 last year and in sight were 120.

TORONTO GRAIN TRADE.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Toronto, Ont., August 7.—Manitoba flour took a second leap here yesterday, demand being very keen, prices this time advanced 40 cents per barrel to \$5.20 for first patents and \$5.70 for strong bakers. Millers to-day were again besieged with orders from local and outside distributors, and have now a large volume of business booked ahead. No quotations were obtainable on Ontario patents. No 1 northern wheat was also in good demand, all sorts of prices being asked. A nominal value of \$1.17 1/2 was quoted, however, while No. 2 was held around \$1.15 1/2. Manitoba oats were firmly held, 2 C.W.'s at 51 cents and 3's at 50 cents, nominal. Corn was quoted at 86 cents, also nominal. Little Ontario wheat was offered but its value was considered to be around \$1.05. The mill feed market was strong but prices steady, bran 23, shorts 22, middlings 22, feed flour 21. Rolled oats and cornmeal were exceedingly active and firm.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, August 7.—Wheat in early trading was 1d. off from Thursday, October 8s 2d. Corn up 6 1/2d from Saturday, 8s 6d. Later wheat was 1 1/2 off from Thursday, Oct. 8s 2 1/2d. These are nominal prices.

THE CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS.

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 7.—Estimates compiled by the statistical bureau of the Department of Agriculture from reports by experts sent through Alberta by the Provincial Government indicate that the grain crop in the central and northern districts will be larger than in 1913. Reports from several districts in Southern Alberta are to the effect that the yield will be smaller than formerly. On the whole, however, the crop in Alberta will be large. Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, says in a report that the farm area under cultivation this year is 3,119,820 acres, an increase of 320,563 acres over 1913.

BRADSTREET'S GRAIN EXPORTS.

Bradstreet's grain exports were as follows:

	Wheat	Corn
This week	6,594,000	49,000
Last week	9,815,000	47,000
Last year	6,882,000	107,000
Since July 1	24,995,000	212,000
Year ago	25,826,000	642,000

APPEALS TO WOMEN OF FRANCE.

Paris, August 7.—Premier Viviani in an appeal address to the "Women of France," says: "The wheat stands unreaped and the time of vintage approaches. I appeal to your hardihood and to that of your children, whose age alone, not their courage, withholds them from the fighting line. I ask you to maintain the lives of our fields to finish this year's harvest, and prepare for that of next year. You cannot render greater service to your country."

The Minister of Agriculture, acting with the principal millers, grain merchants and manufacturers of agricultural machinery, has organized a far-reaching system to assure supplies for both the army and the civil population.

29,000 naval reservists, too old to fight, have been

GENERAL HEAVY CURTAILMENT.

Butte, Mont., August 7.—Announcement was made here to-day that large copper producers throughout the United States have ordered general heavy curtailment. The Balaclava is closed and the smelter and mine at East Butte will close down Saturday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, August 7.—American spot cotton business resumed in Liverpool to-day, sales 2,000 bales. Prices 16 points lower with American middlings at 6.50d.

GOLD FOR CANADA.

New York, August 7.—\$1,000,000 in gold is being shipped to Canada.

DRY GOODS TRADE IS UNAFFECTED BY WAR

Continental Shipments Probably Canceled. German and French Manufacturers Unable to Ship

ORDINARY TRADE PASSING

Insurance Rates and War Risks Will Undoubtedly Be Heavy and Will Tend to Increase Prices for Next Season's Goods—General Trade Fair.

The European crisis is having practically no effect on the local drygoods trade. Wholesale houses visited by a representative of the Journal of Commerce this morning were unanimous in this statement. Business so far has not been affected and the week has been as satisfactory as any for some time. A fair amount of small orders on summer lines are still being received from the city trade and travelers' returns on fall and winter goods have shown no falling off. The present season is usually quiet owing to the fact that quite a number of the travellers are on their holidays, as also merchants throughout the country, which, of course, decreases the volume of business coming forward. Western reports have been more satisfactory. There is a good inquiry from that quarter but wholesalers are investigating accounts very closely before accepting orders.

