

BRITAIN TAKE  
NY'S TOY TRADE?

Stand in Way of the  
compliance of This  
Design  
IN THE NURSERY  
The British Toy Industry Will Be the  
and Market to be Held in the  
of London Next March.  
er 15.—If your small daughter ap-  
prouble on her mind mysterious to you  
scurie of the fanning in skipping rope  
rime is due to the war, for the Ger-  
ly all of these articles  
mentioned, usually by a wholesale  
change meeting" for the toy trade,  
e Board of Trade, Commercial In-  
l. It illustrates well the thorough-  
the Germans have seized this parti-  
rooms at 32 Cheapside, where the  
d. full of specimens of German and  
the stranger aback with their estro-  
rious activity of the Austro-German  
Trade's exchange meeting have for  
assistance of the British manufac-  
trade hitherto dominated by the  
and business move. Over the ac-  
t enemy's commercial successes  
and manufacturers are able to dis-  
t of supplanting them, and a good  
were agreed to and orders given at  
t multitude of toys it seemed that  
joy the British nursery possesses  
Nothing seemed missing. Bat-  
dolls' houses, Noah's arks, engines,  
oats, Teddy bears, dolls' tea set—  
every one.  
ere dolls on show than any other  
y. Dolls in endless variety of  
character. Wax dolls labeled "I  
old dolls, light as eggshells, joined  
their arms and legs to any position;  
cheap wood dolls that clash sym-  
om labor on which so much of  
is based is recognized all round  
ble to the capture of the trade by  
whom it would not be tolerated.  
chiefly to the clever productions of  
working wood turners—furniture,  
Noah's arks, bricks, and so on—  
ing himself rather unpopular by  
these things could not possibly be  
home working population skilled  
enough to take up this work."  
o need to train a large number of  
ears. Then you haven't the right  
so on.

UNWINDING DEMAND  
FOR BRADFORD WOOL

Sudden Call for Blankets That  
Struck Market Has Caused Distinct  
Upward Price Movement  
OFFERINGS ARE TOO SMALL

Blanket Dyes are Getting Very Scarce and This When  
Coupled With the Brisk Demand, is Responsible for the Rise in Price in Many  
Wools.  
(Special Correspondence.)  
Bradford, October 7. (By mail).—The consumption  
of unwinding wool of all descriptions seems unwinding,  
and it is all wanted for government work. Up to a  
few days ago, the demand for khaki and blue worsted  
continued to surge maintained, a strong demand for  
New Zealand shires and English skin wools in par-  
ticular, and also for a fair weight of home and New  
England greasy fleeces, but the sudden call for blank-  
ets that has struck the market has caused a dis-  
tinct upward movement of prices. Many khaki  
manufacturers were buying, or still had to buy, skin  
wools for their woolen yarns, and when the blank-  
et manufacturers came on to the market ready to  
take almost all the suitable wool that was offering  
many firms' stocks were cleaned out. Country fel-  
lowers and merchants have experienced a time  
when for once they could have sold their wools sev-  
eral times over.  
Crossbred tops are as much as 1d dealer than a  
week ago. The rise being very distinct in carded  
wools, though all qualities from 40's to 56's usually  
show 3d to 3d 1/2 advance. Some makers ask 3 1/2  
cents still, while others, having none at all to sell  
will not quote. Many have sold sorted New Zealand  
wools which they intended to comb, but which have  
proved a better profit while still in the greasy state.  
Most merchants who are sold out of such skin wools  
are wanted are not buying new stocks privately  
in London.  
The offerings are small, and the demand is very  
strong, many firms wanting these classes of wools  
who in ordinary times buy none or very little. The  
reason for this widespread demand is that the gov-  
ernment has placed its orders for military goods ev-  
erywhere where they can be executed, dozens of  
firms now being engaged on government work who  
have never done any before this war broke out.  
Merino tops are firmer, 64's being quoted at 2s 3/4.  
Botany yarns are not largely wanted just now, as  
the goods in which they are used are light weight,  
fabrics for spring and summer wear, and orders for  
them have not yet begun to come in freely. Mule  
spinners, of course, are very busy, but other Botany  
men are rather slack. Crossbred khaki spinners are  
extremely busy, and are asking 1d more per pound  
for their yarns than last week, together with six  
weeks or more in which to deliver new orders. Khaki  
dyes are growing very scarce, and this, coupled with  
the brisk demand, is responsible for the rise in price.

