

By an invention chronicled in the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, "a revolution in cotton ginning" is predicted. The inventor is a Mr. Brosius, of Atlanta. The new process is said to turn out an unbroken and silky staple from upland cotton, rivaling that from sea islands, and worth from 1c. to 2c. a pound more than that treated in the ordinary way. Not only is the breaking of the fibre prevented, but the seed is thoroughly stripped, which, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of getting out the oil.

On account of the excessive tariff on plushes enforced by the McKinley Bill, Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Saltaire, Yorkshire, have decided to erect a manufactory for the purpose in America.

It is astonishing, says the *Tactile Mercury*, how the same thing gets re-discovered over and over again, even when, as in many cases, it can be found described in the text books. Something like forty years ago John Mercer discovered the action of caustic soda on cotton, and took out a patent for it. The properties of "Mercerized" cotton are familiar to most dyers, although they have not been taken much advantage of. It is known, however, to have more lustre, to be stronger to have a fuller feel, and to take dyes better. Recently the same thing has been patented by a Mr. Lowe, of Heaton Moor, who has described the process in almost the same terms as Mercer. It is obvious that this patent will not be of much value to the patentee.

It is evident, says the *Monetary Times*, that credit must be getting remarkably cheap when a joint stock concern like the Oriental Shade and Tarpaulin Co., in that city, with a subscribed capital of \$5,000, and about \$1,000 paid thereon, could pile up liabilities to the extent of \$4,000, when its nominal assets are only about \$2,500.

Robert Munro, merchant of Montreal, and Andrew Lawrie, of Forest, Ont., have entered into partnership as manufacturers and traders in white wear goods, under the firm name of the McNabb Manufacturing Company.

The Dundas *Banner* understands that the Dundas cotton mill and plant will be offered for sale under foreclosure within six months. The shareholders have abandoned the concern and the bondholders will sell to recoup themselves. The shareholders will lose all they invested.

The *Paris Brant Review* authority for the rumor that Mr. Wiley, of the Wincey mill of that town, will be successful in his negotiations for taking over the Brantford Wincey Mill from the syndicate.

Messrs. McArthur, Corneille & Co., Montreal, have been appointed agents for Canada for the British Alizarine Company, of London, Eng., for chemicals and dyestuffs. This firm are also sole agents in Canada for the St. Denis Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Paris, France, of which M. A. Poirrier is president, manufacturers of aniline colors, archil extract, cachou de laval, etc.; of the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of dyes and extracts; of Messrs. Coignet & Co., Paris, France, manufacturers of glues, gelatines, etc.; of Messrs. Watson, Walker & Quickfall, Leeds, Eng., manufacturers of indigo extracts, and for the Millerton Tannin Extract Company, manufacturers of hemlock extracts. They maintain large stocks of these and other goods, including pure winter olive oil, winter pressed lard oil, extra fine spindle oil, and a full assortment of other lubricating oils, greases, mill soaps, etc.

### The McKinley Tariff on the Canadian Button Industry.

Mr. Richard Roschman, button manufacturer, of Waterloo, Ont., gives to the *Chronicle* his views on the effect of the McKinley tariff on that industry in Canada, as follows:—"The button industry has not been prospering of late years. At one time there were eight button factories in the Dominion, but they have all gone to the wall but four. If we had Unrestricted Reciprocity we would probably lose some of the trade with the Maritime Provinces, but this loss would be far more than counter-balanced by the large trade that would be opened for us in the clothing cen-

tres of the United States. I have been selling buttons for the past three years in the cities of the Eastern States and in Chicago, in the face of a duty of 25 per cent. The McKinley tariff, however, has increased the duty to 50 per cent., which has shut us out of their markets for all staple lines of goods, and at present we cannot sell in their markets any buttons, except a few special lines. There would be no difficulty about the tariff so far as buttons are concerned if Unrestricted Reciprocity were adopted. The American duty is 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the Canadian duty is 25% *ad valorem*, and 10c. a gross specific duty is just about equal to it.

"With Unrestricted Reciprocity and the larger market it would give us, I feel convinced, that I could enlarge the capacity of my factory and run full time. We have now from 70 to 80 hands on our pay roll, while we have room for 125. The button industry would not be at a disadvantage if we had Free Trade with the United States. On the contrary, I feel convinced that the larger market it would give us, and with the class of labor we have here, our industry would be immensely benefited."

### Wool Market.

Reports on the new clip of domestic wool show that it is of good average quality, and rather more in quantity than last year.

A report just to hand from Winnipeg states:—"Some buyers have been showing a tendency to higher prices at the close of the season. We quote 10½c to 11c for ordinary unwashed, with 1c to 2c higher for better qualities, such as mixed down wool, of which there is little or nothing offered in this market, though some better qualities are obtainable West. Buyers from the city are out along the railways picking up lots. Washed wool is quoted at 15c to 16½c for ordinary quality.

Of the Toronto market, the *Monetary Times* says:—"There is very little wool coming in on the street; it would appear as if all the wool in this locality had already been marketed. For country round lots there is very little doing, dealers not being anxious to buy at present prices. In pulled wools there is a moderate demand from the mills at unaltered figures; see current list.

Montreal prices are quoted as follows:—

Fleece	21c.	to	22c.
Pulled, unassorted	21	to	22
Black	19	to	20
Natal	18	to	21
Cape	20	to	22½
Australian	21	to	24

Wool is quoted in Hamilton at 18c to 22c and in Guelph at 18c to 20c.

### The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company.

This company have issued their new revised illustrated descriptive price list. In the introduction they say:—"In presenting this new edition of our illustrated catalogue and price list, we take pleasure in announcing that since our establishment in Canada for the manufacture of this now celebrated pulley, under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, we have had the satisfaction of experiencing a steady increase in our business, and to keep pace with the demand, we have found it necessary to greatly increase our capacity. We are now equipped with the finest machinery made expressly for us and adapted to our work. With our patent bushing system for pulleys, and great capacity, we possess the best facilities for executing orders promptly, and will here say that we can fill a large order for pulleys with greater dispatch than any manufacturer in the country."

As an evidence of the popularity of these pulleys, the company call attention to their Canadian endorsement of them, and to a portion of the prominent manufacturers who are using them.

Messrs. Gunn & Murray, of Strathroy, are starting a new flax mill at Watford, Ont. It will be operated by steam power.

W. J. Anglin, Battersea, Ont., has resumed operations in his carding mill.

The criminal charges laid against W. H. Priest, of the Pike River knitting mills, of Notre Dame de Stanbridge, by Feodor Boas, of St. Hyacinthe, have been dismissed by the local magistrates at Sweetsburg, and Mr. Priest and Mr. Boas have taken action of damages for false arrest and false imprisonment against Mr. Boas.