would find expression in his sturdy English way. Outside of business Mr. Young showed the debonnaire, happy disposition of one whose nature was sunny, and had never been clouded by care or warped by avarice.

ITEMS ABOUT TEXTILE MATTERS.

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(From the Textile Record).

James Ogilvie, Glenvarie, Scotland, will, it is reported, erect a woollen mill at Pittsburg, in which New York and Glasgow capitalists will be interested.

The additions to the plant of the Belding Bros. & Company's mill at Belding, Mich., will fully double its capacity.

Probably as a precaution against accidents, the Arnold Print Works, at North Adams, Mass, has been equipped with electrical apparatus, by which the engine can be instantly stopped by pressing a button in any room of the works.

A prominent Bradford, England, manufacturer of dress silks, seal plushes, etc., is said to have decided to establish a plant in Amerios, and a contract has been closed for the purchase of a mill in the vicinity of Utica, N.Y., which will be operated for the manufacture of seal plush and dress goods.

Leadin Wholesale Trade of Toronto.) RENT THE MODERN AND COMMODIOUS AREHOUS . 61 Bay Street, IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, NOW OCCUPIED BY Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. These desirable premises offer every advantage of situation and convenience that can be sought by a arm wishing to do a dry goods or any other whole sale business. There are four floors and basement, 110 by 32 feet steam heated, well lighted and ventilated, with passenger elevator and goods hoist. Public and private offices overlooking Bay street. Oak fittings Goods entrance in rear. For particulars, apply on the premises to BRYCE, MCMURRICH & CO. Toronto, January, 1891. S. F. McKINNON & CO IMPOPTERS OF Millinery Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, etc. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO. Milk Street,

The imports of silk goods into Great Britain for the first eleven months of last year were valued at £10,627,703, against £11,158,. 184 in 1889. The exports for the same period were £2,078,590 in 1890, against £2,315,576 in 1889.

The ownership of the Rockland Silk Company, at Hornellsville, N.Y., has passed into the hands of Edwin S. Brown, who has re-christened the establishment as the Rockland Silk Mills. The entire plant of about six thousand spindles is actively engaged in commission throwing.

Still another mill is to be erected by the well-known Amoskeag Company at Manchester, N.H., in the shape of an extensive addition to the No. 11 mill. The proposed addition is to be 351 x 104 feet, five stories high. The total length of the building, when completed, will be 884 feet.

If the claims of the ultra protectionists about the glorious effects of the new wool duties are founded in fact, the man who is trying to sell out of the Tiffia, Ohio, Woollen Mills [finely equipped with superior modern machinery, a six-set mill and a bargain, sprinklered, brick, with slate roof,] must be a fool, and there is a grand chance for an enterprising Canadian purchaser! And yet Tiffin, Ohio, is not so far from Canton, Ohio, that this manufacturer-who now wants to sell out -could not have got the "straight tip" from Representative McKinley. Perhaps he did, who knows?

The Lexington (Mich.) Woollen Mill are in the knitting business to the extent that they manufacture every year about 3,000 dozen hand-made mittens for the lumbermen's trade in that State, and also some socks for the same trade.

Linen mills are to be established as far west as Minneapolis, Minn., in which neighborhood it appears flax is being successfully cultivated.



Mr. Chas. R. Chute bought the spinning machinery for the linen mills at Dundee. The looms were purchased in Massachusetts. The mills are to be in operation in from sixty to ninety days. From 100 to 125 hands will be employed.

Charles R. Chute returned yesterday morn. ing from a trip to the British Isles, where he has been investigating the linen and jute industries and interesting British capitalists in Minneapolis. He inspected the immense Barbour linen establishment at Lisburn, Ireland, where 600 hands are employed; visited the jute and linen works in Dundee and Aberdeen, Scotland, and went to London to see the capitalists. He took some flax fibre over with him and found that it compared favorably with Russian flax used in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Chute is confident, however, that the manufacture of jute will be a great success. The fibre can be brought from India to America as cheaply as to Great Britain, and the raw material comes in free of duty .--Minneapolis Tribune.

Some figures showing the extent of American purchases of textile goods from the United Kingdom may be interesting. The following table of yearly exports is taken from the British Board of Trade returns:

Eleven Months.	1890 Ya rds.	1889. Yards.
Cotton piece goods	51,684,100	41,066,900
Jute " "	141,887,500	126,065,000
Linen " "	91,231,700	84,845,600
Silk broad stuffs	516,139	213,491
Woollen fabrics	. 4,159,400	4,624,800
Worsted	57,063,100	48,937,400

The purchases of sheep and lambs' wool by the United States from England, Scotland and Ireland in eleven months of the last three years were, respectively, 11,607,800 pounds, 11,923,800 pounds, and 10,965,100 pounds.

The British Board of Trade statistics show a marked decline in the exports of woollen and worsted fabrics and yarn, in November last, compared with previous years. In November, 1888, for instance, [the quantity of woollen fabrics sent to the States was 349,000 yards, while in November, 1890, it went down to 184,000 yards. Of worsted fabrics the United States bought from Great Britain in November, 1888, as much as 3,725,000 yards same month next year 4,613,000 yards, and last November 2,147,000 yards. Of yarn the quantities were for the corresponding months, 57,400 pounds, 30,800 pounds, and 800 pounds. Here is where Mr. McKinley has "got his work in" as the boys say.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

