

and, if the supply keeps up as at present, they will finish packing next week. The run continues good, and is much better than last year. A considerable number of cohoes will be salted after the canneries close, if the salters can obtain the fish at a moderate price.—*Columbian*, 20th inst.

Messrs. Wm. Ford & Sons, Limited, London, England, in their monthly tea report say: "There has been a good business done in tea during August, as is proved by the steady advance in the clearances for home consumption, which for the month reached the heavy total of 20,584,700 lbs., compared with 19,911,300 lbs. in August, 1894. Indian tea arrived in exceptionally large quantities during the month, owing to improving facilities for getting the crop from the gardens to the shipping ports, and also the regular service of steamers to bring it home. The quality in most cases is disappointing, due probably to the heavy rains in some districts. Ceylon tea is in very steady demand, and the consumption goes on increasing. For August the clearances were 7,645,900 lbs., against 7,126,800 lbs. in the same month last year, while the stock is 500,000 lbs. less than it was at this period a year ago. China is a very dull market indeed. The average consumption this year has been 3,250,000 lbs. per month, so that with the present absence of any export demand, upon which the market so much depends, the flatness does not surprise anyone."

DRY GOODS JOTTINGS.

Large hats mean big bows of ribbon or velvet.

It is stated that Parisian buyers have already placed in Lyons some orders for delivery in the early fall of 1896.

A petition, and a counter petition, are being circulated in Sarnia in regard to the early closing of dry goods stores.

An Ontario farmer drew \$308 for a crop of flax grown on eight acres. Surely a more profitable yield than wheat.

Since the Kingston cotton mill has been closed down a large number of the operatives have left for the United States seeking situations.

J. Boscowitz & Sons, Victoria, in a circular letter to vessel owners interested, make an offer of \$10 25 per seal skin for the majority of the Victoria fleet catch. This is an advance of 25 cents over a recent offer.

A smart advance took place in the American raw cotton markets this week. The rise was due primarily to reports of frost in Arkansas, Oklahoma, North Carolina and Texas. The frost was light, but it frightened the bears, and prices sprang upward 27 points.

Last year the flax area in Manitoba was about 30,000 acres only, while this year the area is placed at 82,500 acres. The crop last year, at an average yield of 12 bushels per acre, produced a total of 366,000 bushels. This year, with an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, the crop is estimated to be about 1,240,000 bushels.

While raw silk prices have gone up in the past few months, waste silk has gained little ground. Prices of spun silk yarns have not followed the lead of raw silk, and while on the Continent of Europe an advance of from 1 to 1½ francs per kilo has recently occurred on some lines of chappe yarns, this advance has not been general.—*Economist*.

The last number of the *Dry Goods Economist* was styled "The Flag Edition." A beautifully designed cover was but to be expected by those who know the publishers of the *Economist*, and the splendid success of their special efforts in the past. In addition to the usual abundant supply of reading matter, the leading American textile industries were reviewed.

Still the prices of cottons are going up. On the 1st of the month the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., through their agents, D. Morrice, Sons & Co., gave notice of advanced prices in grey cottons, drills and ducks. The new price list is about 5 per cent. in advance of the last one, and is in accord with the movement in the raw cotton markets.

Messrs. Coates Bros., Philadelphia, in their monthly circular say: "The market for woolen goods does not seem as favorable as was expected early in the season, but the continued advance in price of wool in foreign markets will induce those who need supplies to take the domestic. The outlook, therefore, favors a better demand here for such wools as are wanted by manufacturers, and it is noticeable that but a small amount is being taken at the present London sales by American buyers."

HIDES, LEATHER AND FOOTWEAR.

Large quantities of tan bark are being sent from Moncton to the United States.

There is a tendency in the Eastern States to do away with patent leather in women's shoes.

The Standard Boot Co., with Mr. W. A. Marsh as president, is soon to begin operations in Quebec.

