

ARY ARISES
KE SUPERIOR

Cannot Overlook
For Steel Business
United States

TY OF 50,000

Plant—Will Give Employe-

10,000 Men.

—A second Gary—and some
—is now arising on the banks
—of Duluth, Minn., under the
—of the United States Steel
—evolution of this city of steel
—epic which will live long in
—commerce.

and not least the East, will
—this giant young rival for the
—United States. The Minnesota
—sidary of the United States
—ring \$20,000,000 into its new
—when completed as it will
—h ended. It should take
—of steel-producing works of
—ive use of electrical power,
—of safety devices and by its
—ing paraphernalia, the West
—ave no rival on the scene of

in City, Building.
el Company's works, while
—rt of the new city which is
—t again. In the Middle Ages, it
—the Roman Catholic Church
—rch in a given spot, and the
—grew up around it. The
—ructed in some instances
—leaps into being about it.
—rial corporations are build-
—shadow of the mammoth
—s are planning to do so.
—eel factories alone will uti-
—and that means a new way
—ing the steel-making process
—to cater to their manifold
—Steel Corporation is aware
—its officers and other com-
—aboring men. West Duluth
—town. Both on the Man-
—n side of the River St.
—ent plant is being build-
—g up.

will express a marked in-
—re the price of steel de-
—re is no actual use of de-
—sary to ship the steel
—thern Minnesota to Duluth
—Lakes, to the steel fabri-

me Demand.
anted steel, it had to pay
—gain. Here was a double
—greatly enhanced the cost

ne, the crude iron must
—the Iron Range to Duluth
—steel, and the North-
—it needs at its very doors
—The advantage will be
—he most marked in re-
—If the Northwest can
—tensils, as it undoubtedly
—West Duluth steel plant,
—ense saving.

cessive years' failure of
—an, as it once meant a
—the railroads are carry-
—ing more diversified as
—up. They also are not
—while they reap a double
—ful crop, for they are
—et, but they carry what
—around growth. Wall
—out of it, admits it, and
—for its mere selfish in-
—t credit of Virginia and
—need hardly say so any
—est of the great country
—to live.
—imagine or suggest that
—any authoritative mes-
—more than the per-
—my profession places in
—ful to you; if you have
—in favor, where I
—preconceived, if you
—than half way, as the
—the growing season of
—ased you, and happen
—a little seed in what

OD DEBENTURES
urchase of the follow-
—Act of 1909 interest
—secutive annual pay-
—principal and inter-
—Dec. 1st, 1915 com-
—this issue is authorized

AMERICA'S OUTPUT OF EXPLOSIVES
DECREASED 23,834,573 POUNDS

Washington, D.C., June 30.—The total production of explosives in the United States during the year 1914, exclusive of export, according to figures compiled by Albert H. Fay, of the United States Bureau of Mines, was 456,251,489 pounds, or 225.12% short of 1913, as compared with 599,018,845 pounds, or 259,008 short tons, for 1913. The production for 1914 is segregated as follows: Black powder, 296,092,700 lbs.; dynamite, 128,458,971 pounds, and permissible explosives, 25,709,818 pounds.

The figures represent a decrease of 23,834,573 lbs. of black powder, 22,932,573 pounds of high explosives and 1,887,862 pounds of permissible explosives as compared with 1913.

Mr. Fay says: "As explosives are essential to mining and the use of improved types of explosives tends to lessen the dangers attending this industry, the Bureau of Mines undertook the compilation of information showing the total amount of explosives manufactured and used in the United States, its first report dealing with the year 1912. The report for 1914 is therefore the third technical paper issued by the Bureau relating to the production and distribution of explosives."

In the year 1902 only 11,300 pounds of permissible explosives were used in coal mining, whereas in 1913 the quantity so used was 21,804,285 pounds, as compared with 19,592,892 pounds in 1914. The quantity of permissible explosives used in the United States is larger than in a number of foreign countries. In 1912 it represented about 5 per cent. of the total quantity of explosives produced, and in 1914 5.7 per cent. The total amount of explosives used in the production of coal in 1914 was 220,622,487 pounds, of which about 8.9 per cent. was of the permissible class, as compared with 9.5 per cent. in 1913."

LONDON STOCKS GENERALLY DULL.

London, June 30.—The stock markets were generally dull. Consols 65 1/16; War Loan 93 11/16.

Table with columns: 1 p.m., Equiv., Changes. Rows include Amal. Copper, Atchafalca, C. P. R., etc.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET OPENING.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Changes. Rows include U. S. Rubber, U. S. Steel, etc.

COTTON ACREAGE DECREASES.

New York, June 30.—H. F. Bachman & Company's Watkins Bureau report shows their final estimate of cotton acreage is 31,084,000 acres, a decrease of 16.9 per cent.

