LOCAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS REMAIN STEADY AND QUIET

Spring Importations are now Coming Forward but are Light

OILS ARE FIRMER

More Soya Seed Oil Being Imported Due to Recent Lifting of the Duty—It is Useful in the Making of Good Soap.

In the local drug, chemical and oil markets, there is only one feature, and that is the prevailing general quietness in all lines. In chemicals, spring importations are now commencing to arrive, but they are not heavy in any one case. There is a steady and quiet tone prevailing in oils. China seed oil was fairly active. The trade expect that there will be more soya seed oil on the market in the very near future, as the lifting of the duty recently will allow the freer use of it for making soap.

OILS AND ACCESSORIES.

	50 ft.	100 ft
Glass:		
First break	1.95	3.65
Second break	2.05	3.85
Third break	....	4.30
Fourth break	....	4.55
Petroleum:		
Can. Prime White per gal.	0.15	....
U.S. Water White per gal.	0.17	0.15½
U.S. Pratt's Astral per gal.	0.24½	0.17½
Benzine single bbls. per gal	0.24½	0.27½
Motor gasoline single bbls. per gal.	0.24½	0.27½
Turpentine and Oils:		
Pure Turpentine per bbl.	0.63	0.65
Linseed Oil raw	0.60	0.62
Linseed Oil boilde	0.63	0.65
XXXX Machine Oil	....	0.25½
Castor Oil in bbls. per lb.	0.08¼	0.08½
Resin bbls lots	5.00	8.50
	according to grade	
Red Dry Lead:		
Genuine per cwt.	6.00	6.40
No. 1 per cwt.	5.90	6.15
White Lead ground in Oil:		
Decorators' pure ton lots per cwt.	8.10	8.75
Whiting plan in bbls.	....	0.70
Putty:		
Bulk	2.30	2.70
Bladders, in bbls.	2.80	3.00
Cement and Firebrick:		
Canadian Portland in bags per bbls.	1.55	1.70
Fire bricks per 1000	17.00	31.00
Fire clay net ton	5.00	10.00
Varnishes:		
Furniture per gal.	0.90	1.20
Brown Japan per gal.	0.90	1.00
Black Japan per gal.	0.40	1.35
Carriage No. 1 per gal.	....	1.50
Pure White Shellac varnish per bbl.	1.80	....
Orange Shellac varnish per gal.	1.50	1.65
Floor Varnish	1.75	3.00
Stove pipe varnish, gross	....	3.00
Glue:		per lb.
French medai	0.12	0.15
German prima	0.12	0.17
Canadian	0.10	0.20
White pigsfoot	0.12	0.15
Pine Tar:		
Half Pint Tins per doz.	....	0.80

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

Acids:		
Acetic 28 degs, bbls	....	....
Caustic soda, domestic, f.o.b works in drums, 60 p.c.	0.02½	0.02½
70 to 76 p.c.	....	....
Powdered or granulated	....	....
Powdered or granulated. 76 p.c.	0.03	0.03½
Citric crystals	....	....
Lactic	0.65	0.70
Muriatic 18 to 20 degs.	0.04	0.05
Nitric	0.01½	0.02
Opium, c.s.	0.06½	0.07½
powdered	....	5.75
granular	....	7.25
Oxalic	7.30	7.35
Picric	0.07	0.07½
Suphuric 66 degs. drums	0.01½	0.0
Soda, bicae.	0.02½	0.03
Soda, bicar.	.....	....
Tannic crystals	0.28	0.32
Tannic powdered	0.28	0.32
Tartaric crystals	0.30	0.31
Tartaric powedred	0.30	0.31
EXTRACTS:		
Acetate of soda casks	3.40	3.45
Albumen, blood, dry	0.22	0.30
Albumen, 2gg	0.42	0.65
Alzarine, red	....	....
Alum, lump	....	1.65
Alum, ground	....	1.75
Alum, powdered	0.02½	0.03
Ammonia, aqua, 880	0.07½	0.09
Aniline oil	0.10½	0.10½
Aniline salt	....	....
Antimony oxide	0.09½	0.09½
Archil extract	0.12	0.15
Arsenic, red	0.05½	0.06½
Argols, red	0.05	0.06
Barium, chloride, pwer ton	32.50	35.00
Blue vitrol	5.35	5.50
Borax	0.4½	0.4½
Brimstone Roll	21.½	22.00
Chrome alum, casks	4.00	4.50
Copperas	0.75	1.00
Br. Gum, bags	3.10	3.25
Copperas	0.75	1.00
Cream tartar, crystals	0.23½	0.24½
Cream tartar, powdered	0.24½	0.25½
Cutch, balse	0.05½	0.05½
Dextine, potato	0.04	0.06
Fustic, paste	0.05	p.07
Fustic, solid	....	0.02
Fustic, paste	0.05	0.07
Fustic, solid	....	0.012
Gambier	....	....
Glauber's salt, crystals, bbls	0.80	0.90
Glycerine	....	0.25
Indigo, extract	10.00	10.15
Lead, nitrate	10.00	0.07½
Potash, bicrhomate	....	0.07½
carbonate	2.60	4.15
caustic, 74 per cent	....	0.04
caustic, 80-85 per c	....	4.60
chlorate crystals	90.0	10.00
zellom	....	0.13½
Salts of tartar	0.05	0.06
Soda, sal. bbls.	....	0.75
English	1.00	0.75
concentrated	1.50	1.25
powdered, 98 per cent	2.5	3.00
ash, carbonated, 58 per cent	1.00	0.90
bisulphide	1.25	1.50
Sodium peroxiede	0.30	0.35
Sulphur sticks, or roll, bbls.	1.80	2.00
Sulphide of soda crystals	0.01½	0.01½
Sulphide of soda, concent'd	0.02	0.02½
Sumac, sicily, per ton	65.00	75.00
Sumac, extract	0.05	0.07

