

DUN'S INDEX NUMBER SHOWS AN INCREASE

Although Many Articles Continued Downward These Declines Were Offset by Advances Elsewhere

STILL BELOW LAST YEAR

In Comparison With a Month Ago, Increase Appears in Only Two Groups, Namely, Breadstuffs and Dairy and Garden Products. These Easily Counterbalance Other Declines.

Although many articles of consumption continued to show a downward tendency last month, these declines were more than offset by advances elsewhere, so that Dun's Index Number of commodity prices rose to \$124,340 on November 1, against \$123,531 on October 1 and \$125,503 on November 1, 1913. On the corresponding date of 1912 the total stood at \$123,525. Under ordinary circumstances a higher range of quotations is to be expected with the approach of winter, and while the flurry caused by the European war has largely subsided, its effect is still noticeable in some directions.

Readjustment of conditions, to a more normal basis, however, has occurred in numerous lines and of the seven separate divisions into which the index is divided all save one disclose more or less recession from the level attained on September 1, when the compilation touched the maximum point of the year. In comparison with a month ago, increases appear only in two groups, namely, breadstuffs and dairy and garden products; but, as previously mentioned, these more than counterbalanced the declines in the greater majority of commodities. The insistent foreign demand again brought a further rise in the leading cereals, notably in wheat, which was almost 10c a bushel dearer than on October 1. Higher prices for the dairy and garden section were due almost entirely to the advance in eggs, butter and milk.

Among the five divisions in which declines occurred, other foodstuffs showed the largest difference because of the lower cost of sugar; the provision class receded owing to cheaper beef, hogs, ham and bacon; the result in the group embracing clothing was affected by the continued depression in cotton, while the metals were again a trifle easier and concessions under the official market quotations were available in several lines. Scarcely any alteration was apparent in lumber, other building materials and paints, but drugs continued their downward trend from the high level reached immediately after the outbreak of hostilities abroad.

The following table gives Dun's Index Number for November 1st, with comparisons for earlier dates:

	Nov. 1, 1914	Oct. 1, 1914	Nov. 1, 1913
Breadstuffs	\$25,300	\$24,441	\$23,810
Meat	11,997	13,930	12,211
Dairy and Garden	18,586	17,326	19,978
Other Food	10,880	11,423	11,068
Clothing	19,970	20,359	21,074
Metals	15,849	15,974	16,758
Miscellaneous	21,848	22,015	21,804
Total	\$124,340	\$123,531	\$125,503

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

Prevailing cold weather caused a better demand for butter to come forward and the market showed more activity than for some time past. The volume of business passing, however, is under that of last year. Prices have not shown any changes to note and the market is about steady, although an advance might be forecasted.

Finest creamery 27½c to 28c
Fine creamery 26½c to 27½c
Seconds 26½c to 26¾c
Manufacture dairy 24c to 25c
Western dairy 25c to 25½c

There was an improvement in the demand from both over the cable and from local buyers, which resulted in sales of some round lots being made. The tone of the market is firm, owing to the small stock on spot which is held by few hands. At Gould's Cold Storage 2,500 boxes changed hands at 14c to 14½c, f.o.b., country points. At Peterboro all offerings were sold at 14-14½c, which price shows a decline of 7-16c to ½c per lb. since this day two weeks.

Finest western, white 15½c to 15¾c
Finest western, colored 15½c to 15¾c
Finest eastern, white 15½c to 15¾c
Finest eastern, colored 15½c to 15¾c

The feature of the trade at present is, the continued good demand for cold storage stock for export account, and as the prices being bid for such are satisfactory to holders a large business is passing in this direction, and the shipments being made are heavy of both Canadian and American stock. The tone of the market is strong and higher prices are expected soon.

The local trade is also fairly active, there being a good demand for small lots to fill actual wants. Strictly fresh stock 38c to 40c
Selected cold storage 31c to 32c
No. 1 cold storage 29c to 30c
No. 2 cold storage 25c to 26c

In beans the feeling is firm under a fair demand for supplies, of which the offerings are not large, but seem to be ample to fill immediate requirements. Hand-picked beans, per bushel \$2.85 to \$2.95
Choice, 1-pound pickers 2.70 to 2.75
Three-pound pickers 2.50 to 2.60

A fair trade continues to be done in potatoes, and as the offerings are ample the tone of the market remains steady with sales of car lots of Green Mountain at 80c per bag ex-track, and in a jobbing way at 75c to 80c per bag, ex-store.