STOPPING OF COTTON IMPORTS  
MAKES BUSINESS FOR CANADA

Mills are Also Being Called Upon to Supply Portion  
of the Trade, Which Formerly Went to Eng-  
lish Mills—Increased Costs of Handling  
and Transportation the Cause.  
Imports of manufactured cotton into Canada have  
been running at about 60 per cent. of the production  
or 20 per cent. of the consumption in this country.  
While the largest importations have come from the  
Kingdom, there have been substantial im-  
ports from Germany, France and Switzerland also.  
The shutting off of imports from Germany and the  
curtailment of imports from France and Switzerland  
means that much of the cotton that has been im-  
ported into Canada from these countries will now have  
to be made in this country.  
Canadian cotton mills are also being called upon  
to supply a portion of the trade that formerly went  
to England. This is due to the increased cost of cot-  
ton imported from the United Kingdom owing to in-  
creased freight rates, exchange and insurance, and  
to uncertainty on the part of many dealers regard-  
ing delay or loss in shipment.  
The condition of stocks in the retail trade in Can-  
ada at the commencement of hostilities was another  
factor in bringing about the increased demand upon  
Canadian cotton mills. For some time previous to  
the breaking out of the war the consumption of cot-  
ton in Canada had been very much under normal.  
Unfavorable business conditions had resulted in  
dealers allowing their stocks to run down. Many  
dealers who did place orders for future needs made  
their orders subject to later instructions as to deliv-  
ery.  
It is a significant and most encouraging fact that  
since the commencement of hostilities most of such  
orders have been released for immediate shipment.  
The release of these orders, together with the re-  
ceipt of new orders from regular customers who had  
delayed ordering because of uncertainty as to the  
crop and business conditions generally, and orders  
from other dealers who had formerly ordered abroad,  
are giving the cotton industry in Canada a great im-  
petus at this time.  
LIVERPOOL COTTON.  
Liverpool, October 15.—Jan.-Feb. 4.75, sold price  
fina 1,600 including American 1,100 sold on call 2,600  
including American 1,800, stocks 769 including 471  
American, forwarded 34 including 28 American, and  
exported 5 including 2 American.  
MERCHANTS BANK QUOTATION.  
The quotation on Merchants' Bank of Canada sent  
out by the Committee of the Montreal Stock Ex-  
change yesterday was incorrect. Instead of 177 it  
should have read 180.  
GOLD FOR CANADA.  
New York, October 16.—There was withdrawn  
from Sub-Treasury \$3,000,000 gold coin for shipment  
to Canada.