AMERICAN DRUG TRADE

Higher Prices Due to Concentration of Spot and Scarcity of Jobbers' Supplies.

(By Leased Wire to the Journal of Commerce.)

New York, May 12.—An advance of 20 cents per pound in druggists quality gum opium was the important feature of the New York wholesale drug and chemical market. Higher prices are due to the concentration of spot stocks, as well as a scarcity of jobbers supplies. Another feature of particular importance in view of the light demand and the remarkably favorable progress of fishings shown so far this season was the 50 cent per barrel advance locally and the $1 advance abroad in codliver oil.

Fluctuations among the botanical drugs included advances in senna "half leaf" herbs and in spikenard root and angostura bark. Helonias root and damiana leaves were available at lower prices, but the virtual exhaustion of elm bark supplies on spot made for nominal quotations. Demand for quinine was steady, menthol was cabled higher. Essential oils were in a steadier position. A reasonable from the drug trade is noted by first-relaxation of demand for glycerine hands, but increased inquiry from explosive manufacturers.

The printing trade and other diverse industries will probably offset this condition and keep values firm.

Chemicals Quiet.

Chemicals were in quiet, but steady demand at quotations: For opium dealers were asking $6.80 per pound for druggists quality gum in cases; while jobbing lots only were available at $6.80 to $6.85 per pound. The powdered was unchanged at $7.65 to $7.75 per pound and the granular at $7.75 to $7.85 per pound. Codliver oil was quoted at $16.50 to $18.50 barrel.

Isdahl and Company cabled the following results of fishings for the week ended May 9: "Total catch all Norway to date 64,300,000 fish with a yield of 41,243 barrels of oil, compared with a total catch of only 57,800,000 in the corresponding period last year which yielded 31,000 barrels of oil."

Menthol was steady but quiet, spot goods were cabled 11s, an advance of 1s from abroad. Case lots were offered at 2.95 to 3.00 per pound and jobbing lots were held for 3.05 to 3.10 per pound. Quinine was steadily maintained at a minimum of 26 cents per ounce for the American or German and 25½ to 26 cents per ounce for the Java. The exports of quinine, quinine salts and combinations from Germany during the two months ended February were 36,600 kilos against 40,900 kilos in 1913 and 33,900 kilos in 1912.

Colocynth apples, Angostura bark, selected elm bark, spikenard root and senna half-leaf were the features of the botanical drugs, prices being firmer on reduced spot supplies. Advances from Hamburg report that on account of the Mexican troubles Jalap root is in a strong position and importers are generally holding out for higher prices. The same applies to scamanony root.

Citronella "Ceylon" oil was firmer yesterday and dealers were asking 43 to 45 cents per pound. Distilled lime was also very firmly held. Last Indian Sandal wood oil was offered at 5.10 to 5.25.

