

WESTER CORP. ARE LOWER

Year Ended December
Increased by Over
Million

USED BY WAR

but Figures of Exports of
Published by the De-
Commerce Tel the Story.

December 31, 1914, the in-
corporation, which took over
the old International Har-
profits of \$4,282,595, as com-
pared with \$3,829,000 in 1913.
The drop is, of course, due
to the war. Gross sales
figures of exports of agricul-
tural implements, as pub-
lished by the Department of

period ended April, 1915, the
total implements and parts
\$38,929, compared with \$28,
ending period in 1914-15, and
the year ended April, 1912,
\$25,000,000.

the exports in the ten
different kinds of farm im-
plements for the three years:
1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

1915. 1914. 1912.
\$1,134 \$ 331,129 \$ 457,485
\$1,420 16,519,160 17,552,316

RASPBERRY LORE

By Peter McArthur.

The meanest man in Canada has been discovered. I dare not give you his name or tell you where he lives for like all the mean men I know he is very respectable, and moreover he is well off and for that reason his neighbors look up to him. It would never do to cast a slur on so estimable a citizen, but let me tell you what he does. He hires the children in the neighborhood to pick raspberries for him and it is part of the bargain that they must whistle all the time they are in the berry patch. As he is always within hearing he is able in this way to make sure that they do not eat any of the delicious berries they are picking. Now what do you think of a man like that?

I wouldn't consider this man so mean had it not been for some time past I have been trying to determine the origin of the name "Raspberry." The explanation given in the big dictionaries is perfectly absurd, "rasp" with reference to its rough outside—looking like a rasp. What nonsense! The appearance of a raspberry might remind one of a cluster of rubies, but never of a blacksmith's rasp. But philology, or the science of words, is a mere matter of guess-work in many cases so I feel quite at liberty to guess at the origin of the name raspberry myself.

What does a healthy boy do when he discovers that raspberries are ripe? Anyone can answer that. He comes knocking towards the house yelling "Rah! rah! rah! The rasp-berries are ripe. 'Rah! an abbreviated cheer, expressive of joy. Hence rasp-berries is the word that makes the small boy cheer because of the berry he feels. Do I hear any objection to that? Of course not. Anyone can see that that is the true explanation. Let makers of dictionaries take note.

And now that I am at it I may as well set the learned philologists right on another point that has to do with the raspberry. They seem unable to decide on the exact origin of the word "jam" as used in raspberry jam. Once more I am amazed at their blindness. I am once more I go to the healthy small boy for my explanation. What does he say when he gets a chance to steal raspberry jam? If you cannot imagine, just use your memory and recall what you used to say. "Yum yum!" of course. With this starter any learned professor will tell you that by the application of Grimm's law or some similar law this ecstatic exclamation in time became changed to "yam, yam!" Still later it was changed to "jam!" Do I hear any objection to that? It is all as plain as my nose. Say I have a notion to give up farming and go in for philology. The college professors and dictionary makers seem to lack both imagination and knowledge of the small boy.

Now can't you see why I consider the man who makes the boys whistle when picking raspberries the meanest man in Canada? The berry thief and his child prodigy both take their names from the love for them shown by the small boy. If you do not believe in my derivations just try any healthy boy with ripe raspberries and raspberry jam and see how he will act. If he doesn't say "Rah!" and "Yum yum" he is not a normal boy.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, July 12.—There was no new business reported from the Pacific ports on Saturday, but the market continues firm. As to state conditions the Schwan "Republican" says: Hops are looking good in this part of the valley. The rains of the past week have thoroughly soaked the ground and came just in time to save the crop.

The following quotations are between dealers. An advance from dealers to brewers is usually obtained. States, 1914—Prime to choice 111 to 113; medium to prime 105 to 111.

1914—Nominal. Old olds, 5 to 6.

Germans, 1914—32 to 35.

Pacifics, 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 14; medium to prime 11 to 12.

1913—8 to 10. Old olds, 6 to 7.

Bohemian, 1914—33 to 35.

SPICE MARKET QUIET.

New York, July 12.—The spice market was quiet on Saturday, there being no large sales reported. Spices were well supplied by the arrivals of peppers, nutmegs and mace on the hercules.

Grinders are fairly well supplied and hence buying, but have yet to anticipate future shipments.

