PRINCE EDWARD IS. CROPS FAIRLY GOOD

Hay, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Roots and Fruit Crops Above the Average for Island Province

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Horses are More Plentiful but Good Beef Cattle are Scarce—Sheep and Lambs Have Increased and Are in Good Condition—Swine are Below Average but Quality is Good.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

Charlottetown, P.E.I., October 14.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture has just issued a crop report for September. It shows that the yield of hay in one county will be slightly below the average, but in the other two counties it will be above. The price at present is about $15.00 per ton. Wheat is above the average, the straw being of good length and practically free from rust and the grain being of good quality.

On high, well drained soil, oats were an excellent crop although on heavy land some damage was caused by the cold, wet weather in May and June. The grain was plump and of splendid quality. On the whole, the crop will be considerably above the average. The market price is 48 cents, with the prospects of a good market in the Old Country. There was a small acreage of barley sown. The crop is of excellent quality. Peas were grown only in mixed feed. These are injured by aphis in some sections.

Corn is only a fair crop, weather conditions having been unfavorable for its proper development and none of it reached maturity before being out. Although potatoes were late in planting, they grew rapidly during July and August. Early potatoes yielded well and were of excellent quality. They sold at 25 to 35 cents a bushel. Digging of late potatoes has just commenced. Fields at present are being inspected by Dominion Government officials in order to ascertain if they are free from the powdery scab. There is a possibility of the American embargo being removed if the authorities at Washington are convinced that the potatoes are healthy. With the removal of this embargo there will be a good market in the United States. The provincial markets are somewhat disturbed owing to unfavorable industrial conditions. The price paid for late varieties was 25 cents.

The root crop, including mangels, turnips, carrots, etc, will be above the average this year.

The fruit crop varies a good deal. As a general thing there was a good crop of early apples, but the market was purely local and soon satisfied, so that prices were low and much fruit was left on the trees, as it did not pay to pick it. Fall apples will be a fair crop. Winter apples are below the average. Plums are below the average but are of excellent quality.

Pastures are reported good up to the latter part of the season. Generally speaking, there will be plenty of food for the stock this winter. One or two districts report a slight increase in the supply of milk, but generally it will be below that of 1913. There is an increase in the production of eggs amounting from 10 to 25 p.c. in many sections, and good results have followed the establishment of "Egg Circles."

Horses are more plentiful than in 1913 and prices are lower. Good beef cattle are scarce. There is brisk demand for milk cows and high prices are paid for both classes of stock. Sheep and lambs are in good condition and sell well. There is an increase in the number of sheep. The production of hogs is somewhat the average, but they are of excellent quality and the price is exceptionally high, being 11½c.

The value of the products of the farms this year is estimated as follows:—

Wheat, 550,000 bushels	$587,500
Oats, 7,500,000 bushels	3,750,000
Barley, 200,000 bushels	120,000
Mixed Grain, 600,000 bushels	318,000
Buckwheat, 85,000 bushels	42,500
Peas, beans and vetches, 15,000 bushels	22,500
Potatoes, 6,000,000 bushels	1,500,000
Roots, 5,000,000 bushels	700,000
Hay, 200,000 tons	4,600,000
Total	$11,640,500
For export:	
Poultry and eggs	$1,000,000
Horses	150,000
Cattle and Beef	120,000
Sheep and Mutton	125,000
Pork	375,000
Butter and Cheese	450,000

In addition to the above large quantities of oats, hay, potatoes and roots will be exported.

LARGE DECREASE IN COTTON EXPORTS.

New York, October 14.—Exports of cotton thus far for this season are about one-sixth as large as those of a year ago. Thus far we have shipped 250,000 bales. At an average price of $40 a bale this nets the country $10,000,000 as an exchange credit. Last year cotton exports up to this date averaged approximately $60 a bale. Quantity shipped was 1,500,000 bales, resulting in a credit of $90,000,000, or more than nine times the value of outgoing cotton for current season.

