

of a good start for the new year. Winter season orders have been fully supplied, and the weather and other causes have prevented repeats from being sent in, with the result that the position of makers and their workers is about the same as in the closing days of December last year. The hosiery trade in Hawick and district has been well maintained, and a good increase in the winter season's trade will be recorded by manufacturers generally. In merino goods the tendency has been to a heavier class of goods this year, which has helped to increase returns.

ZURICH.—The demand for silk fabrics has decreased, and it is not likely to increase again until the spring season opens, but manufacturers have sufficient orders on hand to be satisfied. Under the excitement of the good business done in the last quarter of the year, the fact had been overlooked that novelties almost exclusively have been ordered. In the calmer period of stock-taking this fact assumes more importance, as the stocks of staples existing have to be counted up and call for more attention than when order taking is going on. It is now found that notwithstanding the great rush for novelties, plain merveilleux and surah have done poorly and can only be sold at a sacrifice. The same is the case for blacks, which find a limited sale even at a loss. This, however, will be more than compensated for by the good business in novelties, if the results of next spring's season shall be as satisfactory as is now anticipated.

LYONS.—The silk goods market has not changed much, and while the demand for Paris has slackened, a good inquiry has been kept up for the United States, England and the continent. Manufacturers are not receiving many orders for goods in advance, but are sufficiently well provided to keep busy for some time to come. A fair demand is reported for goods for ready delivery. Goods now on the looms have also found buyers. What looms are not working on fixed orders are working for manufacturers' own account. Taffeta in changeable effects, boiled taffeta, and checked taffetas continue in good demand. Light fabrics of all kinds have done well. Gaufrage pongees, with or without printed effects, have also good prospects for spring. Satin duchesse in black and colors is still causing some life in the business. Muslins are ordered well ahead, plain and in embroidered effect. Embroideries have done well and tulle and crepes have not been neglected. The demand for velvet has lessened, but ready lots still find a good market. Prices, however, are well held and those manufacturers who had not yet advanced the weaving wages are doing so. Fancy velvets find good buyers for ready delivery. Velvet ribbons are in good demand at firm prices. The ribbon market is fairly active, staple ribbons being in regular demand, while stripe and check effects are taken in large lots. Plaids and fancies are receiving some attention.—*Dry Goods Economist*.

CREVELD.—There is little activity in the demand for silk fabrics, either from retailers or from wholesale buyers. The wholesale houses have already placed their orders for spring, and, not feeling any pressure from their customers, are waiting for the opening of the new season. Except for the cloak trade, manufacturers of silk goods are booking very little new business. Little is being done in fancies, which have already been sufficiently well ordered for spring. In staples, buyers are only ordering new colors to keep their stocks up to the requirements of the times as regards re-assortment of shades. Manufacturers can, however, not complain, as they are already very busy filling previous orders, and they are more troubled (with the scarcity of looms and weavers) to execute those they have already secured than with the comparative absence of new business. In plain dress fabrics the business done has been comparatively smaller than in fancies. Tie silks and umbrella silks continue to keep quite a number of looms busy, and many hand-loom are now engaged on these. Ribbons have been well ordered for spring. Medium widths have sold well, especially in the better grades of piece-dyed goods.

MELBOURNE.—Stocks of bagging have been increased by the arrival of the steamer "Clitus" from Calcutta, with 2,870 bales of gunnies. Sales continue to be made and deliveries of previous purchases of cornsacks, but owing to the position of the supply and

the current rate in Calcutta, prices are not so good as six weeks since, 200 bales placed at 4s. 4½d., 70 bales of woolpacks quitted at 1s. 8½d., and branbagg about 3s. 2d.

SYDNEY.—Jute goods have been quiet. Woolpacks have been moving for trade requirements at easy prices. In cornsacks there is at the moment rather a firmer feeling. Some "bear" sales made earlier in the season have been cancelled, in consequence of the inability of the sellers to cover their contracts. There is, however, no reason to believe that there will be any scarcity for the coming harvest.

### AMERICAN TEXTILE PATENTS.

The following list of patents granted by the United States Patent Office for inventions relative to textiles and textile machinery is reported for THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, by Glascock & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D.C., of whom printed copies can be obtained for 25 cents each.—

H. Donner, Chemnitz, Germany, knitting machine transferring apparatus.

E. Kastler, Philadelphia, Pa., mechanism for regulating the movement of loom cloth rollers.

H. Minister, Zaleski, Ohio, cloth measuring machine.

A. W. Cochran, New York, N.Y., sewing machine knoter.

J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., sewing machine shuttle actuating mechanism.

B. Bodell, Auburn, N.Y., spinning jenny.

G. E. Chandler, Fall River, Mass., mechanism for actuating revolving rods of spinning machine.

J. T. Meats, Taunton, Mass., carding machine.

W. R. Dillmore, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

J. Bradley, North Chemsford, Mass., warp knitting machine.

E. Guilbert, Woonsocket, R.I., loom picker motion,

E. H. Graham, Biddeford, Me., two patents, positive shuttle motion.

J. H. Northrop, Hopedale, Mass., four patents, looms.

G. and F. Priestley, Bradford, Eng., loom for weaving double pile fabric.

A. Waddington, Bradford, Eng., loom shuttle guard.

J. C. Liberty, Easthampton, Mass., jacquard mechanism.

H. R. Mathews, Trenton, N. J., loom picker check

J. B. Daudelin, Fall River, Mass., self-threading loom shuttle.

J. E. Bertrand, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

P. L. Cox, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

C. H. Foster, New York, N.Y., sewing machine guide.

P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N. J., sewing machine shuttle.

J. Faust, Cincinnati, Ohio, automatic stop action for sewing machines.

### SOME EXCELLENT INTEREST RULES.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of result to express in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, separate the right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 35.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

General rule.—Multiply principal by number of days, and the product by double the rate of interest, and divide by 72,000.