

PAUPERS THE DECREASE

in United States are
Age of Fifty-Five
Years

ARE FOREIGNERS

Among Negroes About Same as
Native Whites When Republic
Whole is Considered.

November 12.—According to a
n to be issued by William J. Har-
bureau of the census, Department
8 paupers were enumerated in the
United States on January 1, 1910,
litted during the year. The num-
paupers in the United States be-
between 1904 and 1910, and the
admissions to almshouses in-
t, while the total population of
12.4 per cent, during the same

house paupers to population has
even census since 1880, the ear-
comparable figures are avail-
report, being confined to a study
house, does not include inmates
ons or recipients of outdoor re-
number of paupers reported is
extent of poverty in a commu-
on the adequacy of the supply
prevailing policy in regard to
imatic conditions and on the ex-
special institutions for children
mental defectives.

Young Paupers.

of the paupers enumerated on
re under 55 years of age; about
5 and 69 years, and about one-
and over. The ratio of admis-
population increases decidedly with
at one person in sixty above 59
in inmate of an almshouse. The
house paupers in the younger age
age groups under 50 years, de-
census, indicating that young
of almshouses in fewer cases.
In 1880 more than half of the
50 years of age; in 1910 only

ber of paupers enumerated in
ary 1, 1910, there were 57,039
and of those admitted, 27,039
were males and 21,118 females.
In 100,000 population of the same
ages and 60.8 for females among
en date.

Ratio of Males and Females.

s to 100 females among alms-
steadily from 1880, when it
then it was 210. The males
es 2 to 1 in almshouses and the
an increasing preponderance of
y is due largely to the de-
finitions for the care of indigent
ous are relatively more num-
house paupers than in the gen-
eral population.

n 1910 formed 16.3 per cent of
ation of the United States but
ent of the paupers enumerated
ary 1, 1910, and 41 per cent of
g the year 1910. The ratio of
100,000 population of the same
our times as great among the
the native whites. This is due
at there are few children among
o to the greater proportion of
When allowance is made, how-
s the ratio still remains higher
this fact doubtless being a re-
ally lower economic level occu-
pared with the natives.

rants the Irish show a much
house pauperism (1,048.5 to 100.4
than those of any other nation
next with a ratio of 410.9. The
ies from which most of the re-
have by far the lowest ratios
m, the ratio being 75.4 for Aus-
Russia and 31.8 for Italy. The
house pauperism for the natives
ch the tide of immigration has
ades ago are due in large part
comprise at the present time a
id persons.

Temporary Shelter.

the 58,120 persons discharged
ng 1910 were discharged to be
about one-fourth were turned
riends. The proportion dis-
way was much higher among
men. Of those discharged dur-
hs had been inmates less than
e present at the beginning of
aid had been there less than
use is thus largely a tempor-
an a permanent abode of the
inmates who are there to stay
forming a minority of the total

d in almshouses in the United
death rate being 207.7 to each
ated on January 1, 1910. The
glatration area of the United
in 1,000. The greatest single
paupers was tuberculosis of
unted for nearly one-fifth of
year.

IGATION OF STOCK.

umber 13.—United Cigar Stores
has filed with the Secretary
ion of its stock as a result of
ly 8th, 1914.

BONDS SOLD.

3.—The City of Albany, N.Y.,
one to twenty year serial 4 1/2
and water system bonds to
Company, and Messrs. Kis-
bany, on their bid for all or

Jackson and Curtis,
any, 100.37. Estimated and Co.
and Company, \$100,000 at

THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IS SERIOUS

Man Who Owns Cow Cannot Take it
to Pasture if He Uses
Highway

DISEASE WILL SPREAD

Placing of Kentucky Under Quarantine Makes Four-
teen States in Which Disease Has Taken Hold.
Reports Say It is Spreading.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)
New York, November 12.—Efforts of the National
and State Departments of Agriculture to check the
spread of the epidemic of foot and mouth disease
in New York State and prevent its spread in this
city resulted yesterday in an order against any
movement of livestock within the state, except that
entrained from some unquarantined place in the west,
and a ban against the shipment of live poultry, into
the state.