NEW CROP SHIPMENT.

Messrs. James Carruthers & Company, Limited, of this city, have shipped the first cargo of new crop American red winter wheat for this season. It sailed via the S.S. Maltby from Galveston for Havre with 224,000 bushels, of which the quality was good.

The Canadian Dairy Lunch, Limited.

Public notice is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-second day of June, 1915, incorporating Messrs. Charles Mackay Cotton, advocate of the city of Westmount; Peter Fotopoulos, merchant; Robert William Westover, advocate; Pergantes Es- tate Demetris and George Demetelini, merchants of the city of Montreal, for the following purposes: To own, operate and control hotels and restaurants, to sell its branches, according to the provisions of the Quebec Companies Act.

To acquire by purchase, lease or other title the assets, property, licenses, undertakings, business, good-will, franchises, or any other property of the company carrying on any trade or business which this company is authorized to carry on or similar incidental thereto;

To purchase, acquire, hold, transfer, sell and dispose of stock, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of this company or carrying on business with objects of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this company;

DENMARK A MODEL FOR AGRICULTURE

Are Industrious and Frugal People,
They Have Done Wonderful Things
for Their Small Kingdom

POPULATION IS SMALL

Intellectually, They are Highly Developed, and are Qualified to Seize Such Opportunities as Has Been Offered Them.

Denmark is a country whose geographical position, area and population permit it to be thought of as a whole in such a way that lessons from the development of its agriculture and rural education may be understood, says Dr. Jas. Robertson in a report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training. It consists of the peninsula of Jutland and of a number of islands in the Baltic Sea. The area is about 15,500 square miles. Its population in 1911 was 2,757,076, almost wholly Scandinavian, only 3 per cent being foreign born.

The area of land in farms is 5,177,168 acres, and a good deal of it is of indifferent quality. The rural population amounts to 29 persons per 100 acres.

Frugality and Co-operation

The country is one, in the main, of peasants and small farmers. They had the appearance and bearing of intelligent, well-dressed and self-respecting people. The farms, almost without exception, showed every outward sign of frugal prosperity. The farmers seemed satisfied with their lot, their progress and the outlook for the future. Notwithstanding a moderate stream of emigration (8,839 in 1910), there has been a steady and considerable increase in the rural population. The numbers of the rural population, in round figures, are given as follows: In 1880, 1,400,000; in 1900, 1,500,000; in 1910, 1,700,000.

Various observers and students of agricultural situations with whom the question was discussed in Denmark and elsewhere, attribute the country's marvelous progress to different causes, or lay emphasis upon one or other of different factors. It is admitted and asserted by many that Denmark owes its prosperity in large measure to the co-operative movements. Others, perhaps exercising greater insight, attribute the progress of the co-operative movement itself, and the concurrent advance in agriculture, to the character of the Danish people, which made co-operation practicable and made them desirous of joining in it.

Intellectual and Social Preparation.

What is noticeable is that the masses of the people on the farms are advancing together, that their leaders come from all ranks, so far as the size of the holdings is concerned; and that whatever has been found to be a good plan or an excellent practice in one locality quickly becomes the knowledge of all the farmers, and is applied with the modifications necessary to suit their conditions. In the co-operative organization the Husemand, with a holding of only a few acres, has one vote; the larger farmer, with many times the quantity of produce involved, has one vote, and no more. This recognition of the human, rather than only the property interests involved, is worth thinking about.

It is not probable that the Danish people would have been able to follow out the improvement of their agriculture, to organize co-operative creameries, packing factories, etc., and to profit by the inventions of the time had they not for years had the advantages of process of intellectual improvement. When co-operation became necessary to enable them to hold their own and to capture the British market for butter, bacon and eggs, they were intellectually and socially able to develop it.