THE GRAIN VISIBLE

In the following table is shown the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, and the visible supply of corn and oats in the United States for the week ended May 9, 1914, with comparisons:

	May. 11, 1914.	May 4. 1914.	May 12. 1914.
Canadian wheat	17,319,000	17,431,000	17,288,000
U. S. wheat.	39,166,000	44,437,000	46,636,000
U. S. corn	5,631,000	7,740,000	2,021,000
U. S. oats	13,400,000	16,700,000	8,105,000

Wheat and Corn in Sight.

In this table is shown the amount of wheat on passage to the United Kingdom and the Continent and the total quantity in sight, with comparisons:

	May 11. 1914.	May 12. 1913
Visible supply of wheat	56,485,000	63,924,000
On passage to the U. Kingdom	19,408,000	23,104,000
On passage to the Continent	21,592,000	36,504,000
Total quantity in sight	97,485,000	123,532,000

In the following table is shown the amount of corn on passage to the United Kingdom and the Continent and the total quantity in sight:

	May 11, 1914.	May 12. 1913.
Visible supply of corn	5,631,000	2,021,000
On passage to the U. Kingdom	4,862,000	4,947,000
On passage to the Continent	8,908,000	8,500,000
Total quantity in sight	19,401,000	15,468,000

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETING.

New York, May 12.—Members of the Produce Exchange held a somewhat protracted meeting Friday afternoon to consider proposal that a special committee be appointed to meet a similar committee from the Consolidated Stock Exchange "to discuss matters of mutual interest," but at the close of the session officials refused to tell what had transpired. Members had been especially requested, it was stated, to say nothing for publication. It would seem reasonable to infer from this that the proposal was turned down.

GRAIN FOR MONTREAL.

The following grain shipments are reported as having left Lake ports for Montreal:

Shipments.	Oats.	From.
A. E. McKenstry	135,000 bus.	Fort William.
Edmonton	125,000 bus.	Fort William.

Tartar emetic	0.20	0.25
Tin crystals	0.30	0.35
BLEACHING POWDER		
German	1.60	1.75
British, 100 lbs casks	1.60	1.75

Cheese Market is Depressed

Heavy Stocks of New Zealand Cheese Afloat English Stocks Heavy

EXPORT ARE SLOW

General Situation Anything But Cheerful and Receipts Are Fully Fifty Per Cent. Below Last Year.

As far as the actual prices went in the local butter and cheese markets to-day, there were no changes made, to note. The general situation seems to be anything but cheerful, as applies to cheese. The market is in a state of depression and receipts are fully fifty per cent. less than they were at this time last year. Stocks of cheese in New Zealand are extremely heavy, and it is reported that at the present time that there are 200,000 boxes of New Zealand cheese afloat. This is very heavy for this time of the year.

Another factor that has helped prices higher, is the fact that there is a big American house at present manipulating in the country dairy markets and they are simply holding the prices up to prevent exports to the United States and thus make the American market a purely speculative one.

There is very little possibility of any great export trade in the very near future with Great Britain, and according to some in the trade, either our prices have to go down to meet theirs or they will have to raise their prices to meet ours, and there is small chance of the latter happening.

There was no change in the local market for eggs, the demand coming forward being still fairly strong and the general undertone extremely good and steady.

Potatoes are still high but a decline is expected as soon as the country stops purchasing for seeding purposes. This has brought forward a heavy demand of late and has resulted in a substantial advance in the market.

There is a good demand coming forward in the market for beans and the market continues high, while the undertone remains very firm.

The market for maple and honey products continues steady and there is a fair general demand coming forward for all lines.

The following table shows the active prices prevailing to-day:—

COUNTRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs—	per doz.
Fresh laid	23½–24
Cheese—	per lb.
Finest new make	12¼–12½
Finest fall make	13½–14
Butter—	per lb.
Finest spring make	23 –23½
Finest old fall make	20 –21
Potatoes—	90 lb. bags
Green Mountains (car lots).	1.10–1.15
Green Mountains (ex store).	1.25–1.30
Quebec Whites (car lots)	1.00–1.05
Quebec Whites (ex stoer)	1.10–1.15
Beans—	per bushel
New crop, hand picked	2.00–2.05
One pound pickers	1.95–2.00
Three pound pickers	1.85–1.90
Hay—	per bale
No. 1	16.50
No. 2	15.00 15.50
Honey Products—	
White clover comb	0.14½–0.15½
Darker grades	0.12½–0.13½
White extracted	0.10 –0.11
Buckwheat	0.07 –0.08
Maple Products—	
Pure syrup (8½lb. tins)	0.65 –0.70
Pure syrup (10 lb tins)	0.89 –0.85
Pure syrup 11lb. tins)	0.87 –0.90
Maple sugar, in lb. blocks.	0.10 –0.11

THE MILLING MARKETS.

