

CANAL HAS LOWER RATES

... Are Apt to Change ... and Vary With ... Every Trip

GOES BOTH WAYS

... The voyages made between ... and north Pacific ports through ...

... The New York Journal of ...

... The voyages made between ... and north Pacific ports through ...

... The New York Journal of ...

... The voyages made between ... and north Pacific ports through ...

... The New York Journal of ...

Your Next Door Neighbour

Is he prospering? Are you doing your part towards helping him to prosper?

Remember that unless he prospers you yourself will suffer.

Whatever he makes or sells, see that you buy it from him, rather than from someone else---to the end that he may be able to buy what you yourself make or sell, to the end that you create prosperity for him and for yourself.

Every Canadian is your next door neighbour --- every Canadian needs your help now just as you need the help of every Canadian --- every impulse of patriotism and every ounce of reason urge you to buy only Canadian-made goods---If you will resolve to do so and consistently carry out the resolve every Canadian workman will be benefited and your merchants will prosper, you and your country will be in "good times."---Remember

EVERY CANADIAN IS YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR

STIMULUS GIVEN TO AMERICAN TEXTILES

Demand From England and France for Blankets, Duck and Underwear is Good and Helps Business

OTHER LINES ARE QUIET

Cotton Goods Trade Not Disposed to Help Any Movement That Seeks to Hold Price of Cotton --- General Cotton Goods Market Continues Dull.

(Exclusive Used Wire to Journal of Commerce.) New York, October 9.—Certain lines of the textile trade have received a marked stimulus from the war. France and England have been heavy purchasers of blankets, duck and underwear. Many of these orders are for immediate delivery, which meant that the sales were made out of stock, but if the demand holds up the mills working on goods adaptable for war purposes will have sufficient orders to keep them busy for some time to come. In other lines trade is very quiet. The most hopeful factor is that some of the large banks have begun to buy commercial paper again. This will aid in the re-financing of bills that are due at the end of this week, and in another month, the news from Southern jobbing centres continues of a disturbing character because of the number of houses that are giving notice of a desire to extend obligations that are soon due.

The cotton goods trade is not disposed to assist any movement that seeks to hold the price of cotton at a given figure. Wherever such a movement is of a local character and designed to help out some of the smaller farmers no objection are being raised, but the needs of mills and selling agents are so great for financial assistance that anything saving of putting steps in the way of a free flow of the influence of supply and demand for either goods or cotton is being disapproved.

Mills are about ready to buy cotton freely when it reaches a level that will insure reasonable safety for its purchasers and it is believed that the quicker cotton gets to a safe level the quicker the rebound will be both in financial and mercantile circles affected by the inevitable readjustment that must come in due time to the goods bought a short time ago for the 46.00 cotton shirt needed by foreign governments, purchases were made this week of about 60,000 yards of cloth to be used in making 12,000 pairs of cotton drawers for hospital purposes.

Many reports are current of large inquiries for hosiery and underwear for commercial purposes abroad but it is difficult to confirm where actual orders have been given.

The general cotton goods markets continue dull and uncertain. Buyers are playing business in a more satisfactory way from western and northwestern houses, but while there is business coming in steadily from the eastern section of the country, it is generally small and spotty. Print cloths and prints are very quiet. Some price revisions are heard of on colored goods to be made for manufacturing purposes, but the market as a whole is fairly steady so far as colored goods of a staple character are concerned.

COTTON AT LIVERPOOL. Liverpool, October 9.—Cotton imports, 1,242 bales, including 301 bales of American. Spot unchanged.

WEATHER MAP. Cotton Belt—Scattered showers in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee. Temperature 66 to 78. Corn Belt—Light to heavy rains in parts of all states. Temperature 51 to 68. American Northwest—Scattered rain in North Dakota and Minnesota. Temperature 51 to 64. Canadian Northwest—Scattered rains. Temperature 51 to 64.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

Eggs continued unchanged in the local market, and prices were firm. There was fairly heavy receipts coming forward, and demands from retailers for small lots.

Strictly fresh eggs ... 18c to 18 1/2c
Fresh eggs ... 15 1/2c to 16c

There has been very little real business doing in the butter market, although the demand for local account was brisk in a way. The enquiry for outside account, however, has quieted down considerably.