DOMINION  
COAL COMPANY  
GENERAL SALES OFFICE  
MONTREAL

AMERICAN TEXTILE TRADE

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, October 15.—The cotton goods market  
is crumbling fast. It is everywhere recognized that  
prices must be brought into line with quotations for  
raw material and with that idea in mind merchants  
have sharply revised prices downward in an effort  
to establish a genuine and permanent level of prices  
and thereby assist the situation.  
It is undeniably true as a result of all this that  
the current level of prices is becoming more attrac-  
tive, but nevertheless many buyers are holding off  
until the middle of November when further cutting  
of prices is expected. By that time one and all will  
have made their adjustments and by that time, too,  
money will be easier in jobbing centres.  
Buying is considerably under normal and mainly  
for immediate needs. Brown goods are offered more  
freely and some westerners are buying. There is a  
little scattered purchasing of grey cloths on the be-  
lief that prices are low enough.  
Prints are in very small demand, following the  
heavy sales of some weeks passed. Gingham makers  
as well as the printers are working only part of their  
machinery. Heavy colored goods, too, despite the  
dye-stuffs situation are very unsettled.  
Duck markets are uneven, Khaki, however, being  
in good demand—but commercial duck neglected.  
Fine and fancy goods continue to improve and New  
Bedford is reported as very busy. The outlook is  
still rather discouraging and it will take a good deal  
of export business to even up things. The south is  
so badly crippled as entirely to derange normal dis-  
tribution. The October 10th was safely passed by  
borrowers, which helped sentiment but fundamen-  
tally consumptive power has been dull.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to Journal of Commerce.)  
New York, October 15.—There is no change in the  
naval stores situation, the market being steady with  
a limited business moving for current requirements.  
No active inquiry is in evidence, owing to the fact  
that manufacturers are going slow since they will  
curtail operations soon. At the same time, it is said  
that their stocks are light and necessitate frequent  
replenishment. The strength of the Savannah mar-  
ket, where the receipts are light, tends to maintain  
prices here. Thus 48 1/2 cents is generally asked for  
spot turpentine with some circles suggesting 47 1/2  
cents as possible on round lots. Tar is steady at the  
basis of \$5.00 for kiln burned and 50 cents more for  
retort. Pitch is repeated at \$4.00.  
Rosins are dull and nominally quoted at former lev-  
els. For common to good strained \$3.50 to \$3.90 is  
asked.  
Following were the prices of rosins in the yard:  
B. C. \$4.00 asked; E. F. G. \$4.05 asked; H. \$4.00 to  
\$4.05; I. \$4.10 asked; K. \$4.65 asked; M. \$5.25 asked;  
N. \$6.55 asked; W. G. \$6.80 asked; W. W. \$6.90 asked.  
Savannah, October 15.—Turpentine nominal at 45 1/2  
cents. No sales; receipts 311; shipments, 4; stocks,  
27,008.  
Rosin nominal. No sales; receipts 1,693; shipments  
38; stocks, 108,493.  
Quote: A. B. \$3.50; C. D. \$3.52 1/2; E. F. G. H. I.  
\$3.55; K. \$4.15; M. \$4.50; N. \$6.00; W. G. \$6.25; W. W.  
\$6.35.  
IDAHO NOT SHIPPING GRAIN.  
Genesee, Idaho, October 15.—Little grain is mov-  
ing from this point. Most of the farmers are hold-  
ing for better prices. Fall plowing is being done with  
ground in fine condition.

POPULAR CLOTHS IN THE ENGLISH MARKET.

In suitings, the buyer has the choice of worsteds,  
saxoniens and chevots. The former, high in price, and  
wearing exceedingly well, are represented in all sorts  
of mixtures, and chiefly in checks rather than in  
stripes. Small two-colored checks in eight and eight,  
six and six, four and four, and two and two, are on  
all the bunches. These in black and blue make a  
new and talking combination, whitish brown and black,  
brown and blue, green and blue, smoke and blue,  
and other nicely blended shades are to be seen in  
great variety and number. Then there is the Glen  
Urquhart check, which is also very much to the fore,  
and looks very well in medium greys, blue smoke,  
blue and black, and green grey grounds. Sometimes  
the check is combined with a stripe of silk, which  
is very good in effect, the silk being usually white  
or some high color. There is both the clear cut and  
the milled worsted, but for winter the latter is usually  
favored, through being warmer to the touch.

WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Chicago, Octobr 15.—For export by way of the  
Gulf of Mexico 70,000 bushels of wheat were sold  
yesterday.  
STEEL MILLS PRODUCTION.  
New York, October 15.—One manufacturer esti-  
mates that the steel mills of the country are operat-  
ing about 45 per cent. capacity, the lowest level  
reached this year. It is not believed, however, that  
production will sag much below 40 per cent. Several  
equipment companies are operating less than 25 per  
cent. capacity, railroads being almost entirely out of  
the market.  
ARGENTINE CABLE.  
New York, October 16.—The Argentine weekly  
cable to the Produce Exchange: Shipments of wheat,  
80,000. Corn, 4,072,000. Oats none. Indian wheat  
shipments, 1,008,000 bushels. Australian wheat not  
received. Argentine wheat, visible decrease 10,000.  
Corn decrease 400,000.

