

season which has increased consumption. New York refineries recently established another advance.

In view of the practical failure of the currant crop of Greece a great deal of interest is being taken in the course of prices for that important grocery line. Recently the lower grades have not fully maintained their strength, but the improved demand from England is forcing the market up again. Other countries do not seem to be buying.

New corn brooms are expected to be in the market shortly and some interest is being taken at present in the prospective prices. The crop of corn is said to be a fairly good one which should mean moderate prices, but the influence of the people who ran the corner on broom corn last year is still being felt and they may make trouble again. Stocks of old brooms and corn are very low.

Regarding the dried peach outlook a private letter from the coast states: "Notwithstanding the reports as to shortage in the cure it is now believed that the output this season will be fully as large, if not larger, than last year. An effort has been made to boom the market with reports concerning a shortage, and prices are now high, but when it becomes known that there will be a pack of fully 1,000 cars, if not more, we look for a decided slump in prices. Eastern buyers are showing a decided lack of interest in the fruit, which is accounted for probably in part by the large crop of peaches in the east and the large pack in the shape of canned peaches. At present prices we do not look for much business."

The San Francisco Trade Journal has the following remarks regarding the salmon pack of the American canneries: "From Alaska our advices state that the run of the reds in the southeastern part is over and that the run of planks was heavy and that no difficulty would be met in filling all the cans. Taking all advices received to this writing it looks as if the coast pack will be 700,000 cases short of last year, when it aggregated 3,245,304 cases. If this should prove to be correct it is a big falling off and will be from 450,000 to 550,000 cases below the yearly consumption, for the latter has been steadily increasing until it is fully 3,000,000 cases or more. The pack of the Columbia river is estimated at 262,000 cases."

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

LATEST FASHIONS FOR THE FALL.

The latest advices as to what will be worn in New York and other leading American centres the coming fall will be of interest here. On the whole the short and close-fitting jacket will prevail for the coming season. Interlined, it may be made of the costume fabric and be warm enough for the coldest days, thus making a costume complete of one fabric. The length of skirt is an important consideration and appears not to be yet completely settled. The skirt with a moderate sweep is still the popular choice for all except rainy-day wear or general utility, notwithstanding all claims to the contrary. It may be that the short skirt for all occasions will gain in the end. That remains to be seen. The strictly tailor-made sleeve, man style, is seen with all the latest tailor-made garments. The latest cape, and it may be remarked that capes are to become more fashionable again, is half circular in shape, falling in graceful folds to just below the hip line and closing with buttons and loops, and in double-breasted style from the waist line to the bust, above which point it rolls in broad slashed revers to a high band turn-down collar. For tailor-made costumes popular fabrics tend toward the plain goods, and include checks and stripes or the standard invincible herring-bone and diamond patterns. In color the warmer colors, such as brown in all leaf shades, tobacco shades, with a dash of bronze or a tinge of gold and greys as a second choice will be favored, after which will come greens, the always popular blues and a new set of red shades.

For street costumes a closely-fitting jacket will be worn, it will extend in a point to about two inches below the waist line at the back centre and about three inches at the front. The fronts close with nine buttons and

button-holes, and below the closing are cut away to produce a notch effect. The sleeves, which are shaped as for a man, are finished with imitation cuffs, closed with two buttons. The skirt has a front gore and two side gores, which meet at the centre of the back where three backward turning side plaits are laid. The side gores overlap the edges of the front gores to which they are double-stitched. Other walking or street costumes have a jacket shaped with black and underarm pieces, and its bolero fronts are made two-thirds tight-fitting by the use of single bust darts; a vest goes with this jacket and it is cut the same as the jacket. A double-breasted Eaton jacket with front lappets like a man's double-breasted frock coat with five buttons and loops, is part of a jaunty costume. For golfing, costumes the coat is very "mummy" in shape and is draped with a side seam and an under arm cut. The lapels are broad and moderately peaked, the collar is two-thirds as wide as the lapels and rolls to the bust line. Promenade ulsters are made close-fitting in the back and sides and only half-fitting in front. The yolk, an unusual feature, is scalloped in the back and front.—Globe.

DRY GOODS TRADE NOTES.