The following table indicates something of the rapidity and extent of the change in the agricultural industry during the past thirty years:

	1881	1910
Exports, butter	\$9,200,000	\$50,500,000
Exports, bacon	2,000,000	34,000,000
Exports, eggs	300,000	7,600,000
Total	\$11,500,000	\$91,500,000

Intelligence and Persistence

The improvement in the milking cows furnishes another example of the intelligence and persistence with which the people have co-operated to improve their instrumentalities of production. The soil fertility has been increased by better systems of cropping, and the land further enriched by the manure from the immense quantities of grain and other feeding stuffs imported from abroad. At the same time the improvement in the productive capacity of the individual cow has been much more notable than the growth in the number of animals. The following table sheds considerable light on that situation:

	No. of Milking Cows	Value of Exported Butter
1893	1,011,950	\$18,720,000
1903	1,085,973	40,320,000
1910	1,250,000	50,500,000

The number of milking cows had been increased by less than 15 per cent and the value of the butter exported had been increased by more than 165 per cent. The increase in the value of the exports of butter is not a true measure of the production of milk. However, one of the dairy authorities in Denmark states that better care and better feed, within the last 30 years, increased the annual yield of milk about 3,000 lbs. a cow. That accounts for \$20,000,000 a year in butter. Professor Bogdall, a great authority in dairy matters, points forward the statement that the average yield of milk of the Danish cow in 1908 was 5,170 lbs. In the Isle of Fyon, which has some of the best land in the kingdom, 20,000 cows gave an average yield of 8,100 lbs. of milk each in 1910.

TEA MARKET QUIET.

New York, July 12.—The tea market was quiet at the week-end. This however being the general tendency of late. Some circles state that there were ample supplies of desired grades a good business might be done. Generally speaking, the country is going slow on the theory that with the present high prices nothing will be lost by pursuing a hand to mouth policy. There is no pressure of stock, however, for the available supplies are moderate.

Three New York Stock Exchange issues last week sold so far below last December's officially imposed minimums that they fixed low records of seven years. Three others sold so far below that they established absolute records.



COL. J. A. CURRIE, M.P.,
Who has returned from the front.

PREPARING TO INCREASE SHELL OUTPUT OF CANADA SOON

Manufacturers and Shell Committee Meet, Preparatory to Arrival of Mr. D. A. Thomas—Have Determined Capabilities of Dominion.

Ottawa, July 12.—When Mr. D. A. Thomas, the representative of the British Government, arrives at Ottawa, some time this week, full information with regard to the shell-making capacity of Canada, will be placed before him.

With this object in view, a number of leading manufacturers have held a meeting here in conference with members of the Shell Committee. There were present Mr. T. A. Russell, of the Russell Motor Car Co.; Mr. Inglis and Mr. Campbell Rivers, of the John Inglis Co.; Mr. Findlay, of the Marsey Harris Co.; Mr. Gurney, Mr. Tinson, of the Crocker Wheeler Co.; Mr. Alex. Goldie, of Goldie & McCullough; Mr. Frederick Nichols, of the Canadian General Electric Co.; Mr. Robson, of the Steel Co. of Canada; Mr. Niven, of the Otis Fensom Co.; Col. Miller, of the Polson Iron Works, and General Bertram and other members of the Shell Committee.

It was explained by Mr. Nichols that the meeting had been called for the purpose of considering what more could be done to relieve the ammunition shortage, in view of the approaching visit of Mr. Thomas. Large sums of money would be spent if necessary on equipment for turning out completed shells on a large scale.

It was suggested by Mr. Findlay that, through the proper medium, the Shell Committee, a delegation of manufacturers should meet Mr. Thomas and discuss the situation with him. He thought that if fixed ammunition is required, assembling plants should be established on a large scale, so that larger orders could be undertaken.

Mr. Nichols stated that they had received proposals to take foreign orders, but preferred to wait for orders from the War Office through the Shell Committee. Larger orders would enable the manufacturers to invest capital in additional equipment without the danger of the work being insufficient to warrant the outlay. He suggested that the Government or the Shell Committee should establish a large assembling plant, or, if not, the manufacturers were prepared to do it.

It was proposed by Mr. Russell that a statement be prepared for Mr. Thomas, showing the number of firms ready to undertake shell manufacture on a large scale, with details as to which of these firms would undertake the machining of shells, the manufacture of cartridge cases, of primers and so on.

General Bertram assured the meeting that the War Office were prepared to place further and larger orders with the Shell Committee as soon as it could be shown that the work could be done. General Pease had assured him that Canada could secure all the orders necessary as soon as the manufacture of cartridge cases and the loading capacity warranted the placing of further orders. General Bertram explained the difficulties that had arisen in connection with the manufacture of cartridge cases and the loading.