AVAILABLE WHEAT FOR EXPORT.

Chicago, October 16.—The Daily Bulletin says  
that the United States has 258,000,000 bushels of sur-  
plus wheat still available for export.

CANADIAN COTTON  
INDUSTRY HEALTHY

Government Orders for Cloth for Uni-  
forms for Overseas Contingents  
and British Army have Helped

ARE WELL DISTRIBUTED

Busy Winter is Expected by Mills and Full Time  
Will Maintain as Nearly as Possible—  
Repeat Orders Are Slow—Spring  
Samples Showing.  
Owing to the weight of orders for supplies for the  
clothing of soldiers volunteering for the Overseas  
Contingents, the general textile trade is holding up  
well and practically all mills are busy. Orders have  
also been received from England for the British  
Army and they have been fairly well distributed to  
mills capable of turning out the cloth.  
The shortage of dye-stuffs and chemicals has act-  
ed in the capacity of a serious handicap to the tex-  
tile industry and this extends to practically all  
branches of the trade. Manufacturers state that it  
is next to impossible to secure the general run of  
colors except in large quantities and some colors are  
impossible to procure at any price. This makes  
the manufacture of certain cloths an extremely ex-  
pensive undertaking. Prices have advanced sharp-  
ly and stocks are next to nothing, and although the  
trade is hopeful of finding a solution to the diffi-  
culty, none has been forthcoming so far. The United  
States are in an equally bad position and have  
asked some of the principal chemical men in Can-  
ada for supplies, but without success, according to  
all reports.  
The position of the knit goods trade remains much  
as it was a month ago, although manufacturers are  
starting to put forward next spring's samples. Prices  
for the next year, it is said, will remain firm. Al-  
though this year's business will not be satisfactory, a  
more optimistic feeling prevails regarding next year  
and though no one expects a phenomenal rise in the  
volume of orders, they look for a steady trade.  
A good demand has been noted for all lines of  
sweaters, heavy socks, and practically all lines of  
winter underwear. Repeat orders have not been  
coming forward for fall goods and this business has  
shown a considerable falling off from last year.  
There is little worry on the part of the manufac-  
turers as to this winter's trade as they are fairly well  
fixed and intend to keep their mills running as near  
full time as is physically possible. The Depart-  
ment of Trade and Commerce has brought this fact  
well home to them in a series of articles by experts  
on Canadian trade. It would be a bad thing for the  
industries and the country alike if the mills were  
forced to close down, partially and thus throw a  
burden of unemployment on the country's hands dur-  
ing the present crisis.  
Business for spring has been fair, although cut-  
ters-up and jobbers are none too hopeful for the  
next few months' trade.  
The war in Europe is causing greatly increased  
activity in the cotton industry in Canada and cot-  
ton factories that were running on short time for  
months are now being ordered to full capacity. The  
putting of cotton to new uses to replace other im-  
ported raw materials that cannot be secured is one  
reason for the increased activities in the cotton in-  
dustry. It has been customary to use jute in the  
manufacture of sugar and flour bags for export. Jute  
in its raw state comes from India and, as a  
rule, is manufactured in the United Kingdom. The  
holding up of several shipments of jute has resulted  
in a dearth of jute in Canada and the substitution of  
heavy cotton for jute in bag manufacture. Other  
possible uses for cotton are being investigated by  
Canadian manufacturers, and it is said that new uses  
are being discovered every day.  
Thus, the outlook for the industry in Canada is  
brighter to-day than it has been for some time. One  
method of overcoming the dye-stuff shortage is that,  
with some readjustments and perhaps some changes  
in shades, sufficient dye-stuffs and chemicals to meet  
the Canadian demand will be secured. Everything  
points to a busy winter for all the Canadian cotton  
mills and to the continued employment of the 14,  
000 hands required in their operation.

