

INDUSTRIAL
CAN CARGOES
BEING HELD UP
Has Prohibited Discharge
in Steamers in Neutral
Ports
ELS AFFECTED, 124

ALL HEAVY WOOLLEN MILLS AT CAPACITY

It is the Shippers Who are Delaying the Manufacturers as They are Behind in Deliveries

PRICES ARE HOLDING WELL

Spinners are Working Day and Night to Keep Looms Running—A Few Spinners Have Accepted Larger Orders Than They Can Complete in Period Named in Contracts.

(Special Correspondence.)

Dewsbury, Eng., November 16.—(By mail.)—The conditions in the textile industries of the Heavy Woollen District have undergone no change in the last week. All the mills are employed to the full extent of their productive capacity, and orders are being received on account of shortage of labour. The raw materials market is quiet, manufacturers having bought sufficient quantities of wools for immediate requirements. Prices are fairly well maintained, but the tendency is towards a slight decline.

Inquiries made of several Army cloth manufacturers in the Heavy Woollen District have elicited information that the Board of Trade's questionnaire had not come to hand when the offices at the mills were closed on Saturday. That questions such as those enumerated were being made with respect to War Office requirements, however, would not occasion any surprise. During last week many of the woollen mills in Dewsbury, Batley, and neighboring towns were visited on behalf of the War Office by Mr. Howard Priestman, a well-known textile expert, who made a careful investigation of the progress which is being made with the contracts which have been placed. Particulars were obtained as to the dates on which orders were given, the number of yards to be produced, the dates on which delivery was due, and the dates on which orders have been or probably will be executed. Some of the leading trade union officials were interviewed also by a Government representative on Friday, and it is evident that the authorities earnestly desire to see the production of winter clothing for the British and allied forces accelerated. At the same time there is no necessity in the case of the Heavy Woollen District for any such drastic action as the commencing of mills.

It is an indisputable fact that in and around Dewsbury and Batley the mills which have the necessary equipment for the production of Army cloths are being worked, with very few exceptions, at the highest possible pressure, and manufacturers and trade union officials are in complete agreement as to the severity of the strain which is being endured by the operatives and supervisors. The manager of a Batley mill at which large quantities of khaki cloth are being made stated, in the course of an interview, that the dire necessity for warm clothing and the impossibility of meeting it promptly and fully were a constant nightmare to him, his principals, and the workpeople. There is no doubt that this case is typical and that at the great majority of the factories as effort is being spared to secure the highest possible output. Moreover, as more than once stated in these columns, the contracts were so sub-divided from the start that in addition to work being given to every mill at which Army cloth could be produced there have been numerous instances in which manufacturers have adapted their machinery to the unaccustomed demands of the present moment.

Spinners are working night and day, or for very long hours short of those limits, to keep the looms running. Obviously the production of cloth is regulated by the production of yarns, and it is in the

spinning department that manufacturers have experienced their chief difficulties. Large quantities of yarn have been purchased to supplement that which can be spun at the cloth mills, and non-delivery by the spinners at the times specified has been one cause of delay in the delivery of cloth. A few spinners have accepted larger orders than they can complete in the period named in their contracts, but as they are producing up to their full capacity nothing could be gained by the Government taking over the control of their mills. Another obstacle in the way of the production of khaki cloths was that of dyeing by the standard methods, but great relief has been given by the relaxation made by the Director of Army Contracts. Army orders issued on Saturday night contained a notification as to an increase in the scale of issues of shirts and socks. The new regulations indicate that the scale of clothing and necessities hitherto laid down has been increased to three shirts, and three pairs of socks have been sanctioned for men of all services. The free issue of a third shirt may be made to all regular recruits enlisted since mobilization, re-

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

Steadiness continued in the local butter market and the undertone of firmness was maintained. The demand is not heavy, the poor weather being said to have checked it somewhat. Local dealers are buying only in a small way.

