

often asked for in this country. This jelly, with its beautiful, clear appearance and unique flavor is popular wherever it becomes known. Anglo-Indians, returning to their native country, make a point of bringing home with them a few jars to present to their friends, and the latter esteem it as the rarest of delicacies. With our comparative nearness to the guava-growing countries, there should be no difficulty in obtaining large supplies of the pure jelly at a reasonable cost.

IN THE DRY GOODS STORE.

"Aunt Minerva, how do you feel about this shirt-waist man business?" "Well, for one refreshing, tidy man that we see we are going to see eleven rumpled untidy monstrosities."—Indianapolis Journal.

Chief among sellers in the necktie line this fall will be the reversible four-in-hand. This style of scarf has taken such a hold on popular fancy that it is safe to prophecy that it will be the leading style for fall.

All the talk in Nottingham at present is about the combination in the lace trade, though it does not appear to be of quite such a wide-spreading nature as was at first supposed. It is expected that many of the local manufacturers will keep out of it.

All indications point to a large consumption of lace this season and probably a continued run of good demand next year. There seem to be a thousand and one uses to which laces can be applied in the trimming of dresses, and it is as dress trimmings and accessories that laces have their strongest card this season.

As far as feminine habilaments are concerned, the summer season will merge into the fall and winter period with exceeding grace. The fact is that all soft and diaphanous materials dominate to such an extent that "all season" gowns are becoming as popular and as much of a necessity as "all season" hats. This does not mean, says the Dry Goods Economist that a few gowns and wraps will be all that are required to complete a woman's wardrobe, for, on the contrary, this will be a season of unusual extravagance.

Satisfactory reports come to hand as to the linen industry in the South of Scotland, and prospects are considered promising. The floorcloth and linoleum industry in Kirkcaldy continues brisk. A better tone prevails in the tweed districts. More orders are being booked, but the work on hand is still below the average. Rates are fairly easy just now, and the present seems a good opportunity of buying cloth. As machinery gets filled up, prices are almost certain to go up. Very few transactions in wool are taking place.

Belfast despatches say that business in the linen market continues slowly to improve. A fair sprinkling of orders is reported in the different departments of the trade, and prices are losing the somewhat easy character they have had of late. Orders for yarns have been mainly of a sorting-up description, but spinners are not showing too much eagerness to book at present rates. Stocks are being kept within bounds, and as the demand continues to grow, prices will likely take an upward turn.

The New York print market is still irregular on fancies, says the Buyer and Dry Goods Chronicle. There has been some quiet manipulation lately through which the dark stocks of fancies have passed into jobbers' hands. Good orders have been placed for indigo blues, Turkey reds and mournings, with no appreciable price changes. Percales and shirting prints are without any change, as also are gingham in plain staple or dress styles. Business in the silk trade has shown some improvement of late, though sales continue to be hand-to-mouth.

The recent improvement in the prices of merino wool and combed tops in the Bradford market has been adversely influenced by the fall in the prices of the lower classes of merino combed tops, which are so largely dealt in at the "terme" market in Antwerp and Roubaix but holders here are fairly confident, and they refuse to concede more than a halfpenny of the advance recently established here for the Bradford 60's combed merino tops. The present prices of merino wool

enable the home clothing trade to again use worsted Italian linings in considerable quantities in the cheaper qualities.—Draper's Record.

A rather loudly dressed "gentleman" stepped into the necktie department of a big London shop, and in a supercilious tone that would have nettled a graven image into anger uttered the single mandatory word—"Neckties!" Then he threw back his head as if the assistant was entirely beneath his notice. This top-lofty air aggravated the assistant, but he quickly displayed a number of late patterns with a deferential air. "These," said he, obsequiously, "are the very newest thing, and are excellent quality at a shilling." "A shilling! Do I look like a man that would wear a shilling necktie? Is there anything about me to indicate that I—." "I beg your pardon, sir," meekly interposed the assistant, "the sixpenny counter is at the other end of the shop."—Exchange.

SHOE AND LEATHER NOTES.

The Leather and Saddlery Hardware Traveller's Association held a meeting and a banquet in Toronto this week. The following officers were elected: President, Jos. Pindar; vice-president, J. J. Little, Milton; secretary, J. B. Moat; treasurer, W. P. Kearns.

For scratches on show-windows the Merchants' Review has this advice: If slight, rub with rouge, wet, on a soft leather. If deep, grind out with finest flour emery, and then polish with buff wheel or rubber and fine pumice stone to grind out, and afterwards polish with buff and wet rouge.

The New York manufacturers of boots and shoes report urgent orders for most kinds of shoes. They are not nearly so large, however, as last year, and by the middle of autumn they will depend on duplicates to keep their factories running. They are getting most kinds of stock at as low figures as last year and there is no thought of advancing prices.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says that there is a slight increase in the number of orders placed for shoes for immediate use, but almost a complete dearth of contracts for spring goods other than samples. One year ago every factory was being operated to its utmost producing capacity, and manufacturers had many weeks' work in reserve. At present very few of the factories are being operated to more than a small fraction of their ordinary output. There is nothing in the situation in leather and materials which warrants the manufacturer in accepting orders on terms which some of them are agreeing to.

The imports of shoes into Canada from the United States were in June last valued at \$15,250, whereas in the same month of last year they were \$35,265. The Canadian manufacturers are thus, it appears, more than holding their own. One of the English shoe journals, in commenting on this fact, says there is something humiliating in the reflection that Canadians are steadily winning in a conflict in which their British brethren are as steadily losing ground. Canada is, figuratively speaking, only next door to the manufacturers in Brockton, Lynn and other American shoe centres, and if these are being cut out by Canadians, it is not easy to see how the former manage to ship goods to a market over 3,000 miles away with increasing success. The implied answer to the riddle includes a suggestion for Canadians on the lines hinted in a recent issue. There would certainly appear to be a very good opening for Canadian shoes in Great Britain.

—Money for investment has offered in plenty in the United Kingdom this year. The amount offered for subscription to the end of August, £129,149,000, is almost equal to the whole issues of 1899, which amounted to £133,169,000. The new issues of the current year are larger, indeed, than any of the previous four years. We submit a table compiled by The London Economist:

Total offered to date in—		Total offered for whole year—	
1900.....	£129,749,215	1899.....	£133,169,724
1899.....	86,155,473	1898.....	150,173,365
1898.....	120,416,030	1897.....	157,299,000
1897.....	105,934,356	1896.....	152,806,791
1896.....	111,409,650	1895.....	104,690,104