The milling situation remained unchanged again to-day and the demand, both domestic and foreign, for flour continued to come forward in a limited maner. In consideration of this, the local market remained quiet and the trade do not hold out very great prospects for an immediate improvement.

On the other hand, there is a very strong demand from both sources for all lines of feed and principally for the poorer grades and as supplies are still rather small, the tone of the market is strong, and there is a fair amount of trade passing. In the rolled oats department of the trade, there is only a small demand passing, and in consequence there is a quiet trade passing.

The following table shows the prices which prevailed on the local markets to-day:

MILLING PRODUCTS.

Flour—	per 100 lbs.
First spring patents	5.60–5.65
Seconds	5.10–5.15
Strong bakers	4.90–4.95
First winter patents	5.25–5.50
Straight rollers	4.70–4.90
Millfeed—	per 100 lbs
Bran	23.00–24.00
Shorts	25.00–25.50
Middlings	28.00–28.50
Mouillie, p re grades	30.00–32.00
Mouillie, mixed grades	28.00–29.00

GOOD PRODUCERS.

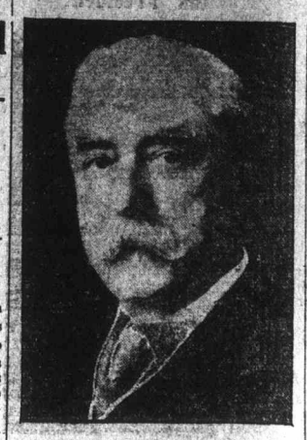
The deep sand territory in South-eastern Ohio continues to furnish some good producers. South of Gore, in Falls Gore township, Hocking county, Nash Bros., McKinney & Co., have completed and shot their No. 3 on the M. and J. T. Hite farm and it produced 90 barrels the ensuing eight hours.

Canadian Grain Visible.

In the following table is shown the Canadian visible supply of grain for the week ending May 9, 1914, with comparisons:

	Wheat. bush.	Oats. bush.
This week	17,319,375	11,771,271
Last week	17,431,331	10,643,730
Last year	17,288,249	10,091,222

PROMINENT PAINT MAN



JOS. R. HENDERSON

President and General-Manager of Brandram-Henderson, Limited, Paint Manufacturers.

THE COTTON MARKET

Market Opened Higher In Sympathy With Liverpool Cables, Which Came in Better.

(By Leased Wire to the Journal of Commerce.)

New York, May 12,—Liverpool was again higher and the local market opened in sympathy five to six points net higher. The tone was steady. The continued strength shown by the English market is attributed to the report that some 200,000 bales of cotton offered on contracts there last week proved untenderable and the big spot houses who are long of the market, having the situation in their hands, are making spinners pay high for called cotton.

This situation showed its influence here this morning, and in spite of fairly liberal offerings the market showed a tendency to work higher: prices at the end of ten minutes' trading being six to eight points above Monday's final.

Another factor influencing prices bullishly was the weather map which showed unsettled conditions in the western belt and created the fear that there might be a return of rainy weather there.

In the afternoon the market displayed continued strength on further reports of unfavorable south-western weather and crop conditions. According to previous messages rain was falling to-day at many Texas points, while the official Oklahoma report shows heavy general rains over that state yesterday and last night, with temperatures as low as 42 degrees. Local quotations in mid-afternoon showed net advances of some 10 to 15 points, the old crop positions holding relatively firm on covering. Arrivals of cotton were 229 bales at New York, including 25 consigned. Interior stocks for half week decreased 14,000 bales compared with a decrease of 14,000 last week, and 8,000 last year. Cotton exports to-day, 33,155 bales, including 14,552 to Great Britain, and 18,561 bales to the Continent. Exports for the season amount to 8,169,169 bales, compared with 7,851,056 for the corresponding period last season. The receipts at the ports for the day were 15,000 compared with 21,957 bales last week(11,6[illegible] bales last year, and 8,419 bales in 1912.

Cotton range [illegible]lows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Ysty.
May	1258	1274	1257	1272-75	1253
July	1226	1241	1225	1240-41	1226
Aug.	1209	1227	1209	1226-27	1204
Oct.	1166	1176	1166	1175-77	1161
Dec.	1165	1177	1165	1176-77	1160
Jan.	1158	1168	1158	1167-69	1152
Mar.	1166	1174	1166	1172-74	1159
April	1186	1193	1186	1196-98	1185

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, May 12.— Receipts of cattle were fairly large at the Union Stock Yards. There were 70 cars, 1,038 cattle, 553 calves, 953 hogs, 300 sheep and lambs. The quality of butchers averaged high again, though a shade lighter than Monday.