THE STEEL SITUATION.

New York, October 16.—The head of a large steel  
company says: "As the war progresses industry  
abroad will become more and more curtailed and  
liquidation in non-producing countries continue. We  
are in a period of retrenchment and no great in-  
crease in exports can be expected until obstacles in  
the way of the development of the world's commerce  
have been removed. Stocks of merchandise all over  
the world, and this country is included, continue to  
shrink and the first definite signs of peace will be  
followed by a quick revival.  
This country will get the cream of the business as  
the countries now at war will find recuperation slow  
and difficult.  
The steel industry has been through many periods  
of depression but not in the history of the industry  
have the steel companies been in a stronger position  
than they are to-day to face a long period of re-  
trenchment. If the Inter-State Commerce Com-  
mission grants the railroads a reasonable increase in  
freight rates, hundreds of thousands of men now idle  
will be able to find employment during the winter."

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

No new developments were noted in the egg mar-  
ket, but the feeling remains firm under a good de-  
mand for strictly new laid stock at 22c per dozen,  
of which supplies are none too large, but stocks of  
other grades are sufficient to fill all wants and on  
the whole a fairly active trade is doing.  
New laid eggs, 22c to 23 1/2c.  
Strictly fresh, 25 1/2c to 26c.  
The tone of the market is firm under a good steady  
demand and a fair amount of business is doing.  
We quote prices as follows:—  
Finest creamery ..... 27 1/2c to 28c  
Fine creamery ..... 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c  
Seconds ..... 26 1/4c to 26 1/2c  
Manitoba dairy ..... 24c to 25c  
Western dairy ..... 25c to 25 1/2c

MONTREAL GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The following is a list of grain shipments from the  
Port of Montreal for the week ended Thursday, Octo-  
ber 15th. London is the largest buyer of flour,  
with Leth the largest buyer of wheat and the only  
buyer of barley. Flour, Wheat, Barley  
To Sacks Bush  
Liverpool ..... 2,250 141,042  
London ..... 30,530 290,843  
Bristol ..... 1,650 80,730  
Leth ..... 5,100 643,000 22,051  
Glasgow ..... 5,847 117,914  
Manchester ..... 182,932  
Calais ..... 131,897  
Hull ..... 220,000  
BOSTON GRAIN SHIPMENTS.  
Thomas Ronald & Co., Grain Brokers, 618 Cham-  
ber of Commerce, Boston, report that the following  
are the shipments from Boston for the week ending  
October 10, 1914:  
Wheat, Barley,  
Arabic, Liverpool ..... 40,000  
Bohemian, Liverpool ..... 84,000  
Michigan, Liverpool ..... 67,218 29,941  
Iberian, Manchester ..... 823,939  
Total week, Oct. 10, 1914 ..... 215,157 29,941  
Total week Oct. 11, 1914 ..... 257,215  
The following are the stocks in the elevators, Oct.  
15th:—  
Wheat, Oats, Bye  
B. & A. ..... 55,679 51,912  
B. & M. Mystic ..... 22,832 ..... 62,241  
B. & M. Hoosac ..... 125,879 ..... 62,341  
294,390 51,943 62,341

OREGON CROPS.

Portland, Oregon, October 16.—Oregon's wheat  
crop for the year ending October 1st, of 16,685,000  
bushels, will require 13,348 cars of capacity of 1,250  
bushels each to transport it. The value is \$11,846,-  
000 at the farm. It is figured by the State Com-  
missioner of Labor that forty per cent. will remain in  
the counties where grown. The average yield is 19 1/2  
bushels an acre.  
The hop crop of 22,460,000 pounds is valued at  
\$5,615,000.  
LONDON METALS.  
New York, October 16.—The Metal Exchange re-  
ceived a cable from London late Thursday quoting  
spot standard copper at £49. Lead weak, October  
£17 5s. Spot spelter, 3/23 1/2s.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago opening—Wheat, December 11 1/2c to 5c, up  
1/4 to 3/4; May, 11 1/2c to 3/4, up 1/4 to 3/4.  
Corn, December, 67, up 1/4; May, 69c to 3/4, up 1/4  
to 3/4.  
Oats, December, 48 1/2, up 1/4; May, 51 1/2, up 1/4.