The Woollen Mill of the Valley Falls Company, New York, devoted exclusively to weaving, has advanced 10 per cent on all grades of fine goods.

Although the cotton crop of the Southern States is not going to be at all large this year it promises to command high prices and will be an extremely profitable one to those who are fortunate enough to have a crop.

Raw cotton for future delivery continues to advance and there is a chance of higher prices being made shortly for manufactured lines. One Canadian mill is already asking a slight advance on orders for future delivery.

The reduction at New York in fine 4-1 bleached cottons inaugurated by the Wamsutta goods has been followed in New York mills and Utica Nonpareil 4-1 and at the decline sales are reported, but quite moderate. In other grades of bleached cottons a quiet business only has been done.

The Belfast linen markets are still showing a strong undertone. A representative of a large Irish firm who was in Toronto last week reported to the Globe that he had received a cablegram saying that the mills he represented were going only four days a week on account of not being able to get flax. Prices of the finished product are firm, and are likely to continue so for a long time. In fact the feeling in the trade is that they will be higher before long. The Russian crop of flax is a failure this year. The bulk of the low and medium grade goods are now made of Russian flax. There is comparatively little obtained now from Ireland. There has been a good steady demand for staple linen goods this fall. Dress lines, which were so popular a year or two ago, have the past summer been a drug in the market.

THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE UNITED STATES GLASS SITUATION.

If the American Window Glass Company comes to an understanding with the flatteners, all the factories owned by this corporation will begin operations to-day, says the Minneapolis Commercial Bulletin of last Saturday. A settlement had previously been reached with the blowers and cutters by the American, but as the flatteners belong to the same labor organization it is problematical whether the latter two classes of workmen will begin work before a settlement is reached with the flatteners. Fire was started under the pots of the American last week and everything was in readiness for the resumption of operations to-day. The independent manufacturers have not yet arrived at any settlement of the wage scale, and it is indefinite when such a settlement will be reached.

A new price list for glass in all sizes was issued under date of Sept. 1, but at the date of going to press the rate of discounts had not reached local jobbers and it was impossible to tell whether prices would be higher or not. On the basis of settlement of

the wage question, the cost of manufacture is increased 8 to 12 per cent, and this jobbers take as a guarantee that new glass will be no lower. However, they are not so certain that there will be an advance, although they think it probable. Plate glass has advanced during the past fortnight from 75 and 10 per cent off to 75 per cent off. Supplies of single and double size with jobbers are fair, but with manufacturers they are very low.

HARDWARE TRADE NOTES.

London cables on Manila fibre were very weak last week, and in consequence there was a drop in prices of cordage at Canadian factories of 1/2c per pound.

The decline of 5c per gallon in turpentine prices reported in these columns last week seems to have been general in jobbing centres. It is attributed to weakness at Savannah, the great producing market.

Prices for heavy hardware in the United States are expected to advance again in the near future as the opinion prevails in the trade that the reaction from the high level of last winter has gone too far, being within 5 to 10 per cent. of the extremely low prices which were reached before the boom.

New crop linseed oil is expected to sell in Minneapolis at 50c per gallon, although no price has yet been named by the mills. A decline of 2c in the price of old oil took place last week.

Canadian jobbers have reduced their prices of barbed wire 25c per hundred as against a reduction of 10c in the United States. The carlot price at Cleveland is now \$2.85 f.o.b. and \$2.95 for less than carlots. At Toronto the price is now \$3 per hundred for wholesale quantities. The cut is due to large stocks.

THE IMPLEMENT TRADE.

MOTOR PLOWS IN GERMANY.

A recent United States consular report says: "On July 25 the motor factory of Oberursel, near Frankfurt, exhibited in the presence of a number of experts its new alcohol plow locomobiles. The plow locomobile is a twenty horsepower one, and confidence is expressed by competent judges that coal can in some cases be substituted by alcohol, which can be procured everywhere and at a low cost. The alcohol plow is said to have performed its work fully as well as a steam plow operated simultaneously. The problem of using alcohol for power purposes has been solved by the motor factory in evaporating denatured alcohol of 90 degrees. The construction and operation of the motor is, after this gasification, the same as that of a gas motor. The machine uses about a pint of alcohol an hour for one horsepower. It is claimed that the operating expense is 25 per cent lower than that of steam plows."