The majority of steers and heifers ranged from $7.75 to $8.25, were a load or two at $8.35; this grade considered made prices about steady with Monday's; butchers cows and bulls were in fair demand, the former selling between $6 and $7.25, and the latter between $6 and $7.65. Milkers and springers were wanted, and from $55 to $100 was paid for medium to choice. Stockers sold strong at $7 to $7.75 for heavies, and $6.25 to $7 for light and medium. Calves were steady at $5 to $10 per cwt. 75 lambs brought $5 to $10 each; light ewes, $6.50 to $7.50. Yearlings, $8.50 to $9.50. Swine were weak, selling at $8.50 off cars.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION.

London, May 12.—A miscellaneous collection of 11,857 bales was readily sold at the wool auction sales yesterday. Fine crossbreds and merinos were strong and from 5 to 7½ p. c. higher and were freely taken for America. Other grades were in sellers' favor. South Australian greasy sold at 1s 4d. Following are the sales:—New South Wales, 700 bales, scoured 1s ½d to 2s 3d; greasy, 8¼d to 1s 3d. Queensland, 400 bales, greasy 8¾d to 1s 1½d. Victoria, 1,300 bales, scoured 1s 6½d to 2s 3d; greasy 9¾d to 1s 4½d. South Australia, 1,900 bales, greasy 5½d to 1s 4d. West Australia, 300 bales, greasy 9½ to 1s 2d. Tasmania, 300 bales, greasy 1s to 1s 4½d. New Zealand, 6,900 bales, scoured 10½d to 2s 3½d; greasy, 8d to 1s 3d.

WHOLESALE PRICES STEADY.

The Department of Labor's Index Number of Wholesale Prices rose slightly in March, standing at 136.7 as compared with 136.1 in February and 136.0 in March, 1913. The more important increases occurred in grains and fodder, animals and meats (especially in poultry), canned salmon, apples, beans, potatoes, flour, oatmeal, beef hides and muskrat skins. Important decreases occurred in eggs, jute, brass and lead, and in some grades pine. In retail prices beef, veal, bacon, flour, beans, prunes and potatoes were upward, while there was a general decline in eggs, and butter showed a downward tendency.

Grain Reacted After Mid-Day

Despite Dissappointing Cables Market Took Strong Start

NEWS FAVORABLE

The Visible Supply in Europe is 73,860,000 Bushels Against 87,400,000 Bushels Last Year.—This is a Big Decrease.

(By Leased Wire to the Journal of Commerce.)

Chicago, May 12.—In spite of disappointing cables wheat opened firmer today with May and July up ⅛ at 94¾ and 86¼ respectively, and Sept. ¼ higher at 85¼; later the market reacted. The receipts in the north-west were only about half of the arrivals of last year. Scattered commission houses took the offerings early. The weather in the spring wheat section was cold and there was talk of too much rain in portions of the winter wheat belt.

Manitoba in Liverpool is strong and there is a good demand from the Continent there. There is a pronounced scarcity of native wheat and rye in Germany.

The crop outlook in the United Kingdom, Germany, North Africa, Tunis and Algeria is generally favorable. In France it is unfavorable. Rain is desired in south-west Russia, Roumania, and Hungary. Roumania continues to buy on a liberal scale in Hungary. There have been good rains in Spain, but the dry districts have sustained permanent damage. India reports good sales of wheat, but higher prices have checked buying.

In Argentina wet weather is unfavorable for seeding operations and soil preparation of wheat.

The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth today were 180 cars against 328 cars a year ago; at Chicago 219 cars, against 34 cars; at Winnipeg 368 cars against 457 cars.

The visible supply in Europe is 73,860,000 bushels against 87,400,00 bushels a year ago.

In the United States it is 37,906,000 bushels.

Corn started unchanged for May at 67¼, a ¼ higher for July at 67⅛, and ⅛ up for Sept. at 65⅛. Later selling caused a reaction.

May oats opened ⅛ higher at 38⅜ and July and Sept. unchanged at 37⅝ and 35⅝ respectively. Trade was not large. Selling was fairly general, and the market later sold off. The receipts here today were 99 cars against 254 cars a year ago. The visible supply in the United States is 9,925,000 bushels.