Finest creamery 27½c to 28c
 Fine creamery 26¾c to 27¼c
 Seconds 26¼c to 26¾c
 Manitoba dairy 25c to 25½c
 Western dairy 25c to 25½c

There continues to be a steady demand from over the cable for supplies at advanced prices, and orders for several fair-sized lots were accepted to-day on conditions that if the ocean freight space could not be obtained from here the sales would be cancelled. The tone of the market is very firm and sales of Eastern tall ends have been made on spot at 14½c. Finest western white 15½c to 16½c
 Finest western, colored 15½c to 16½c
 Finest eastern, white 15½c to 16½c
 Finest eastern, colored 15½c to 16½c

The strength which has characterized the market for strictly new-laid eggs of late still continues to be the main feature of the situation, and prices scored another advance of 2c per dozen, which is due to the increasing scarcity of supplies at this season of the year and the good demand for the same. The demand for cold storage stock is also fairly good for local consumption, and for export account, but, as supplies of such are ample to fill all requirements, there is no change in prices to note.

Strictly fresh stock 48c to 50c
 Selected cold storage 31c to 32c
 No. 1 cold storage 29c to 30c
 No. 2 cold storage 25c to 26c

The tone of the market for beans remains steady, but there is no improvement in the volume of business to note. Supplies on spot are not large, but they are ample to fill all requirements. Hand-picked beans, per bushel \$2.65 to \$2.75
 Choice 1-pound pickers 2.55 to 2.60
 Three-pound pickers 2.20 to 2.40

Owing to the unfavorable change in the condition of the weather during the past three days the demand for dressed poultry has not been so keen, and in consequence the market is quieter, but as supplies have not accumulated to any extent as yet the feeling remains steady and prices show no important change.

Turkeys, per lb. 16c to 18c
 Chickens, per lb. 12c to 13c
 Ducks, per lb. 13c to 15c
 Geese, per lb. 10c to 11c

A fairly good trade continues to be done in potatoes and as supplies are not in excess of requirements the tone of the market is steady, with sales of car lots of Green Mountains at 70c per bag ex-track and in a jobbing way at 80c per bag ex-store.

The board passed a resolution regretting the death of James Bissell, a pioneer dairyman, who passed away during the week. Mr. Bissell was one of the founders of the organization and also took a leading part in the formation of the Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Association.



MAYOR MCKERGOW,

Of Westmount, a prominent produce merchant. Mayor McKergow has been active in the formation of the Westmount Regiment, and yesterday opened the regiment's new rifle range.

IS TEA SUCH A TYRANT.

It is really very hard tea, just as Russia has substituted tea for vodka and Germany and Britain are becoming devotees of My Lady Tannine, wicked attacks should be revived on the "crop that cheers, but not inebriates." One illustrious scientist has stated his opinion that our working population is being artificially stunted—among other evils—by the consumption of tea. It is even reprobated that Mr. Lloyd George said in the House of Commons one fine day that tea drinking was conducive to consumption (the disease, I presume, not the absorption) and some experts even go so far as to opine that they can always tell a tea drinker by his "tea-factory cough." Truly, tea seems to have much to answer for—and yet a few tea-drinkers have possibly escaped consumption and died at ages ranging from 80 to 110 years.

LAST BROCKVILLE BOARD.

Brockville, Ont., November 26.—The meeting this afternoon of the local cheese board wound up the season with an offering of only 750 boxes, largely colored. The bidding was brisk, opening at 13½c. It was not until Webster called twice at 14 1/8-16c that a sale was negotiated. One factory man disposed of 64 boxes. The price then sagged to 14½c, which all the buyers with the exception of Sanderson offered. For some time the salesmen refused the bids, but near the conclusion of the meeting they began to sell, with the result that at the adjournment it was shown that Webster had purchased 99 boxes, McVeigh, 105 boxes; Smart, 220 boxes, and Laing, 210 boxes. The unsold lots were disposed of on the street at the board ruling.

