

by means of internal conductors. The current is passed through the tanning liquor, and, acting upon the hides, the process of tanning is greatly quickened—that is, instead of three or four months, it requires but two weeks to thoroughly tan these hides. The saving in time effected by the new process is said to be due to the prompt union which takes place between the tannin of the bark and the gelatine of the hide through the intervention of electricity.

Manufacturers will look forward with interest for intelligence of the effectual nature of this very rapid tanning. Most of them we dare say will be shy of it as promising over much. If the new method should come into general use, and should bring with it a resolve on the part of leather makers to pay less for their raw material in proportion to the price of product than they have been doing of recent years, it would be a triumph of art and of economics combined.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

A manufacturer writes to the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* stating his desire to do something for the benefit of his employees in the shape of putting up for them a building to contain library, gymnasium, billiard tables, etc. "Believing that ventures of this kind have not been numerous in this country, and where attempted have not been universally successful, the company I refer to is desirous of learning where any such institutions exist, and the rules and methods under which they are operated, being anxious to benefit by the experience and avoid the mistakes, if any, of others that have worked on these lines." He adds the request "that any of your readers who are able to do so will send me, in your care, such printed or other information as they can bearing on this subject." Any one with such a praiseworthy object in view seems to us entitled to every assistance. We suggest, therefore, that hints might be afforded to this Chicago man by such Canadian manufacturers as Penman, of Paris, the Rathbuns, the Masseys, H. R. Ives & Co., Goldie & McCulloch, the Walkers, of Windsor, the Paton Company, of Sherbrooke, Parks & Son, of St. John, the Gurneys, the Waterous Engine Works Co., A. Harris, Son & Co., the Canadian Rubber Co. If they prefer communicating with THE MONETARY TIMES to writing to the Chicago journal, we shall be only too happy to convey to the proper quarter the views or experiences of these large employers of labor in Canada.

ITEMS FOR MAKERS AND SELLERS OF TEXTILES.

A correspondent tells us that the weavers, warpers, and winders of the Halifax Cotton Mill presented the other day to Mr. John Kniveston, one of the superintendents of the mill, a portrait of himself in oil the size of life, together with a meerschaum pipe. An appropriate address accompanied the presentation.

The Amoskeag mills, Manchester, N.H., will increase their present electric light plant by a

900 light dynamo. They will then be lighted by 1,500 lights.

Brodie's woollen factory at Hespler, Ont., is being fitted with electric light plant.

The last issue of the *American Shoe Reporter* tells us of two failures in the knitted goods mills in New York State. Thomas & Pettengill, of Amsterdam, who compromised last spring at 40 per cent., have now assigned. And the firm of B. Lodge & Co., Albany, have suspended, owing about \$70,000. Most of the creditors have agreed to accept 60 cents in the dollar. Mr. L. thinks one of the reasons for his failure is the sharp competition with the knitting mills, which have been selling direct to retailers, thus crowding out the wholesalers.

The woollen factory at Glen Tay is now running overtime on account of the large number of orders lately received.

As illustrating the progress made not only by the German woollen wares industry, but also by the German wool trade, it may be mentioned that recently considerable quantities of German wool waste and woollen rags have been exported to France. A few years ago Germany had mostly to buy wool waste from France.

Mr. Jas. Dolphin has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the cotton mills at Magog, Que. These mills are now running night and day, one hundred and twenty hours of work being put in. Manager Heald, of Hochelaga, has charge of the night shift.

The latest thing in gloves is as undernoted: The carrying of money in the glove is a fixed habit among the female shoppers of all large cities in this and all other civilized countries. Glove manufacturers have at last recognized the custom and made preparations to meet its requirements. The very latest "thing" in gloves is a palm pocket attachment, roomy enough for a respectable roll of bills or all the "small change" necessary for the current expenses of an afternoon among the stores. It is selling readily in Paris, and has just made a very successful *entree* upon the American market.

According to the *American Wool Reporter*, of New York, there has been purchased in Canada, during the past week, by one of the large manufacturers of that city, a block of 250,000 pounds of Canada combing wools; these wools are the same as are held here at 36 and 37c. "We understand the Canada market has been cleaned up on this line of wool."

The Unparalleled Crochet Works (observe the name), Cleveland, Ohio, find business so active and the demand for their product so great that they are not able to catch up to their orders.

Mexico is going into silk cultivation. Mulberry trees are being planted, and it would seem that they can furnish the needed aliment to the worms within six or seven months.

