

## LONDON WOOL SALES AND CANADIAN MARKETS.

The fourth series of Colonial wool sales in London began on Tuesday, the 3rd instant. On that day, 5,400 bales were offered and there was a full attendance of buyers. An advance of 5 per cent. on the prices of merinos took place, as was also the case with cross-breeds, excepting the coarse parcels. There is not much advance on Capes and Natal. The larger lots of merinos were taken chiefly by Continental buyers. The bulk of the cross-breeds was purchased for the home trade, but some were bought by Germans. Prices obtained on the opening day were as follows:

	Bales.	
New South Wales .....	1,000 offered at	3 d. to 7½d.
Queensland .....	500 offered at	7 d. to 7½d.
Victoria .....	300 offered at	6¾d. to 11½d.
South Australia .....	300 offered at	4¼d. to 6½d.
West Australia .....	100 offered at	5¼d. to 6¾d.
New Zealand .....	3,000 offered at	4½d. to 10 d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal..	100 offered at	5½d. to 6¾d.

As the sales progress prices remain firm. The second series of wool sales at Antwerp took place from the 12th to 15th ult. The offerings were 7,095 bales River Plate, of which 3,453 were sold by auction at a fair rate. Of 1,467 bales of Australian, 422 were disposed of on the basis of current London values.

In the Toronto market there is considerable animation. During the past three weeks more wool has come into the market than in the like period for several years, and it must be said that the wool is in good condition. Among country merchants there is a speculative feeling based on the anticipation that prices in the States will go up when the tariff is settled—an anticipation which those in touch with the American market consider unfounded. In this market 16 and 17 cts. is paid for farmers' lots, and 17 cts. for parcels from country dealers.

In the Montreal market prices of wools remain firm at following quotations: Cape grease wool, 14 to 15½ cts.; B.A., second, 26 to 30 cts.; Canadian, 17 to 19 cts.; North-West, 11 to 12 cts.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of the 9th inst. reports: There is no material change in wool. Some fair lots have been bought at 8c., and 8 to 8½c. is the usual price for ordinary unwashed Manitoba fleece. The Toronto Hide Co. reports the purchase of the clip of the Canadian Agricultural Co., amounting to about 79,000 pounds, and 30,000 pounds at Medicine Hat of territorial ranche wool, at a price which would net producers 9 to 9½c.

## LOCAL WOOL MARKETS.

The following are the average prices quoted for Canadian wool at various markets throughout the country:—

Galt .....	16 to 18 cents
Clifford .....	10 to 15 "
Guelph, fine wool .....	17 to 18 "
" coarse wool .....	16 to 00 "
" unwashed .....	09 to 00 "
Orillia, unwashed .....	08 to 10 "
" washed .....	15 to 17 "
Fenelon Falls .....	14 to 16 "
Arthur .....	18 to 00 "
Sarnia .....	15 to 00 "
Renfrew .....	17 to 20 "
Pembroke .....	20 to 00 "
Peterboro, fleece .....	16 to 17 "
" Southdown .....	20 to 00 "
Listowel .....	16 to 20 "
Perth .....	18 to 00 "
Hamilton, coarse to medium .....	16 to 00 "
" Southdown .....	20 to 00 "
London .....	15 to 17 "
Seaforth .....	16 to 19 "

C. M. HARTLEY, a clothier in a large way of business at Halifax, has assigned.

J. D. COLQUHOUN & C. H. WATSON have opened a felt hat factory at Wales, Ont., under the name of the Wales Felt Hat Manufacturing Co. According to the *Cornwall Standard*, large orders have already been secured, and there is every prospect of a thriving business being established.

THE curators in charge of the business of the late Compagnie Generale des Bazar submitted at a meeting of the creditors recently, a statement showing the liabilities to be: direct, \$147,912.20; preferred, \$1,760; total \$149,672.51. The assets are: dry goods stock in the two stores, \$134,234.46; fixtures, \$7,728.58; book debts, good, \$17,490.47; doubtful, \$11,250.87; bad, \$11,270.56; cash on hand, \$3,001.65. Total amount of assets of all kinds, \$204,630.04. The offer of Louis H. Boisseau to buy the assets of the company has been accepted. Mr. Boisseau is to give 65 cents on the dollar, spread over a period of time, and \$30,000 being paid down.

THICK and hard stuffs are properly dyed with difficulty, and it is for this reason mainly that madder, which has a specially penetrative power, is still used in hat felt dyeing. The Höchst firm have just patented a process of dyeing wool with the sulpho-acids of alizarine dyes, which they claim will give a perfect penetration of the color in the thickest and heaviest milled felts. The wool is first dyed in an acid bath—Glauber's salt and sulphuric acid is best—and then treated with metallic lake-forming salts. This method is said to be an advance on any previous way of getting over the difficulty.—*Dyer and Calico Printer*.

THOMAS WARDLE of Leek, England, president of the English Silk Association, gives an interesting sketch of the silk industry in England, the beginnings of which he assigns to a far earlier date than the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes two centuries ago. He has in his possession some threads, to which he ascribes an English origin, attached to a parchment deed of 1194, and points out that the silk industry is mentioned in an Act of Parliament so far back as 1363, being thus nearly a century older than that of Lyons, which began in 1450. Mr. Wardle states that the annual production of the silk manufacturers of Lyons for the last nine years is more than 15,000,000, and English purchases of manufacture continental silk exceed yearly 12,000,000. As against these large figures British silk exports only reach 1,500,000. One aim of the association is to remove the prejudices of English ladies against home manufactures. It is, says Mr. Wardle, a mistake to think that English silks are dearer than French; and he quotes the authority of one of the largest distributors, who has found since he began to buy English silks that certain classes of them are better and cheaper and as tasteful as the French.

THE following is a description of the process of enameling woven cloth, to which we have referred before: A square of fine porcelain is covered with a light couch of chalk. A design in finely ground enamel is laid down on this after the fashion of ceramic work, taking care to leave a slight space between the colors so as to prevent them from running together in the subsequent baking. This operation is effected in an open muffle furnace, as in enameling on copper, and when completed the enamel detaches itself completely from the tile. It is washed free of chalk in acidulated water, and finally washed thoroughly in fresh water and dried. A satin, or any colored tissue that may appropriately be decorated, is treated with many successive coats of caoutchouc in solution until it is completely impermeable. It is then allowed to dry. The caoutchouc is dissolved in benzine to a syrupy consistency with regard to the application of the enamel. A solution of caoutchouc in benzine is made, but much thicker than before, almost a paste being made. The enamel is glued on to the cloth with this preparation, taking care to leave a slight space between the different elements of the design. The outer circumference of the enamels are cut by hand or with a stamp after the fashion of braid, and finally sewn on to the cloth with gold thread or silk, or any other decorative material of the sort.