

Phillips & Wrinch, Toronto, and the Boston Manufacturing Co., have a suit pending against them, brought by R. W. Parramore for alleged infringement of a patent for a hose supporter.

The Province says: Vancouver is to be a hat manufacturing centre, and soon anything from a London style to a Panama may be made in that city. The factory will be operated by a firm known as the Boston Hat Company, Wm. Taylor, manager.

Wakely & Ford is the name of a new dry goods firm in Lindsay, which succeeds to the business of R. B. Allan & Co. Mr. Wakely is an old citizen of Lindsay, Mr. Ford comes from Petrolia, where in partnership with his brother he carried on a dry goods and clothing business.

Wood yarn, as now manufactured in Germany, is stated to cost about half as much as cotton yarn. It is supplied in the natural gray state, and does not bleach well, but can be dyed almost any color. It is claimed to be well adapted for a variety of uses, such as linings for garments, bed ticks, blinds, crumb cloths, etc.

Chillis G. Oliver was drowned at Magog on August 27 by the upsetting of a canoe. About five years ago he commenced an apprenticeship in the engineering department of the Dominion Cotton Mills, where he is spoken of in the highest terms. He had been married only a few months. He was an only child, and had always lived with his parents.

K. Ishikawa & Co., dealers in Japanese goods, Toronto, report a good demand for Japanese silks, which present styles favor. Japan habutai and Japan taffeta are in good demand. There has been a big run on 20-in. Japan silk. The price has advanced 10 per cent. Silk handkerchiefs, ladies embroidered handkerchiefs and black silk mufflers are in good demand.

It is reported from Manchester, Eng., that J. & P. Coats are to furnish experts to reorganize the manufacturing branch of the English Sewing Cotton Company, and that the first-named company will control the distribution of the product of the latter. The English Sewing Cotton Company controls the American Thread Company, and the new arrangement means that over 90 per cent. of the world's production of cotton sewing thread is to be controlled by J. & P. Coats.

The Privy Council has rendered judgment in the important patent case of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company and the American Stoker Company vs. the General Engineering Company of Ontario. Judgment goes for the defendants, their lordships holding that under all circumstances, as soon as any foreign patent for the same invention expires the Canadian patent if then existing should expire also. They could find no limit as to time except that the foreign patent must both exist and expire after the Canadian had been granted and before it had ceased from any other cause.

The Toronto Globe thus expresses its view of the woollen situation: "The Canadian woollen men are claiming that they can make woollens as good as any, and that the prejudice in favor of imported goods is not well founded. We believe there is a great deal of truth in what they say, and we should like to see more Canadian woollens worn. But the fact is that the woollen manufacturer weakens his own case by asking for higher protection. Protection is a means of compelling you to buy the native product whether you like it or not. The Canadian manufacturer should take his stand on the merit of his product, and those who wish to encourage native products ought to ask for them."

Fall blouses have bishop sleeve and band cuff. In silk and finer classes of goods puff elbows will be fashionable. Lace collars will be used extensively.

At New York, the market for raw cotton is stronger, the gain being due to rumors of crop deterioration, but future prices of this commodity are purely speculative.

The Peyry metric system, said to be a most ingenious device applied to the cutting of garments, securing perfect fit in all cases, especially for tight fittings, such as ladies' dresses and mantles, is being introduced in some places in Canada. A Quebec firm is using it. The system obtained a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Many farmers wonder at the low price of wool prevailing for several years past. The secret seems to be that other material is being used. In fact the amount of shoddy used by English and other large woollen mills is simply enormous. The agricultural department are investigating the matter in the interest of the farmers.

Worsted fabrics for men's wear for next spring have opened in the United States market at a general advance of 2½ to 10 cents. Other worsteds reflected the general tone more or less, but new lines of all wool goods are still offered at last season's prices. In Canada prices are firmer. Business has been a little easy, but is improving.

This summer there has been a brisk demand for the binder twine manufactured at Kingston Penitentiary. Early in the season there were 70 tons of twine on hand, but this was soon disposed of to farmers at low rates. As soon as a fresh supply of sisal was obtained manufacturing operations were resumed, and the entire product seems to have found a ready sale.

There has been an advance in the linen market. Flax has gone up to a very high figure, and manufacturers are dissatisfied as they have never been able to establish prices on the basis of present cost. There is a disposition on the part of buyers to evade higher prices by substituting lower qualities, and cotton is being freely used in the manufacture of so-called linen goods.

Canadian cotton mills are very firm in their prices, as a result of steady demand for staple cottons and cotton goods and refuse to book orders, except at full current list prices. In one or two lines there is still difficulty in getting orders filled. This applies especially to some classes of linings. Fine sateens at present are coming from the mills very slowly. The demand for these is quite heavy, as they have largely taken the place of imported goods, the trade considering the Canadian article better value than anything of the kind offering on the market. Prices of prints for next spring and summer have been issued by the mills. They are the same as last year.

A commercial war is being waged at Charlottetown, P.E.I., between the local merchants and Dunlop, Cook & Co., a fur manufacturing firm of Amherst, Halifax and Moncton, who invaded Charlottetown and proposed to sell direct to the consumers. The city council was asked to impose a tax of \$1,000 on the outsiders, but compromised at \$300. Dunlop, Cook & Co. paid this, and opened a branch, but were met with further obstructions. The newspapers were forced to refuse them advertising space, and the merchants did all in their power to prevent them from securing premises. They have now instituted actions against two of the Charlottetown papers for \$5,000 each, and intend to fight the matter to a finish. The merchants allege that they have laid in large stocks of furs which would remain unsold if the outsiders were allowed to come in.