N. Y. COFFEE STEADY.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include September, October, etc.

N. Y. COTTON STEADY.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include October, December, etc.

SPICE MARKET QUIET.

New York, June 30.—The market for spices lacked new features of interest. Trade was quiet, with prices generally steady.

SPOT WHEAT UNCHANGED.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Paris, June 30, etc.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, June 30.—Renewed activity is reported from California, where three lots of 1914 Sacramento hops aggregating about 700 bales have been purchased at 8 1/2 cents to 9 cents growers, presumably for English account.

BRITAIN IS USING
MORE LUMBER NOW

Nevertheless, She is Working Under
Serious Handicaps as well as Changed
Conditions in Supply

MANY SOURCES WIPED OUT

So Far, Very Little Russian Lumber Has Reached
That Market—U. S. Also Supplying Less—
Canada Has Increased the Trade,
However.

The British Board of Trade report for the first four months of 1915 show 1,347,028 loads of lumber received in the United Kingdom markets, as compared with 1,345,907 loads for the same four months of the previous year, according to the West Coast Lumberman, in a recent issue. This includes hewn and sawn timber and lumber, sawn timber being 638 and larger and lumber running 133 and larger. A loss with the British timber trade means 600 superficial feet.

While the totals show that Great Britain is probably using more lumber than prior to the war, an examination of the Board of Trade's figures reveals a serious handicaps as well as changed conditions in supply occasioned by the Germans' declaring war goods contraband. For instance, in hewn timbers, Russia last year supplied the United Kingdom with 24,682 loads, while up to the present this year only 1,245 loads of hewn timbers have reached British destinations from Russian sources of supply. Sweden in the first four months last year supplied 7,497 loads of hewn timber as against 2,958 for this year.

Germany last year supplied 16,693 loads and none this year. The United States last year supplied 61,948 loads of hewn timber as compared with 35,592 loads for this year. In the sawn or split timber trade, Russia's supply has dropped away from 174,379 loads in the first four months of 1914 to 29,894 loads in the first four months of this year.

Swedish goods, however, have increased as the mills supplied 87,043 loads of sawn timber, while for the same quarter this year, the Swedish supply has jumped to 186,256 loads. Of equal interest is the increase from 32,162 loads to 123,929 loads supplied by the Norwegian trade, which ordinarily might be supposed to have been impossible of such development. The Norwegian timber being well on the road to completion, the United States scores lowest in sawn timber supply, having shipped to United Kingdom ports 78,553 loads in the first quarter of 1914, as compared with 51,529 loads for the same period this year.

Canada, on the other hand, has jumped its sawn timber trade from 65,277 loads to 108,925 loads. All countries considered have upped United Kingdom markets 501,282 loads during the first four months of this year as compared with 440,152 for the same period last year. In planed and dressed lumber, Sweden has furnished 30,029 loads this year, as compared with 33,290 last year; Norway, 89,166 this year, 48,006 last year. The table of wood imports into the United Kingdom for the first four months of 1915, as compared with the first four months of 1914, follows:

Table with columns: Four Months Ending April 30th, 1914, 1915. Rows include Timber (Hewn), Russia, Sweden, etc.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, June 30.—There was a lack of new developments in the market for hides yesterday. The inquiry from tanners for common dry hides was light, and no further sales were reported. The market, however, retains a firm tone, and previous quotations were repeated.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Orinoco, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, etc.

CRUDE RUBBER UNCHANGED.

New York, June 30.—There was no material change in the crude rubber situation yesterday. There was no improvement in the demand, but offerings from dealers continued light and the market retained a firm tone. Up-river fine was maintained at 62 cents. There were no new developments in London, the market being quiet but firm, with prices unchanged.



MR. JOHN STANFIELD,
President of Stanfield's Limited, large Canadian
Knitting Mills.

LOCAL FOOD PRICES

Table with columns: Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Paulltry, Flour, Grain and Hay. Rows include Finest western, Finest eastern, etc.

KARAKUL LAMBSKINS
PRODUCED IN CANADA

These are Commonly Known as "Persian Lamb" etc. --- the Sheep Although Imported Thrive Here

VERY VALUABLE INDUSTRY

Breeding Has Been Successful and Flock Was Considerably Augmented This Spring—Have Even Attempted Crossing with Success—All Pelts Very Valuable.

That "The production of Karakul lambskins, better known as Persian Lamb, Astrakhan, Broad Tail or Krimmer furs, in Canada, is not only possible, but is already a well established fact," was a statement made by Mr. James A. Telfer, late sheep expert for the Maritime Provinces, and now manager of a Karakul sheep ranch in St. John's, Nfld., to a representative of the Journal of Commerce to-day. "It has already been proven," he stated, "that these sheep imported from their native haunts thrive well in almost any part of Canada, and prove themselves to be a hardy breed of sheep, and it is established that an industry of immense value to the agricultural interests of this country has appeared."

