

MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

None too soon comes the assurance that the Montreal Board of Trade building is to be rebuilt. The council board has at length decided to restore the building, which was destroyed by fire in January last, and invites architects practising in that city to send in competitive designs. The building is to be six stories in height in addition to the basement, and as far as possible it is to be placed upon the old foundations. The stone of the former building is to be used in the new building as far as considered suitable and consistent with safety, and the remainder is to be constructed of stone or brick with stone trimmings. It is proposed to open a street in rear of the building so that this elevation will have to be made to harmonize with the other street fronts. The building is to be of fire-proof construction throughout. The author of the accepted design shall be entrusted with the work and shall receive the usual commission of 5 per cent. therefor, but should the work not be proceeded with he is to receive the sum of \$1,000, the plan to remain the property of the board. The sum of \$300 each to be paid to the authors of the two best plans, other than that selected by the council. The total cost is not to exceed \$325,000. The heating and lighting (by electricity), are to be of the best and most modern description.

The Montreal Real Estate Record says that while there is but little of interest to note in the list of real estate transactions during the month of August, and the volume of business is small, the improved enquiry makes the outlook for the fall business encouraging. According to general report the renting branch has begun to develop in better form than for years past, and it is in this direction that the improvement in the real estate business will first be made manifest. The enquiry for houses and flats to rent encourages the belief that there will be an improved demand for residential property next spring.

TRADE OPENINGS.

The following were among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the High Commissioner's office in London during the week ending 6th September, 1901: An Antwerp importer asks for names of British Columbian packers of canned salmon. The agency for one or two large packers in Canada of canned goods is required by a London firm who are prepared to push the sale of these goods. The engineer and surveyor of an important district in London makes enquiry respecting the suitability of Canadian woods for paving purposes. Enquiry is made by a Canadian importer for the makers of a small cheap porcelain doll, 285/3, with jointed limbs.

NEW BANKRUPTCY ACT.

There has just gone into effect in British Columbia a new assignments act, under the title of the 'Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1901. Until now there has been no specific law concerning insolvency, and the present legislation, which is more or less similar in character to that in some of the other provinces, is looked upon with a large degree of satisfaction. Some of the points in the new act are as follows: Clause 5—No assignment under this act shall be dated after the execution thereof by the assignor.

Clause 6 gives any judge of British Columbia power to correct errors or imperfections in bills of assignment made under this act after due notice has been given to interested parties.

Clause 7 specifies that all assignments must be advertised, and clause 8 that they must be duly registered within a specified time. Penalty is provided for failure to comply with these provisions.

Clause 13 states that omission to publish and register assignment does not render it invalid.

Clause 15 provides that assignees must call meetings of creditors within five days of date of assignment, the date of such meetings to be not later than fourteen days from date of notice.

Clause 17 makes it compulsory for every creditor attending meeting to support his claim by affidavits and vouchers.

Clause 21 provides for calculation of votes at meetings on a regular scale beginning with one vote to each claim, if not less than \$25 or more than \$100.

Clause 23 gives the creditors authority to transfer estate from original assignee to any other whom they may prefer on majority vote.

Clause 26 gives any judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia power to remove an assignee upon petition from a bona fide creditor.

IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.

In spring hosiery lines the call at present seems to be strongly in favor of lace effects and fancies in the better grades, cheaper grades in many cases being passed over in favor of the finer qualities.

The demand for print cloth yarn grey cottons in the New York market appears to be far from satisfied, and the prospects are that a 3c. or higher basis for regulars will be well established before the present buying movement ceases.

There is a growing belief that the walking skirt is not only to maintain its present prestige but to become more widely adopted throughout the country. Women that were once satisfied with one walking skirt now number in their wardrobes two or three of these very comfortable garments.

The American cotton year of 1900-01, which closed on the 1st inst., produced a crop computed by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle at 10,425,141 bales, as compared with 9,439,559 bales in 1899-1900, and 11,235,383 bales in 1898-99. The year closed with a stock on hand of American cotton of 239,324 bales, there having been exported 6,638,813 bales and bought by American mills, 3,729,453 bales.

The textile manufacturers of Philadelphia, and most other American centres worth the name, are all busy and could do more if their machinery were equal to greater production. Every machine capable of producing what is wanted is busy. The lines for next spring's requirements are drawn very close and strict. Several manufacturers producing the popular things have withdrawn their samples, as it will be impossible for them to fill any further orders.

In spite of the prevalent idea that France is the centre of the European glove industry, it may be stated that the largest number of factories for making leather gloves is in Germany, the number being over 1,100. Of these, 1,000 are engaged exclusively in the making of kid gloves. There are besides 100 tanneries for kid and 40 tanneries for shoe-making leather. There are 85 glove concerns that work exclusively for export. Of the other countries, Austria-Hungary has 350; France, 225; England, 190; Italy, 100, and Sweden, Norway and Spain, between 50 and 60 glove-manufacturing firms each. Russia has only about 30.

Every season finds rainy day regalia made more attractive, and a complete armor is well nigh approached. With the beginning of the rainy season smart women will be seen wearing one of two things—either the fashionable waterproof ulster, still tremendously in vogue, or the short skirt, cut ankle length, accompanying a three-quarter length coat. The latest thing in such a suit is made of heavy frieze, double-faced, waterproof, in a warm brown shade most attractive. The three-quarter length coat was ornamented with a high collar of velvet, boasted many pockets, a very full back, and a double row of heavy brown buttons. The short skirt of the same material quite decidedly cleared the ground, and was finished with many rows of stitching.

—A correspondent of The Monetary Times, writing from Boston on Tuesday last, says: "The newspapers here have a good deal to say about Canada now-a-days—and that not always graciously—but it indicates a great deal. Some of the British organizations in this city are thinking of systematically correcting, through the press, erroneous statements made from time to time about affairs in the British Empire."