

# AMERICAN TEXTILE ORDERS ARE SLOW

## Jobbers Beginning to Buy Again and Others Will Require Merchandize in Near Future

### TOPE IS STEADIER

Economy is Showing Plainly in Retail Trade, and There is Less Snap to Trade.—Manufacturing Trade is Slow—Some Releases to Hand From South and Central American States.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, November 20.—While there has been a slackening in the demand for goods for converting and general manufacturing, and while it is true that reported orders for fine goods and cottons of a fancy character are coming in slowly, there seems to be many proofs of an improving condition in the distribution of the cotton goods trade. Jobbers in different places are beginning to buy again, and those who are not buying are becoming more positive in their statements that they will require merchandise in the near future. The proportion of the change in sentiment that is due to improving financial conditions is probably being underestimated in most quarters of the market. Past experience has been that after times of sustained financial strain, the recovery in merchandising begins most surely among the distributors, and at the moment they are undoubtedly picking up and gaining courage. Brown shooings are being bought more steadily. The chief difficulty agents complain of is in getting prices mills will accept. Selling heavy shooings on a basis of 15% cents per pound does not seem very profitable, and while some mills are accepting this level of values, others prefer to accept it only for goods for near-by shipment. There has been a further releasing of goods for export, which shows that gains in the financial end of the trade is now beginning to be felt in mercantile circles in countries where much harder hit than this country was, and the war in Europe began.

Some releases have come from South America and Central American States that are encouraging. The men's wear markets continue in a most unsatisfactory position. Domestic orders placed by some of the largest clothing firms are not sticking. The limited orders received for cloths to be shipped abroad do not begin to make up for what is being lost in the way of cancellations from some of the largest clothing manufacturers in the country. The retail trade in clothing is slow and the manufacturing trade is slow.

Economy is showing there more pallidly than elsewhere. In the dress goods division of the woollen goods markets there is much less snap, but at the same time there are other factors coming forward which may have considerable effect in making orders more satisfactory to those who placed them.

### LOCAL CHEESE AUCTION.

At the Quebec Agricultural Co-operative Society sale held at the Board of Trade to-day the offerings were 1,065 boxes of cheese, of which Hodgson Bros. bought 247 boxes finest white at 14 1/16; G. D. Warrington 455 boxes fine white at 14 1/16; Geo. Hodges and Son, Ltd., 32 boxes No. 2 white at 14 9/16, and 17 boxes fine colored at 14 1/16, and Jones, Grant and Lamban, Ltd., 91 boxes finest colored at 14 1/16.

New York, November 20.—Cotton market quiet and steady. December, old contracts opened at 7.04, up 1 and liquidation which has been going on in these contracts on and off since Monday is not pressing this morning. One operator was offering old months pretty freely. Liverpool is steady.

## GOOD OLD CIDER

Cider is really an Indian summer beverage. Along in November, after all the good apples have been graded, packed and sold, the culls and wind-falls are loaded into wagon-boxes and taken to the cider mill. Time was when every farmer had his own little cider press, with which he could make fresh cider at any time, but in recent years farming has become so strenuous that we have little time for fussing with things on a small scale. We do things with a rush, and do them once for all when we once make a start. In response to this need for urgency cider mills have been established with huge power presses that can squeeze the last drop of cider out of the apples. And, as I have stated, the work of cider-making is usually done in November. Whenever I get thirsty for sweet cider I invariably call up a picture of a perfect autumn day, with a farmer coming home from the cider mill with his load of apple juice. Whenever he meets a neighbor on the road there is a pause for a chat and an offer of a drink of cider. As the farmer seldom has a dipper or small dish in his wagon, the drinking is usually done from the tid of the milk-can. The first time you try to drink from a vessel of this sort you usually have a little rivulet of cider flowing down on either side of your mouth or your shirt-front. But what of that? The refreshing cider is worth a little inconvenience and discomfort.

Cider is not confined to the sweet apple juice of Indian Summer, however. There is cider and cider. As a matter of historical interest we may be permitted for a moment to consider that kind of cider which is brewed like a serpent and stings like an adder. From the earliest times it has been known that ordinary sweet cider, if allowed to ferment, would produce a beverage with a job to it like the kick of a mule. Thereau tells us that it was to make a hard cider from the old land and planted them in their new clearings. And they not only made hard cider of so high a potential that it would give the unwary a headache that would last for three days, but learned to distill apple-jack, a seductive fluid, clear as water, smooth as silk, aromatic as an apple and terrible as an army with banners. I remember a man who sampled New Jersey apple-jack, or "Jersey Lightning," for the first time. When he regained consciousness two days later he wrote in his diary with trembling fingers, "No more apple-jack for your Uncle Dudley."

