

place on a number of important deputations to London in connection with the cotton trade. He recently visited this continent in the interest of the trade, and had an interview with President Roosevelt. He is very highly esteemed and counted an authority on all questions affecting the cotton trade. Whilst in Parliament he will be maintained by the Trades Union. Richard Whittaker, formerly general manager of the Montreal Cotton Company, hails from the same town (Rawtenstall).

LITERARY NOTES.

Under the title of the "Silk Industry of America," Franklin Allen, the special reporter on the silk section of manufactures for the United States census office, has given a statistical history of the progress of silk manufacturing in the Republic, and a remarkable record it is. From the census of 1890 to that of 1900 the silk industry did not show a great apparent gain, but this was because in the last census 39 mills making braids and trimmings were transferred from the silk to the cotton or woolen list, and 78 hosiery and knit goods mills using silk were transferred to the knit goods branch, as were also the silk glove factories. Making allowance for the effects of this improved classification the showing is most creditable to the skill of our neighbors, who have now 483 establishments devoted to the manufacture of silk (or 600 including the mills transferred), the states leading in the industry being New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. A capital of \$81,082,201 is invested in the business, in plant, etc., exclusive of the capital stock of the companies, and the annual value of the products of these mills was \$107,256,258, the annual value of the materials used being \$62,406,665. In 1850 there were 67 silk factories in the states, the annual value of production being \$1,809,476. The amount of raw silk then imported for use in the mills was 120,010 lbs., while in 1900 it was 11,259,310 lbs., valued at \$44,549,672. In 1850 the United States imports of silk goods amounted to \$17,694,658, while in 1900 silk goods imports were valued at \$26,803,534. Add to this last total the value of home manufactures, and we have a total consumption of silk goods in the United States of over \$130,000,000. These figures show not only the large consumption of silk goods per head of population in the United States, but they show the rapid headway home manufacturing has made against foreign made goods. Since 1860 the imports have ceased to develop, the totals ranging from \$21,000,000 to \$38,000,000, and averaging about \$30,000,000; so that the battle has been to the home manufacturer. The United States now ranks second in the world in value of silk products, being surpassed only by France, Germany follows the United States, and Switzerland stands fourth. It is noteworthy that notwithstanding the efforts of various state governments and societies to promote silk culture the growing of silk in the United States is still non-existent as an organized industry. Japan supplies the greatest percentage of raw silk to the United States (42 per cent.), China being second with 39 per cent., and Italy third with nearly 20 per cent. The method of treating textiles in the United States census office is clear and rational. The figures of the Canadian census are not merely useless, they are misleading, a meaningless set of reports being continued in spite of the good example set by the department at Washington, not to speak of the methods adopted in European countries.

The October number of the P.E.I. Magazine, published at Charlottetown, is a very readable issue, especially interesting being the random sketches "One touch of Nature," by W. S. Louson, sketches of the history of Alberton, by A. F.

Matthews, and Pichon's narrative of the Island of St. Jean, the French title of Prince Edward Island.

Elsie A. Dent continues her readable talks on astronomy in the November number of the Canadian Magazine, while C. W. Nash in a humbler realm of nature entertains us with curious facts about the Canadian woodcock. "A Summer Holiday in the Rockies," by Julia W. Henshaw, is illustrated with some fine photo engravings of our grand mountain scenery.

In the November Century the "Beef Trust" of the United States is analyzed by Geo. Buchanan Fife, but not in a partisan spirit. "The grand canyon of the Colorado" is described in the same number by John Muir and gorgeously illustrated by seven color pictures by Parrish. An article that will interest Canadians is "the prologue of the American Revolution," being the first of a series of papers dealing with the invasion of Canada by Montgomery and Benedict Arnold. The writer, consciously or unconsciously, imitating Carlyle, gives us pictures that are rather graphic as history, but they will be interesting as describing from the United States point of view a period of Canadian history, not too well known.

The Delineator for November is a good number of the year, and presents an inviting display of fashions, literary features and domestic matter. With the paper on Dante, one of the best in the whole collection, the stories of Authors' Loves end in serial form. Another collection of Historic and Other Pitchers will delight china lovers.

The editors of the Dyer and Calico Printer, London, are about to issue a manual of "Mercerization," in two volumes, with plates and illustrations and specimens of dyed and printed fabrics of this class.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The last Colonial wool sale of the year will open in London on November 25th. The arrivals amount to 59,989 bales.

In the United States strength is the predominant feature of the market. The outlook has not been better for a long time.

In Toronto there is no demand for export, and the market is quiet. Prices are steady and unchanged. For fleece there is fair enquiry. Canada washed, 14c.; unwashed, 7½c. Pulled, quiet; extras, 18c. to 19c.; supers, 14c. to 15c.

Montreal.—No particular change in the merino wool trade here. Prices, if anything, are firmer. Fine crossbreds are higher by 5c. to 7½c. A lot of North-West fleece has changed hands, we hear, at about 14c. Canada fleece is getting very scarce in this market. Skin wool quoted, 15 to 16½c.; Cape, greasy, 17 to 18c.

Speaking of North-West wool, the Winnipeg Commercial says: The total clip of the range country has been, according to Mr. Leadlay's figures, about 1,100,000 pounds, as against 500,000 pounds last year. The average price paid for the wool clip this season was around 8 to 9c. per pound. Mr. Leadlay thinks that the sheep ranching industry has already passed the limit up to which it may be successfully carried on in the range country. The market for mutton and wool is not a large one and unless some new outlet is found the industry will hardly be able to keep up its present proportions, much less make further growth.

The Canadian woolen mills are all busy, and their requirements will be large, which must tend to harden prices for some time to come.

to Manufacturers. A practical man, with thirty years' experience in making Felt Hats—both soft and stiff—wishes to meet Capitalist with a view to establishing a Hat Factory near Toronto or Montreal. Address: "B. J." c/o Canadian Journal of Fabrics, Montreal.