Just what the interdiction against the movement
of livestock means, was explained by Dr. H. D. Gill,
dean of the New York Veterinary School, who is in
charge of the New York City Quarantine for the
State Department of Agriculture.

"A man who owns a cow cannot take it to pasture
if in doing so the animal has to go upon a highway
or upon another person's property," said Dr. Gill. "He
must keep the animal on his own premises. This
applies to cattle, sheep, hogs and goats, the State De-
partment of Agriculture has decided to continue this
prohibition until next Monday. Then there will be a
systematic inspection of all farms, and if no traces of
the disease are found the livestock will be released,
county by county. The period of incubation then
would be past."

The placing of Kentucky under the Federal Quar-
antine which made fourteen states in which the dis-
ease has taken hold and reports of its spread in In-
diana, Ohio, Michigan, caused Dr. J. D. Dunkel in
charge of the local office of the Bureau of Animal
Industry to assign forty inspectors to the work of
combating the disease in this city.

No cattle here were found infected. In fact, the
only cases of the disease found in this city so far
were among 250 hogs that arrived in the Stock Yard
at West Fortieth Street Monday. All these hogs
were destroyed yesterday morning in a rendering
tank. The cars in which they arrived here were
fairly soaked with 5 per cent. carbolic acid solu-
tion.

Several carloads of beef cattle on the hoof arrived
over the New York Central. They came from points
in the west where no trace of the disease has been
found, and where the quarantine is not enforced.
The receipt of such cattle still is permissible. After
the examination yesterday the cattle were rushed to
slaughter houses and killed.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, November 12.—No new transactions of
importance were reported from the Pacific coast hop
markets yesterday. The market situation is much
the same as previously noted, with choice grades
scarce and in demand and inferior grades in plen-
tiful supply. State and local market conditions were
unchanged. The quotations below are between deal-
ers in the New York market, and an advance is usu-
ally obtained from dealers to brewers.

States, 1914—Prime to choice, 28 to 30; medium to
prime, 24 to 27.
1913—Nominal. Old olds, 7 to 8.
Germans, 1914—28 to 40.
Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice, 13 to 14; medium
to prime, 11 to 12.
1912—9 to 11. Old olds, 7 to 8.
Bohemian, 1914—39 to 44.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

In butter, business for home account is not heavy,
but the market reflects further steadiness and prices
are unchanged. A full car was shipped to Yancou-
ver yesterday, which was the largest sale reported.
Finest creamery 27 1/2c to 28c
Fine creamery 26 1/2c to 27 1/2c
Seconds 26 1/2c to 26 3/4c
Manitoba dairy 24c to 25c
Western dairy 25c to 25 1/2c

One feature of the trade was the resumption of
the sales by the Co-operative Society at the Board
of Trade, which was largely attended. Bidding for
the different lots offered was keen, which resulted in
higher prices being realized than expected. On the
Brockville board a portion of the offerings were sold
at 14 1/2-16c, which is an advance of 5-16c per lb. as
compared with last week, and 14c was refused for
the balance. There was a fairly good enquiry from
both local and foreign buyers to-day for supplies.
Finest western, white 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest western, colored 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest eastern, white 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest eastern, colored 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c

The egg trade continues strong for strictly fresh
stock owing to the limited supplies coming forward
and the good demand. Consequently prices have
scored a further advance of 2c per dozen with sales
to-day as high as 42c per dozen. There is no change
in cold storage stock, but the feeling in the market
is very firm upon a continued good demand for
supplies for export-account and an active trade is
doing.
Strictly fresh stock 40c to 42c
Selected cold storage 31c to 32c
No. 1 cold storage 29c to 30c
No. 2 cold storage 25c to 26c

Owing to the more liberal offerings of beans of late
an easier feeling has developed in the market and
prices have declined with sales of car lots of three-
pound pickers as low as \$2.30, but the bulk of the
sales were made at \$2.40 per bushel ex track.
Hand-picked beans, per bushel \$2.65 to \$2.75
Choice 1-pound pickers 2.25 to 2.30
Three-pound pickers 2.30 to 2.40

There is a firmer feeling in the market for potatoes
and sales of car lots of Green Mountains were made
at 62 1/2c per bag, ex track, and in a jobbing way at
75c to 80c per bag ex store.

