

ladies, and an instalment of a series of Micmac legends, by J. S. Clark, are among the best contributions.

The first of a new series recently authorized by Congress, has been issued by the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington. The initial number of the new series is 25, "Natick English and English-Natick Dictionary," by James Hammond Trumbull, it will be ready for distribution within a few weeks. Number 27, "Tsimshian Texts," recorded and translated by Franz Boas, is in press; several others are in preparation, including a new edition of the "Introduction to the study of Indian Languages," by J. W. Powell, and the "Diccionario de Motul," an extended dictionary of the Maya language, revised by the late Dr. Berendt, and afterward by the late Dr. Brinton, and now undergoing final revision by Senor Andomaro Molina, of Merida, Yucatan. The publications of this department are models of their kind, and it is a pity that the Canadian Government does not co-operate intelligently in this work.

The leading place in The Canadian Magazine for September is given to an article by W. J. Thorold on the significance of the King's Coronation and the colonial conference in London. Another part in the same number worthy of mention is an introduction to the leading constellations in the autumn sky, by Elsie A. Dent. This taken in connection with similar papers in other magazines, is an evidence that Astronomy is becoming one of the every day studies as it should be. The paper is illustrated by maps of the constellations, which, however, are not very well drawn or engraved.

The 30th annual report of the Silk Association of America makes a pamphlet, or one may fairly say book, of 142 pages, and contains a great mass of well arranged statistics on the silk trade of the United States. Apart from these tables, and the addresses delivered at the annual meeting, the report deals exhaustively with a proposed standardizing of the silk skein under the name of the "Standard American Silk Skein," set forth on pages 30 to 36 of the report. The tabulation of silk imports from France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Great Britain, by classified articles of imports for the past ten years, and by consular districts for the past three years, on pages 113 to 127, is now made for the first time in the form presented. A great deal of information is of course given about the remarkable progress of the silk mills of the United States.

The Shoe and Leather Journal strongly urges retail boot and shoe merchant to have a glove department in connection with their business. It seems reasonable that footwear and hand-wear should go together.

The Textile Trades were well represented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Halifax in August. Tariff matters got considerable attention. The members visited Sydney, St. John, and other points.

CANADA'S WOOLENS GOOD ENOUGH.

The Toronto Star gives the following interview with a manufacturer, which further illustrates what the Journal of Fabrics has often stated, and shows the position of the Canadian woollen trade:

"Here is an instance of what the Canadian manufacturer is up against: A short time ago I sold some Canadian woollen goods to a house in Guelph. I didn't say they were imported goods. There was no misrepresentation. He bought them on their merits, but evidently thought they were imported, for his firm has the reputation, which they seem to

value highly, of handling only imported stuff. These particular goods were made in the adjoining town of Hespeler, and one day the Hespeler manufacturer happened in to the Guelph store.

"'Oho!' said he, 'I'm glad to see you are handling some Canadian goods now.'

"'Those aren't Canadian goods,' said the storekeeper. 'Those are Scotch tweeds.'

"'Well, anyway, I made them in Hespeler,' was the reply

"Now, would you believe it, the next afternoon we got that consignment back here, and a raking over the coals—wholly unjustified in the bargain.

"I have seen a line of Canadian goods go slowly. I have seen it labelled British and the price advanced 25 per cent., and become the best seller on the road. Now, what do you think of that?

"One time I sold a line of German goods to a man who by some mistake thought they were Canadian. They didn't go very well, and after a time he wrote asking to be allowed to return these 'Canadian goods.' He was greatly surprised when told they were German.

"I tell you that Canadian mills are turning out to-day intrinsically better values than are the foreign manufacturers in the same lines of goods. Canadian goods are being sold on their merits to-day in England and the United States.

The Canadian women have saved the Canadian manufacturing business in woollens. I can't give the ladies too much taffy on this point. Perhaps a man is a protectionist and talks loudly, and at the same time goes and buys an imported suit, while his wife buys the cloth for her dress on its merits and says nothing. And it is a fact, that Canadian goods have almost supplanted imported women's dress goods in the last few years. The women's dress goods business stayed the manufacturer over a critical period, too, about eighteen months ago.

"The men are following suit. Our business has trebled in the last two and a half years, and I can tell you that the increase has been largely due to our Canadian lines, the increase in these being quite out of proportion to the increase in imported lines. We simply cannot give the Canadian goods their due. If we praised them as they deserve people wouldn't believe us. Dyeing, too, is as well done here as in Europe.

"The tariff of 23½ per cent. against British goods does not put the Canadian manufacturer on an even plane, considering his high wages, interest, insurance, dyeing, etc. As for freight, I can have goods shipped here at less cost from England than from Canadian factories. However, if the duty was three times as great, I think some Canadian factories would lose just three times as much money, while as it is some of their Canadian competitors are paying big dividends."

THE COTTON MARKET.

Reports of the cotton crop for the year ending 30th Aug. 1902, give the amount grown in the United States as 10,768,195 bales, which is about 350,000 bales larger than last year. For the Canadian trade orders are now being taken for spring delivery on the basis of present prices. The principal Canadian mills have sufficient stocks on hand to last till the end of November, and there is not any present prospect of higher prices. Prices in New York are spot, middling uplands 87½c; middling gulf, 9½c.