COUNTRY DAIRY BOARDS.

Peterboro, November 12.—The Peterboro Cheese Board met yesterday for the last time this season. The offerings totaled 1,458 colored cheese. The price was 14-11-16c. All sold at that price.

Woodstock, Ont., November 12.—The closing meeting of the Cheese Board for the season was held yesterday. 12,000 boxes of colored cheese, the product of the factories, for the latter part of October and the first part of November, were offered. The highest bid for October make was 14½c and for November 14½c. No sales were made on the Board, but on the early several factories sold at these prices. The board then adjourned for the season, which has been a record one both in prices and make.

Madison, Ont., November 12.—There were 360 boxes white cheese offered. All sold at 14-15-16c.

AN APPLE CALENDAR

(By Peter McArthur.)

This season has taught the Canadian apple growers a severe lesson, and if they profit by it the apple business will be placed on a sure foundation. Throughout the whole Dominion apple growing has been a happy-go-lucky industry. Since pioneer times farmers have been visited yearly by agents from the nurseries who carried beautifully lithographed pictures of many varieties of apples. With only these pictures and the smooth talk of plausible agents to guide them, farmers have planted out orchards of all sizes with an almost infinite variety of apple trees. The result is that the channels of trade are cluttered with all kinds of apples, many of them good enough, but not sufficiently known. Apple consumers have learned that a few varieties are better than others, and they demand their favorites when they go to buy.

We thus have too great a demand for a few kinds of apples, and no demand at all for others. Thousands of carloads of apples are wasted for this reason, and herein lies the lesson. Apple producers must stop producing any but the varieties that consumers are anxious to buy. If they happen to have a superlatively good variety they must educate the consuming public to its use. To continue producing ordinary apples for which there is no demand is simply a waste of energy. By grafting these ordinary trees with marketable varieties the orchards of the country can be changed in a few years so that no apples need go to waste.

Another lesson that Canadian apple producers must learn is to organize more thoroughly for purposes of marketing. The well organized orchardists of the United States are beating us in our Canadian markets because they produce clean fruit, well colored, properly packed, and insistently advertised. In point of quality most of this fruit is inferior to the home product.

It has been found that the farther north either fruits or cereals can be produced the better their flavors will be. Our northern grown apples can be made superior to any in the world, and their superiority must be developed and advertised if apple growing is to be made a money-making proposition. Nurseries must be discouraged from selling poor varieties, and those going into the apple business must be taught what varieties to plant. Then the consumers must be educated to the different apples that are good in different seasons. On the latter point it has occurred to me that we might easily have an apple for each month, just as jewelers have different precious stones suitable for birthday gifts in the different months. For instance, my birthday is in March, and I choose a Golden Russet as my apple. How would it be to allot apples to the different months as follows:—

August—Red Astrachan or Yellow Transparent
September—Duchess, or Wealthy
October—Gravenstein, or Pippin
November—Kings or Pewaukee
December—Northern Spy
January—Baldwin or Spitzenberg
February—Bellflower
March—Golden Russet
April—?
May—?
June—?
July—Ben Davis.

Its a Long Way To Tipperary

—BUT IT'S ONLY 75 MILES TO THREE-RIVERS (THE HALF-WAY CITY BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC), WHERE FACTORIES ARE WORKING NIGHT AND DAY IN TURNING OUT "MADE IN CANADA" PRODUCTS.

THREE-RIVERS ADVANTAGES OVER CANADIAN CITIES CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED BY THE THINKING CAPITALIST, WHO MUST REALIZE THAT THE CRY FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AS WELL AS 8,000,000 PEOPLE AT HOME FOR "MADE IN CANADA" GOODS, MEANS NEW FACTORIES FOR CANADA.

IN SELECTING SITES, CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO PROXIMITY OF RAW MATERIAL, RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION, COST OF POWER, LABOR, LIVING CONDITIONS, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMICAL INSTALLATION.

HAVE US SEND YOU OUR NEW FRESH BOOKLET OF FACTS ABOUT CANADA AND WAR NEWS—(A Post-Card Brings Both).

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BETTER TONE IN PIG IRON.

New York, November 12.—Manufacturers continue to report improvement in steel buying. Orders, however, are confined to light miscellaneous products. Exports are larger and inquiries indicate good demand for certain classes of steel from European countries. There is a slightly better tone in pig iron.