Finest creamery ... 17 1/2c to 17 3/4c
Fine creamery ... 16 1/2c to 16 3/4c
Seconds ... 16c to 16 1/2c
Western dairy ... 15c to 15 1/2c
Manitoba dairy ... 14c to 15c

Strength is reflected in the cheese market, and the country markets yesterday, averaged an advance of about 1/4 cent over last week. Export trade was quiet as English buyers did not follow this advance.

Finest western colored ... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest western white ... 15 1/2c to 15 3/4c
Finest eastern colored ... 14 1/2c to 15c
Finest eastern white ... 14 1/2c to 15c
Under grades ... 14c to 14 1/2c

The local market for beans continued firm and generally unchanged. Offerings continue small, although the demand is fair. Supplies coming from the West are in small volume.

Hand picked beans, per bushel ... \$1.15 to \$1.20
Choice one-pound pickers ... 1.05 to 1.10
Three-pound pickers ... 1.05 to 1.10
Lower grades ... 2.50 to 2.90

Buckville, Ont., October 8.—In the cheese selling at the Buckville Dairymen's Board of Trade today at one stage it looked like a deadlock until McVeigh purchased 80 boxes at 14 1/2c, Bisset succeeding in obtaining 10 boxes at the same price. Later they set the price at 15 1/2c, buying 105 boxes. None of the other buyers were prepared to follow him, though most of them proffered bids of 15c. The salesmen remained obdurate, holding out for 15 1/2c, which was not forthcoming, so that the board adjourned without any further sales being made. There were offered for sale 112 boxes, of which 252 were colored. On the street the ruling price was 15c.

Van Kleef Hill, Ont., October 8.—There were 225 boxes of white and 230 colored cheese boarded here today. All sold on the board for 15c. Six buyers were present.

Kingston, Ont., October 8.—At the Cheese Board held today 521 boxes were boarded. All sold at 14 1/2c.

CHICAGO WHEAT. Chicago—Opening—Wheat, Dec 10 1/4, off 1/4; May 11 3/4, off 1/4. Corn, Dec 6 3/4, off 1/4 to up 1/4; May 10 1/2 to 7 1/4, off 1/4 to 3/4. Oats, Dec 4 3/4 to 4 1/4, unchanged to 1/4 off; May 5 1/4 to 5 1/4, off 1/4 to unchanged.

COPPER EXPORTS. New York, October 9.—Exports of copper from October 1st to October 8th, totalled 4,239 tons against 3,616 during the same period last year.

COTTON EXCHANGE. New York, October 9.—Edwin M. Weld, chairman of the Cotton Exchange Conference Committee has posted the following notice to members: "The Committee earnestly requests that no trading whatsoever take place for the present."

To officer the new volunteer army of a million is a problem giving serious concern to War Office.

SILVER QUOTATIONS. New York, Many and Harman quote silver 51 1/2. London silver 2 1/2.

FALL AND WINTER BUSINESS POOR BUT SPRING ORDERS UP TO AVERAGE

Mr. Jas. R. Gordon, of Canadian Converters Says Outlook For Spring Encouraging—Orders From Government Keep All Mills Busy.

"There has been very little repeat business on fall and winter goods coming forward so far, the fine weather of the past week or so having a retarding influence on the trade generally," stated Mr. James R. Gordon, of John Gordon & Son, selling agents for Penman, Limited, and Canadian Converters, a representative of The Journal of Commerce today. "Business for this fall is practically all lines of textiles has been very bad and few mills will show orders for the past few months averaged up to previous years. There, however, is a good volume of orders coming in for next spring's goods which indicates quite an average season. We have received some orders for supplies for the Overseas Contingent which have kept all our mills running during the past month or so and in some cases we have been rushed. These orders have come at a good time for the woolen industry in Canada as without them business would have been extremely dull for the moment. I understand that further contracts are now being placed so that prospects for the coming months are fairly satisfactory. The general trade situation is very unsettled so that it is difficult to give any definite opinion in that regard, but we are looking forward to being able to keep all our mills in operation during the coming months. So far as prices are concerned, we have maintained the old level to date, but the advancing cost of raw materials and other supplies is sure to be soon reflected in the market.

