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Thyra Menier... Corporation

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SCARCITY OF STEAMERS HAS AFFECTED IMPORTS OF TEA

War Operations Have Reduced Facilities on Pacific—British Steamers are Practically Out of Trade—Pacific Mail Withdrawal.

Tonnage scarcity is hampering our tea trade with the Orient. Members of the trade in this city say that the exporters in the Orient are troubled greatly by the fact that with the season now at hand, and despite a scarcity of vessels in the Pacific, the shipping companies appear to be disinclined not only to dispatch their ships to Shimidzu, but also to spare much hold space for tea, even if it is shipped to Kobe or Yokohama.

A record of the sailings of steamers from Oriental ports from May to November last year, compared with those on the programme of the various shipping companies for the same period of the current year, which covers the tea exporting season, shows that the present period will have at least eighteen less sailings than the last.

It is found that the total number of sailings scheduled for the tea export season from the Orient this year is sixty, compared with seventy-eight for 1914. This calculation allows seventeen sailings for the vessels of the Pacific Mail Line, which, it is now understood, will go out of business at the end of July this year.

The commanding of the so-called "Empress" steamers, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the British Government has been one of the principal causes of the scarcity of tonnage for tea exports from the Orient. In this connection, sailings from Shimidzu by that line itself, which numbered ten last year, have been reduced to three, with only one out of seven steamers in the service.

Steamers of the Blue Funnel Line, which last year made seven outward voyages from Shimidzu are so uncertain the present season, as to practically eliminate them from the trade. The same condition applies to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, which last year, with three ships, made three sailings from the tea exporting port.

With the British lines out of the trade from the Orient, the only American line, the Pacific Mail, practically decided to quit the service owing to the restrictions imposed under the new Seaman's law, and the Great Northern Railway's single steamer Minnesota, laid up for extensive repairs, the field is practically held by the Japanese steamship lines. Even the Japanese lines are suffering from a comparative shortage of facilities, owing to needs of the Government, and freight demands at Yokohama.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company, with seven vessels in service, last year had fifteen sailings from Shimidzu. In the current season the line has diverted three vessels to Yokohama. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in the present tea exporting season has scheduled its full fifteen sailings, fourteen of which are from Shimidzu, and one from Yokohama. The other Japanese line, the Toyo Kaisen Kaisha, has diverted four more vessels from Yokohama to the port of Shimidzu, and, with the exception of a single steamer, expects to operate the same number of ships as last season.

LIVERPOOL COTTON FUTURES. Liverpool, July 6.—Cotton futures opened quiet, up 1/4 to 1 1/2 points from Friday's close. At 12.30 p.m. the market was quiet. July-Aug. Oct.-Nov. Jan.-Feb. May-June. Close ... \$5.08 1/2 5.32 1/2 5.46 1/2 5.61 1/2 Open ... 5.23 5.41 5.53 5.66

At 12.30 p.m. there was good business done in spots. Prices steady with middlings 5.33d.; sales 10,000 bales; receipts 16,000 bales, including 11,000 American. Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were: American middlings fair 6.19d.; good middlings 5.63d.; middlings 5.33d.; low middlings 4.87d.; good ordinary 4.47d.; ordinary 4.17d.

LONDON MARKETS INACTIVE. London, July 6.—The markets were generally inactive. Consols, 65 1/16; War Loan, 95 5/16.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Includes Amal. Copper, Atholson, C. P. R., Erie, M. K. & T., Southern Ry., Southern Ry., U. S. Steel, Demand sterling.

COTTON OPENING POOR. New York, July 6.—While cotton prices were due to open 15 points higher than Friday's close in view of the Liverpool cables on the first call, quotations were but five to eight points higher. The cotton opening was considered poor in face of talk of too much rain. While the weather is clearing in the belt, the rains of the past ten days are said to have done some damage.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The cotton market steady at the opening. Opening prices: July 9.35 up 7, October 9.75 up 5, December 10.00 up 7, January 10.07

VISIBLE COFFEE SUPPLY. New York, July 6.—World's visible supply of coffee decreased 709,847 bags during June. Total visible supply on July 1st was 7,518,191 bags.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Coffee market, 11.30 a.m. July 6.98, September 6.80, December 6.87, March 6.97, May 7.08

EXPORTS OF COAL WILL BE LARGER

Both Canada and United States Looking Forward to a Prosperous Period

TRADE WITH BELLIGERENTS Formerly United States Has Been the Heaviest Buyer of Canadian Coal, the Total Shipments in 1911 Reaching 2,315,171 Tons.