THE METAL MARKETS

London, October 2 (By mail).—The main outlines of the copper market here are undisturbed, and trade passes along in a dragging fashion, illustrative of the semi-paralysis which has overtaken most branches of industry in Europe. At present the only activity seen is in the trades concerned with the provision of war equipment. These are glutted with government orders, which give to certain districts a fictitious briskness.

Enormous orders for boots, for example, have crammed the works at Northampton, and orders for saddlery and harness have bunged up the Walsall district works, but, apart from state needs, the run of business is slow. Even so, we are infinitely better off than the fellows on the Continent.

The Krupp works in Germany are said to employ 50,000 men now, who are working 15 hours a day on munitions. This may be mere talk, for no definite news is to be had here, either about the war or anything else, and, outside of the happenings in our immediate and personal business and private circles, the doings in the world beyond are like the origin of Topsy, "Wrapt in Mystery."

The cartridge people are, of course, hitting double tides, but want men, and the government arms factories are at it full tilt by day and night. The declaration by the Holland-American Company that they will carry only goods from America which are consigned to the Dutch government has given great satisfaction.

One of your big producers is credited here with being a bit more than willing to help the Kaiser, and the tale goes that these parties sold a good line of copper ostensibly to Holland, but in reality to Krupp at two cents over the market price. It is added that the cables concerning the transaction came (through the question of censorship) into the hands of the British government, and that the metal has been seized. Curiously enough it is further added that the vessel on which the copper was supposed to have been shipped contained nothing in the way of copper.

By a bit of luck it was discovered that another apparently non-copper carrying boat had the whole lot on board, and a cruiser brought her into port, with the inevitable result that copper is now conditional contraband. I may add that not one word has appeared in print here about it.

WEEKLY STEEL REVIEW.

Pittsburg, October 14.—The unsatisfactory state of the steel trade will be emphasized during the last week by the September 30 statement of unfilled tonnage issued by the United States Corporation. As compared with the figures of August 31, the statement revealed a decrease in orders of about 425,000 tons; which is the greatest comparative loss reported by the Corporation in about a year. Since the beginning of the month, business has been worse if anything, than in October and unless producers are able to book a very much larger volume of orders during the remainder of the month, October will probably make an even worse showing than September.

Those companies which have been fortunate enough to obtain big contracts for furnishing material to the European countries are not faring badly, but the aggregate of foreign business that has so far developed is a poor offset to the loss in domestic business, consequent upon the war. Mills turning out wire products are running at a relatively high rate of activity. In general, however, mill operations are not much better than forty per cent of capacity as regards the independent companies, and in the case of the United States Corporation the schedule of operations is not much better than 50 per cent of capacity.

Quotations throughout the list of finished and semi-finished products are now nominal. The willingness of producers to grant wide concessions, has, however, failed to stimulate buying materially.

The general business situation and financial conditions are still beset by several adverse influences, most of which are directly attributable to the war and until the outlook brightens there is little likelihood that consumers of steel will commit themselves beyond the purchase of material for immediate needs.

Producers while not optimistic of a material improvement in the immediate future, we express confidence that by the end of the year the depression will have run its course, and that the resumption of building operations on a large scale, together with the purchase of needed equipment by the railroads will afford them an opportunity to accept the losses sustained during the last half of this year.

This confidence is partly based on the belief that the war will not last much beyond the beginning of the New Year. If the war should continue for any considerable period after the first of the year, the steel interests are not so sure that their hopes will be realized.

THE HOP MARKET.

New York, October 14.—From Oregon purchases of hops aggregating about 2,500 bales are reported at from 8 cents to 12¼ cents, first cost. Other coast markets remain dull and without demand. Country markets in this State remain inactive, with buyers and sellers still holding off. The local market is featureless. 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 44 to 47; medium to prime, 40 to 43. 1913—Nominal, old olds 10 to 12. Germans, 1914—Nominal. Pacifics, 1914—Prime to choice 16 to 17; medium to prime, 13 to 15. 1913—12 to 14. Old olds 10 to 12. Bohemian, 1914—Nominal.

