

WEST INCREASING

ports From Canada in Year Following Agreement

MORE FLOUR

Canadian Product, But Small American Flour—Increases in May Be Looked For.

preceding the Reciprocity in gradual increases in the 1908, the first year of the 1913, the Reciprocity Agreement...

in 1913. Under Preferential Total. 5,650 16,204 95,234

in 1914. Under Preferential Total. 5,650 16,204 95,234

to the quantity of Canada not as great as might of the lower duty under port of 429,315 as much United States. The Commission...

to the exports to Canada in 1914 over previous thing in quantity that not times, except sugar, are the particulars

the United States and by the Canadian and the Quebec was made by the latter, and the cargo 19 tons respectively.

IMPORTED GOODS HARD TO OBTAIN, SOME ARE OUT OF MARKET ALTOGETHER

Broadstreet's Montreal Weekly Trade Report is as follows. Wholesale houses report a good week's business in most lines. They say they could do a larger volume of business, but for the fact that imported goods are hard to obtain, and some lines are out of the market altogether.

The exports of these were heavy last week, almost one hundred thousand boxes left this port for the English market.

The local butter market is firmer, prices advancing about one cent per pound. There has been a stronger feeling in the hide market, but hides advancing one cent per pound. California also advanced one cent. Some grades of leather commanded higher prices during the week.

The wool market is strong, but on account of the high prices ruling for Canadian wool, sales have been curtailed.

Canadian oats are easier. The wheat market was stronger this week. The hay crop looks splendid in most sections of the country and a large yield is looked for, the market rules firm and good prices are realized owing to the big demand for government supplies.

There is a good inquiry for Canadian eggs from the English markets owing to the falling off in the shipments of eggs from Russia.

The closing of the schools this week caused quite a number of families to leave for the country, consequently the supplies needed, caused an increase in the retail trade.

Remittances are good while city collections show some improvement.

COTTON FUTURES OPENED EASIER.

Liverpool, June 25.—Cotton futures opened easier, 1 1/2 points lower. At 12.30 p.m. the market was water.

Table with columns: July-Aug., Oct.-Nov., Jan.-Feb., May-June. Rows: Close, Do, Open.

At 12.30 p.m. there was good business in spots. Prices were easier with middlings at 5.20d.; sales 1,000 bales, receipts 4,000 bales, including 1,500 American.

Spot prices at 12.45 p.m. were: American middlings 4.66d.; good middlings 5.00d.; middlings 5.20d.; low middlings 4.74d.; good ordinary 4.34d.; ordinary 4.04d.

Liverpool, June 25.—2 p.m.—Cotton features were as at 5 1/2 to 7 points lower. Sales 12,000 bales, including 6,000 American. July-Aug. 5.05 1/2; Oct.-Nov. 5.25; Jan.-Feb. 5.48d.; May-June 5.64d.

FISHING BUSINESS DULL.

St. John, N.B., June 25.—Fishery statistics for April, 1915 show the value of the New Brunswick catch to have been \$102,844. Of this amount, \$74,311 came from Charlotte County; \$23,447 from St. John, and \$4,086 from Kent.

Sardines represented the biggest catch, 20,378 bbls. being taken in the vicinity of Deer Island, valued at \$11,913.

During April last year, only 43 bbls. were caught. The sardine catch at St. John was valued at \$21,116.

The total value of lobsters taken in St. John and Charlotte waters was \$7,440.

At present the fishing business is a little dull, due to bad weather and small catches. Very few sardines have been taken lately.

N. Y. CURB FIRMER.

New York, June 25.—Curb market opened strong.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows: Car Lighting, Kennecott, Alaska Juneau, Inter. Motors, Do, preferred, Stores.

New York, June 25.—The curb market was firm. American Zinc was strong advancing 1/4 to 5/8; with last sale at 53.

Car Light and Power 64 3/4 Up 3/4 Cramp Ship Building 62 Up 3/4

SUGAR QUIET AND STEADY.

New York, June 25.—Sugar market opened quiet and steady.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows: July, August, September, December, January, March, May.

CHINA'S EXPORTS OF EGGS DECREASED

Withdrawal of Many Merchant Vessels has Resulted in Decline in Trade SOLD AT \$4.60 PER THOUSAND

Price Rises After the Farmer Disposes of the Product—Present Situation Offers Opportunity to Canadian Hen.