LOCAL CHEESE AUCTION.

Montreal, November 12.—At the Quebec Agricultural
Co-operative Society sale held at the Board of
Trade, the offerings were 1,543 boxes of cheese,
of which Hodgson Bros. bought 589 boxes of finest white
at 14 1/2c, and 460 fine white at 14 1/2-16c; G. D. War-
rington 405 No. 3 white at 14 1/2-16c, and A. J. Brice
79 finest colored at 14 1/2c.

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Brockville, Ont., November 12.—Offerings at to-
day's meeting of the cheese board showed a decrease
of 573 boxes from last week, registrations being 1,116
boxes. The bidding, which was lively, ranged from
14c to 14 1/2-16c. On the street 14 1/2c and 14 1/2-16c
were paid. The board decided to close for the sea-
son after the last regular meeting of this month.
VanKleeck Hill, Ont., November 12.—There were 225
boxes of white and 200 boxes of colored cheese board-
ed and sold here to-day. Price offered was 14 1/2-16c
and both white and colored sold at this figure. Seven
buyers were present. This is the last meeting of the
board this season.

ARGENTINE WHEAT SHIPMENTS.

New York, November 12.—Argentine weekly cable
to the Produce Exchange says:
Wheat shipments Bushels
Corn 16,000
Oats 3,878,000
Flax 240,000
Flax 188,000
India wheat shipments 320,000
Argentine wheat visible unchanged.
Corn decrease 500,000 bushels.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF HIDE EMBARGO

Prices in Canada Have Already Ad-
vanced—Present Supply Will Last
About Three Months

GOVERNMENT APPROACHED

Canadian Tanners and Hide Importers Have Request-
ed Government to Modify the Embargo Order.
But Nothing Has Been Done as Yet.
Present Demand Heavy.

There is very little doubt at present existing among
the hide and leather men of this city that the plac-
ing of the embargo on all hides and skins coming
either from or through the United States will have
a very serious affect upon the leather situation in
Canada. The price has already taken a jump and
the latest quotations show that prevailing prices here
are above the highest point reached on the Chicago
market of late.

In an interview with the manager of Beardmore &
Co., tanners and importers of hides and skins, the
situation was clearly outlined as follows:

"At the present time, the foot and mouth disease
among cattle is confined pretty much to one district,
namely, that of Chicago, but in spite of this all the
imports of hides either coming through or from the
United States have been stopped by the Canadian
Government. This measure is most seriously one
of protection, but at the same time it hits the Cana-
dian importers and tanners very hard. It would sim-
plify matters very much if this embargo was placed
on skins coming from the diseased district only. Cana-
dian tanners are at present taking the matter up
with the Government and representing the losses
which will incur by the stopping of all imports.

"If the Government will rescind this order or modify
it, there will be an immediate response by the better-
ment of the situation. Of course the Government are
quite justified by this action as once the disease gets
a foothold it is extremely hard to stamp out and is
also a very expensive undertaking.

"The supply of hides and skins in Canada is very
small. At the most, the supply will not last tan-
ners for more than three months, at the rate they
are being used at present. Enquiries at the local
abattoirs the other day showed that they could not
supply more than 1,000 hides. This would not go
very far, when this firm alone uses upwards of 3-
000 per week. Canada does not produce very many
skins, for, as a rule, the cattle are not sufficiently
large and they are not fit in other ways. This will
mean that if no leather is forthcoming from the United
States in a short while, tanners and manufacturers
here will be confronted with a very great shortage of
leather. Even now, prices are advancing rapidly
and the latest quotations show that leather is now
higher than the last price at Chicago.

