

per cent., while the takings of the Northern mills fell off from 2,190,766 to 1,687,286 bales, a decline of 23 per cent. The South consumed 24 per cent. of the cotton used in this country in 1891-92, and 31 per cent. last year.

Velvet will be used this winter to trim wool dresses. One color and two colors contrasting are both accepted combinations of the velvet with the wool fabric. Some of the color contrasts are prune with malachite, chestnut-brown with lapis-blue.

A Stratford firm, Messrs. Thornton & Douglas, but recently began the wholesale manufacture of ready-made clothing, and now have 75 machines in operation.

The Worsted & Braid Company, Toronto Junction, Ont., have recently put in ten new braiding machines at a cost of \$1,200.

The right to manufacture and use in Canada a new patent knitting machine has been acquired by the Kingston Hosiery Company. It is said that 160 pairs of men's hose per day can be turned out by one of these machines.

Respecting woolen cloths of American make the *Chicago Dry Goods Bulletin* asserts that within the last half dozen years there has been a perceptible progress in the manufacture of woolen cloths in the United States. "We have not yet learned to dye our cloths so that they are proof against time, as the English have. There is so great a tendency among our people to hasten all methods that they have never adopted the slow and sure methods of the English dyers. The cost of labor in this country might make it impracticable to do so, but haste in dyeing is fatal to most colors. It is said to require months to bring certain English shades to perfection, so that they will bear alike rain and sunshine. Only a few colors can be successfully dyed by rapid processes. Some of the browns and dark grays and notably the mixed colors of the American manufacturer are good. They are not especially successful with navy blue, for their navy blues crock. This is a common fault of navy blues, and should always be looked to in purchasing this color. It is, however, quite possible to get navy blue that does not crock. Rubbing the goods slightly with a pocket handkerchief will bring out such a fault at once, and determine whether it is safe to purchase. There has been a considerable advance in the manufacture of what are termed novelties among American manufacturers. They do not rival the French in any way in beauty of coloring or design, but they are fully equal to the German cloths. Pure wool cashmeres have never been successfully woven in this country. Very cheap cashmeres mixed largely with cotton are manufactured. It is in rough cloths of flannel-like finish and of homespun texture that American manufacturers excel. In the weaving of flannels our American manufacturers are fully equal to the foreign."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A report from Moncton, N.B., says that there is considerable activity in the shipping of tanbark and railway ties from that port. This business, which a few years ago was participated in by almost a dozen firms, has now fallen under the control of one company.

It is said that Mr. Alonson Harris, formerly president of the Harris Company, intends starting a factory in Brantford for the manufacture of a new pattern of lawn mowers. Mr. M. E. Bonham will be manager.

The Government engineers have inspected and approved the Chambord branch of the

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, running from Chambord station to Chicoutimi, in the Province of Quebec, and the subsidy will shortly be paid.

Visiting cards are being made of iron, with the owner's name printed upon them in silver. These cards are so thin that forty of them placed one upon the other are said to have a thickness of only one-eighth of an inch—each thin enough, we should imagine, to represent a very keen cutting edge.

Mr. Allard, of Levis, Que., the blacksmith who claims to have discovered the secret of hardening copper and aluminum, has returned from Chicago, and says that he has received offers for his patent from both an American and an English syndicate. He expects to close a bargain this week with one or the other party.

An attempt is being made in England to utilize the power absorbed in the application of the brakes to tram cars so as to render aid in restarting the car. A spring is charged, which can be released, and will start the car without the aid of the horses. A forward and not a recoil movement is at once given to the wheels, but its action can be reversed in case of need—such as to over-running points at junctions.

The traffic returns of the C.P.R. for the week ending September 7th were \$427,000 as compared with \$425,000 for the corresponding week of 1892.

BOOT AND SHOE ITEMS.

We notice the following business changes among boot and shoe dealers: Frederick Borsch, a retail dealer in Guelph, has disposed of his business to Mr. C. McLague.—A Dundas boot and shoe dealer, Mr. E. A. Cooper, has removed to Hamilton.—Mr. Alex. McKenzie of the same place has sold his stock.—For some months Jas. Brean has been carrying on a boot and shoe business in Truro, N.S., but he is now reported to have sold out.