Wire mills are operating at more capacity than other lines of steel trade. Export wire shipments are heavy.

The United States Corporation is operating about 40 per cent. capacity, which seems to be about the general average of all steel companies.

ARRANGING COTTON OPENING.

New York, November 12.—Superintendent King, of the New York Cotton Exchange, has issued the following notice in view of the near re-opening of the Cotton Exchange:

"Members having floor telephones are requested to provide their telephone clerks with admission cards for the ensuing year. These cards must be shown at the door. Applications for cards accompanied by cheques for \$50 should be promptly made to the Superintendent."

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.

Melbourne, Australia, November 12.—The tone of the wool sales was depressed again to-day. Withdrawals were heavy, and it is evident the market cannot absorb the surplus coming forward in view of the restriction placed on export business.

PARIS SPOT WHEAT.

Paris, November 12.—Spot wheat opened off ½ from Wednesday's opening at 1.45½.

MILLS KEPT BUSY



F. R. LADOR, M.P.

President Monarch Knitting Company, whose mills are at present working to capacity on recently placed Governmental orders for sweaters and other woollen materials for Kitchener's army.

ACTIVITY IN LOCAL MARKET FOR WOOL CONTINUES STRONG

Orders from British and French Government Continue, While Buyers are Expected from Russia to Place Very Heavy Orders to Cover Army Needs.

The local situation in wool and woollens still retains its activity, and Government orders are still coming forward in great volume. Orders from the British and French Governments have done a very great deal for the industry in Canada. Most of the orders for France have been received through the Department of Trade and Commerce. It is rumored in local circles that the Russian Government will very shortly send buyers to Canada to place orders for very heavy army cloths and woollens, but as yet the rumor is unconfirmed.

Owing to the distribution of the orders throughout the country has had the effect of keeping all mills capable of turning out the goods which are of the necessary standard, working to capacity, and it looks as though the textile industry will have an extremely busy winter.

The prompt spell of cold weather and the heavy snowfall yesterday has helped the trade in a retail way very considerably, as it has reminded people that they still have much to purchase before they are prepared to face the cold Canadian weather. Sweaters, woollen socks, caps and gloves have met with the principal demand.

Trade for the week opened with a very fair supply of mail orders both in jobbing and commission houses, and there is more business offered. So far as the local market is concerned, prices are holding their own.

The dyestuff situation has shown little improvement since the last writing, and it is rumored that there will be a shortage of khaki and brown dyes in the very near future. The demand from the government and public alike is running into this color to a very great extent. Retail houses report that they have had an incessant demand for khaki coat sweaters from individual soldiers, to wear under the tunics for drill purposes when the great coats are abandoned.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, November 12.—The Pacific Coast hop markets remain quiet. In California about 750 bales were purchased at from 8 cents to 11 cents first cost, according to quality and location, but the Oregon markets are dull and active. The New York State markets likewise are dull and inactive, and there is nothing doing on the local market.

The Waterville Hop Reporter says: "We learn of a little buying being done in this and adjoining towns at somewhere around 25 cents; although we were not able to verify this price. From 25 cents to 30 cents is about the range of prices offered, the latter price being considered an outside one and perhaps a trifle high."

The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market and are usually obtained from dealers to brewers:

States, 1914—Prime to choice 28 to 30; medium to prime 24 to 27. 1913—Nominal. Old oats 7 to 8. Germans, 1914—38 to 40.
Pacifies, 1914—Prime to choice 13 to 14; medium to prime 11 to 12. 1913—9 to 11. Old oats 7 to 8. Bohemian, 1914—39 to 44.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, November 12.—Wheat opened off ¼d. from Wednesday's opening, Dec. 9s. 7½d. Corn opened off ¼d. from Wednesday's close. Dec. 5s. 7½d.; Jan. 5s. 8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 12.—Cotton opened with spots quiet. Prices for American middling fair, 5.62½; good middling 4.90; middlings 4.58; low middlings 3.97. Good ordinary 3.28; ordinary 2.78.

Last price on May-June future transactions was at 4.23d.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING.

New York, November 12.—The American Sugar Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each on common and preferred stocks, payable January 2nd, to stock of record December 1st.

FRENCH BEET CROPS DESTROYED.

New York, November 12.—During the past few days local refiners have sold over 400,000 barrels sugar worth about \$6,000,000 to the French buyers.

The demand is due to the fact that fighting in the French sugar districts resulted in the destruction of the maturing beet crops.