"Altogether, something must be done and done
quickly. It would simplify matters a very great deal
if the Government would consider the modification
of the order and permit the importation of hides from
other districts in the United States."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 12.—Cotton opened with mod-
erate demand for spots, prices unchanged. Mid-
dlings at 4.53d, sales 7,000 bales; receipts 2,691, in-
cluding 985 American. Futures quiet, May-June open-
ing at 4.27d, declined to 4.20 1/2d, then advancing to
4.27d and back to 4.26 1/2d. Opening spot prices: Amer-
ican middling fair 5.62d; good middling 5.39d; mid-
dling 4.58d; low middling 3.97d; good ordinary 3.53d;
ordinary 2.78d.

Lethbridge, Alta., November 12.—The value of farm
products of Alberta will exceed \$65,000,000 this year,
as against \$58,000,000 in 1913.

APPLE SEED JOHN

(By Peter McArthur.)

Once upon a time, as they say in the fairy stories,
there was an old man who wanted to do something
for future generations. Without strength, or youth,
or wealth, it seemed that he could not possibly do
much but a great idea came to him and you know
there is nothing like an idea to give a man power.
An idea is a magician's wand with which you can
work miracles. This old man's idea was to gather
apple seeds and wander over the prairies planting
them. He worked for the farmers and took his
pay in apples. From these apples he cut the cores
and filling a bag he strapped it on his back and
started on his strange pilgrimage. Wherever he
found a likely spot he poked his cane into the ground
and planted a core in the hole. He passed beyond
the boundaries of civilization, into the territories oc-
cupied by the Indians and in after years the course
of his wanderings could be traced by the apple trees
of his planting. As every apple seed gives a differ-
ent variety it is probable that "Apple-seed John," as
people learned to call him, gave the world thousands
of new varieties. It is also possible that some of
our most cherished apples came from seeds of his
planting. These apples being reproduced from grafts
will make his work go down the ages, delighting
generations unborn. That one simple old man with an
idea deserves a finer niche in the Temple of Fame
than the greater conqueror in history. His story
has been told in verse and prose, but it is possible
that the fruits of his own labors will outlive any-
thing that could be written about him by either poet
or essayist.

But "Apple-seed John" is not to be the only great
character connected with the apple business. At the
present time "Apple Tree Joe" is becoming very well
known to the farmers and orchardists of the new
world. Few of them have ever seen him or would
recognize him at sight for "Apple Tree Joe" happens
to be an insect so small that he can hardly be seen
with the naked eye. This insect is not inspired by
an idea but by a ravenous taste for the sap of apple
trees and the juice of apples. He is as skilled at en-
trenching himself in the tender bark of a twig or the
peeling of an apple as a German soldier in entrench-
ing himself on the field of battle. Moreover, he has
a protective shield or scale that renders him im-
mune to ordinary enemies. In spite of the fact he
arouses "Apple Tree Joe" is doing a great work for
he is destroying neglected orchards where they pro-
duce the poor apples that clog the market. In the
field where he labors the apple trees wither and die
and only those who give their trees the best of care
can resist his assaults. One might think at first
that he was undoing the work of "Apple-seed John"
but that is not true. He is improving on him. "Ap-
ple-seed John" helped to create the taste for ap-
ples throughout the country, and "Apple Tree Joe"
is forcing people to use only the best varieties for
which there is a market and to produce the best
grades. It is not likely that any poems will be writ-
ten in honor of "Apple Tree Joe," although a Professor
in a Western College has been described as "The only
friend of the San Jose Scale." As you have prob-
ably guessed "Apple Tree Joe" is none other than
our enemy the San Jose Scale, though how anyone
should name such a pest after Saint Joseph passes
my comprehension.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, November 12.—Wheat opened unchanged
from Thursday's opening. Dec. 9s 7 1/2d. Corn open-
ing at 1/2 to 1/4d. from Thursday's close. Dec. 5s
8d.; Jan. 5s. 8d.

TEXTILE BUSINESS HELD UP BY DYESTUFFS

Business is Spotty but Heavy Goods
are Bringing Forward a Good
Demand

COLORED GOODS SLOW

Despite Arrival From Germany of Shipment of Dye-
stuffs, Situation is Growing More Acute all
the Time.

(Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce.)

New York, November 12.—The cotton goods mar-
kets after the slight improvement of last week fol-
lowing the elections have become rather irregular. A
good business is being done on certain heavy goods
like duck, and great hopes are entertained for a more
stable and active trade when the Cotton Exchange
is opened and manufacturers are enabled to hedge
on cotton.