(By R. B. Verner.)

This year, both Canada and the United States are looking forward to a very prosperous trade with the belligerent nations, at least, as far as coal is concerned and every indication seems to point to the fulfillment of their anticipations.

Canada, even though her shipments are limited wholly to the Allied nations, Italy and Japan included, expects to ship more coal than ever she has done in her history. Her shipments in 1914 were the smallest on record since 1895, but this is credited to the dislocation of shipping, immediately following the outbreak of war and then to the limiting of her shipments, by the British Imperial Government.

In former years, the United States has been by far the heaviest buyer of Canadian coal and during the past fifty years, the growth in the coal trade between the two countries has been steady. In 1868, Canada shipped 211,454 tons of coal valued at \$525,992, to the United States. In 1914, her shipments of coal to the American market, amounted to 1,166,908 tons, valued at \$2,652,206. This latter year is not by any means the banner year, for in 1911, she sent 1,866,742 tons of coal into the United States. In that year, the shipments were valued at \$4,427,606.

To form an idea of how great American purchases of Canadian coal have been in the past number of years, it might be stated that in 1911, Canada's total shipments of coal amounted to 2,315,171 tons, valued at \$6,014,955.

In other words, during the past decade, at least, the United States has been the principal buyer of Canadian coal, having taken well over fifty per cent. of her total shipments.

At the present time there is very little happening in the Canadian export coal market, but it is the firm belief among coal men, that the mills will have all they can do to keep the Allied nations supplied, when once they commence purchasing on a large scale.

The following table makes very interesting reading showing as it does the amounts of coal (in tons) exported from Canada to the United States, in a number of years, and the values of same:

Table with columns: Year, Quantity (tons), Value (\$). Shows data from 1868 to 1914.

During the same number of years, Canada's coal trade with the world, has made very great progress although, the major portion of her output has been used for home consumption, and has followed the country's industrial growth steadily.

Her shipments abroad in 1914 were approximately six times greater than they were in 1868. Her shipments in 1914 totalled 1,166,908 tons, valued at \$2,652,206. In 1868, her shipments were 211,454 tons, valued at \$525,992.

The table subjoined, shows Canada's shipments of coal to all countries during a period of nearly fifty years:

Table with columns: Year, Quantity (tons), Value (\$). Shows data from 1868 to 1914.

At the present time, there is any amount of coal to be had in this country, but the home consumption has fallen off very considerably, until now it is away below normal. There is great difficulty being experienced in the transportation end of the business and large producers are literally at their wits' end to find some means of keeping the deliveries up to date.

As an instance of how greatly the demand has fallen off during the present year, might be taken the supply for the great St. Lawrence Valley. This year, its consumption will be about 250,000 tons less than last year and nearly 500,000 tons less than it was in 1911.

Taking the Canadian situation as a whole, however, it is not as bad as it might be, for those firms which are working on Government contracts for shells, etc., are practically doubling their capacity and their consequent consumption of coal is very great. It is therefore, easy to assume that where the demand has fallen off in some sections, it has been more than made up in others.

Before the autumn, it is thought that coal will be moving out very freely in an export way and that regular shipments will be made to Italy, France, Russia, Great Britain and all her colonies.

In a retail way, there is very little doing in such coals as anthracite, etc. By September 1, all coal will have advanced fifty cents per ton and the consumer will be footing the bill. It is now selling at \$8 per ton, less twenty-five per cent. for cash. The retailer is not exerting himself at all to get rid of his coal and he seems to be quite content to sit down and let business come his way. From April to September,



The Sultan of Turkey, who is reported to have died, but the knowledge of the fact has been kept from the people.

THE ARISTOCRAT OF BERRIES.

(By Peter McArthur.)

A writer in a recent number of the New York Independent has made a grievous mistake, which I hasten to correct. He has labelled the currant, though it is quite evident that he labelled it through ignorance. From the tone of his article I am convinced that the offending writer is not a man of the world even though he lives in New York. It is apparent that he has never strayed far from a quiet New England home, and "home-keeping youths have ever homely wits." He described the currant as if it had been nothing of high life, when the real truth is that it is unquestionably our most aristocratic fruit—the fruit of kings as well as of ordinary people. Listen to what this person has to say:

"July opens with the currant, a humble sort of fruit but beautiful and wonderfully helpful. The bush gave the pioneer no trouble, for it would grow easily anywhere, bore neglect humbly, but no haughty manners and always did its best."