According to U. S. consular reports from China, there were exported from Shanghai during the first three months of the present year 410,760 dozen Chinese eggs, value \$64,027. They were shipped to San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and other Pacific coast ports. The total egg shipments from Shanghai to the United States during the first quarter of 1914 were 1,818,737 dozen, valued at \$305,710. The entire total for 1914 shipped to the Pacific seaboard from Shanghai was 3,600,000 dozen, value \$540,000. The withdrawal of many merchant vessels from service, incidental to conditions arising from the war, has resulted in a decided decline in egg exports, as will be noted from the figures quoted.

Those eggs obtained from brown Leghorn hens are generally considered most desirable to export, chiefly on account of their larger size and weight. These eggs are principally intended for use by bakery and confectionery manufacturers abroad. Most of these eggs are obtained from Northern Kiangsu Province, the chief producing centre in that vicinity being Tzingschow. The cities of Chinkiang and Yangchow, in Kiangsu Province, and Wuhu, in Anhui Province, are also large contributors, in addition to other regions in the Yangtze Valley.

The egg supply is most plentiful in the spring and summer seasons, but the summer heat being so severe in this section of China, egg shipments are generally curtailed during this period. The majority of shipments have been made via the northern route to Vancouver and Seattle, partly on account of quick transit and also because the northern route obviates the necessity for refrigeration, at least during the colder months. The freight rate to Pacific coast ports via the regular lines is \$8 per ton (17 cents of eggs to the ton). Refrigerator space costs \$16 a ton. It is claimed that the eggs arrive in the United States in a satisfactory condition.

For many years past China has been exporting eggs to Japan, Russia, Siberia, Hongkong, the Philippines, and other parts in the Far East. It is only since the new tariff act of 1913 became effective that the shipments to the United States have reached noticeable proportions.

The so-called egg of chicken farm does not apparently exist in China on an extensive scale. In fact the production of eggs is often considered to be somewhat incidental to the other principal agricultural activities of the Chinese farmer. Even so, sufficient quantities are raised available for export. The conditions under which the eggs are obtained are, apparently, satisfactory. The chickens are fed principally on rice. The daily wage of a Chinese farm-hand amounts to approximately, 10 cents.

The eggs are purchased by agents of the Shanghai retail produce merchants, who visit the farming localities at regular intervals. The eggs are then transported to Shanghai by rail, canal, or river shipments. The farmer generally sells his eggs at about \$4.60 per thousand, the price varying according to supply and demand. The transportation charges are usually defrayed by the Shanghai merchant, who re-sells the eggs to local exporters at \$6.25 to \$8 per thousand. This price also fluctuates, but these figures are approximate. The exporter in turn sells the eggs to his clients abroad at prices mutually arranged for either by contract or agreement. The costs of crating, packing, insurance, freight, etc., are usually borne by the exporter.

The smaller variety of fresh eggs are not so greatly in demand for export. However, they are used for other commercial purposes; the yolks being extracted, chemically preserved, and packed into barrels for shipment to the United States and Europe, where they are used in tanning leather, etc. Liquid and dried egg albumen is also exported in large quantities from various parts of China, the chief manufacturing and shipping centre being the city of Hankow.

Regarding the egg industry at Nanking, the following additional information is submitted as of interest to egg dealers:

Eggs are purchased by the local exporters there at 40 to 42 cents per gross, and are being consigned to the United States as follows: Fresh eggs, to San Francisco, 102,000 dozen, at \$0.94; Seattle, 311,000 dozen, at \$0.94; Tacoma, 521,833 dozen, at \$0.94; Eggs frozen, in tins, to New York City, 7,523,318 pounds, at \$0.93; Seattle, 656,000 pounds, at \$0.93.

The rate of exchange and supply may ultimately cause some variation in the cost. Thus far, however, the exporters have experienced no difficulty in securing all they can handle—about 25,000 dozen per day. It is said that the territory covered by their agents radiating from Nanking produces 75,000 dozen eggs daily for export. These British manufacturers refused to consider shipping to the United States before the European war, and it is believed that as soon as possible they will revert to their Liverpool market.

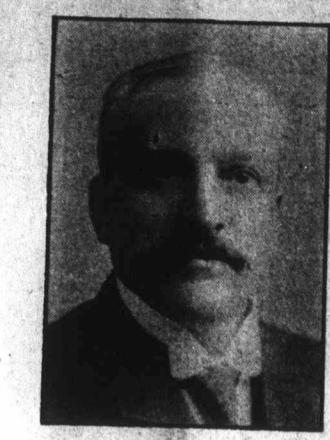
There are no native poultry or egg specialists in this district who cater to patrons of the industry. The eggs which are placed upon the market are collected by agents of the exporters at the numerous small towns and markets in the hinterland along the various trade routes and gathered from house to house in the country districts and shipped to the local factory for sorting and preparation for export. The chickens are well fed with grains, and pick up their food very much under the same conditions as do the chickens on the farms in the United States.