The insidious quality of some of this New England hard cider is best shown by the comment made by David Harum's sister, when she first tasted champagne. She said the wine reminded her of drinking cider and sniffing horse-radish at the same time. That being the case, economical high livers should save about three dollars a quart on their liquid refreshment by using hard cider and horse-radish. But you will please understand that these notes on the possibilities of apple-juice are all historical and in no sense intended to be educative. I have no recipes to offer for making either hard cider or apple-jack, though I know farmers who make a marvellously husky brew by adding a bushel of white wheat to each barrel of cider when allowing it to ferment.

Ordinary sweet cider, freshly pressed, is as harmless as water and as refreshing as the grape juice served to foreign ambassadors by Secretary Bryan and with roast turkey or roast goose. It has a deserved place on even prohibition bills of fare. The trouble with it is that it ferments so readily that it is hard to keep it fresh for festive occasions. To those who are fond of our Canadian apple-juice in its innocuous state I may be permitted to impart the information that if they take it while still fresh, bring it to the boiling point and then seal it away in airtight vessels, they can keep it sweet for their Christmas dinners. In this state it can also be kept in the proper condition to give a tang to the mince-pies, though hard cider doubtless deserves the obloquy that has been heaped upon it, sweet cider has just as much a place in our diet as fresh apples. Now is the time to lay in your winter supply.



HON. J. K. FLEMMING, Premier of New Brunswick, who has been exonerated by the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the Dugal (lumber) charges.

## COTTON UP SIX POINTS.

New York, November 20.—Spot cotton interests were buying December contracts which sold at 7.07, up 6 points. Distant positions were quiet with some local pressure on them, particularly October. However, a little outside buying and some covering held these months comparatively steady. A prominent firm with foreign connections was a buyer on all declines.

### LIVERPOOL SPOT PRICES.

Liverpool, November 20.—12.45 p.m.—Spot prices: American middling fair, 5.44; good middling, 4.76; middling, 4.44; low middling, 3.83; good, ordinary, 3.14; ordinary, 2.64.

### COPPER AT LONDON.

London, November 20.—Copper spot £74 5s, up 7s 6d; futures £74 10s, up 10s; electrolytic £76 15s, up 15s; Spot tin, £125 15s, up 1s; futures £126, up 1s; Straits £144, up 2s; Spelter £25 5s, unchanged; Lead, £18 7s 6d, up 2s 6d.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, November 20.—2 p.m. sales, 5,009 bales, including 3,509 American. Market quiet, May-June £13 1/4; July-Aug. £12; Jan.-Feb. 1916, 4.37.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 20.—Cotton futures opened quiet and steady 1/2 to 4 points higher. May-June £14 1/4; July-Aug. 4.18; Nov. 4.31 1/2; Jan.-Feb. (1916), 4.37.

At 12.30 p.m.—Market quiet with limited request for spots. Middlings at 4.44. Sales 5,000 bales; receipts 16,712, including 16,528 American.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, November 20.—Wheat opened unchanged from Thursday's opening, Dec. 9s 8d. Corn opened unchanged up 1/4d from Thursday's close; Dec. 8s 3d; Jan., 8s 3d.

### ARGENTINE WHEAT CABLE.

New York, November 20.—Argentine weekly cable to the Produce Exchange says: Bushels shipments of wheat . . . . . 80,000 Corn . . . . . 5,228,000 Oats . . . . . 2,000,000 Argentine wheat visible decrease, 30,000 bushels. Corn increase, 400,000 bushels.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET.

New York, November 20.—Foreign exchange market opened steady with demand sterling at 4.88 1/2, up 1/4 Sterling—Cables 4.88 1/2; demand 4.88 1/2. Francs—Cables 5.11; demand 5.12. Marks—Cables 8 1/2; demand 8 1/2. Guilders—Cables 40 11-16; demand 40 9-16.

## THE PRODUCE MARKETS

No more changes were offered in the butter market and business is not heavy. Prices remain unchanged, the demand being for small lots from the local buyers to fill wants.

Finest creamery . . . . . 27 1/2 to 28c  
Fine creamery . . . . . 26 1/2 to 27 1/2c  
Seconds . . . . . 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c  
Manitoba dairy . . . . . 24c to 25c  
Western dairy . . . . . 25c to 25 1/2c

A firmer feeling has developed in the market, but there is no actual change in prices to note. There is a steady demand from over the cable for supplies, and further sales were made to-day of a few small lots, and considerable more business would be done if the ocean freight space was obtainable. There was also a fair demand on spot for tail-end makes, and sales of some round lots were made at 14 1/2 to 14 15-16c. The Liverpool public cable was stronger, and is higher at 7 1/2 for Canadian finest colored.

Finest western, white . . . . . 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c  
Finest western, colored . . . . . 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c  
Finest eastern, white . . . . . 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c  
Finest eastern, colored . . . . . 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c

The feature of the egg trade continues to be the very strong feeling in the market for strictly fresh stock, and prices have scored a further advance of 3c per dozen, which is attributed to the good demand for this stock, and the small supplies coming forward owing to the falling off in the consumption on account of the colder weather. There is no change in the condition of the market for other grades, but the feeling is very firm with a good steady demand and a large volume of business is doing.

