

anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent. These reduced prices apply only to goods delivered to jobbers after the first of next month. Rebates are not to be allowed. This change is a very important one and may materially affect the output of Canadian mills. In a previous number we referred to the severe competition that Canadian textile manufacturers, wholesale jobbers and even retail dry goods dealers along the border line of the United States were compelled to stand in consequence of the commercial depression in the States, and this is but another evidence of what we then said.

#### LAST YEAR'S AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Secretary Hester's New Orleans Cotton Exchange report on the cotton crop was issued in full on the 3rd inst. The crop for 1893-94 amounts to 7,549,879 bales, an excess of 849,452 over last year. Mr. Hester says the largest part of the gain was in Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina. The increase in the Gulf States, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee was 351,000 bales, while Texas decreased 59,000.

The average commercial value of the crop is placed at \$37.50 per bale, against \$42.50 last year, \$37.50 in 1891-92, and the total at \$283,118,000 as compared with \$284,150,000 last year and \$338,812,000 the year before, showing the remarkable fact that while the output of the last year has been 849,452 bales in excess of the previous year, its commercial value is \$1,032,000 less.

The commercial crop in thousand bales is given as follows for 1893-94:—

|                  |       |                          |       |
|------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Alabama.....     | 935   | North Carolina.....      | 425   |
| Arkansas.....    | 625   | South Carolina.....      | 750   |
| Florida.....     | 50    | Tennessee, etc.....      | 275   |
| Georgia.....     | 1,125 | Texas and Indian Ter.... | 2,059 |
| Louisiana.....   | 400   |                          |       |
| Mississippi..... | 916   | Total crop.....          | 7,550 |

In relation to American mills Mr. Hester says the season has been anything but favorable, north or south. On the heels of their largely decreased takings for 1892-93, Northern mills show a further reduction for the past season of 86,113 bales. The effect of financial stringency and delay as to tariff legislation were depressing influences in this industry, and for the first time since the war a set-back is to be recorded. Southern consumption has fallen off 25,333 bales.

#### FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

A brewery is to be started at Kamloops, British Columbia.

The annual beer consumption of New York city is 5,000,000 brls.

Samples of new crop currants show the quality to be exceptionally fine.

The Delhi Canning Co. are shipping canned apples to Glasgow Scotland.

Ten car loads of cheese were sent away from Stratford the other day in one shipment.

Population considered, Milwaukee consumes more beer than any other American city.

Lemons have weakened somewhat in New York, in consequence of large arrivals at that port.

A shipment of California peaches and pears has been successfully sold in London, Eng.

E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, recently shipped ten car loads of clover hay to Southampton, England.

Thirty boxes of Prince Edward Island cheese have been forwarded as an exhibit to the Toronto Industrial Fair.

McKenzie, Powis & Co., wholesale grocers, of Winnipeg, purpose opening a branch house at Edmonton, N.W.T., at an early date.

Grocers should take more than ordinary care to place decaying fruit where it will not be offensive and dangerous to the public health.

The Dominion Express Co. is making shipments of three or four cars of assorted fruits from Niagara to Winnipeg weekly.

The first shipment of Pelee Island grapes for the season was made last week.

The Carthew cannery, on the Skeena River, B.C., has been salting instead of canning salmon this year, and is said to have put up about 1,000 barrels.

Smoked canned salmon is an innovation on the Fraser River, a smoking establishment having been running at South Westminster, B.C., for some time past.

While shipments of sugar to the Maritime Provinces are no larger than usual, the quality is much finer as a result of the recent tariff change. Next spring this trade is expected to show a large development.

Edward Adams & Co., wholesale grocers of London, will shortly open a branch of their wholesale establishment in Windsor. Maurice J. Twomey will have charge.

The Boston fish bureau reports the New England catch of mackerel to date 29,687 barrels, against 25,606 for the same time last year and 34,103 to a similar date in 1892.

Ottawa flour and feed dealers complain that grocers are able to buy at the same prices as themselves, and in order to catch grocery trade often sell these goods below cost.

A hop cluster a foot long and seven inches wide, containing one hundred blossoms, was taken the other day from the 30-acre hop yard of D. B. Coolidge, Demorestville.—*Picton Times*.

Salt supplies are in very small compass here now. Merritt Bros. & Co. were yesterday loading a third cargo within the month for Maine ports, making a total of 5,000 sacks.—*St. John Sun*.

D. D. Wilson, the Seaforth egg buyer, claims that it will pay farmers better to feed their wheat to the hens and sell the eggs at 8 cents a dozen, than to market the grain at 50 cents a bushel.

A company of local capitalists has been formed to build and operate a brewery in Prince Albert. The capital of the new concern is said to be \$10,000. The establishment is to be in running order before the new year.

The report of the Montreal cattle inspectors of the shipments for the months of July and August is as follows: July, 42,041 cattle, 32,231 sheep and 2,528 horses; August, 12,562 cattle, 26,890 sheep and 644 horses. The figures for the same period last year were 60,836 cattle, 712 sheep and 1,123 horses. There is thus a dropping off in the shipping of cattle, while the increase in sheep and horses is double that of the same months last year.

Mr. Michael Lefebvre, of the Berthier, Que., beet root sugar industry, pays varying prices for his beets, according to the acreage of the cultivator. If, for instance, a man cultivates five acres or under, he receives at the rate of \$5 per ton for the roots at the factory; but if the raiser is energetic enough to put 10 acres of his farm under beet root cultivation, Mr. Lefebvre pays him \$5.50 per ton. The plan has been successful in increasing the acreage under beet crops.

#### DRY GOODS JOTTINGS.

Umbrellas may begin to sell at last.

Jackets with capes are again in favor.

Sequin laces are sellers for the fall trade.

Canadian-made cloaks are meeting with increased favor.

Blue serge was never so fashionable in London as at present.

In neckwear green in its various shades appears to be popular.

Black velvet will be much used in Paris for millinery purposes.

Tailors say that the bicycling craze has seriously hurt their trade. Velvets for millinery purposes promise to find increased demand with an advancing season.

Berlin has refused to grant the desired aid to the shirt factory there.

The fur exhibits at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, are exceedingly good.

Hatters have designed but little that is really new for the fall season of 1894.

The firm of R. Score & Sons, merchant tailors of Toronto, have opened a branch in Winnipeg.

European textile centres are beginning to show life in consequence of a settlement of the United States tariff.

Jackets for the season range from 32 to 36 inches in length; 34 inches promises to be the popular length in Canada.

Montreal millinery openings were held on the first three days of the week, and were, as usual, well attended. We have something to say about them elsewhere.

Fur has not the place it held last year in jacket trimming material. In great part the season's jackets are plain, although braid is used to a considerable extent on some.

The autumn season has many novelties in neckwear. The Ascot is coming back into use, and so is the moderate-sized puff. Extremes of all kinds have been outlawed.

Country merchants, when paying their exhibition visit to Toronto, will do well to pay the closest attention to the departmental stores and their methods. There is many a pointer to be picked up.

A new creation in bonnets is a velvet crown made in the shape of a leaf and of bright color. It is very striking, the colors of these plaques leaves being as a rule jacqueminot and blue, both new colors.