Under ordinary conditions the season's business would not have been as large as previous years as merchants have been buying very closely for the past year, but stocks of fall and winter lines in retailers' hands are not large so that the present crisis will have little effect on total volume of business.

Discussing the situation and any probable effect on the Canadian dry goods business Mr. Wm. Tait, of W. R. Brock Co., Ltd., stated that practically the only drawback would be the impossibility of securing delivery of goods from the Continent. German merchandise will be out of the question while it is doubtful whether French, Belgian and Swiss manufacturers will be able to operate during the war owing to the scarcity of labor and other distressing factors incidental to such troublesome times. In the case of England there is little likelihood that shipping between Great Britain and America will be interfered with to any extent, so that the only disturbing factor in connection with that trade will be whether British manufacturers will be able to fill the orders. Advice to hand state that the British textile trades have been greatly affected, but to what extent it is impossible to say.

Fall and winter deliveries have all been received as well as a fair proportion of summer dress goods and other lines for next spring. The bulk of such deliveries should be made next December and January. Orders already placed in Continental countries will have to be cancelled and, if possible, duplicated either with domestic, British or United States mills. Local houses are already proceeding to do this, although the state of the raw material markets has made manufacturers loath to make any contracts until the market becomes more settled. Raw cotton is very low now as compared with the ruling prices of the past months, while wool prices scored a serious decline from the last London sales on both the English and the Australian markets immediately on the outbreak of hostilities.

Insurance rates and war risks will undoubtedly be heavy and will therefore tend to increase the prices for next season's goods, but where possible cancelled orders will be duplicated with domestic mills and in that case, in the event of cheaper raw material, prices as a rule should be easier. However, events will control that eventually altogether.

AN UNTHINKABLE SITUATION

GAME WITH TERRIBLE SPEED

Cotton Dealers' Calculations Have Been Upset by War—E. & C. Randolph Review Present Situation—Closing Cotton Exchange Was a Wise Move—Prompt Action Wanted.

A situation which but a few days ago would have seemed almost unthinkable, has developed with an appalling swiftness that has afforded no time for preparation and found many in the cotton trade committed to the expectation of an inadequate crop. Under such circumstances, the wonder is, perhaps, that last week's demoralization was not accompanied by immediate results even more serious. The prompt action of the Board of Managers in closing the Exchange checked the panic, however, and the rapid progress since made in closing out old commitments, combined with the smooth working of the Clearing House, has relieved whatever apprehension the failures of last Friday may have inspired as to the financial position of the trade. The indications are, in fact, that except possibly for a limited interest in straddles and hedges, all accounts will be thoroughly liquidated before the Exchange re-opens for business—of which there will be a twenty-four hour notice.

Under normal conditions, the Government report, making the condition of the crop as of July 25th, 76.4 per cent. against 79.6 last month and the ten-year average of 80 per cent., pointing to a lint yield of under 14 million bales, according to the official figures, would doubtless have justified the bull position, but obviously enough the future of prices and conditions of marketing are so absolutely involved in the war situation, that all present conjectures as to the outlet are useless. Pending a clearer atmosphere we must be content to await the course of events, hoping that a rift in the war clouds or some change in shipping conditions will furnish a basis for intelligent judgment. Meanwhile we can only suggest to our friends that they keep closely in touch with all factors in the situation, for it is possible that unusual opportunities for prompt action will present themselves as we emerge from the prevailing chaos.

OFFICIAL WEATHER MAP.

Cotton belt—Showers in Texas, heavy in some parts. Light rains on Gulf and South Atlantic coast. Temperature 64 to 80. Corn belt—Light to scattered rain in Illinois and Indiana. Temperature 64 to 80. American Northwest—Scattered showers in North Dakota. Temperature 62 to 74. Canadian Northwest—Light to scattered showers. Temperature 64 to 84.

COFFEE FUTURES MARKET.

New York, August 7.—Coffee futures (cure) market on Front street, opened with the following transactions: 1,000 Sept. sold at 2.25, unchanged; Dec. 800 at 2.20, unchanged; 1,500 and 200 May sold at 3 1/2, off 5.

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