BUSINESS IN METALS SHOWING LITTLE PRONOUNCED ACTIVITY

Iron and Steel is Dull and Orders are Few—Pig Iron Also Inactive—Tin is Again Back to Normal, and Arrivals Small, but Sufficient to Meet Demand.

There have been few developments in the week's metal markets, and business is restricted in most lines. Business in iron and steel is dull, and likewise, pig iron is suffering from inactivity, a normal level has at last been found in tin after its recent heavy advances, and trade in this line is dull and uninteresting. Arrivals, although small, are sufficient to supply all demands. Firmness has been noted in zinc and zinc sheets, but the range is unchanged. Lead continues to hold steady at $5.10, and 5c for domestic. Business in wire and cut nails is not heavy, and quotations remain unchanged.

The following table gives prices current in Montreal:—

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Aluminum:	
Ingot, 99 p.c. pure, lb.	0.62
Pattern, lb.	0.72
Antimony, per lb.	15.00
Copper:	
Casting ingot, per 100 lbs.	14.50
Lengths, round bars, ½-2in. per 100 lbs.	22.00
Plain sheets, 14 oz. 14x48 ins. 14x60 ins. per 100 lbs.	21.00
Brass:	
Ingot red	0.14
Spring sheets up to 20 gauge, per lb.	0.26
Rods base ½ in. to 1 in. round, per lb.	0.22
Tubing, seamless, base, lb.	0.25
Tubing, iron pipe, size 1 in. base, per lb.	0.25
Iron and Steel:	
Common bar, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Forged iron, per 100 lbs.	2.30
Refined iron, per 100 lbs.	2.40
Horseshoe iron, per 100 lbs.	2.40
Steel, tire, per 100 lbs.	2.35
Steel, toe calk, per 100 lbs.	3.10
Steel Capital tool, per 100 lbs.	0.50
High speed	0.65

Black Sheet Iron:		
10 to 12 gauge	2.50	2.55
14 to 16 gauge	2.55	2.40
18 to 20 gauge	2.45	2.45
22 to 24 gauge	2.50	2.50
26 to 28 gauge	2.60	2.70
Galvanized Sheets (Corrugated):		
Less 10 per cent.		
22-24 Gauge, per square	6.75	5.50
26-28 Gauge, per square	4.25	4.00
Galvanized Sheets (Queen's Head):		
Less than coast.		
B. W. Gauge, 16-20		3.80
B. W. Gauge, 22-24		3.85
B. W. Gauge, 26		4.10
B. W. Gauge, 28		4.35
Tin:		
Tin, per lb.		0.34—0.38
Lead and Lead Pipe:—		
Domestic (trail), per 100 lbs.		5.00
Imported pig, per 100 lbs.		5.10
Cut sheets, 2½ lbs. sq. ft.		7.50
Cut sheets, 3 lbs., sq. ft.		6.75
Sheets, 4 to 6 lbs., sq. ft.		6.50
Lead Pipe, 2½ per cent. off		7½
Lead Waste pipe, 2½ per cent. off		9
Sheet Zinc:		
5 cwt. casks		7.50
Part casks		7.75
Wire:		
Galvanized Barbed Wire		2.35
Galvanized Plain Twist		2.95
Smooth Steel Wire, gauge 9 base		2.30
Poultry Netting		6.70
Wire Nails:		
Wire nails, small lots, base		2.25
Cut Nails, base		2.50
Staples:		
Plain, 55 Per cent.		
Horse Shoe Nails:		
Nos. 3-12 Per 25 lb. box	4.10	2.45
Horse shoes:		
Iron horse shoes, light, medium and heavy.		
No. 2 and larger		3.90
No. 1 and smaller		4.15
Steel Shoes, 1 to 6:		
No. 2 and larger		4.35
No. 1 and smaller		4.60
Toe Calks:		
Blunt No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box		1.25
Blunt No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box		1.50
Sharp No. 2 and larger, per 25 lb. box		1.50
Sharp No. 1 and smaller, per 25 lb. box		1.75

Bolts and Nuts:
Carriage Bolts, $1 (list) ⅜ and smaller 65 and 10 per cent.
Carriage Bolts, 7-16 up, 52½ & 12 per cent.
Machine Bolts, ⅜ dia., 35 & 10 p.c.
Machine Bolts, 7-16 and up, 60 p.c.
Nuts, square, all sizes, 4½c per lb. off.
Nuts, hexagon, all sizes, 4½c per lb. off.