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FLOUR SOLD TO THE SWISS.

Minneapolis wired there had been large sales of flour to the Swiss Government.

servants who rejoined on mobilization, and special reservists. A third pair of socks may also be issued to special reservists who have not already been supplied with them. A free issue of the third shirt and third pair of socks may be made to each non-commissioned officer and man of the Territorial Force. Three shirts and three pairs of socks will subsequently be maintained by the Territorial Force soldier out of his daily kit allowance. The above supply will in the first instance be made by the Army Ordnance Department, not by local purchase.

TO INCREASE WHEAT AREA

Washington, November 27.—The greatest wheat area in the world's history will be planted for the 1915 harvest as a result of the European war, in the opinion of Charles M. Daugherty, statistical expert of the Department of Agriculture. In a report made public to-day, Mr. Daugherty says:

"As a result of the war in Europe, a world-wide tendency exists to increase the acreage of wheat. Doubtless the most extensive area in the history of the world will be seeded during the present autumn and coming spring. A prospective heavy demand for this important food grain by the importing countries of Western Europe is likely, if seeding conditions favor, to give extraordinary stimulus to sowings of both winter and spring varieties in the two great exporting countries of North America and to those sowings now being finished under auspicious circumstances in British India.

"In the Southern Hemisphere seeding was completed before the war began, and the effect of present economic conditions upon extension of areas there will be manifest only in the spring and summer of 1915.

"In Europe, where ordinarily over half the world's wheat is produced, the indications are that all available labor resources, in both neutral and contending nations, will be utilized to the utmost for getting in full or increased areas. In Italy, whose wheat acreage is ordinarily second in extent to that of no state in Europe, excepting Russia, 1,000,000 acres, it is said, will be added to the crop.

"In the contending countries extraordinary efforts are being exerted in autumn seeding. The services of women and children, men exempt from military service, refugees, prisoners of war, and soldiers temporarily relieved from the ranks are being utilized in the fields as occasions permit and require. Because of strained labor conditions and of the occupation of certain territory during seed time, contending troops, some local contractions of area seem inevitable. The reduction, however, is likely to be compensated by increased sowings in neutral nations.

"In Western Europe, particularly in England and France, the autumn sowings of wheat are somewhat in arrears, but as a mild climate, making sowing operations possible at times during the entire winter, little anxiety is expressed over the present delay. Reports from Germany and other countries of central Europe indicate that seeding operations have been carried on with activity."

THE HOP MARKET.

New York, November 27.—There was no change indicated in the hop markets by Wednesday's advices. The Pacific coast situation remains one of inactivity, with growers asking firm prices for the top grades, but showing a decided willingness to sell the inferior varieties. State and local conditions were unchanged.

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, 26 to 28; medium to prime, 22 to 25. 1913—nominal. Old bids, 7 to 8. Germans, 1914—28 to 40.

Pacifics, 1914—Prime to choice, 13 to 14; medium to prime, 10 to 12. 1913—8 to 10. Old bids, 7 to 8. Bohemian, 1914—35 to 44.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

A board of trade membership at Chicago has been sold at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EMBARGO ON WOOL

Embargo Will Include Contracts Made With Producers by American Importers Prior to Embargo
RELIEF IS EXPECTED

Indications are That Some Such Arrangements are Under Way, as Applying to the Shipment of Dye-stuffs from Germany to the United States.

Washington, D.C., November 26.—The State Department is in receipt of cables from the American Ambassador at London indicating that Great Britain is considering what can be done in the matter of relieving the situation in this country brought about by the placing of the embargo on wool by Australia, New Zealand and other of the British Colonies. The British Government is investigating as to its prospective needs in this connection, following the completion of which it is expected that this country will be definitely advised as to what may be expected. The indications are, it is reported, that some such arrangements as apply to the shipment of dyes from Germany to the United States is now under consideration, and it is believed in Washington that the embargo will at least be partially lifted within a very few days. Reports made to the State Department show that the countries in question are freely granting permission for the shipment of merino wool to the United States.