CANADIANS SHOULD  
CONSUME MORE FISH

Every Canadian's Duty to Help the In-  
dustry at Present Time by Eating  
Fish More Freely

A \$40,000,000 INDUSTRY

If the General Public Would Realize the Advantage of  
Fish as a Food, it Would do a Whole Lot  
to Circulate Canadian Money With Can-  
adian People and Industries.  
"Every Canadian should make it a point to eat  
more fish," is the advice of A. H. Brittain, managing  
director of the Maritime Fish Corporation to the con-  
suming public, maintaining that it is an important  
Canadian industry which could receive the support  
of each individual. "Canada," continued Mr. Brittain,  
is to-day producing large quantities of fish from the  
Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, as well as from the  
Great Lakes. The amount of fish produced in Can-  
ada, each year, aggregates approximately \$40,000,000,  
and if each Canadian would make it a point to eat  
fish once a day, it would stimulate the trade, reduce  
the high cost of living very considerably and at the  
same time help to keep the \$40,000,000 in Canada.  
"If the general public would only realize the ad-  
vantage of fish as a food it would do a whole lot  
towards circulating Canadian money with Canadian  
people and industries. The catch of fish this sea-  
son has been a very good one, but the export trade  
to Mediterranean points, which in former years has  
been very heavy, has naturally been much affected."  
"Another side of the question of fish consumption,  
is the great help which it will render to the fish-  
ermen who risk their lives continually to secure to fish  
which is annually consumed or exported from our  
shores. The fishermen must have a market for their  
products, and with a large share of the export trade  
displaced, more fish will naturally come into the  
home markets. This will mean that consumers will  
have to pay less for the fish they eat than is usual  
at this season of the year." At the present time, fish  
in the local markets is the cheapest form of food  
which can be produced."  
"Speaking of the fish trade for the first six months  
of the current year, Mr. Brittain stated that the busi-  
ness for the corresponding six months of the previous  
year was somewhat smaller, which goes to show that  
the public are to a small extent, realizing the ad-  
vantages of fish as a cheap, good and wholesome  
food.  
THE HOP MARKET.  
New York, October 16.—Oregon hop markets are  
quiet, California and Washington markets dull and  
lifeless. In New York State growers show more dis-  
position to sell, but buyers are scarce, and the mar-  
ket in consequence remains at a standstill. The local  
market is dull and featureless.  
The Waterville "Hop Reporter" says: "The local  
hop market remains at a standstill. The growers  
are busy with other farm work and are not forcing  
their hops on the market at present. Dealers have  
few, if any, orders for hops; and it appears to be a  
waiting game on the part of all concerned. This un-  
precedented dullness at this season is giving rise to  
a lot of conjecture, but as a matter of fact it is pure-  
ly conjecture, for at present no one can foresee the  
future. There are too many unusual circumstances  
in regard to the foreign situation to be reckoned with  
this year."  
The quotations below are between dealers in the  
New York market and an advance is usually ob-  
tained from dealers to brewers:  
States, 1914—Prime to choice, 43 to 45; medium to  
prime, 38 to 42.  
1913—Nominal. Old olds, 10 to 11.  
German, 1914—Nominal.  
Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice, 15 to 16. Medium  
to prime, 13 to 14.  
1913—11 to 14. Old olds, 10 to 11.  
Bohemian, 1914—Nominal.  
LIVERPOOL WHEAT.  
Liverpool, October 15.—Wheat opened up 1 1/4 to 3  
points from Thursday, October 15 1/4; December  
88 3/4. Corn opened up 1d. from Thursday's open-  
ing, October 5s 7d.  
The Australian House of Representatives passed a  
bill appropriating \$500,000 as a gift to Belgium.

The Textile Manufacturer's Paper  
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