From reading that you would imagine that the currant "had never walked farther than Vermont"; had never seen court life and had been the companion and comforter of humble people who could not afford any thing better. Shades of Savarin and all great chefs! Did the poor man who wrote that never eat venison or canvas-back duck? No chef would think of serving those supreme delicacies of gastronomic art without flanking them with currant jelly! Without currant jelly you cannot hope to catch the best flavors of game or of many of our best meat dishes. It is found with all the aristocratic dishes and is even served with the most delicately wrought omelets. It is quite true that the currant is at home on the tables of the poor, in jellies, pies, and tarts, but it is even more at home on the tables of the rich and exclusive. No hostess can make a pretense of epicurean hospitality without a plentiful supply of currant jelly, which may be used from the first meat course until it makes its last appearance with the cheese. Bar-le-due jelly and petit Gervaise Cheese! My lips suffice at the bare mention of that most delectable and aristocratic combination. But enough! The currant is the aristocrat of our berries even though it is never absent from the tables of the plain people. It is the true cosmopolitan of the fruit family, found everywhere, and instead of being humble, "Too proud to care from whence it came."

LONDON WOOL AUCTION. London, July 6.—At the continuation of the wool auction sales yesterday, 8,400 bales were offered. They were of a good miscellaneous kind, mostly crossbreds. There was a brisk demand and prices were in favor of the sellers. Fine greasy crossbreds often were quoted at 15 per cent. higher. Americans were quiet.

LONDON METALS. London, July 6.—Spot copper £79 15s, unchanged, futures, £81 5s, up 5s. Electrolytic, £93 10s, unchanged. Spot tin, £171 10s, off 1s; futures £187, off 1s. Straits, £177, off 10s. Sales spot, 200 tons; futures 160 tons. Lead, £24 2s 9d, unchanged. Spelter, £100, unchanged.

CURB OPENED FIRM. New York, July 6.—Curb market opened firm. Bid, Asked. Alaska ... 13 1/2 13 3/4. Zinc ... 56 57. Kennecott Copper ... 32 1/2 32 1/2. U. C. Stores ... 19 19 1/4. U. P. Sharing ... 2 1/2 3

THE COFFEE MARKET. New York, July 6.—Rio coffee market up 75 reis, stock 314,000 bags, against 324,000 a year ago. Santos market up 50 reis; stock 533,000, against 709,000 bags. Port receipts 37,000, against 29,000 bags; interior receipts 72,000, against 53,000 bags. Rio exchange on London 12 11-16d, off 1-16d.

LIVERPOOL CASH WHEAT. Liverpool, July 6.—Cash wheat easy 1 to 1 1/4d lower. No. 1 northern spring, 11s 3d; No. 2 hard winter 11s 4d; No. 2 soft winter, 11s 1d; Rosaf, 11s 5d. Corn strong unchanged to 1 1/4d higher. American mixed 8s 1/4d, Plate 7s 1d.

BOSTON STOCKS FIRM. Boston, July 6.—Stocks opened firm. American Tel. ... 121. North Butte ... 31 1/2 Up 1/4. B. and S. ... 72 Up 1. American Zinc ... 56 1/2 Up 1/4

LIVERPOOL OILS. Liverpool, July 6.—Tallow, Australian in London, 35s 3d. Turpentine spirits, 37s 9d. Rosin common, 11s 3d. Petroleum, refined, 9d. Linsed oil, 31s 6d. Cotton seed oil, Hull refined, spot, 32s.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Philadelphia, July 6.—Stock market opened steady. Cramp ... 61 1/2 Off 1/4. Phila. Electric ... 23 3/4 bid

coal advances at an average of ten cents per month. The retailer knows that the coal must be purchased before the winter sets in, and the longer he waits, the nicer his profit will be.

SOME FURTHER SHARP UPLIFTS IN CHEMICALS

Many Upward Changes Have Taken Place, all due Principally to War Situation

COD LIVER OIL HIGHER Concessions and Reductions Have Been More Numerous Than Usual, Because of Freer Offerings and a Flagging Demand.

New York, July 6.—Quicksilver and mercurial preparations took further sharp advances during the week. This, together with an additional reflection of Italy's participation in the European war, in prices of the Messina essences, together with a further marking up of the figures asked for the salicylates and a few other coal-tar derivatives, have constituted the principal features in the price movements of the drug market. Other important price changes have included another uplift of quotations for Norwegian cod liver oil and for epsom salt, due to a growing scarcity of these goods, and a continued upward movement in the prices named for permanganate of potash, as a result of the unabated embargo imposed by Germany upon shipments of all potash salts.

