

WHEAT TO NEW FACTORY

Largest Cereal Concerns in World May Enter the Canadian Field

IS DEMANDED

located in West, Where it Will be Source of Grain Supply so Urgently Needed.

January 6.—There is considerable interest in the new factory at the Cream of Wheat plant, one of the largest cereal plants, will place a Canadian plant, in this city.

The world famous "Cream of Wheat," W. Green, manager of the Ellison mill, their increased Canadian business factory somewhere in the Dominion.

receiving the letter, heartily recommending the one point in Canada where nature could most easily concentrate.

The chief ingredient, and Southern hard wheat producing section produced 37 per cent. of all the entire province.

that the opportunity for establishing most valuable of industries, the products as Cream of Wheat, and alfalfa meal, in Lettbridge. There is an unlimited supply of an unlimited market.

ing made to have the Knight Ship the latter industry, but there as to whether or not that comes Canada, little progress has been

IN LONDON
SHOWED A HEAVY TENDENCY.

—The market broadened somewhat, stocks showing a heavy tendency.

(New York equivalents) follow:

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GROWING LIVE STOCK TRADE IN CHICAGO

Kill 56,000,000 Bees, Sheep, Hogs and Lambs Yearly; Largest American Single Industry

A HALF-CENTURY RECORD

Over 1,600 Meat Packing Establishments in United States, Employing 100,000 Persons—Value of Dressed Meat and By-Products \$1,370,000,000.

Chicago, January 6.—It was just forty-nine years ago that the dawn of a new epoch in the feeding of the American people was seen and the first Union Stock Yard in Chicago was formally opened.

To-day there are more than 1,600 wholesale meat packing and slaughtering establishments in the United States producing dressed meat and by-products valued in the aggregate at \$1,370,000,000. It is the largest single industry in America in point of value of products, and on it over 100,000 persons are dependent for livelihood.

The plants form a vast foodmill through which pass annually more than 56,000,000 hogs, calves, hogs, sheep and lambs, goats and kids. As an illustration of what this vast drove of animals means, it has been estimated that they weigh on the hoof more than all the people in the United States would weigh with their clothes on. Divided equally among every man, woman and child in the nation, each would have 145 pounds of live food material, not to mention the rasps, glue, fertilizers and leather coming in the form of by-products.

The greatest center of the industry is still at the stock yards in Chicago, which were opened forty-nine years ago. Here more animals are converted into meat in a day than were slaughtered in a year in the old-time abattoirs prior to the Civil War. It requires daily more than 4,000 cattle cars to bring in the stock over the thirty-nine railroads that empty into the Chicago stock yards. It is said that if these daily arrivals were arranged in a single file, head to tail, they would form a solid procession more than 200 miles long, and with the animals travelling twenty miles a day it would require ten days for them to pass a given point.

The coming of railroads helped to solve the problem of transportation, and as those roads that tapped the stock country of the West centered in Chicago, that city and the State of Illinois became the greatest center of the meat packing industry. The Stock Yards buyers paid cash for stock. The discovery of the chilled meat process and the coming of the refrigerator car and steamship made the meat packing industry one of the greatest in the country.

It is a matter of record that the Pilgrims were the first meat packers, a Colonial butcher of Salem, Mass., packing a quantity of pork as early as 1640. Meat packing, as an industry did not, however, begin until 1818, when Elisha Mills established a small packing plant in Cincinnati. Soon all the large centers of population had their packing plants and abattoirs to which stock users within a neighborhood of hundreds of miles drove their stock for sale at the average of ten miles a day. The frequent use of the driver arrived only to find the market glutted and prices at a level which only spelled ruin for him or the necessity of leasing a large pasture in the neighborhood on which to feed his animals until the market was more favorable. Trading was based largely on credit.

ORDER OF RAILS BY RAILROADS DISAPPOINTING IN STATES.

New York, January 6.—The Pennsylvania rail order, announced by Dow Jones and Company Tuesday, was considerably larger than the early estimates indicated and caused considerable favorable comment. On the other hand, orders placed by other roads so far are disappointing, running not much more than one-half of normal.

The Pennsylvania order, which amounts to 170,000 tons, may stimulate increased buying. Baltimore and Ohio and the Southern Railroads are in the market for small tonnages of rails.

STEEL RAIL REQUIREMENTS.

Philadelphia, January 6.—Official announcement is made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that steel rail requirements for the lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the current year will amount to 170,000 tons, and that bids are now being requested and orders placed for early delivery for 150,000 tons of 109-pound section in accordance with revised specifications of 1915, the balance of 20,000 tons to be ordered later.

