

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TEXTILE employes in Canada object because they have to work sixty hours per week. Read this paragraph and compare situations:

The twelve hour day for France is exciting the violent opposition of manufacturers and others interested. M. Le Constellier, of the Abbeville Rope Works, has addressed a circular to the operatives employed by the firm, announcing that in consequence of a communication from M. Villard, factory inspector, he will be compelled to close the works, for a time at least, unless the freedom previously accorded is granted. An Abbeville journal, commenting on the matter, says: "The mania for regulating everything by law for what is called the general welfare is only too frequently the most serious obstacle to the general good, and the manner in which deputies improve the common weal too often resembles the action of the savage who cuts the tree to the ground in order to gather the fruit. The deplorable law as to the hours of labor, against which the work-ers have protested from one end of France to the other, seems to have an exactly corresponding effect wherever applied."

BRITISH TRADE.

The Textile Mercury says: The Board of Trade Returns for the past month are not altogether unfavorable, although at first sight they appear to be so, both imports and exports being less in value when compared with the figures of June, 1894. It must be remembered, however, that owing to Whit-week falling this year in June, and last year in May, the past month contained 24 working days only, while in June, 1894, there were 26. The imports are valued at £33,884,584, a decrease of £345,095, or 1 per cent., and the exports of British and Irish produce at £17,800,100, a decrease of £109,055, or 0.6 per cent.; while the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show an increase of £67,593, being £5,205,773. The classes of imported goods which are higher in value are metals, raw materials, manufactured articles and miscellaneous articles. Amongst the raw materials, cotton, flax, jute and sheep's wool are greater in both quantity and value. The increased value of manufactured articles imported is due largely to linen yarns, silks and woollens. As regards the exports of British and Irish produce, raw materials, yarns and textile fabrics, metals, machinery and chemicals are each lower in value. As to cotton piece-goods, the takings of the East are deplorably below last year's purchases; but the countries of Central and South America have for the most part each taken more. As in former months of this year, the shipments of textile fabrics to the United States still continue to be on a very enlarged scale, especially of linen piece-goods and woollens and worsteds.

THE CHEMNITZ MARKET.

The activity of the Chemnitz market is far in excess of what it has been for many seasons. Prices are firm, and the orders are far ahead of those of previous seasons. Coarse-gauge goods are advancing in price, and there seems to be no prospect of a reduction, for the orders now placed will keep the factories going at full force until the spring trade opens again. The manufacturers are making special efforts to show good values. Buyers will find a good collection to select from, and they should take a friendly hint about buying early, before any further advance is made. Goods in fine gauges may be bought at old prices, with the exception of those made from fine Maco yarns.

The price has been gradually advancing on Maco yarns, because the cotton crop from which they are made has not been

prolific this season, and the chances are the prices will go still higher.

The cotton hosiery which has a new silk finish is meeting with great favor. It is hard to tell the difference between these goods and the real article. While black is still the prevailing color, tans are selling well, and the goods with Maco feet are quite popular. Boot patterns in fancies are holding up well, and plain-colored tops with small stripes are in good demand. Amongst the best novelties in this line of goods are those with the colored top black boot, with toe and sole of the same color as the tops.

The winter's business is developing well, and is far better than last year at this time. Plated as well as all wool women's and children's hose, of both coarser and finer yarn, have been ordered largely. Cashmere hose and woolen socks are readily selling articles.

In summer gloves, 4-button sateens, with many nice ornamental gussets, pile and silk, yarn and silk, etc., are selling.

All-silk gloves were neglected for some time, but a renewed demand for them is springing up again. Inquiry extends to dark as well as light colored of medium qualities. Grege and grege, as well as trame and grege, worked together, piece-dyed and "filled," especially the black, are in steady demand. But there is no knowing how long it is likely to last. Half-silk gloves, pile and silk plated, as well as yarn and silk plated, are neglected.

NOTTINGHAM TRADE IS DULL.

Nothing has occurred to break the monotony of dulness in the Nottingham lace trade. Manufacturers find it somewhat difficult to prevent the accumulation of stocks in spite of cautious production. Two or three firms have recently had occasion to call their creditors together. Very few novelties are being produced, but Valenciennes, Point de Paris, imitation guipure, and some other varieties of fine cotton laces, are selling to some extent. Silk laces are very little wanted. The plain net branch is in the same quiet condition as of late. Bobbin nets for export are only in moderate demand, and other qualities of cotton nets sell slowly. Silk tulles are also in limited demand. The curtain trade is without improvement. In the hosiery trade manufacturers continue to be pretty well employed. Some varieties of woolen and merino goods are selling freely, and there is a steady demand yet for black and fancy hosiery and for seamless goods.—Textile Mercury.

MOHAIR AND ALPACA.

A Bradford report says: Mohair and alpaca dresses and costumes seem to be more the rage than ever, and the most fashionably dressed ladies at the seaside resorts are now appearing in them. For both Paris, America and the home trade all high-class mohair goods are snapped up at once, before they have left the finishers' hands many hours, and considerable uneasiness is already being felt as to how many months dyers and finishers will require to get these goods out of hand, when the time comes for the bulk of the summer season's goods to be dealt with. All other classes of dress goods show no particular animation; and, although a few makers are getting repeats for costume cloths of the tailor-made order and smart-finished serges, the autumn dress trade certainly seems to open out slowly.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE DECLINED.

From The London Drapers' Record it is learned exactly how Australasian trade has declined. The official statistics