

Carving and gilding works.....	82	500	516,675
Trunk and box factories.....	49	626	677,877
Shook factories.....	35	80	228,785
Stave factories.....	31	265	168,520

The above represents about \$73,000,000 of goods. But to these are to be added boat-builders, pot and pearl ash-eries, pump factories, basket makers, bark extract works, pail and tub makers, last makers, window shade factories and pulp mills. Besides which the list includes 17 car and locomotive works, which turn out product valued at \$3,956,000, and employ 3,154 hands.

WHAT OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER?

It may not be orthodox, according to Adam Smith, to say that the changes of fashion constitute an economic gain, but where would the manufacturer and the merchant be without the assistance of old Dame Fashion and her whims? Every man in the dry goods trade—whether manufacturer, importer or merchant—must scan the horizon for possible divergencies from existing styles of dress. At present all attention is concentrated upon the styles for the spring and summer of 1895. The New York *Dry Goods Economist* is a painstaking gatherer of news from the various fashion centres of Europe, and we present its views concerning some of the coming styles.

In fabrics, checks and stripes in chevots and tweeds will obtain, as will silk and wool mixtures. Crêpons in wool, silk and wool and mohair effects will likely prove big sellers. Black dress fabrics in fancy effects are in vogue and will continue there. Open-work or perforated effects in silk for waists and in cotton goods will remain one of the ever charming, but never common, novelties.

The full effects like gauffré, crêpon, plissé, shirred or goffered materials are settled in favor for the season.

As a trimming, piece velvet will not go until July weather drives it out.

Under the head of "Trimmings that are Sure," the *Economist* says: "Jet corsage pieces, bands and buttons will be worn. Steel will be worn, but chiefly for millinery and buttons. Heavy laces in points for flat trimmings through the spring and summer, and during the latter part of the season delicate net-top laces, will have a day. Black satin ribbons for trimmings, belts, sashes, etc., are permanent. Fancy millinery ribbons show chiné, gauze, striped and gilt effects; velvet on satin and much of taffeta and Liberty satin textures."

In reference to silk we have the following:

Printed effects are very cheap and very pretty as well; so look out for them. Silk waists grow in popularity, and will be of taffetas, wash silks, printed Indias, etc. The merchant will be able to sell many a silk waist where he could never hope to sell a silk gown. Taffeta is the silk, unless for a trimming, where black satin duchesse overpowers it. Black moiré in small figures, black seeded taffeta, and black satin for godet skirts to wear with odd waists.

The most perplexing part of a forecast is the color problem. However, the *Economist* ventures to say that bright-blues, magenta-pinks, yellowish-greens, and golden-browns are paramount for 1895. Fuschia and dahlia shades are still good, gray is looking up, but bleuet seems scotched. Bright colors will prevail, and fashion allows contrasting colors and materials without number. Something entirely new may spring up in Paris, but now there is no sign of a startling color growing up in a night.

Soft cotton waists will be worn more than ever before. Starched collars and cuffs are in many styles, and every manufacturer is busy on waists. These keep silk and lawn bows and scarfs in fashion. Chemisettes will be worn with tailor gowns. Ready-made black, navy and brown woolen skirts will have a good sale to wear with cotton waists. Silk belts, buckles and safety-pins all apply to cotton waists, so they will sell. Ready-made neckwear will continue a large factor in the lace department.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

There was so much talk of hard times in various parts of the land that few merchants were courageous enough to believe beforehand in a good Christmas trade this year. But the predictions of the men who are always crying hard times were not altogether realized. Reports come from Chatham, Windsor, St. Thomas, and Peterborough of an active trade in those places in holiday supplies. Some districts of the country were apparently not favored as were these four towns, but many places in the Province of Ontario, and, we doubt not, throughout, indeed, the Dominion, have experienced an old time Christmas trade. And this in spite of the fact of a green Christmas; the lack of snow means a great deal to the country merchant. But it is from the large cities that the wail of hard times comes. In the winter the vagabonds from all over the Dominion congregate in the cities, where they are

sure of a warm berth until spring from some of the various charities, and in addition have the chance of making an occasional dollar by corporation labor. Many of these persons are paupers or semi-paupers by reason of their own folly or laziness; many more are victims of circumstances, and must be helped because, being thrown out of their accustomed work, they have not intelligence enough or energy enough to help themselves. We are never without these classes, and it would be a huge mistake to think the country was not prosperous because of their existence.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