The total quantity of steel rails ordered last year was 132,422 tons.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, January 6.—There was an absence of any new development in the hide situation yesterday. There was apparently no improvement in the inquiry for common dry hides and no sales were reported.

The market retained a firm tone, however, and previous quotations were repeated.

	Bid.	Asked.
Orinoco	32	32
La Guayra	31 1/2	31 1/2
Puerto Cabello	31 1/2	31 1/2
Caracas	31 1/2	31 1/2
Maracaibo	31 1/2	31 1/2
Guatemala	31	31
Central America	31	31
Ecuador	31	31
Bogota	26	26
Yera Cruz	31	32
Tampico	28	28
Tabasco	27	27
Tuxpan	28	28
Dry Salted: Selected—		
Yera Cruz	21	21
Maracaibo	21	21
Perambuco	21	21
Matamoros	21	21
Wet Salted:		
Yera Cruz	17 1/2	18 1/2
Mexico	17 1/2	18 1/2
Santiago	16 1/2	17 1/2
Cienfuegos	16 1/2	17 1/2
Havana	16 1/2	17 1/2
City slaughter, spreads	17	17
City native steers, sel. 60 or over	21 1/2	21 1/2
City branded	19 1/2	19 1/2
City bull	16	16 1/2
City cow, all weights	16	16 1/2
Country slaughter, steers, 60 or over	21 1/2	21 1/2
Country slaughter, cows	19	19 1/2
Country slaughter, bull, 60 or over	15	15 1/2

THE METAL MARKETS

Canadian Metal markets are generally dull, this being more or less clean-up week. Most firms are taking stock inventories and little business is expected to mature. There is naturally a light consumption under the present conditions.

Spelter continues dull, but the prices are very steady, the quotation being 6 1/2c. Antimony is strong, one of the latest factors in the market being a demand for futures from Japan. Local prices continue at \$17.50 and \$18. Lead is steady, showing no change. Sheet zinc is quoted at \$8.75 in casks and \$9.25 in part casks.

The situation in tin shows little change and the demand is not heavy. Prices locally continue unchanged.

In copper the market is quiet, as the developments of the week indicated an easier tone. The United States had new commitments by domestic consumers while the export business proceeded satisfactorily. The tone abroad was also easier. Prices are the same here.

Due to the holidays there has been a quiet market in bar iron and steel. A somewhat better tone seems to be indicated in the booking and on the other side of the line this has been quite pronounced of late. The base for iron is steady at \$2.

In nails, only a small movement is noted, but the price continues firmly. Wire base is \$2.15 and cut at \$2.50.

STEEL PRODUCTION ENLARGED WITHIN NEXT FORTNIGHT.

Pittsburg, January 6.—Buying of steel has increased and it is expected that production will be enlarged considerably within a fortnight.

Tin plate mill, it is expected, will be operating at between 80 per cent. and 90 per cent. of capacity within ten days.

There was an enquiry before the market for 10,000 tons of plain material for small plates and shapes. The minimum price of bars, plates and shapes was placed at \$1.10, and it is expected that this price will soon be advanced.

Quotations on wire and wire products, for which there has been heavy foreign demand, will also be advanced.

Orders for structural steel have shown improvement, and some fairly large tonnages were contracted for during the week.

Both fabricating and steel mill capacity, however, are still far from being fully employed.

The demand for wire and wire products from Europe continued heavy, and it is estimated that there was an inquiry for about 80,000 tons before the market.

COPPER FIRMER BUT DULL.

New York, January 6.—While the copper market as a shade firmer, large buying orders are lacking, most of the business being done by the small dealers. The large agencies are not inclined to sell on the basis of the lower prices and whether or not they will be able to start a buying movement on higher basis remains to be seen. Some sellers are asking between 13 1/2 and 13 3/4 cents a pound, but the small dealer says he is offering copper, 30-day delivery, at 13 cents a pound.

METAL WORKERS IN DEMAND.

New York, January 6.—Representatives of the International Association of Machinists said yesterday that the demand for machinists and men in the other metal trades is increasing in a number of individual shops. When the European war came the trade depression was made worse because the war interfered with the export trade.

James Wilson, secretary of District No. 15, of the International Association of Machinists, said last evening:

"It must be remembered that before the war the home trade had been depressed for several years owing to overproduction and other causes, but there is a feeling that in the home trade the worst stage of the business depression has been passed. The demand for men in the tool shops is increasing and this is looked on as an indication of a coming revival in the trade."