Wheat receipts in cars:—

	To-day	Last week	Last year
Duluth	..	..	..
Minneapolis	61	77	77
Chicago	219	95	34
Winnipeg	368	445	457

Range of grain prices to-day:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'-day.
Wheat—					
May	95	95⅛	94½	94½	94⅝
July	86¼	86¼	85⅝	85⅝	86⅛
Sept.	85¼	85¼	84½	84⅝	85
Corn—					
May	67¼	67⅜	67	67⅜	67¼
July	66¼	66⅛	65¾	65¾	66
Sept.	65	65¼	64¾	64¾	65⅛
Oats—					
May	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38⅜	38¼
July	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37⅝
Sept.	35⅝	35¾	35½	35½	35⅝

WINNIPEG GRAIN

Market Showed Decline From the Previous Closing Levels—Oats Were Steady.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Winnipeg, May 12.—The wheat market was as weak to-day as it was strong on Monday at noon, there being a decline of ⅝c to ¾c from yesterday's close. Liverpool cablesl did not respond to the strength shown on Monday, the advance being caused by the speculative element.

American markets were also weak on the perfect prospects over the South-west, the only bullish influence being some congestion in Chicago May. The weather in the Canadian West has improved somewhat and predictions are for warmer weather in the immediate future.

Oats were steady, and during the last few days heavy sales have been made for export to European ports of the lower grades, over night offers being again accepted.

Flax was quiet, prices just holding about steady.

A report from Saskatchewan on seeding says that 80 per cent. of wheat has been seeded and about 5 to 10 per cent. of oats. About 30 per cent. of early seeded wheat is showing green. In the older districts of the province little of the crop has been put in on stubble. The total number of cars inspected on Monday was 613 cars, as against 628 last year and in sight on Tuesday were 355. The weather has been mostly fine through the provinces and frost was recorded at most places. Deliveries through the clearing house to-day were: wheat, 531,000 bushels; oats, 128,500; flax, 24,000; barley, 17,000.

The closing range follows:—

Wheat futures closed, May, 93¼, July 94½, Oct., 87½. Oats, May, 37¾, July, 37⅞. Barley—May, 47⅝, July, 49. Flax—May, 138⅝, July 139¼, Oct., 141. Nov., 139. Cash prices closed, No. 1 Northern, 93⅝, No. 2, 91⅝, No. 3, 90, No. 4, 86⅛, No. 5, 79⅛, No. 6, 74½. Feed, 69½. Oats, No. 2, C. W., 37⅝, No. 3, 36. Ex 1 Feed, 36¼. No. 1 feed, 35¼. No. 2 feed, 34½. Barley, No. 3, 47½, No. 4, 46½. Rejected, 42½. Feed 43. Flax, No. 1 N. W. C., 136⅛. No. 2 C. W., 133¼, No. 3 C. W., 124¼.

REACHED LOW LEVEL.

The People's Gas Company's deep well on the Geary farm in Robinson township, Washington County, Pa., was reported to have reached 6,925 feet. The drill went through the hard lime formation and then encountered a shale formation. This well is now more than 1,000 feet deeper than the Bradford deep well when it was abandoned. The People's Gas Company has fixed no limit at which it will stop drilling at its well on the Geary farm. It is now down a greater depth than any other well ever drilled with cable tools.

INDO-CHINESE OILS BECOMING BIG IMPORT ITEM TO STATES

THE LINEN MARKET

Quantities of Goods Imported in White, and Dyed Here to Suit Buyers' Ideas.

With a few days of warm weather last week, and the summer months approaching, manufacturers of summer costumes, and retailers are showing a greater amount of interest in sheer linen fabrics, especially for separate waists. Handkerchief linens in soft very sheer fabrics, are being brought in from abroad in very large quantities, as these goods have already been in heavy demand, and a decided "craze" for these goods are predicted during the coming summer months. Authorities in the trade who have watched the development of this demand claim that it is almost entirely due to the dancing "craze," and for the warm months these sheer linens, which are cooler than the thinnest kinds of silk will be in demand.

Many new shades and colors are now being offered on the market in linen waistings, among the latest being moss green effects, which are decidedly cool looking, and already in large request. Shades of deep yellow are even being brought out, and run through to the more delicate shades. Many importers are now bringing in these handkerchiefs, or cambric linens, in white and are having the goods dyed here to suit the buyer's ideas or dyed in all the latest shades and colors for quick shipment when wanted. So far the supply coming forward from abroad is short of requirements, and importers predict that the shortage of goods will be decidedly pronounced before the summer season has fairly started.