Other representatives of the local woolen trade interviewed take practically the same attitude. Leading jobbing houses state that business from country points to date has shown little falling off and orders coming forward at the present time for next spring are well up to previous years but there is a dearth of repeats for heavier lines. Cutters-up and jobbers have had a poor season and in no case are running anything like full capacity. They state that colder weather would stimulate business in heavy suitings and overcoatings, but they are not anticipating anything like an average season. Importers of British goods state that they are having no difficulty in securing all the supplies they require and anticipate no trouble in getting their deliveries in November and December for spring and summer goods. They say that British manufacturers are looking for all the Canadian business they can get because of the falling off of their trade with other importing countries. None gives credence to the reports that British houses will be tied up on deliveries because of the proclamation issued by the War Office to the effect that British stocks must be held at the disposal of the War Office, but an advance in practically all prices of woolen goods is anticipated in view of the advancing cost of raw material and all lines of supplies.

The woolen mills are all very busy for the moment. The large contracts for supplies for the Overseas Contingent have been all delivered but further large contracts for blankets, underwear, socks and other supplies are now being given out which will keep the mills in full operation during the coming three or four months. The recent reports of the embargo on wool exporters from Great Britain is causing considerable worry among local mill owners and they say that if it were not shut off from getting our supplies of wool from the British brokers, it will lead to a very serious condition in the woolen trade in Canada.

STEEL PRESIDENT ON THE WAR

New York, October 9.—The Cimeter Lusitania docked at 8 1/2 this morning following a quick trip from England. There were a number of notable aboard, including W. M. Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, who went to France early in September to rescue his wife, who was at the Corey Chateau a few miles from Paris.

Describing conditions in the war zone, Mr. Corey said to your correspondent: "The state of peace at the present time can only be characterized as ridiculous. October of next year will be ample time, from all I can learn to talk about peace.

"The Germans are well supplied for 18 months. There is very little doubt that they can weather one winter and two summers, counting the present as one summer. The length of time they can hold out after that is problematical.

"Statements have been made that the United States will benefit by this war. In my opinion no country and no people will be benefited by this terribly destructive struggle. Relatively United States should come off better than any other nation, but even this will only be relative."

TURKEY'S ACTION

Turkey's action is primarily a catering to the chauvinism that chafes at conventional treaties and the extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by foreigners. At bottom it is distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Christian.—New York Herald.

A GERMAN GOSSIP

Nietzsche, the favorite authority of advanced Germany, proclaimed himself an "immoralist." "Might not right," he said, "is my creed. Cruelty and murder are legitimate methods of progress." His theories are undoubtedly affecting German youth. The pale shop clerk, with a taste for reading, dreams of himself as a "blood beast" as "Teufelsdröckh" who must compel weaker souls to do his bidding—some day. Men in high station dream more faintly of wide domination by force.

Nietzsche, who died insane, would have approved the burning of Louvain, the bombardment of Antwerp, cruelties to Belgian prisoners, the merciless discipline of German soldiers, who are not "Teufelsdröckh," but mere "Kanonenfutter."

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's Reichstag declaration that Germany was "compelled to override Belgium's just protest" was a Nietzschean touch; so was the wonder that England would wage war for "a scrap of paper."—New York World.

No less than 1,144 British officers have been killed, wounded and missing.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY

GENERAL SALES OFFICE

215 R. ALBERTA STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA

LOCAL GRAIN AND FLOUR

There was some weakness in oats with the exception of No. 2 C. With going to its healthy. Business is not heavy but normal.

No. 1 Canadian Western	54	to 54 1/2
No. 2 Canadian Western	54	to 54 1/2
No. 1 feed	53 1/2	to 54
No. 2 feed	52	to 52 1/2
Ontario white	49	to 50
No. 1	48	to 48 1/2
No. 2	47	to 47 1/2

Little export business was accomplished in flour as prices were firm and shipments uncertain. Oats for the millers in the wheat markets, previous prices maintained. Winter wheat patents were steady.

First patents ... 16.70
Second patents ... 6.20
Choice winter patents ... 6.00
Straight rollers ... 6.85
Milled and rolled oats were quiet and trade was small. Prices were generally unchanged.

Barley prices at steady. Business for local account is fairly good. Government orders, however, are coming in.

No. 1 hard malt ... 18.50
No. 2 extra good ... 18.50
No. 3 ... 17.50

THE COPPER MARKET

New York, October 9.—Copper has been some buying of copper on basis of 1160 cents 20 days, but the amount contracted for has been small in the aggregate. Small sales have been reported at 11 1/2 cents a pound, but larger producers are holding to a slightly higher level. A large lake producer says he is quoting 12 cents for lake copper, but there is little demand and such a quotation could be regarded as nominal. As long as surplus stocks increase, no improvement according to producers can be expected in prices.