The meeting ended after a full and exhaustive discussion and with the suggestion that the manufacturers co-operate with the Shell Committee in conferring with Mr. Thomas.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, July 12.—There was no change in the hide situation on Saturday. The inquiry from tanners for common dry hides was light and no further sales of consequence were reported. Stocks have decreased recently and the market remains firm. Previous quotations were repeated for wet and dry salted hides.

	Bid.	Asked.
Orinoco	30	31
Laguayra	28 1/2	29 1/2
Puerto Cabello	28 1/2	29 1/2
Caracas	28 1/2	29 1/2
Maracaibo	28	29
Guatemala	28	29
Central America	28	29
Ecuador	28 1/2	29 1/2
Bogota	30	31
Vera Cruz	26	27
Tampico	26	27
Tabasco	26	27
Tuxpam	26	27

Dry Salted Selected—

	Bid.	Asked.
Payta	20	21
Maracaibo	20	21
Pernambuco	20	21
Matamoros	20	21
Vera Cruz	18 1/2	19 1/2
Mexico	18 1/2	19 1/2
Santiago	17	18
Cienfuegos	17	18
Havana	17 1/2	18 1/2
City Slaughter Spreads	26	27
Do, native steers, selected 60 or over	22	23
Do, branded	19 1/2	20 1/2
Do, bull	17 1/2	18 1/2
Do, cow, all weights	21	22
Country slaughter: Steers 60 or over	16	17
Do, cow	17 1/2	18 1/2
Do, bull, 60 or over	14 1/2	15 1/2

BURY PREDICTS GREAT HARVEST

Looks Forward to a Crop of 240,000,000 Bushels of Wheat for Which Good Price will be Obtained

GREATER THAN 1909

Western Farmer Will Have More Money This Year Than He Has Ever Had Before—He is Free of Pressing Debts and Becoming Independent.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Having just returned from a tour of inspection of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on which he covered very great territory, Mr. George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is full of confidence and optimism.

"I have just had the opportunity of discussing the commercial and agricultural situation with many western business men," said Mr. Bury. "I have never seen nor heard anything to discourage. I have seen much to hearten and encourage.

"It is true we have a desperate war on our hands, but the issue is not in doubt and the Empire will emerge from the conflict greater, stronger and more united than ever before. Many hearts are sore, many homes darkened, but the finest tribute we can pay to those who have gone is to make their country worthy of the sacrifice. The war will be won, not by noisy jubilation nor by hysterical panic, but by steady, relentless prosecution of our task; by the energetic development and the full utilization of all the resources at our disposal. We must keep our brains clear and our hearts high.

"There is no need for so many clouded brows. Three years ago we were full of confidence and hope. Why? Because of our resources, particularly those of the soil. Have they been dissipated? No; on the contrary they are worth more to us than they were in 1912. The price of practically everything the farmer has to sell is higher now than in 1912. More and more the farmer has gone in for raising of stock and for mixed farming, the practice of which spells permanent prosperity. Everywhere you go he is gathering about him a few cattle and some hogs. No longer does he buy the meat for his household. He has it to sell on the hoof. No longer does he buy New Zealand butter. He has butter and cream to sell. When he wants a little fruit he no longer sends money to Washington and Oregon to pay for it. He buys it from his brother farmer in Eastern Canada, the Okanagan and the Kootenays. All these things make for economic strength and soundness. We are approaching economic independence.

"Never was the western farmer more free of pressing debts than he is to-day. Loan and trust companies have thousands of dollars in their vaults in Winnipeg awaiting investment in farm mortgages and they cannot place it. The western farmer will have more money this fall with which to purchase necessities and luxuries than he ever had before. The wholesaler and the retail merchant will probably find that they have enormously underestimated the purchasing power of the farmer.

"In 1909 we were filled with enthusiasm over a crop of 144,000,000 bushels of wheat. This year we may have a hailstorm here, some cutworms there, some loss by gophers elsewhere. With a wheat field covering a large portion of a continent we must expect some local losses. But making all allowances I think we may look forward to a crop approaching 240,000,000 bushels of wheat for which a good average price will be obtained. The Canadian Pacific Railway will make its preparations on that basis and I venture to advise all other interests concerned to keep that figure in view.