Strictly fresh stock . . . . . 43c to 45c  
Selected cold storage . . . . . 31c to 32c  
No. 1 cold storage . . . . . 29c to 30c  
No. 2 cold storage . . . . . 25c to 26c

A firm feeling prevails in the market for beans, owing to the fact that the yield of the crop in Ontario this year, according to the last Government report, is only 325,000 bushels, as compared with 1,021,000 bushels last year, and in addition to this there has been a fair demand for supplies for export account and some large shipments are being made to France. Hand-picked beans per bushel . . . . . \$2.65 to \$2.75  
Choice 1-pound pickers . . . . . 2.55 to 2.60  
Three-pound pickers . . . . . 2.30 to 2.40

There is no actual change in the condition of the market for dressed poultry, the feeling being steady coming forward are ample to fill and a fairly active trade is doing.

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 stronger feeling has developed in the market for potatoes and prices advanced 2 1/2 to 3c per bag. The demand is good and a fairly active trade is doing with sales of car lots Green Mountains at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c per bag, ex-track, and in a jobbing way at 7c to 8c per bag, ex-store.

### COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Brockville, Ont., November 19.—At to-day's cheese board meeting the total offerings of 1,752 colored and 252 white were all sold at 14 1/2 cents a pound.  
Kingston, Ont., November 19.—At the cheese board meeting here to-day 205 boxes were offered and 77 sold at 14 1/2c a pound box off.

### COTTON OPENED STEADY.

New York, November 20.—Cotton opened steady, Dec. old 7.04, up 3; March, new 7.50, up 2; May, new 7.57, off 2.

## TEXTILE MILLS ARE WORKING OVERTIME

### Orders Recently Placed by the British and French Governments Have Been Well Distributed

### YARN STOCKS ARE SMALL

Dyestuff and Chemical Supplies are Sufficient to Fill Requirements Which are Not Large—Hosiery Concerns Busy—Cotton Situation Not Cheerful.

Textile conditions in this country at the present time afford much satisfaction. Woollen and knit goods mills are working to capacity on army contracts in these branches is exceedingly good. The contracts have been well distributed and we hear of little complaint from the industry in that regard, the work being accomplished through a special committee of the Dominion Cabinet and special agents of the British Government. The mills are being pushed for the quickest possible delivery so that over time is being worked in a good many cases.

Some difficulty is being experienced in securing yarn supplies and domestic stocks have been taxed to the utmost but some good shipments have lately been received from the United States and with the British market again open the situation is well relieved. The demand for sweater coats has made this branch of the industry, which had undergone a very slack period, exceedingly busy. Underwear mills are awaiting further contracts now being awarded but have been well supplied during the month. Hosiery concerns are working night and day and the demand for blankets is unlimited, so that practically the entire woollen trade is receiving a needed stimulus.

Dyestuffs and chemical supplies are sufficient to fill requirements which are not large and no difficulty is being met with in that regard. Small shipments of necessary materials are being received from Switzerland, the United States and Great Britain, although all German wares are excluded, both by the Dominion Government and the German embargo against shipments of these materials to Canada.

In the cotton industry business is not so cheerful, although most of the mills are operating to fair capacity. There has been some demand for military supplies from the Dominion Government but ordinary business has been slack and at the present time is practically at a standstill. Further army orders are being awarded and the outfitting of subsequent contingents will give the industry a fair business for the coming months. Moreover, stocks of lightweight cotton goods and dress goods throughout the country are at a low level so that a good late business is anticipated.

The "Made-in-Canada" campaign is also being felt in cotton circles and should do much to increase business with domestic mills as the season progresses. So far the dyestuff shortage is not being felt, but manufacturers agree that with a normal demand and existing conditions in that market the situation would be critical. As it is, some good export business in colored cottons has been worked with the United States and America. Our manufacturers are making a big effort to extend this trade and hope to obtain some footing in the foreign field during the coming months.

## HERE'S A POSER

If you found a roll of bills in a shabby purse, showing that it probably represented the hard-earned wages of a working man, what would you do with it? Keep it, and so enrich yourself at the expense of some poor family's food and shelter? No, certainly not! Try to find the owner, and return it to him? Yes, every time!

There aren't many workmen losing money on the street nowadays, but there are more than you would suppose who are losing jobs, and jobs mean money, so it amounts to the same thing.

If it would give you real pleasure to hand a laborer back his lost money, it ought to be equally pleasing to be able to hand him back his job.

Simplest thing in the world to do! All that's necessary is to remember when you go into a shop to buy anything, that the article you pick out means somebody's job. If it's an imported article, well, that's a job for a fellow in some other country, but if it's "Made in Canada," it's a job for one of your fellow Canadian citizens, who for the time being, is a little down on his luck.

Take your handkerchief out right now, and tie a knot in it, just to remind you about

Canadian Jobs for Canadian Workmen.

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