There is an improvement noted in the call for staple dress linens and ramies, as the few warm days last week served to make retailers look more carefully over their stocks for the summer months. Buyers, as a rule, complain that staple dress linens are not suitable for the present clinging fashions in dress, and are looking for sheer fabrics. For morning and house dresses in general, ramies and staple linens are being used, as women on this side of the water are well aware of the serviceable quality of the goods. Not until present dress fashions show a decided change, however, are staple dress linens likely to regain their former leading position in the summer wardrobe. Mail advices just received from Belfast state that the market shows a firmer tone than for many weeks back, and the gradual shading of prices seems not only to have been arrested but to have given way to an upward movement. Up to the present this is not particularly pronounced, but here is no doubt that any further expansion in the demand would be at once reflected in quotations at first hands. The prices lately current have been accepted only to keep workers together and machinery running as much as possible, but there has been no margin of prices and all the first opportunity prices will be advanced.

Russian flax has more than held the rise last noted, and though the advance may check fresh buying, there seems no prospect of a relapse. The sowings everywhere will be much less than last season, apart from Russia, of which nothing can be said as yet. Yarns have met with a freer sale, and the aggregate of orders has placed producers in an independent position. Prices are very firm, and it is doubtful if business in the bulk could now be placed unless at an advance. Brown power-loom linens are also the turn better, and in the finished branch of the trade there is a more cheerful tone.

TORONTO GRAIN

Demand From Millers Continued Good and Cable Enquiry Was Rather Quiet.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Toronto, May 6.—Cash wheat was steady to-day at the advance of ¾c made yesterday afternoon. Prices now are 99¼ cents for No. 1 northern and 97½ cents for No. 2. The demand from millers continued good.

Cable inquiry was rather quiet, although some firms reported bids to be fairly satisfactory. The situation is strong. C. W. oats also advanced yesterday to 42½ cents for No. 2 and 40½ cents for No. 3. These prices being steady to-day. The demand keeps up well and available supplies are in strong hands.

Another advance was made in American corn which firmed up one cent. Kiln dried No. 3 yellow all rail Toronto freights, selling at 76½ cents, and No. 3 natural at 75½ cents.

Bullish reports from Argentina were given as hte reason. Local millers are selling feed flour a little lower at $31 to $32 per ton. The demand is falling off slightly now.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLES.

The enormous increase in production of pineapples in Hawaii is demonstrated by the fact that the exports of canned pines increased from 2,000 cases in 1901 to 1600,000 in 1913. The acreage under pineapples in the islands is now 15,000 acres. In the Bahamas the pineapple grows to perfection.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR IMPORTS.

During the year ended December, 1913, South Africa's sugar imports increased from 38,770,000 pounds to 58,454,000 pounds. Values increased from £257,000 to £343,000 in the same time. Most of this entered by way of Capetown and Delagoa Bay.

South Africa's total imports from Mauritius increased from £132,478 to £198,029, according to the South African returns just received. Imports from the British West Indies, however, fell from £19,812 to £9,088 during the year. On the other hand, imports from Canada increased by £200,000 to £880,222.

WESTERN NATURAL GAS.

There has been received at the Commerce Department a brief report from Consul General Dillingham at Winnipeg, calling attention to reports current in that part of Canada to the effect that natural gas has been found on a farm in Dauphin county, Manitoba, about 178 miles northwest of Winnipeg. "It is reported that gas has been burning with a flame six inches above ground for several days."

Productiom and Export of Cassaia Oil for China is Growing Yearly

TRADE IS HIGH

Among Othr Oils Produced in Hong Kong Territory for Export Sale to the Chinese is Peppermint Oil.

Exports of various essential oils of South China and Indo-China production to the United States and Europe are developing into a trade of considerable volume and value, says the United States Consul-General at Hong Kong. The chief oils of this sort are aniseed and cassia oil, but there are few other varieties of oil which have value and are being exported. Various oils are produced for Chinese use which are usually too expensive for foreign markets at present prices, but which are likely to have value in exports in the near future. The production and export of cassia oil has increased materially during the past year. Exports to the United States, however, decreased in value, but shipments to Europe increased by about 50 per cent. There was an increase in exports of star aniseed oil.