Tan shoes are cheap, but the most expensive pair on record were buff or tan. They were those worn by Sir Walter Raleigh on great court occasions. They were covered with precious stones and valued at \$35,000.

"There is not more than one pair of boots worn now where there used to be twenty," remarked a gentleman who was for many years engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. "The change commenced about 1876-77 and has steadily grown ever since. I attribute it to the experience of the war. Substantially all the soldiers wore broad-toed shoes, and they were so comfortable that they never returned to boots. Besides that, shoes were cheaper. It was a change for the better, in my judgment."

—*Shoe and Leather Review.*

In fall styles for women, nothing could be prettier, says the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, than the high out lace of bright dongola in Blucher shape. This has a creased vamp, square out toe cap, and a heel foxing of patent calf cut quite high at the back and extending forward, narrower, to the vamp seam. Dressy shoes for the coming fall and winter are reaching a great altitude. This one has no less than thirty-six eyelets in elaborately perforated lace pieces of patent leather. Another of similar shape has foxings of patent calf and an upper of fine, soft cloth of an indescribable shade, and is two eyelets lower than the former. Both are of the narrow, rounded toe style, and have medium height heels, and quite flexible soles.

—Again the time of crossing the Atlantic ocean has been lowered, this time by the steamship "Campania" of the Cunard Line, which made the run from New York to Queens-town in 5 days, 14 hours and 55 minutes, covering 2,815 miles at the rate of 20.83 knots per hour. Another of the Cunard steamers, the "Leucania," their newest boat, has made an extraordinary maiden passage to New York. It took her only 5 days, 15 hours and 45 minutes, which is an hour and twenty-two minutes behind the westward passage of the "City of Paris," so long unequalled. When the engines of the "Leucania" have worked down to greater smoothness she may be expected to show hitherto unrivalled speed. This vessel and her sister ship the "Campania" are each 600 feet in length, with a beam of 65 feet 3 inches. The engines are of the most approved triple-expansion type, and are the most powerful ever placed on board a vessel.

—The September number of the *Banker's Monthly*, received yesterday, has this to say about the Chicago money market: "There is no scarcity of currency of all kinds, gold, silver, and paper. Interest is reasonable, and regular customers are accommodated. True, the volume of jobbing business is greatly contracted awaiting the action of Congress, expected to place the Treasury beyond danger. In the cash trade, business is very large and active. Real estate money is offering as liberally as needed. The demand is slow. If the Senate passes Senator Voorhees' bill promptly, a brisk fall business will spring up at once. The large attendance at the World's Fair, increasing the entrance receipts and income from concessions, is telling on the floating debt, which will soon all be paid."

—At a meeting of the general court of proprietors of the Bank of British North America held in London, Eng., last week, one of the directors, H. J. G. Kendall, presided. In the course of his remarks he referred to the satisfactory freedom from financial panic exhibited by Canada at the present time, when so much depression existed elsewhere. This, he contended, showed the soundness of Canadian banks and the stability of its banking system. The prospects of the country's business and industries and the harvest outlook were good. A dividend of 35 shillings per share was declared.

—An order was made by the Local Master at Hamilton, attaching money deposited in the Merchants and Molsons Banks. The appellant in the case contended that the head offices of these banks not being in the Province, prevented their being made garnishees. Chancellor Boyd holds that these banks, being Canadian banks, authorized by Parliament to do business in Ontario, are to be deemed potentially and actually resident within the jurisdiction of Ontario for the purposes of law as well as the transaction of business. Consequently, he dismissed the appeal with costs.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ontario Creameries Association, they resolved that the accommodation for the dairy exhibit at the Toronto Industrial Fair was entirely insufficient. It was also decided that the next convention of the association should be held at Belleville during the second week of January. The statement made by Mr. R. J. Graham, that he had shipped creamery butter to Bristol and Liverpool, and had re-