

## COTTON GOODS.

**D**URING the past month raw cotton has advanced in price nearly 10 per cent. This has had a stiffening effect on all the cotton stocks throughout the country, but prices as yet have been unaffected. The rise in the raw cotton is due to light crops, so that it is not a temporary advance.

With regard to the domestic manufacturers, they have not yet altered prices. This may be due to what was shown in the last issue of the REVIEW that prices had already been advanced as far as consistent with a policy which aims at keeping out other countries' goods. Another reason undoubtedly is that the stocks of raw were fairly heavy in anticipation of a probable advance. But the prevalent opinion among the buyers in this city is that after January first an advance will be announced. This will probably be confined to greys, shirtings, cottonades and other colored lines. Prints may be expected to advance also.

These advances are based on the conduct of United States and European manufacturers. In the United States printing cloths have advanced very much; and though Canada makes its own printing cloths, the price of these must necessarily rise to make up for the increase in the cost of raw material. English, German, and other continental firms are refusing orders for all kinds of prints at the old prices. The advance seems to vary from an eighth to a farthing per yard. Orders already placed by wholesalers in England and on the continent will, of course, be filled at old prices, but repeats and new orders cannot be placed at the old figures, hence this will have a strong effect on Canadian prices for those imported goods. Moreover the cotton operatives strike in and around Lancashire is having a weighty effect on prices, and, in conjunction with the rise in raw material, it will be productive of heavy advances before spring.

The wholesale houses are now receiving their first shipments from the new Canadian Cotton Co., which now controls the colored cotton mills. The shirtings, as regards appearance and quality, are fully up to samples, and buyers seem to be well satisfied with the goods. True, the prices have advanced during the past year, but the advances are not yet at an end. Taking everything into consideration, there are no complaints of any kind worthy of mention. With regard to the domestic prints which are now being delivered to the jobbers, much the same may be said with regard to the quality of the cloth. This shows a marked improvement in point of fineness. The great trouble is that the patterns are staple and lack in variety. But no doubt improvements will follow, and buyers are much pleased with the improvements already made.

Cotton ballies promise to take the place of prints to a great extent in next summer's trade. This will result from the placing on the market of lower grades which can be sold as low as 12 1/2 cents. These are extensively made in Canada, and dealers are encouraging the domestic manufacturers. The goods are wider, and, being much softer, drape beautifully, thus surpassing prints, dresses of which are necessarily of conventional styles. Moreover they have a richer appearance.

## DRESS TRIMMINGS.

The trade this year has certainly shown a tendency to return to trimmings. For nearly three years and a half trimmings have been left out of it, and the consumption limited. This year just past has seen a revival of fashion, and gimps and jets had a fair demand. Moss effects and other ruchings had also a fair share of trade, but the indications are that next year will see a better demand for all lines. The United States factories are turning out some beautiful goods, so are the European manufacturers. Stocks here will not be complete until February, but we have been privileged to look over a line of samples bought by Caldecott, Burton & Spence. This will give an indication of what retailers may expect to buy for the spring trade.

Perhaps the most striking thing in the new trimmings is the Persian effect in the cords of the gimps. This is a two tone mixture, having a sort of mixed shot effect, and is very pretty indeed. This is shown in its isolated form in narrow gimps, and then in combination with moss effects in the wider gimps. It is shown, moreover, in the leading patterns, and also in insertion patterns, being generally in combinations in the latter style of gimps. Some call the Persian a cashmere effect; but by whatever name it may be called, it is a beautiful thing.

Moss effects are very prominent, running from the narrow or block moss effect in combination with a gimp cord, to the wide three inch moss band. One very pretty variety is shown where two colors are introduced, the wide centre part being bounded by narrow borders of a different color. Then there is a curious Persian moss effect. The band moss effects are used much like fur trimmings, on the bottom of the skirt.

Another new variety of trimming is the Russian band, which has also this characteristic Persian effect. It was used in Millinery the past season, being run around the lower part of the narrow hat crowns. Now it will be introduced into the dress trimming department. It is exceeding pretty in either the tinsel or two tone Persian mixtures, and runs in widths from one to two and a half inches.

In broad trimmings many new varieties will be shown. The wide Hercules predominates, especially that variety of it known as the basket weave Hercules. It will be shown in great variety in black and colors.

Silk trimmings are staple stock. A Spanish mesh effect introduced into the centre of some patterns adds very materially to the appearance of the goods. Silk heading patterns are more doubtful than the gimp headings.

Franges, especially in the six and seven inch varieties, promise well. They are shown in silk and in silk and jet combinations.

An experienced dealer says that the retailer should buy wide ranges and small quantities, and then when he finds out what is selling best increase his range of colors and patterns, and also arrange that repeats may be frequent. This will avoid serious losses by a careful method of buying. Dealers should bear this advice in their minds, as it is invaluable.

## WOOLLEN GOODS.

The past year has seen a straightening up of the domestic woollen market. The woollen manufacturers are on their feet once more, and profits are coming out of the obscurity of the distant past. Every mill is busy. Orders are now placed for spring goods which will keep all the mills running overtime to fill by the proper dates.

The past three months have seen a stiffening in prices of all classes of woollen goods; in some lines strong advances being made. Wool itself has risen two cents, and this has had a tendency to make prices firm. Knit underwear has had a good season, and mills are still busy filling orders. Prices next season will be stiffer than during the past two seasons. This is due to the rise in wool and better demand for domestic goods on account of improved finish. Many dealers say that low grades of woollen goods such as blankets, yarns, etc., etc., will be quoted at higher prices for autumn, 1893, delivery. This again is disputed. But the rise in price of wool, and the prospect of a reduction in the American tariff on the importation of this raw material will have a strong effect on the domestic market, which must not be overlooked. There is a prospect of continued stiff prices for domestic tweeds of all kinds. Dress tweeds are in greater demand than supply, but no advance is anticipated.

There is no doubt that our dress tweeds are displacing foreign competing lines. In the light colored tweeds some beautiful goods are shown for spring in diagonals and hop sack tweed effect. These goods surpass in quality imported goods at the same price. Domestic indigo dyed dress goods have been leading in this market for some time, and promise to continue in this favorable position.

English and other European prices for woollen goods are also stiffening, and an advance is reported in tweeds, henriettas, and other dress goods. This may not be sufficient to affect jobbers' prices on the market. French dress goods have risen about 10 per cent. This will affect the quality of the dress goods brought to this market from that country. There seems to be some sort of sympathy between the prices of silk, cotton and woollen goods, as all prices are advancing together.

Samuel Leonard, one of the oldest and highly respected residents of Dundas, Ont., was stricken down to death with terrible suddenness recently. He was about 60 years of age. During the evening on which he died Mr. Leonard had been down town and had conversed with several friends, and seemed to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health. He returned to his home in a cheerful frame of mind, and afterward, when he retired to rest, he made no complaint of feeling unwell. He was not long in bed, however, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, which broke a blood vessel, and inside of an hour he had passed to the rest eternal. The deceased was for many years engaged in the knitting business in Dundas. He left a widow, three sons and two daughters. The children are all full grown, and the sons were partners with their father in the knitting factory, which is known by the firm name of S. Leonard & Sons.