

and the technical qualities of the design are concerned, that the Berlin manufacture is superior to that of the East. It is also positively stated that numerous carpets which are exported from the Orient to various countries and accepted as genuine Oriental are actually of German origin. The Smyrna carpet has not yet been excelled for durability, but as it cannot be mechanically produced it is also very expensive. For this reason imitation Smyrna carpets come into the market in large quantities, and sell very well.

THE EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY.—From German Bohemia comes the satisfactory news that the embroidery firm Fuchs, Mendl & Horn in Graslitz which gives employment to above 100 machines has acceded to the Central Association of the Embroidery Industry. The advantages of firm union seem therefore to be in prospect for the embroidery industry of this district.

THE PLAUVEN INDUSTRIES.—According to the report of the Plauen Chamber of Commerce, the year 1886 has distinguished itself favorably from its fore-runners inasmuch as the condition of most of the branches of industry, though not altogether satisfactory, shows a definite improvement. The wool spinning industry gave specially brilliant results, more particularly in the worsted and carded yarn spinning branches. On the other hand, the cloth manufacture was hardly more favorably situated than in 1885, the worsted weaving industry showed no actual or lasting improvement, and the flannel manufacture experienced a very decided decline. The tulle curtain industry took a sudden flight upwards similar to that of the worsted spinning branch, but in this instance at the expense of the curtain weaving industry. In a lasting state of depression were the artificial wool, leather belting, pig iron, steel, embroidery machine, stamped metal goods, and twine industries. The machine embroidery industry, which is of so much importance to the local Chamber of Commerce district, suffered very severely during the last year. The trade in German silver, brass, metal, and argentine goods, oil and mineral colors, lacquer, varnish, vinegar, confectionery, chocolate, wire, and hemp ropes, dolls, casks and corks, preserved the same features as in 1885, which were not unsatisfactory. The same may be said of the cotton yarn industry. The manufacture of cigars, and pillow lace took no turn for the better. Trade in groceries, quarried stone, hot air pipes, metal rinsing tubs, cement, porcelain, glass goods, colored woven cotton, made-up dress and linen goods, pitch and lamp-black was as satisfactory as during the previous year; and trade in weaving looms and finishing machines, cotton handkerchiefs, paper-felt cloth, flannel, tambour embroidery and hats, was less satisfactory. On the other hand there was a distinct improvement in the foundry and malleable iron manufacture, in most branches of the machine and musical instrument industry, in the manufacture of tin goods, tiles and clay goods, wood vinegar, manure, woven cotton lining and congress stuffs, cotton cachenez, dyed worsted stuffs, silk plushes, silk and half-silk handkerchiefs, printed jute goods, kid gloves, boot lasts, account books, thimbles, house decorations, etc. On the whole those branches of industry which show an improvement outnumber those which have declined.

TRADE IN BIELEFELD.—The general condition of trade in Bielefeld during the year 1886 is described in the annual report of the local Chamber of Commerce as dull and unsatisfactory. The flax spinners failed to make profits, and the same must be said of the mechanical and hand loom weavers. In the second half of the year an improvement was observable in the jute industry, which, however, is not expected to last long. The consequences of the previous year's overproduction were visible in the silk, half-silk, plush, and made-up dress goods industries.—*Kuhlow's Journal.*

THE CONSUMPTION OF CHICORY.

The shrinkage in the consumption of Coffee that has been so conspicuous in this country and Europe during the past two months, has been due primarily to the advance in values, but a good deal of stress has been laid upon

adulteration as a factor in decreasing the actual consumption of green Coffee. As Chicory is, perhaps, the most important adulterant in use, a comparison of the actual importations for the past few years will indicate to what extent the consumption of the commodity has been increased or influenced by the high price of Coffee. The annual statistical reports of the National Bureau of Statistics gives the following comparative table of imports, which is for the Government fiscal year ending with June 30th:—

	Quantity.	Value.
1887.....	lb. 5,297,995	\$165,769
1886.....	3,415,655	116,159
1885.....	4,239,370	140,077
1884.....	1,780,298	61,275
1883.....	6,339,980	229,929
1882.....	4,050,525	144,866

This shows that there has been considerable irregularity in the importations, which do not appear to have been influenced to any great extent by the fluctuations in the price of Coffee, which, during five of these years, have not been very wide. The average yearly importation for the above period of six years was 4,187,300 lb., so that, considering the heavy advance in the value of green Coffee that has been established during the year 1886-87, the relative increase in the importations of Chicory have not been as great as the adulteration theory would foreshadow. On the other hand, it may be said that, as the above figures embrace the importations for only six months of the calendar year, and as the price of green Coffee has only affected actual consumption during the past six months, the importation of Chicory during the next six months will show more conclusively whether its consumption has been increased by the advance in Coffee.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

MAGNATES IN THEIR OFFICES.

Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, the most powerful political "boss" in the United States, has an old-fashioned desk in an auction-room in one of Brooklyn's side streets, and sits at it, receiving callers, all day, six days a week. President Norvin Green, of the Western Union company, occupies a handsomely furnished big room for his office, and sits there in modest state, with a clerk or two near by. President Chauncey M. Depew has even a larger room, all to himself, in the New York Central R. R. depot, but it is not either expensively or fully furnished. He sits at a great table desk, and at his left hand is a sort of column or pedestal, dotted with electric call buttons bearing the names of the officers of his railroad. His clerks are in other rooms, and he is left alone at his work. Erastus Wiman has a little slanting topped, old-fashioned desk jammed against the wall between two windows in a space rolled off at the head of a big room that hums with the noise of a host of clerks, some of whom have their desks behind the rail close by his. In the office of S. V. White, the banker, you could not swing a kitten, the place is so small. There is just room enough in it for his roll-top desk and chair.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24th, 1887.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1886.
Montreal	231	230	125	231	230	2199
Ontario	123	120	123	123	120	121
Peoples, sd.....	112	110	112	110	110	100
Molson's	142	133	3	142	133	150
Toronto	210	204	209	204	204	204
Jac. Cartier	75	75	75	75	75	75
Merchants	133	131	23	133	132	127
Commerce	124	122	1062	123	123	123
Union	95	90	90	90	90	102
Montreal Tel.	96	94	154	95	94	130
Rich. & Ont.	57	56	350	57	56	80
City Passenger	232	227	232	227	227	190
Gas	218	216	250	218	216	216
C. Pacific R. R.	56	55	575	55	55	66
N. W. Land.	56	50	28	55	55	67

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 24th Aug., 1887.

No material change can be reported in the business situation since a week ago. Trade is not particularly brisk, but there is in progress a fair seasonable distribution of a healthy character. Remittances are somewhat slow, but this may be accounted for by the fact, that farmers generally are too busy with their harvesting to come into town or do much trading. The cheap rail trip for buyers to this city has been arranged, and begins on 27th inst., allowing for return up to September 13th.

ASHES.—The market presents no new features, the situation being about as last reported. There is a fair demand at quotations, and the moderate receipts of pots are readily absorbed. We quote No. 1 pots at \$3.80 to \$3.85. Pearls and second pots nominal, with no transactions reported.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.—The shoetrade continues to be well employed, and orders are still coming in very well. For leather there is a steady moderate demand, and we hear of some fair sized transactions in sole and splits more particularly. Stocks are all well assorted and on the full side, consequently prices still tend to easiness. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 25c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 20 to 22c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 21c.; No. 1 China, 21c. to 00; No. 2, 19c. to 00; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c.; oak sole, 42 to 47c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 37c.; ditto, heavy 32 to 35c.; Grained 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained 36 to 42c.; Splits large 20 to 26c.; do. small 16 to 20c.; Calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf skins 80 to 85c.; Russet Sheepskins Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 15c.; Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15c.; Rough 23 to 26c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—There is no special features to be noted in this. The fall distribution thus far has been a fair one, purchases being, as a rule, marked by moderation, and trade is of a healthy character. The cheap trips arranged with the C.P.R. and G.T.R. roads which will be begun on the 27th inst., are expected to attract a large number of buyers to the city, and many will doubtless do the bulk of their buying then. Prices in all lines are steadily maintained.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The usual fair jobbing distribution in drugs keeps up, and for heavy chemicals there is still a very fair enquiry. There is no weakening in bleaching powder, the late advance being well maintained, the sodas are also firm; cream tartar in light supply and the demand good. In drugs quinine remains dull, opium and morphia firm at advance, other lines unchanged. We quote:—Sal Soda 85 to 90c.; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.30 to \$2.40; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$10.00; Borax, refined, 10c.; Cream Tartar crystals, 33 to 00c.; do. ground, 35 to 36c.; Tartaric Acid crystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 80 to 85c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$9.00 to \$9.40; American Quinine, 65 to 75c.; German Quinine, 75 to 80c.; Howard's Quinine, 90c. to \$1; Opium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Morphia, \$3.00 to \$0.00; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 45 to 50c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.25 to 4.50 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$6.50 to \$7.00. Prices for essential oils are: Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$2.50; oil bergamot \$3.00 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50; oil peppermint, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Glycerine 25 to 26c.; Senna, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c.

FISH.—The main demand at the moment is for dry cod, for which about \$4.25 is asked; Nfld. herrings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Cape Bretons, \$5.50; green cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

HIDES, &c.—Receipts of green hides have continued pretty large, but sales to tanners have fallen off, there being a disposition to curtail manufacture owing to full stocks of leather. We quote green hides 7½c. for No. 1.