In the last issue of *Rhodes' Journal of Banking* appears an open letter from R. H. Peterson, of New London, Iowa, on the subject of metals, from which we take the following table showing approximately the wealth, debt, population, monetary systems, per cent. of debt to wealth, and per capita of indebtedness of nations tabulated. B indicates bimetallic; G gold, and S silver. The calculations, says Mr. Peterson, were made from the most trustworthy statistics at his command:—

NATIONS.	Wealth.	Debt.	Population.	Monetary system.	Per cent. of debt to wealth.	Per capita indebtedness.
United States.....	\$60,475,000,000	\$ 957,876,000	67,000,000	B	1.58	\$ 14 29
England.....	43,600,000,000	5,695,659,900	38,000,000	G	13.06	149 88
France.....	40,300,000,000	4,892,840,000	39,000,000	B	12.14	125 45
Germany.....	31,600,000,000	2,695,265,000	49,500,000	G	8.56	54 65
Russia.....	21,715,000,000	4,869,768,000	113,000,000	S	22.42	43 09
Austria.....	18,065,000,000	2,642,021,000	40,000,000	S	14.62	66 04
Italy.....	11,755,000,000	2,250,000,000	31,000,000	B	19.14	72 58
Spain.....	7,965,000,000	1,106,650,000	18,000,000	B	13.89	61 48
Netherlands.....	4,935,000,000	518,000,000	4,500,000	B	10.49	115 13
Belgium.....	4,030,000,000	213,000,000	6,100,000	B	5.28	94 91
Sweden.....	3,475,000,000	587,000,000	4,734,000	G	16.89	122 51
Canada.....	3,250,000,000	273,000,000	4,324,800	G	8.42	68 14
Mexico.....	3,150,000,000	110,000,000	11,600,000	S	3.49	9 48
Portugal.....	1,855,000,000	593,670,000	5,000,000	G	32.00	118 73
Denmark.....	1,837,000,000	58,467,000	1,903,000	G	3.18	30 72
Switzerland.....	1,620,000,000	65,000,000	3,000,000	B	4.01	21 66
Greece.....	1,055,000,000	13,625,000	2,000,000	B	1.29	6 81
Norway.....	1,410,000,000	29,869,000	1,860,000	G	2.11	11 00

Not having statistics showing the wealth and indebtedness of the following nations, I give population and monetary systems of each. The population of Turkey, 33,000,000; monetary system, gold. Australia, 4,000,000; gold. Egypt, 7,000,000; gold. Japan, 40,000,000; bimetallic. India, 255,000,000; silver. China, 400,000,000; silver.

For ages gold and silver have been used—largely concurrently—as media of exchange, and no substance has been discovered as a good substitute for them for use as currency. It is difficult for most persons to divest themselves of prejudice and accept the lessons of past experiences. To oppose the use of either gold or silver in their places in commerce would be almost as great folly as to attempt to prevent the waters of a lake from finding a common level, the use of both being so intimately interwoven in the commercial fabrics of nations. If the figures in the table teach us any lessons, one is the fortunate financial condition of the United States with her bimetallic money system, having only one and fifty-eight hundredths per cent. of debt to wealth, and a per capita indebtedness of only fourteen dollars and twenty-nine cents, while England with her gold monetary system has thirteen and six-hundredths per cent. of debt to wealth and one hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-eight cents per capita indebtedness.

The reader's attention is also directed to Portugal as having a gold monetary system, and she has thirty-two per cent. of indebtedness as compared to her wealth, and her per capita indebtedness is one hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy-three cents. The estimate of the entire gold and silver coinage of the world is not far from four billions each, or a combined total of eight billions.

CAPE BRETON'S INDUSTRIES.

In a review of the trade of Cape Breton during 1894 the marked increase in the volume of the coal trade is the first feature that calls the attention of the observer. The previous year's shipments of coal for that Island amounted to about 1,000,000 tons; the shipments of 1894 total in round numbers 1,240,000 tons. This is a remarkable increase in face of the industrial depression which has been supposed to exist all over the continent, and can be attributed only to an increase in the export trade as a result of the severe strike in the United States bituminous coal regions in the early part of the year. In fact, had the mines had sufficient capacity during these labor troubles, there is little doubt that the sales would have reached a much larger total. During the 1894 season 1,846 sail of vessels arrived at ports on the island of Cape Breton, representing 680,000 tons of shipping, as compared with 1,629 vessels and 542,000 tons in 1893. Following is the detailed statement:—