Iron Pipe: Buttwelded.

	Black.	Galvanized
¼ and ⅜ inch	$2.16	$3.06
½ inch	2.50	3.51
¾ inch	3.05	4.20
1 inch	4.51	6.21
1¼ inch	6.10	8.40
1½ inch	7.29	10.04
2 inch	9.81	13.54
2½ inch	15.80	21.65
3 inch	20.66	28.31
3½ inch	24.84	34.04
5 inch	29.43	40.33

Lapwelded.

	Black.	Galvanized.
2½ inch	16.38	22.23
3 inch	21.42	29.07
3½ inch	25.76	34.96
4 inch	30.52	41.41
4½ inch	35.56	48.26
5 inch	41.44	56.24
6 inch	52.76	72.96
7 inch	79.97	105.90
8 inch, 25 lbs.	43.75	111.36
10 inch	107.20	142.40
12 inch	174.90	.....

PARIS WHEAT.

Paris—Spot wheat 1 cent up from previous close at 1.45¾.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY
DOMINION SYDNEY SOFT COAL
STEAMERS STEAMPIPE PEA COAL
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
112 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

WAR PRICES IN CANADA

The effects of two months of the world's war on Canadian prices are summed up in a rise of the Labor Department's index number from 135.5 as calculated at the end of July to 140.7 as worked out at the end of September. These numbers are percentages of the general level of prices in the decade 1890-1899, and are based on quotations from 272 articles scattered over the whole field of production and consumption.

Most of the rise took place during the three weeks following the declaration of war. In fact, the last half of September saw general steadiness and even a tendency to decline in important articles like grains and cattle.

Though a rise of 5 points in the departmental index number is very marked, it is not without precedent. Canadian prices during the trade boom of 1912 went up at intervals with almost equal rapidity, and the readjustment of prices at the close of 1911 sent the index number up 4 points in a single month.

It has also to be remembered that several articles which have contributed very materially to sending the index number up during the last month are not of first importance in consumption. For example, cream of tartar, antimony, and quicksilver have all more than doubled, while a number of other secondary commodities (alcohol, solder, sulphur, etc.) went up by 20, 30 and 40 per cent. Tin and rubber went up very rapidly in August, but declined practically just as fast in September. Flour is perhaps the most important foodstuff that has shown a tendency to decline. A full analysis of the price movement by groups of commodities is appearing in the current issue of the Labor Gazette.

Retail prices, of which the department is receiving quotations for over 30 articles in every town of 10,000 and upwards in Canada, have been on the whole steady in September, after the first upward movement following the war. In flour and sugar further advances occurred in most of the cities, but in other commodities prices were quiet. Rents were downward in some fifteen localities throughout the Dominion.

It is interesting to note that in England the Economist's index number went up 6 per cent. during August, the rise being greatest in foodstuffs and least in minerals, while the Statist's index number went up from 82 at the end of July to 87 at the end of August. Bradstreet's index number for the United States went up 1.2 per cent. in August, but has eased off slightly since. The crest of the high prices wave seems to have come about two or three weeks after the declaration of war.

NAVAL STORE MARKETS

New York, October 14.—Situation in local naval stores is much the same, there being a fair inquiry for current needs of the trade, jobbers and manufacturers still pursuing a conservative attitude. Prices are steady at the basis of former levels, reflecting the conditions in Savannah. The holding plan is so far effective, as the receipts are moderate and taken care of by the factors.