S. & H. Borbridge, manufacturers of harness, have established a wholesale branch in Brandon, Man.

Tanners say that the prospects are for an extensive use of colored leather in the footwear of next spring's trade.

"We never sell to consumers," is a good sign for every wholesale house to display, and a rigid adherence to this rule pays in the long run.

St. Stephen, N.B., has been long working for a shoe factory and the *Courier* says there is some likelihood that a New England capitalist will bring about this desired end.

Mr. Wm. H. Polley, Quebec, is building a new factory on Valier street. The total cost of the factory will be \$8,000 or \$10,000, and it will be equipped with the best plant.

The Amherst boot and shoe factory has its own lighting plant now. A new 160-light dynamo has been placed in the engine room, which works splendidly and gives plenty of light in all parts of the factory.—*Press*.

The Harvey, VanNorman Company, of Toronto, is applying for a charter to carry on and extend the shoe and leather business, with capital stock of \$250,000. Mr. W. C. Harvey, formerly of Hamilton, is one of the directors.

The Quebec firm of shoe manufacturers, Rochette, Dion & Co. have secured the services of Mr. Perry, late manager and superintendent of J. H. Botterell & Co., Quebec. Mr. Perry has introduced into the reorganized factory the lasts, dies, patterns, styles and finish used by the Botterell.

There will be some changes in the fashions of men's shoes for the coming season, says the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, and they will show improvement. There will be the "New London" toe, which is something like half way between the extreme pointed and opera toe. The "Tokio," and the "Yale," both modifications of the Piccadilly and razor toe. The needle, razor, and Piccadilly toes will continue in use, especially in Russia and patent leather. Women's shoes also will be made in very pointed toe.

Every man for himself. That is the condition to-day. There is no precedent to remember and follow. Present circumstances are new in their relation to each other in the shoe, leather, and hide trade. Nearly every one connected with these commodities has made money this year, and is naturally anxious to conserve the profits acquired. A combination of prudence and boldness is necessary to meet the issues of the season, which now call upon the individuality and resources of the members of the trade, in an imperative manner.

The market is established on a healthy trading basis. There is a considerable range in the quotations of buyers and sellers which may be taken as an indication of some desire to trade. There is nothing so fatal to prices as neglect and indifference. The packers would, therefore, at any time prefer a conflict on prices to a condition of apathy and unconcern. On several selections there is a difference of fully ¼c. between the quotations given out by tanners and packers. As is usually the case in an argument, the truth lies somewhere between the two extremes.—*Shoe and Leather Review*.

A new ornamental shoe is of dressed kid or patent leather, perforated like the fashionable cloth and velvet fabrics. A new slipper, for bedroom or boudoir, is of gray kid, narrowly edged with fur and lined with pink kid. The Venetian shoe is of dark red kid, handsomely jetted. This is for evening wear, as likewise the Spanish shoe of pale yellow suede, tipped with jet embroidery. Some new spring walking boots for genuine service are made of soft French calfskin, three-button or laced up the front. They are really smart looking, as they are of good shape and take a brilliant polish.—*Shoe and Leather Review*.

FOREIGN TEXTILE CENTRES.

MANCHESTER.—The silk velvet trade is rather quiet, although steadier. Plaid crepons are meeting with a fair amount of inquiry, and in the fashionable centres white pique is meeting with a good share of attention. In the trimming branches paillettes on tulle meet with a fair share of inquiry. Real laces are being bought by Paris houses as trimmings for outside costumes, point de Venise and guipure being amongst the articles shown. Cashmere effects in ribbons meet with a considerable share of attention. For handkerchiefs the demand continues steady, and fine qualities are being bought with greater freedom. The inquiry for crashes is not active, although slightly more satisfactory than was the case a short time ago. For towels there is a very steady demand, and the variety of styles offered is larger, owing to the competition of the various centres Scotch, Irish, English, and German. The lace trade is the subject of considerable complaint, orders being insufficient to keep machinery fully employed. Plauen houses are very active with their embroidery effects of various descriptions, for which the demand promises to be extensive.