The people with whom Mr. Telfer is associated imported, last July, 140 of the best selected animals of fur-bearing strain from Asiatic and European countries, but due to the stringent regulations regarding the importation of Asiatic animals into Canada, located at St. John's, rather than risk delay in getting them into Canada. Out of 110 ewes they succeeded in breeding 80, and have had a 100 per cent. increase in the flock this spring. The lambs are all good representatives of the breed, a good black and fine curl, comparing favorably in size with the best British mutton breeds. No crossing with the British breeds has yet been conducted at St. John's, but such experiments have been conducted in New Brunswick with great success. The lambs proved true to Karakul strain, possessing good fur of excellent color and curl, while the mutton quality has been found most excellent under examination.

In connection with the value of the Karakul to this country, Mr. Telfer stated: "There is absolutely no loss in breeding or cross-breeding Karakul sheep. The great loss suffered in breeding ordinary sheep in the loss at the lambing period either of premature birth or shortly after birth is obviated. With Karakul breeds or grades the fur of the lamb at premature birth is the most valuable of the Karakul furs, known as Baby Lamb, or Broad Tail, used in the manufacture of opera cloaks, etc., while for the curled variety or Persian Lamb, the pelt is most valuable from the lambs between birth and five days after. The pelt from the lamb during the following five days, produces the fur known as Astrakhan fur, and at all times the flank and leg parts are easily saleable as Karakul fur. It is everybody's fur, produced at a very price, and there is absolutely no loss in lambs. This, under a conservative estimate, would mean upwards of \$2,000,000 annually to Canadian sheep raisers."

"The Karakul sheep is valuable as a wool producer as well, the wool being extensively used in carpet and tapestry manufacture, so that it is a producer in three ways, fur, mutton and wool. There is no objection to bringing in the Karakul lambs born in Newfoundland, and I feel that there is a big future for the industry. Upwards of fourteen million dollars' worth of these furs are imported into Canada and the United States annually, and this mar-

GENERAL MOTORS SUBSIDIARIES
SHOULD MAKE 50 PER CENT MORE CARS

Boston, Mass., June 30.—If present prospects carry through to fruition, it is probable that the General Motors Co. will produce 50 per cent. more cars of its 1916 models than of the 1915 models. Or stated in terms of cars, the company ought to make very close to 100,000 cars of its 1916 models against a total of say 65,000 cars of the 1915 models. This means that the production of the Buick, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Oakland will during the 1915-16 season reach new and record figures. The Buick will of course lead with an anticipated output of better than 60,000 cars against 43,000 cars of the 1915 model. Cadillac will not show a big gain, but still it will record some increase. The Cadillac in the General Motors combination has come to be the high grade car with demand from those wanting a heavy and powerful car. Its production of 1916 models may be estimated at around 15,000 against between 12,000 and 13,000 of the 1915 model.

The Oldsmobile and Oakland may both be able to make an increase of 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. in their output of the 1916 car. These two companies in the current fiscal year have obtained a collective production of between 8,000 and 9,000 cars of the 1915 model. This coming year they ought to be able, according to present plans, to produce 17,000 or 18,000 cars. The Oakland has come through with an innovation almost as surprising as Buick's six-cylinder car. This is a six selling for \$785. It is, of course, not as good a car as the Buick, but it is believed to be the lowest price six yet offered, and is meeting with considerable success.

The surprising thing in the General Motors combination has been the "come-back" in the Oldsmobile. In 1915 this company struck low watermark with sale of but 1,200 cars. Production was about the same. This year it has made and sold about 4,200 cars, and can easily double these figures for 1916 if factory capacity permits. The company has been reorganized and put under new factory management.

TEA MARKET QUIET.

New York, June 30.—Judged by some recent activity the tea market was comparatively quiet yesterday. The tone, however, was very firm, and to close observers of the situation this was largely responsible for the conservatism displayed by buyers. The indications are, however, that even though the demand may be kept down somewhat, it will be comparatively steady, for the reason that stocks in consumers' hands are not burdensome, the tendency being to follow the market rather than to anticipate demands.

N. Y. CURB STEADY.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include Juneau, Car Light, Cramp, etc.

CASH WHEAT FIRM.

Liverpool, June 30.—Cash wheat firm, unchanged to 1d. up. No. 1 northern spring 11s. 4d.; No. 2 hard winter 11s. 4 1/2d.; No. 2 soft winter 11s. 6d.; Rosafé 11s. 2d.

Corn steady, strong and unchanged. American mixed 7s. 11d.; Plate 6s. 10d.

ket, as well as the clothing of the farmers themselves in good furs offers a big market. As a mutton producer the Karakul grade is unexcelled, and there is a big market for the wool.

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