LONDON STOCKS HIGHER.

London, June 25.—Stock markets higher. Consols, 6 5/8; War Loan, 9 3/4.

Table with columns: New York, Changes. Rows: Amal. Copper, Aitchison, C. P. R., Erie, M. K. & T., Southern Pacific, Southern Ry., Union Pacific, U. S. Steel.

Demand sterling 4.77. London, June 25.—Stock markets higher. Southern Pacific 9 1/4, equivalent to New York parity of 8 3/4.



MR. A. L. JOHNSON, Elected vice-president of Ames-Holden-McCready, Limited.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN ACCLIMATIZING BARBERY OSTRICHES

Cape Town, June 25.—Great difficulty was experienced in acclimatizing the ostriches brought into the Union from North Africa some time ago. Of the adult birds only two survived the vicissitudes of the long journey and the change of climate, but the chicks were found to do better, and a large proportion still survives. Experiments are now being carried on at the Government School of Agriculture, Grootfontein, both as regards pure bred North Africans and crosses with South African strains. Clipping from the latter have given spindlers of exceptional promise, which are pronounced by experts to be of peculiar merit, owing to the influence of the Northern bird. It is confidently hoped, therefore, that the primary object of the experiment in importing these Northern birds will be attained, namely, the addition to the South African ostrich feather of certain desirable characteristics in which the Northern birds excel.

AUSTRALIA'S COAL RESOURCES.

Sydney, Australia, June 25. At a recent conference of the Australian Natives' Association—a national association in the Commonwealth—a motion was carried urging the Victorian Government to develop the local coal resources. The motion had particular reference to brown coal, of which there are large deposits in the Morwell district and it was pointed out that local brown coal was much superior to the German product, and that it yielded valuable by-products of great use as manure and in the manufacture of aniline dyes. It could also be used in generating power in the electrification of railways. In Germany, where the deposits are much inferior to those of Australia, they have been turned into a source of revenue amounting to many millions of pounds. It has been said that one of Australia's final lessons from the war is, so far as nature permits and industry can achieve, to be self-contained and to be worthy of the gifts which nature has given.

CRUDE RUBBER QUIET.

New York, June 25.—There was no change in the crude rubber situation. Trade was quiet but the market presented a firm appearance, with fine hard crepe para maintained at 63 cents and first latex pale crepe at 62 1/2 cents. Speculative operations have apparently been practically at a standstill for some time past, while purchasing by manufacturers of late has been restricted to small lots for prompt use. Supplies of most grades seem to be light, however, and the demand yesterday was sufficient to prevent any sagging of prices.

RIO COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 25.—Rio exchange on London 12 1/2-25, up 1-1/16. Santos coffee market unchanged, stock 430,000 bags against 417,000 year ago. Rio market unchanged, stock 274,000 bags, against 211,000 year ago. Port receipts 26,000, against 32,000 year ago. Interior receipts 55,000, against 35,000.

NEW YORK COTTON LOWER.

New York, June 25.—Cotton market lower.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows: July, October, January.

SPICE MARKET UNCHANGED.

New York, June 25.—There were no new developments in the spice situation yesterday. A moderate demand was reported, and prices were generally steady.

THE HIDE MARKET

New York, June 25.—The market for common dry hides was quiet yesterday, but prices were generally firm. Orinoco have been revised to 29 to 31 cents while Bogotas have been advanced to 31 cents, and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tabasco and Tuxpam to 26.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked. Rows: Orinoco, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Caracas, Maracaibo, Guatemala, Central America, Bogota, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Tabasco, Tuxpam, Dry Salted Selected, Payta, Maracaibo, Pernambuco, Matamoros, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Havana, City Slaughter Spreads, Do, native steers, selected 60 or over, Do, branded, 19 1/2, Do, Bull, 17 1/2, Do, cow, all weights, 21, Country slaughter steers 60 or over 18, Do, cow, 17 1/2, Do, bull, 60 or over 14 1/2.

NEW ENGLAND COTTON MILL SHARES QUIET

Offerings are not Large and bids, in Most Cases, are Under the Market ONLY ISOLATED TRADES

New England Textile Share Markets in Short are Subject to Same Considerations as are Holding Many Lines of Business in Equilibrium.