Knitted carpets are widely used in Germany. The making of knitted carpets is a home industry, carried on by all classes of the population, from peasant women and girls to ladies of leisure and good position. Knitted carpet schools have been established in many towns, and itinerant carpet makers travel from place to place teaching the art of carpet knitting for a small remuneration.

—We note the appointment of Mr. William J. Ramsay as superintendent of the Canada Life Assurance Company, in room of his late brother, Alexander Ramsay.

BOOK AND STATIONERY MEMOS.

Here we are past the middle of November and there does not yet seem to be the rush for Christmas cards that has characterized former years. Is it that they are going out of vogue? Can it be that people are learning that a dead stock of Christmas cards left over after New Year's Day, pretty, dainty things though they are, "lovely" to decorate windows and show cases with, is yet heavier on one's financial conscience than cold porkpie on a Christmas diner's stomach.

The new postal card factory recently started at Birmingham, Ct., employs about 30 operatives. The Government contract calls for 1,500,000 per day, but the factory has a present capacity for 2,000,000. The cards are printed in large sheets, 100 at each revolution of the press. Parties running the factory are under bonds for \$200,000.

The directory canvassers are making their annual rounds. An old stager among them is authority for the statement that the average domestic who tends the door of city houses can know less about her employer's right name and occupation, and more about the other affairs of the family, than a dry goods clerk knows about making hay.—N.Y. Sun.

Of what avail is it to do a big business when the expenses are greater than the profits?

Here is a hint for the book-seller. It is declared with much positiveness by the *Literary News* that among the reference books which every person with any pretension to letters must possess are an unabridged dictionary, a "Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction," an atlas and a cyclopedia. Now, Mr. Book-seller, find out who of your learned customers has not all these, and "go for him."

Readers in Canada who are making arrangements for their list of serials for 1890 should not omit to order the new Canadian illustrated monthly magazine, *The National*. Its first number is intended to be issued, we understand, in February. Topics of the day, serial fiction, short stories, literary papers, verse, book reviews, musical and dramatic notes—such are the proposed contents. In the list of probable contributors we find the names of Sir Daniel Wilson, Principal Grant, "Fidelis," Wm. Kirby, Dr. Bourinot, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Senator Macdonald, George Murray, J. M. Oxley, Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., Rev. Professor Clark, Louisa Murray, Alexander McLachlan, Charles Mair, C. D. G. Roberts, W. G. Beers, D. A. O'Sullivan, H. K. Cockin, W. D. Lighthall, J. W. Bengough. The Park Publishing Company will issue the *National*, at \$3.00 a year, and the Toronto News Company will supply the trade.

Some dry goods dealers in the larger cities, as if to imitate the crockery and glassware prize system of certain so-called tea companies and grocers, have been giving their attention to retailing books and toys at prices which admit of no living profit. It has thus come about that an octavo volume of 300 or 400 pages, bound in cloth, was sold by these dealers at a price which a bookseller could not equal. Word reaches us now from Montreal that some of the live booksellers there are "carrying the war into Africa," so to speak, by offering for sale Dickens' and Bulwer's novels and other such publications, royal octavo, cloth, dollar books in fact, for 25 cents each, and selling them, too, by hundreds over the counter. They cannot make a living at this, to be sure, but they by such means do something to prevent senseless slaughter of good stock by merchants who might be better

employed than in going to injure legitimate bookse-

SHOE AND LEATHER

In view of the revolutionary state of business affairs, as to which will be an issue, it is of interest to rubber market. A last states that the rubber market, that stocks are bulled, that stocks are From all appearance, receipts of rubber will were last year.

A syndicate of capitalists a town near Philadelphia of Morocco, and has land for the purpose. Ducers are said to have factories thither; dw 2,500 workmen, and town the first year wi

A writer in the *N* flat heels should be nearer the shape of High heels produce a the toes butt against them too much weight work to perform.

Shoes for men's w uppers of jersey or shade known as "the fine calf vamps, and fancy toe caps, pointing from the Chicago R French toe for men, noticeable peculiarity from manufacturers makes a becoming poor one for others."

Statistics show the tured leather prod valued at \$21,000,000 tal employed, while valued at \$28,000, capital employed, capital.

Boston's shipmen points outside of New week were 64,319 c ments since the 1s been 3,032,597 cas for the like period that of 1887.

The wooden shoe at Schmolli, in Ge One firm, Schaller, cording to Kuhlou week.

The old and well & Sons, of St. Joh lines of manufactu the establishment c chinery for the ma The first of these tion on Friday last excellent Rail.

Recent advices effect that there is of sole leather from

In Montreal, m trade, the shoe fa stock-taking. S lower tendency b much inferior q however, are stea buff, which is not

"Men who use years ago," so a