Owing to foreign demand Federal Sugar Refining Company's Yorkers plant will resume November 15th instead of December 1st, as previously announced.

ROLLING MILLS CLOSES.

St. John, N.B., November 12.—The Portland Rolling Mills has closed down for an indefinite period. As a result a large number of men have been thrown out of employment.

ORDER FOR GLOVES.

Waterloo, Ont., November 12.—J. Schöndelmeyer has received an order from the British government for 600 dozen pairs of gloves, which will keep the firm going, not only full time, but overtime.

THE FISH MARKET

The scarcity of halibut in the local market continues but dealers report that sufficient of the fish have arrived for this week's market. There is also a supply of this line frozen on hand. Fresh B. C. salmon is also very scarce, but there are good supplies of frozen lines to hand. Chilled Gaspe salmon is in good supply. There are more plentiful supplies of haddock and steak cod at slightly lower prices, however.

Lake trout, whitefish and dore are about finished for this season. Most other varieties as listed below, will be in good volume to make up the market.

In smoked fish, there have been more arrivals of fancy large select kippers and Yarmouth bloaters, which are of excellent quality. There has been another price reduction for fillets, which are more plentiful. Haddies are very scarce.

The following table shows the prices now prevailing in the local market:—

Fresh.	
Halibut, fancy express, per lb.	12
Halibut, new frozen, per lb.	10
Haddock, per lb.	10½
Steak Cod, per lb.	10½
B. C. Salmon, fresh exp., per lb.	18
Gaspe Salmon (new chilled), per lb.	14
Trout, per lb.	10
Smelts, per lb.	10
Dressed Pike, per lb.	10
Large Eels, per lb.	10
Mackerel, per lb.	10
Sea Bass, black per lb.	14
Bluefish, per lb.	12
Skinned Bullheads, per lb.	10
Skinned Perch, per lb.	10
Frozen Lake Trout, per lb.	11
Frozen Dore (round), per lb.	10
Frozen Pike (round), per lb.	10
Frozen B. C. Salmon, per lb.	10
Fresh Herring, medium size, per hundred fish	2.00

Oysters.	
Standard, Solid Meats, No. 1 can	1.50
Standards, Solid Meats, No. 3 can	4.25
Standards, Solid Meats, No. 5 can	6.75
Selects, Solid Meats, No. 1 can	1.75
Selects, Solid Meats, No. 3 can	4.75
Selects, Solid Meats, No. 5 can	7.75

Shell Oysters.	
Malpeques, per brl.	100 to 10.00
Cape Cods, large barrels	9.00
Live Lobsters, per lb.	30
Paper Pails, quarts, per 100	1.50
Paper Pails, pints, per 100	1.10

Smoked.	
Fillet, bxs. 15 lbs., per lb.	10
Haddies, bxs. 15 lbs., per lb.	10½
Kippers, fancy, large bxs.	1.30
Yarmouth Bloaters, per box	1.20
New Smoked Herring, per box	20
Smoked Gaspe Salmon, per lb.	25

Salted and Pickled.	
Salt Eels, per lb.	10
New Labrador Herring, barrels	5.50
New Labrador Herring, half brls.	3.00
New Labrador Salmon, tierces	20.00
New Labrador Salmon, barrels	14.00
New Labrador Salmon, half brls.	7.50
New Labrador Sea Trout, barrels	12.00
New Turbot, barrels	14.00
Mackerel, pails, 175; half brls.	7.00
Small Green Cod, per 200 lbs. brl.	7.00
Medium Green Cod, per 200 lbs. brl.	8.00
Large Green Cod, per 200 lbs. brl.	9.00

ST. JOHN'S LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

St. John, N.B., November 12.—Again in October the lumber shipments from St. John to the United Kingdom were larger than in the corresponding month last year, while for the one month the total of spruce shipments is only about 5,700,000 feet less than in the like period of 1913, while there was a gain of 2,000,000 feet in the shipments of birch plank. The statement shows:—

In October 1914, 5,495,978 feet of spruce; 146,252 feet of birch plank. October 1913, 4,407,349 feet of spruce, 292,442 feet of birch plank.

In ten months, from January to October 31, 67,455,918 feet of spruce, 7,285,382 feet of birch plank, 1,411 tons of birch timber; ten months of 1913, 73,108,974 feet of spruce; 8,184,408 feet of birch plank, and 1,589 tons of birch timber.

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