New Bedford, June 25.—New England cotton mill shares are generally very quiet. Offerings are not large and they are held in most cases for the prices at which last sales were made. Most bids, on the other hand, are under the market and consequently little trading results.

New Bedford shares are maintaining very well the advances which were recorded in them this spring. Only in a very few cases are any stocks available under top prices of the recent rise, and in these cases no good reason is given for the slight decline. The continued moderate activity in fine and fancy cotton goods sustains the confidence shown by investors in mills making this class of fabrics, but trade reports are not sufficiently bright to carry fine mill stocks to still higher levels. Recent dividend declarations do not include any New Bedford mills which have been passing their dates for disbursements, so the real stimulus for a continued rise in share values is lacking.

Fall River mill shares are practically flat. The offerings are very light and the demand also. Only isolated trades take place from week to week, usually at just about last sale prices. The Fall River print cloth market is not in a condition to encourage speculation, though it is not so discouraging as to lead present holders of stocks to shade their asked prices or offer more stocks for sale. The negotiations between the creditors and the owners of the Barnaby are a matter of unusual interest, as it is very rarely that a New Bedford or a Fall River mill has reached a position that its creditors had to interfere to protect their claims.

Boston stocks are in the same position as those of New Bedford and Fall River, quiet and steady. Transactions are very few. In short, the New England textile share markets are subject to the same influences that are holding the big security markets and many lines of business in equilibrium. The uncertainties arising out of the war affecting to a large degree the favorable factors which would otherwise assert themselves.

Quotations on New Bedford mill shares, as reported by Sanford & Kelley, follow:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par value, Bid, Asked. Rows: Acushnet Mill, Beacon Mfg. Co., Do, Pfd., Booth Mfg. Co., Do, Pfd., Bristol Mfg. Co., Do, Butler Mfg. Co., Do, Pfd., City Mfg. Co., Do, Dartmouth Mfg. Co., Do, Pfd., Gosnold Mfg. Co., Do, Grinnell Mfg. Co., Do, Holmes Mfg. Co., Do, N. B. Cotton Mills, Do, Pfd., Neil Mill, Do, Nonquitt Spinning Co., Do, Page Mill, Do, Pierce Mills, Do, Pierce Bros. Ltd., Do, Potomac, Do, Quinsett Mills, Do, Do, Pfd., Sharp Mfg. Co., Do, Do, Pfd., Soule Mills, Do, Taber Mills, Do, Wamsutta Mills, Do.

CUTWORMS RANK AMONGST MOST DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin (No. 10), on "Cutworms and their Control," prepared by Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cutworms as a class rank in importance with such well known pests as the San Jose Scale, the Codling Moth and the Hessian Fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies.

There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars known commonly as cutworms. The annual loss occasioned by them in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cutworms are discussed fully. Under "preventive measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cutworms, directions for the making of proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cutworms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cutworms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated, the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cutworm, cutworm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the Chief of the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries regarding these insects or other kinds which are found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to The Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, June 25.—No additional purchases of 1914's have been made in the Coast Hop markets, but there is a strong demand for 1913's on contract for English account and a large quantity has been sold by the Oregon Hop Growers' Association at 13 1/2 cents net to sellers. Locally the market is unchanged, dull and otherwise featureless.

The following are the quotations between dealers. An advance is usually required between dealers and brewers.

States, 1914—Prime to choice 11 to 13; medium to prime 10 to 11. 1913—Nominal. Old, olds 5 to 6. Germans, 1914—32 to 33. Pacific, 1914—Prime to choice 12 to 13; medium to prime 11 to 12. 1913—8 to 10. Old, olds 6 to 7. Bohemian, 1914—33 to 35.

Whitman Mills 100 125 130. Quotations on Fall River mill shares, as reported by G. M. Haffards & Co. follow:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par value, Bid, Asked. Rows: American Linen, Arkwright, Barnard Mfg., Border City, Chace, Do, Charlton, Davol, Davis, Flint, Granite, Hargraves, King Philip, Laurel Lake, Lincoln Mfg., Luther Mfg., Merchants Mfg., Mechanics, Narragansett, Osborn, Parker, Pocasset Mfg., Richard Borden, Sagamore Mfg., Seacomet, Shove, Stafford, Stevens Mfg., Tecumseh, Union Cotton, Wampanoag, Weetamoe.

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