IMPLEMENT TRADE NOTES.

The Clipper Chilled Plow Company of Elmira, N. Y., had its premises seized by the sheriff last week for debt.

It is believed that the amount of binder twine carried over by United States manufacturers from the season of 1899 to this year was in the neighborhood of 35,000 tons, although early in the year it was not believed to exceed 25,000 tons.

A large farm machinery display was one of the features of the Minnesota state fair held last week. Unfortunately the exhibit was partially destroyed by fire just before the opening, which necessitated the use of tents in place of the buildings destroyed. About \$20,000 worth of machinery also went up in smoke. The fair was a great success, the attendance being very large.

A British foreign office report states that the government of Chile has assigned a sum of \$20,000 to the president of the National Society of Agriculture, to enable him to purchase agricultural machinery in foreign markets and sell it at cost price to members of the society. Manufacturers of such machinery are, therefore, recommended to send, in the Spanish language, their catalogues and prices to the Presidente de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, Santiago, Chile.

Lumber Trade Notes.

It is stated that the August cut of logs at Upper Mississippi mills was larger than that of any other month this year.

Two fine specimens of native timber are being trimmed at the C. P. R. yards, Vancouver, for flag-pole service, one pole being 177 feet in length.

In the market for hardwoods the feature just at present is the scarcity of plain white and plain red oak. Buyers are only able to secure very small quantities.

The secretary of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association publishes an estimate of the shipments of lumber from Minneapolis during the first eight months of this year which shows these to have been the largest since 1892 with the exception of last year. The total amount was 253,515,000 feet.

The lumber dealers on the Pacific coast, United States side, report business had. The crop failure in the Northwestern States has seriously curtailed demand in one of their best markets and conditions elsewhere are not much better. There are reports of price cutting and all the other features of diminishing trade. The local demand in those parts is good.

One of the officials of the Dominion government forestry service who has been visiting the west in the interests of forest preservation has given the eastern press the following information regarding his trip: Efforts are being made, especially in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, to re-timber denuded lands, and grow shelter belts of forest to break the winter winds of the prairies. Timber reserves are also being secured by the government at head waters of streams. These reserves act as a sort of reservoir of moisture, and prevent rivers from overflowing in the spring, and from drying up in summer, some fifty townships being set aside for this purpose, in Riding Mountain, Manitoba, where the Assiniboine and other streams have their source. According to the same gentleman, Canada possesses enormous belts of forest land just at the north of the narrow settled district along the southern boundaries. Northern forests of Canada stretch from Labrador to Alaska, 3,700 miles, and have an average breadth of 700 miles. Area of our northern forest belt is about forty-four times greater than England, which is 59,000 square miles in extent. Anyone of these forty-four parts will produce timber enough to supply ordinary demands of present population of Canada; thus leaving us in a position to export almost unlimited quantities of timber.

Dairy Trade Notes.

The Winnipeg creamery, of which S. M. Barre is proprietor, has received cream enough this season up to September 1 to make 101,677 pounds of butter.

The Ontario and Quebec cheese markets took another upward turn last week and prices were at times nearly a cent higher. Export demand is particularly good at present. The total shipments for Montreal and Portland this season to date, amount to 1,363,662 boxes, as compared with 1,206,467 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 157,195 boxes. The exports from New York total for the season 321,794 boxes, against 195,180 boxes, showing an increase of 126,614 boxes. The combined exports from Montreal, Portland and New York for the season amounted to 1,685,456 boxes, against 1,401,647 boxes for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 283,809 boxes.

Travellers returning from Dawson City say that there are a great many idle men in that place, work being scarce.

The city engineer of Winnipeg has submitted to the council an estimate of the cost of macadam pavement as per specification, submitted by A. M. Campbell, road commissioner for Ontario. This showed that the cost would be \$1.20 per yard, as against 75c, the cost of the present macadam pavement. The macadam proposed would have 16 inches of metal, whereas the present has only 9 inches. Mr. Campbell's specifications also provide for cross drains every 50 feet, and one running parallel with the curb on each side of the street. It is proposed to pave one of the streets under this system as a test.