According to advices received at the State Department the English embargo on wool from the British Empire and its colonies will include contracts made with producers by American importers prior to the promulgation of the embargo. In many instances the wool under contract was on the docks awaiting transshipment to the United States, and it was thought that these shipments would be allowed to continue on their way. The pressing military needs precluded this, and it was thought that as these needs continue it will be some time before the British Government can see its way clear to vacate the embargo. State Department officials are still optimistic and believe the war will soon be opened, at least as far as American interests are concerned. As a matter now stands those who had previously contracted for wool may have relief only through the British courts, and then only in the matter of damages.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool November 27.—Cotton futures opened dull. Prices unchanged and up 1 point.

May-June, Nov. 26th—4.18d.; July-Aug. 4.24½d.; Oct.-Nov. 4.34d.; Jan.-Feb. 4.40d.
 Open 4.18d. for May-June, July-Aug. 4.24½d.; Oct.-Nov. 4.34d.; Jan.-Feb. 4.41d.

At 12.30 p.m.—Retail business showed moderate inquiry for spots, prices were easier with middlings at 4.46d. Sales 4,000 bales, receipts 16,470, including 16,435 American.

Spot prices at 12.45 p.m.—American middlings, fair, 5.46d.; good middlings 4.75d.; middlings 4.66d.; low middlings 3.90d.; good, ordinary 3.21d.; ordinary 2.76d.

FLOUR FOR BELGIANS.

Owen Sound, Ont., November 27.—The County of Grey will give two thousand bags of flour to the Belgian Relief Fund as a first contribution on the part of the County.

124 German ships with cargoes are in ports. A large part of these carrying \$250,000,000, are owned in this country. A list of German vessels carrying American-owned cargoes tied up in New York for Hong Kong at Messina, Singapore for Continent at Sabang, New York for Copenhagen at St. Michael, New York for Calcutta at Palma, August for Hamburg at Rotterdam, New Orleans at Boston, August for Hamburg at Las Palmas, August for Rotterdam at Fayal, August for Hamburg at Vigo, August for Bremen at Vigo, August for Mediterranean at Balboa, New York for Cape Town at Bahal, a few German steamers tied up that have small American-owned cargoes in process of transshipment by rail to and from other parts of the world.

CONTRACT SUIT.
 November 27.—Alba B. Johnson, president of the Locomotive Works, who is defendant in a contract suit brought by George H. Robinson, admitted on the witness stand that there was a mortgage on the works of Augustus N. Hand, in the United States yesterday that there was a mortgage on the works which was not listed as at the time of the sale. Questions put to him by E. Spence for the plaintiff, Mr. Johnson admitted liabilities of the works at the time of the sale only \$11,000,000, and the assets at that time were \$22,000,000, taking the mortgage as \$11,000,000.

WILL LEFT \$2,600,000.
 November 27.—The will of Alexander A. Mackay, a retired banker of this city, died on November 10, was filed for probate on November 10, and showed an estate of \$2,600,000 each were given to the various charitable institutions. The executor, Mr. Mackay, receives the greater

55c. PER DAY

A trifling amount,---what does it mean? Just this; that you, as representing the average Canadian citizen,* can square off your account with our army of factory workers, by making sure that at least 55 cents worth of the things you buy, in your ordinary every day shopping, are made right here in Canada---the country that gives you your own living.

That sum, 55 cents a day, equals \$200 per year. There are 8,000,000 people in Canada. If for the support of every one of them, there was spent \$200 a year on Canadian made goods it would give us a factory output of \$1,600,000,000.

Back in 1910-11 Canada was enjoying pretty good times, but the total factory output then was less than \$1,200,000,000.

You can easily bury the hard times of to-morrow under the coppers you spend on odds and ends to-day, just by using a little intelligent discrimination, by saying to the shop-keeper

"Nothing But "Made In Canada" For Mine"

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