SUGAR MARKET STEADY.

New York, January 6.—Sugar futures market steady.

	Bid.	Asked.
February	2.95	3.00
March	2.98	3.03
April	3.05	3.10
May	3.15	3.20
June	3.19	3.23
July	3.23	3.28
August	3.25	3.30
September	3.22	3.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON DULL.

Liverpool, January 6.—Futures closed firm 6 1/2 to 8 points up. May-June, 4.85; July-Aug., 4.64; Oct.-Nov., 4.74; Jan.-Feb., 4.74.

Liverpool, January 6.—Futures opened quiet 1 1/2 to 2 points higher.

Close. Due. Open.
May-June 4.50 4.54 4.51 1/2
July-Aug. 4.52 4.61 4.57 1/2
Oct.-Nov. 4.67 4.71 4.69
Jan.-Feb. 4.72 4.78 1/2 4.73 1/2
At 12.30 p.m., there were moderate requests for spots, prices unchanged with middlings at 4.74. Sales 7,000 bales, receipts 43,000 bales, including 32,800 American. Spot prices at 12.45 p.m., were American middling fair, 5.67; good, 5.94; middlings, 4.74; low middlings, 4.31; ordinary good middlings, 3.69; ordinary 3.24.

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THE PRODUCE MARKETS

A steady demand from both local and outside buyers continues to hold the local butter market firm. Conditions are unchanged for the day.

Finest Sept. creamery 29c to 29 1/2c
Fine creamery 28c to 28 1/2c
Seconds 27 1/2c to 27 3/4c
Manitoba dairy 22c to 23c
Western dairy 23 1/2c to 24c

The cheese market was without any new feature, business being quiet and the feeling strong.

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

The tone of the market for eggs remains very firm under a good demand, and a fairly active business is doing for local consumption.

Strictly fresh stock 55c to 60c
Selected cold storage 31c to 32c
No. 1 cold storage 29c to 30c
No. 2 cold storage 28c to 29c
There is no change in the market for beans, but the feeling is firm at the recent advance in prices, under a fair enquiry and small offerings.

Hand-picked beans, per bushel \$2.95 to \$3.00
Choice one-pick pickers 2.70 to 2.75
Three-pick pickers 2.50 to 2.55

Demand for dressed poultry was better to-day, and trade was more active, but as supplies of some lines were somewhat limited, the market is very firm.

Turkeys, per lb. 18c to 20c
Chickens, per lb. 12c to 15c
Ducks, per lb. 12c to 14c
Fowl, per lb. 10c to 12c
Geese, per lb. 10c to 12c

There was no further change in potatoes to-day, but the tone of the market is firm with a better trade doing in ear lots of Green Mountains at 60c per bag extract.

PROSPERITY OPENS HARVESTER.

Auburn, N.Y., January 6.—The Auburn plant of the International Harvester Co., which has been idle except in certain departments for several months, today began to pick up production and will continue to add hundreds of men each week until the plant is working to full capacity.

About 2,700 employees are busy when the plant is working at its full capacity. Absence of raw material from originating departments prevented most men from going to work today, but at present about 1,200 men are busy. Complete cessation of export production due to the war is being offset by domestic demands which have been stimulated by heavy crops and prosperity in 1914.

WILL SHIP MERINO WOOL.

Melbourne, Australia, January 6.—The Commonwealth has decided to permit shipment of merino wool to the United States, provided a guarantee is given that it will not be re-exported.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, January 6.—There were no telegraphic advices received yesterday as to new business on the Pacific Coast hop markets.

Mail advices from Ukiah, California, state that about half of the hop acreage in the country has been contracted to the association. The price guaranteed is 11 cents for choice, 10 cents for prime, 9 cents for medium and 8 cents for common.

The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market, and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to brewers.

States, 1914—Prime to choice 23 to 27; medium to prime 16 to 22. 1913: Nominal, old, olds 7 to 8. Germans, 1914—35 to 38.

Pacifics, 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 14; medium to prime 10 to 12. 1913: 8 to 10. Old, olds, 7 to 8. Bohemian, 1914—36 to 41.

STEEL MILLS TAKE ON 2,000 MEN.

Pittsburg, January 6.—Three hundred additional men will be given employment when the Pittsburg Crucible Steel Co. at Midland, places its new merchant mill in operation to-morrow. Work is being rushed on a new bar mill, a new cooler shop and a new share mill. The first named will go into operation February 15, and will give employment to four hundred men.