According to the returns of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, shipments of essential oil generally to Great Briatin increased from 487 cases in 1912 to 777 cases in 1913, while shipments of these oils to the continent of Europe increased from 4,304 cases in 1912 to 6,567 cases in 1913. During the past year there were great fluctuations in the price of both of these oils as a result of speculation. The price of the highest grade of cassia oil ranged from $200 local currency, or $101 gold, to as high as $205 local currency, or $104 gold in April, and then gradually fell to as low as $176 in November, and closed the year at $178, or $86.25 gold, per picul at current exchange. Cassia oil comes in three grades, the lowest ranging from 70 degrees to 75 degrees test, the next at from 75 to 80 degrees, and the best at 80 to 85 degrees test. The price of aniseed oil followed a line similar to that of cassia oil during the year, ranging from $390 local currency, or $197 gold, per picul in January, to $410 local currency, or $200 gold, per picul in May, and closing the year at $335 local currency, or $164.15 gold, its lowest price for the season. Aniseed oil comes in one grade only.

The chief centre of production of each oil for the Hong Kong market is in the Province of Kwangsi. Among other oil is produced in Hong Kong territory for export or for sale to the Chinese is peppermint oil. The Chinese product is almost colorless, with pleasant peppermint odor, and resembles in composition mentholized peppermint oil imported in Europe and the United States, largely from Japan. It is reported as having some qualities superior to the Japanese product, but usually runs somewhat higher in price in the redistilled form. This oil, as made by the Chinese, is quoted in local markets at present as worth from $130 to $230 local currency, per picul of 133 1-3 lb.—from about 47 cents to $1.08 gold per lb.

Peppermint crystals also are exported considerable quantities, present quotations being around $2,200 local currency, per picul, or about $7.75 gold per lb. Another essential oil of importance to the Chinese found in this market is known as "ngai yau," and is the product of Artemisia vulgaris. It is a dark-brown oil with sweet odor, lightly penetrating, and camphoraceous. It is used mostly as a medicine and liniment, being used internally as small drops in tea for colds and similar ailments and externaly for rheumatism and similar troubles. This oil is sold among the Chinese in small bottles much as a patent medicine, and is advertised in much the same way. Its present wholesale price is $400 local currency, a picul, or about 1.45 gold per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Cotton range:

Spot cotton was steady at 5 points advance to-day on the basis of 7.37d. for mid-upland. The sales aggregated 8,000 bales, including 7,000 American. The imports weer 46,000 bales, including 38,000 American. Futures closed steady at a net advance of 3 to 5 pts. The following is quotations of futures:

	Prev. cl.	Open.	Close.
May	697½	696½	702
May-June	697	696	702
June-July	682	682	687
July-Aug.	679½	678½	684
Aug.-Sept.	664	663½	668
Sept.-Oct.	642½	641	645½

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 12.—Opening, wheat strong. No. 1 California and No. 1 Northern spring each no stocks; No. 2 Red Winter 7s 5½d. The receipts of wheat for three days amounted to 241,000 centals. Americans 42,000 centals. Spot corn steady with American mixed quoted at 6s 8½d. There were no receipts of corn. Opening, wheat steady. Prices compared with last night's close follow: May 7s 3½d, an advance of ⅛d; July 7s 4⅛d, a rise of ⅜d; Oct. 7s 1¼d, an upturn of ¼d. Corn firm with July La Plata quoted at 4s 11½d, an advance of ¼d. Sept. 4s 9d, unchanged.

Liverpool, May 12.—Closing, wheat steady. Prices compared with last night's close follow: July 7s 3⅞d, an advance of ⅛d; Oct, 7s 1⅛d, an upturn of ⅛d.

Corn steady with July La Plata quoted 4s 11⅜d, a rise of ⅝d, and Sept. 4s 8¾d, a loss of ¼d.

Paris, May 12.—Closing, wheat easy with May quoted at 1.48⅛, a decline of ¾ cent; July and Aug. 1.44¾, a decline of ⅛c, and Sept. and Dec. 1.40⅛, unchanged.

Berlin, May 12.—Wheat weak, July quoted at 1.35½, a decline of ½ cent, and Sept. 1.26¾, a drop of ½ cent.

Buda Pest, May 12.—May wheat today was quoted at 1.51, a rise of 1⅜c.

TEST WELL DRILLED.

The Hocking Oil Company has drilled its test on the Peter Reedy farm through the Clinton sand, and after a shot flowed 25 barrels the first eight hours after it was turned into a tank.