There have also been advances in the asking figures for American saffron flowers, or safflower, arising from a depletion of spot stocks, with only a remote prospect of replenishment; in thyme leaves, bleached calamus root, gentian root and Mexican sarsaparilla root, sabadilla seed, Levant wormseed, powdered Chinese cantharides and crude montain wax for the same reason.

Concessions and reductions have been more numerous than usual within the period, however, because of freer offerings and a flagging demand, chief among these commodities whose prices have been lowered being menthol, nitrate of silver, citric acid in second hands, whole and crushed soap bark, croton oil, belladonna leaves, Alexandria sena siftings and senna pods, uva ursi leaves, powdered golden seal root, Spanish unssed, South American canary seed, No. 1, No. 2 regular, No. 2 North Country, No. 3 chalky and No. 3 North Country carnauba wax, Zanzibar cloves, No. 1 African and Japan ginger, Banda and Nos. 1 and Penang mace, large and medium sizes of nutmegs, and black Acheen, Aleppy and Tellicherry pepper and pimento.

In the uplift of mercurial preparations the hard mercurials, including calomel, corrosive sublimate, mercury bisulphate and red and white precipitates, have been advanced 7 points, while the soft mercurials, including blue mass, mercurial ointment and mercurial chalk have been raised 3 cents. Salicylate of soda and salicylic acid have been most conspicuous among the salicylates to be marked up to substantially higher levels.

Domestic consumers have continued to confine their purchases to relatively meager quantities with which to meet their most pressing requirements, but foreign consumers have been increasingly active in buying carbolic acid, picric acid and the salicylates, as well as numerous other coal-tar products, narcotics, anaesthetics and anodynes.

PARIS WHEAT. Paris, July 6.—Spot wheat unchanged, spot 1.88 1/2c.

REGINA MAY INAUGURATE A CANNING INDUSTRY

Regina, Sask., July 6.—So popular has the vacant lot gardening scheme become that it is now proposed to operate a co-operative canning industry in Regina to take care of the surplus vegetables raised by the vacant lot gardeners and in private gardens.

The scheme is the outcome of a conference between a manufacturer and the executive of the vacant lot garden committee, and will be outlined at the next general meeting of the Association. It is said that there are two thousand more gardens under cultivation in Regina this year than in any previous year in the city's history, and as a result it is expected that vegetables will be plentiful in the fall. Under the proposal which is being advanced by the manager of a large plant in the city, the gardeners will be assured of a market for all the vegetables they may raise. The proposal, which is on the co-operative basis, is to adopt the latest and most scientific method of canning, by which a thoroughly sanitary and high class product may be guaranteed. This will prevent any glut on the market in green stuffs and may be regarded as one of the most important announcements made by the vacant lot garden committee this year.

BOSTON QUOTATIONS. Boston, July 6.—11 a.m. prices. American Zinc ... 57 1/2 Up 1. Alaska ... 57 1/2 Up 5/8. Boston Elevator ... 7 1/2 Up 1/4. B. & M. ... 30. B. & S. ... 72 1/2 Up 1 1/4. Calumet & Arizona ... 64 Up 1/4. Calumet & Hecla ... 57 1/2 Off 1/4. Copper Range ... 64 Up 1/2. East Butte ... 12 1/2. Franklin ... 9 1/2. Granby ... 57 1/2 Up 1/4. Canadian ... 38. Island Creek ... 48 Off 1/4. Royale ... 27. Lake ... 13 1/2. Mayflower ... 4 1/2. Mohawk ... 79 1/2 Up 1/4. Mass. Electric, Pref. ... 36. Mass. Gas ... 89. North Butte ... 32 Up 1/4. Old Colony ... 3 1/2. Old Dominion ... 54. Osceola ... 85. Shannon ... 8 1/2. Superior ... 27. Tamarack ... 36. Fruit ... 136. Shoe ... 51. Smelters ... 43 1/2. Utah Consol ... 11 1/4. Wolverine ... 46

CHICAGO WHEAT WEAKER. Chicago, July 6.—Wheat was weak at opening. Favorable harvesting weather resulted in liquidation. Foreign crop accounts are mixed. Corn was easier on favorable weather and in sympathy with wheat. Oats were lower with some hedge selling and bear pressure.

LONDON MARKET STEADY. London, July 6.—The stock markets were generally steady. Canadian Pacific was quoted at New York equivalent of 143 1/2.

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