The Pittsburg Steel Co.'s plant at Monessen will be in full operation by February 1. Since January 1 two rod and two rail mills have resumed operations. Seven hundred men are employed.

One thousand employees of the Polanshoe Brothers plant at Follansbee, W. Va., returned to work to-day. The Labelle plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. in Wheeling, will resume operations in full about January 20. A thousand men are employed in the plant.

NAVAL STORE MARKET

New York, January 6.—There was a better tone to the market for naval stores, some circles quoting 46 cents for turpentine though others suggested that 45 1/2 cents could still be done.

Tar is steady at 6.50 for kiln burned and 50 cents more for retort. Pitch is maintained at \$1.90. Rosins are repeated at former levels with hand to mouth buying. Common to good strained is quoted at \$3.60.

The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B. C. D. \$3.70; E. \$3.85; F. G. H. I. \$3.80; K. \$4.40; M. \$4.95; N. \$5.75; W. G. \$6.10; W. W. \$6.40.

Savannah, January 6.—Turpentine firm. 43 cents. Sales 80; receipts 121; shipments 203; stocks 35,580.

Rosin firm. Sales 200; receipts 989; shipments 994; stocks 144,586. Quote:—A. B. \$3.15 to \$3.25; C. D. \$3.17 1/2; E. \$3.20; F. \$3.25; G. \$3.30; H. \$3.32 1/2; I. \$3.50; K. \$3.85; M. \$4.20; N. \$5.35; W. G. \$5.70; W. W. \$5.80.

Liverpool, January 6.—Rosin common, 11s; turpentine spirits 36s.

RUBBER BOOTS FOR SOLDIERS.

London, England, January 6.—It is interesting to hear that a prominent firm of British manufacturers have just received a large order from the French Government for rubber boots. The necessity of fighting in flooded trenches has made rubber boots a real need—at least, in a winter campaign—and the sooner our own authorities adopt the system of our gallant Army, the better for the health and comfort of our fighting men.

LIVERPOOL CORN STORNG.

Liverpool, January 6.—Corn opened strong, up 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to Tuesday's close. January, 6s 11 1/4; February, 7s 3/4. Wheat not quoted.

Paris, January 6.—Spot wheat opened up 1/2 from Tuesday at 1.55 1/2.

Liverpool, January 6.—Corn closed 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher. Jan., 6s 11 1/4; Feb., 7s. Wheat not quoted.



ALEX. GIBB. Montreal, Que., recently elected president Hardware and Metal Association of Montreal.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL TO RESUME WORK AT BLAST FURNACES

North Sydney, C.B., January 6.—It is believed that within a few days the plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. at Sydney Mines will be working to almost its full capacity.

Work was resumed four weeks ago at the open hearth furnaces after an idleness of nearly four months, and this week preparations will be made for the opening up of the blast furnaces and other parts of the plant.

This will mean employment for at least seventy-five men from this city, who have been practically out of work since the summer.

It is said the company has received several important orders, one of which is for the manufacture of war material for the government.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Eastern Provinces.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Ontario	758	419	342
Quebec	914	502	511
New Brunswick	59	20	55
Nova Scotia	95	78	64
P. E. Island	4	4	8
Totals	1,820	1,023	980

Western Provinces.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Manitoba	280	143	72
Saskatchewan	208	80	44
Alberta	220	151	96
British Columbia	524	338	145
Totals	1,232	712	357
Grand totals	3,052	1,735	1,337

RAILROAD BUYING FEATURE IN STEEL

Market Started New Year Under Better Conditions --- Manufacturers Expressed Satisfaction

ENQUIRY HAS INCREASED

Steel Producers are Conservative Regarding Future—Not Known if Present Buying Movement Will Continue—Improvement in Prices Expected.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to the Journal of Commerce.)
New York, January 6.—The steel market started the New Year under considerably improved conditions, and though it had been expected that consumers would purchase more freely than they did, owing to the low prices, manufacturers expressed themselves as being satisfied.

The feature of the past week has been the buying by the railroads and inquiry for both rails and equipment has increased materially. There were inquiries for about 400,000 tons of rails before the market, and several fairly large purchases of cars were made.

The Pennsylvania has asked for bids on 170,000 tons of 109 pound rails for prompt delivery. Steel producers are rather conservative regarding the future, as it is not known whether the present buying movement will continue.

The condition of affairs which will prevail a half year from now can only be vaguely guessed at, much depending on the developments in Europe and the state of domestic business.

The volume of steel ordered by the railroads shows that they have not abandoned their policy of retrenchment. The purchases in some cases were only 50 per cent. of normal requirements.