A TRADITION SHATTERED

The Battle of the Marne will hardly end the war, but on the fields where Napoleon won his last great battles and showed himself a supreme master of war, the legend of Prussian invincibility seems to have been decisively shattered by the sons of the soldiers who surrendered at Sedan and Metz, and again by the same British derring-do which won Waterloo.—New York Sun.

THE HOP MARKET

New York, October 9.—Oregon hop markets show transactions of about 1500 bales at from 16 cents to 17 cents grower, and growers are willing to sell further quantities at prevailing prices.

Other coast markets remain dull and inactive. New York State markets remain dull with growers still holding off. The War Office "hop reporter" states that the "hop market" in this place is at a standstill. No sales have taken place and growers seem to be making no effort to place their hops on the market, and as far as we can learn, dealers are showing a little interest. The present activity, however, seems to have no element of weakness, as growers are firm holders.

We are in receipt of a letter from Germany which states that there is practically no chance of German hops entering into the market conditions in this country or England this fall. It has been difficult to get any definite information heretofore in this matter and reports have been merely on speculation. The recent dry weather has interfered with the planting of this year's crop, and it is not all being yet. The quotations below are between dealers in the New York market, and an advance is usually obtained from dealers to growers.

States 1914—Prime to choice	45 to 48
Medium to prime	40 to 44
1913—Nominal; old bids 10 to 12	
Germany, 1914—Nominal	
Pacific 1914—Prime to choice	17 to 18
Medium to prime	12 to 15
1913—10 to 15	
Old bids—10 to 12	
Bohemian, 1914—Nominal	

BRITISH TEXTILE CONDITIONS POOR

Mills are bearing a complete shut-down through cutting off of Continental Markets

CONDITIONS ARE SERIOUS

Sir Charles MacCallan, Adviser General of Cotton for the British and United States to Protect Growers and Planters as Well as Keep Wheels of Industry Moving.

(Special Correspondence.) London, October 9.—The textile trade conditions throughout the British Isles could hardly be worse than they are at the present time. The extraordinary activity of a fair number of mills would seem to create the impression that there was stimulated rather than depressed industry, but a comprehensive survey of the mill and the state of the cotton trade in Lancashire are on the verge of a complete shut-down. The cutting off of Continental markets as well as the virtual cessation of shipments to Canada and other eastern markets has had a heavy impact on the cotton spinners. Sir Charles MacCallan, president of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, has had a long conference with the representatives of the British and American governments to discuss the situation under which England will be able to enter trade between the different parts of the Empire.

Sir Charles MacCallan, in his address, said the closing of the cotton market because of the cutting off of the continental market, has created such uncertainty in prices that spinning is at a standstill and that the Lancashire mills must certainly close before the virtual destruction of the cotton industry in England and the ruin of thousands of American cotton planters, who would run their land to other crops, thus upsetting the world's supply of cotton in future years.

"By creating a cotton famine," Sir Charles declared, "the two governments virtually concerned could brook millions of people engaged in the growing, handling and manufacturing of cotton and spinning." The speaker referred to 1914 when the necessity of cotton created a crisis in the trade which might have been averted had the governments held a reserve supply.

A worse crisis had now come through an over-supply as a result of the Continental countries engaged in the manufacture of cotton being at war. "Unless this," Sir Charles said, "could only be averted by governmental action in taking over the planters' stock, thus enabling the planters to meet their needs and permitting the British mills to operate part of the time, with the assurance that prices would be steady."

If the governments concerned would co-operate to provide funds by which the surplus of cotton in form of bales could be purchased and stored and held over until next year, the crop did not meet the demand of the trade according to Sir Charles, this price of raw cotton and be of great advantage to everyone in the trade.

Such a project, according to the speaker, might involve \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000, but there would be little or no risk at the price at which the cotton could be purchased and it might save disaster to one of the world's greatest industries, and in addition drive a great factor in the world's future prosperity.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. Liverpool, October 9.—Wheat opened up 1/4 to off 3/4. Flour, Thursday's close, Oct. 13 1/4; Dec. 13 1/4. Corn opened 1/4 off from Thursday's close, Oct. 58 1/2.

PARIS WHEAT. Paris spot wheat opened off 1/4 cent from Thursday at 1.44 1/2.

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