On the spot the quotations are unchanged with spot turpentine at 48½ cents generally asked. The movement is hard to mouth.

Tar is maintained at the basis of $6.50 for kiln burned and 50 cents more for retort. Pitch is reported at $4.00.

Rosins are featureless at quotations. For common to good strained $3.80 at $3.90 is asked. There is less shading of prices noted in the trade. The following were the prices of rosins in the yard: B $4.00 asked; G $4.00 asked; E, $4.05 asked; F $4.05; G, $4.05 asked; M, $4.00 to $4.05; I $4.10 asked; K, $4.65; M $5.25 asked; N, $6.65 asked; W G, $6.80 asked; W W, $6.90 asked.

Savannah, October 14.—Turpentine nominal 45½c, sales, none. Receipts, 749; shipments, 316; stocks, 26,858.

Rosin nominal, no sales; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 586; stocks, 107,358. Quote A B, $3.50; C, D, $3.52½; E, F, G, H, I, $3.55; K, $4.15; M $4.50; N $6.00; W G, $6.25; W W, $6.35.

FARMERS PROFIT BY HIGH WHEAT LEVELS

Westerners are Optimistic as to Future of West—Little Difficulty Experienced in Selling Wheat

STOCKYARD SUCCESSFUL

Municipal Stockyards of Regina Fill a Long-Felt Want and Farmers Have Readily Taken to This Plan of Marketing Their Live Stock.

(Special Correspondence.)

Regina, October 14.—The business scare, which seized Canadian cities and towns at the outbreak of the war, seems to have been overcome in many cities, including Regina. The citizens of Regina are now very optimistic and have good reason to believe that the West will benefit immensely. The farmers are selling their wheat without difficulty and are realizing prices far in advance of those of last year. The Provincial Government statistics show that although the crop was not as large as in 1913, the amount the farmers will realize will be far greater than in 1913.

The Regina Municipal Stockyards, which were created in Regina to fulfill a long felt need, are proving an entire success, the farmers throughout the province having readily taken to the Regina stockyards to market their live stock. Only two stock days have yet been held but both were successful. It is worthy of note that the number of live stock for sale on the second market day was considerably in advance of those for sale on the first day, and the indications are that still greater demands will be made on the stockyards. Buyers are always on hand and exceptionally good prices have been realized on live stock marketed up to the present. No matter how large the shipments of live stock, the Regina stockyards will be well able to take care of them, inasmuch as the large warm stock barns at the Exhibition grounds will be used for housing purposes.

Horsemen in Saskatchewan are finding a ready sale for their horses, as the Provincial Government are buying a large number to be given to the British Government for use in the war. Buyers are scouring the province for suitable animals, and about twenty-two high-class horses have been shipped to Regina, prior to being sent to the scene of war.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Washington, October 14.—Census Bureau reports 415,194 bales cotton were consumed in September. Year ago 469,873.

Cotton on hand September 30, in manufacturing establishments 556,068, month ago 677,408. In warehouses 1,661,856, month ago 546,857. Active spindles 30,562,185, month ago 30,349,902.

Washington, October 14.—Linters consumed during September 27,389 bales.

TO REPRESENT CHICAGO DISTRICT.

Chicago, October 14.—James B. Forgan was elected to represent Chicago District on the Federal Advisory Council. All directors of the Federal Reserve Banks here will attend the Washington meeting on October 20.

SUGAR DECLINES.

New York, October 14.—Late Tuesday spot raw sugar declined 51 points to 4.51. All refiners quote standard granulated on basis of 6.25 cents with exception of the Federal Company which is accepting business at 6 cents.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Chicago, October 14.—"Price Current" Grain Reporter says needed rains fell last week over most of the western country, so it is again in excellent shape. Winter wheat starts out under best conditions. Corn crop has passed frost danger and is in better condition than for some years. Winter wheat acreage is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels.

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produces a series of ripples in ever-widening circles that stretch out and out until they finally reach right up to your own feet at the water's edge.

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