In the meantime, aside from flurries in certain spe-
cialties the principal bright spot lies in the increase
of the export trade. Not only has there been sub-
stantial improvement in getting out old orders, but
new business on duck and underwear has been good.

On colored goods, trade is very spotty and so are
prices. Everything seems to depend upon the state
of the dyestuff supply of the mill. There is no like-
lihood of a reduction in prices in the these or upon
branded cottons. Despite the arrival from Germany
of a shipment of dyestuffs the situation is growing
more acute all the time. Nevertheless prints and
ginghams are being bought only in a small way.

The solving of the cotton problem gives hope that
conditions from now on will improve. But it is more
than likely that further adjustments will take place
before much progress can be made.

TROUBLE STILL THREATENS OVER COPPER SHIPMENTS.

New York, November 12.—The information re-
ceived by the State Department at Washington from
Ambassador Page in London, that Great Britain
would not interfere with shipments of copper con-
signed to neutral countries in neutral vessels, and on
condition that they would not be trans-shipped upon
arrival in such countries to a belligerent, has evi-
dently not been accepted by the steamship lines op-
erating out of New York as the final word to go
ahead with their acceptances of copper for export. It
Italian lines operating out of New York will con-
tinue to refuse acceptances of copper for shipment
abroad, though it be consigned to Italian companies,
until they have received absolute and direct assur-
ances that any of their vessels with copper on board
will not be held up at Gibraltar by the British au-
thorities.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington has taken
up the matter of neutral copper shipments with the
British Ambassador and home offices of Italian
lines will be duly informed, and in turn instruct
their New York representatives.

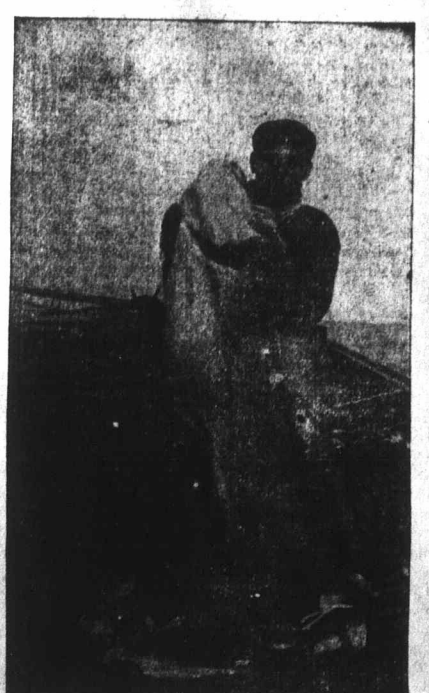
Agents for the line ships and other vessels operat-
ing through neutral ports in Northern Europe have
taken the same stand.

There is one exception. The agents for one steam-
ship line operating to Scandinavia ports state they
are accepting copper for shipment to neutral coun-
tries, but only when absolute assurance is given
that the copper will remain in the country.

The . . "Canadian Fisherman"

Edited by F. WILLIAM WALLACE

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On a Pedestal

Those things we value most
highly, as symbolizing the best
in Art, in Science or in Litera-
ture, are fittingly placed upon
a pedestal, where we can look
up to them.

Figuratively speaking, we also place upon the
pedestal of our imagination, those high ideals, those
lofty aspirations, by which, in our more thoughtful
moments, we would wish to guide our conduct.

Among those guiding principles, why not place
upon a pedestal of its own, an ideal that may be better
described as "Canada First," rather than "Made in
Canada."

The "Made in Canada" movement stands for far
more than mere commercial patriotism. Pride of
country, pride of national resources, pride of national
accomplishment in the realms of literature, art and
science, pride of virile citizenship, and pride of national
destiny, are all embraced within the broad sweep of this
deep seated and soul stirring movement.

Future generations will look back to 1914 as an
epoch marking year in Canada's history if you, in
common with all her citizens, will only resolve, from
this day forward, to be guided by the motto

"CANADA FIRST"