"With such a crop in sight, with a ready sale at good prices in view for the hundreds of thousands of hogs which will be ready for slaughter this fall, with the prospect before us of years of good prices for all farm products, how can any westerner feel despondent? The war will not crush us. A century ago our fathers had just finished the task of crushing Napoleon. Considering our resources then and now that was a much mightier achievement than the crushing of Prussianism to-day. Victory is certain. When it comes it will bring to Western Canada immigration of the best type and boundless prosperity.

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENT

TIMES: Wall Street interpreted the German reply to our second note on the sinking of the Lusitania as a refusal of all the demands which this government had made, and then, in a mood which was not lacking in cynicism for which Wall Street is noted, proceeded to buy stocks. It would not be fair to look upon Saturday's sharp advance in many stocks as a deliberate reflection of the judgment of the public at large on the reply which Germany has made, but it undoubtedly reflects the belief in trading circles that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the reply it would lead to no breach between this country and Germany.

SUN: The stock market was still highly professional Saturday. If there is to be any public response in the stock market one way or another to the German note or the Steel Corporation monthly statement, it has yet to come. Dealings were too small to represent much more than an evening-up process by that part of the professional and semi-professional element which habitually closes out its commitments before the week and week-end holiday. A speculative position of some size has accumulated on the short side during the past week of declining prices and the steadiness of the market under fire and the failure of stock to come out in quantity has been disappointing. Therefore when a hasty reading of the German note failed to reveal any new and sensational features some of this stock was taken back. There was no especial feature to the market. All of the leading stocks soared in the recovery.

RICE MARKET BULL.

New York, July 12.—The previous dullness in the market continues, but prices are generally maintained. In the case of screenings, there is a marked scarcity and prices are firm. The disposition of the trade is to hold off for the new crop movement, but rice will not arrive freely until August and in the meantime old stocks will be needed to make out.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

New York, July 12.—Cotton opened steady. August 8.48 Off 4
October 8.80 Off 3
December 9.11 Up 5
January 9.42 Up 8

NAVAL STORES MARKET

New York, July 12.—The local market for naval stores was very quiet, with business merely hand to mouth. The trade reported little interest on the part of the jobbers and manufacturers. On the spot 42 1/2 cents was repeated for turpentine, with round lots neglected.

Tar is dormant at the basis of \$5.50 to \$5.75 for retort and kiln burned. Pitch is quoted at \$2.50. Rosins, common to good strained was held at \$2.25. The following were the prices for rosin in the yard: B. C. \$2.50; D. \$2.55; E. \$2.55; F. \$2.75; G. H. \$2.85; I. \$2.90; K. \$4.25; M. \$4.75; N. \$5.75; W. G. \$6.75; W. W. \$6.90.

Savannah, July 12.—Turpentine firm 39 1/2. Sales none, receipts 235; shipments, 45; stock, 25,421. Rosin firm. Sales none; receipts 654; shipments, 44; stock, 55,010.

Quote—A. B. \$2.00; C. D. \$2.15; E. \$2.25; F. G. H. I. \$4.20; K. \$3.70; M. \$4.15; N. \$5.20; W. G. \$5.20; W. W. \$5.60.

Wilmington, July 12.—Spirits steady. Machine 35 1/2 cent; rosin, steady. Good \$2.85, tar firm \$1.70, crude firm, hard \$1.50, soft \$2.50, and Virgin \$2.50.

Liverpool, July 12.—Turpentine spirits, 37s 9d; rosin common 11s 3d.

London, July 12.—Turpentine spirits, 32s 9d; rosin American strained 12s 3d; Type G, 12s 6d.

perity. In the meantime the 1915 agricultural products will bring the West money enough to ransom an Empire.

"Let us be worthy of ourselves; let us stand together as in former days and press forward with steady confidence."

THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADES ARE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THIS COUNTRY'S GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

THE IDEAL JOURNAL FOR THE LARGE AND SMALL MILLER, THE GRAIN MERCHANT AND THE GRAIN GROWER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
Per Year
Canada and Great Britain - \$1.00
United States and Foreign - \$1.50

Canadian Miller and Cerealists

The only Canadian publication devoted to the interests of the flour milling trade.

Containing technical articles on milling and cereal husbandry subjects, as well as news and summaries of all subjects affecting the grain and flour trades.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
THE INDUSTRIAL & EDUCATIONAL PRESS, LIMITED
85-45 ST. ALEXANDER STREET MONTREAL, CANADA