

## IRISH TWEEDS AND COATINGS.

THE tweed trade has been well maintained throughout, says the Irish Textile Journal, the trend of current demand having been altogether in favor of Irish tweed makers, so far as men's wear is concerned. Cheviots and Saxonies have been bought in increasing quantities both for the local and cross-channel demand. Soft, "velvet-finished" tweeds are again coming into request, mainly in fine Cheviot qualities. Wide tweeds in small, neat designs, and of moderate weight, have been selling freely for deerstalkers and similar wraps. For the coming winter, orders have been pretty freely placed for tweeds of extra weights for overcoatings. Some of the earlier wholesale buyers have been looking up ranges of light weights in tweeds—10 oz. to 11 oz.—for the ensuing spring. These are mainly wanted for the English trade, and by those Irish houses doing business across the Channel; "spring weights" for this country's trade being very little lighter than those of winter. For the making-up trades the Irish manufacturers are selling in fair quantities six-quarter Cheviots at from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard. For the bulk of the make-up trade, however, Irish goods are too high-priced, and Yorkshire shoddy and printed tweeds are bought in by far the largest quantities.

A very steady and regularly increasing trade is being done in Irish coatings—called "doeskins" by the trade for some not very apparent reason, for they bear little resemblance to the doeskins in which so large a business was done in former days. Some of these are in special demand, chiefly in black, and having much the appearance of cloths suitable for clergymen, etc.; they are very fine in the twill and rather close cut in the face, and are bought in superior qualities in both narrow and wide widths. The cloths are very sound in quality, and are quite fast in color, but are too heavy in texture for ordinary wear. The same thing in very much lighter weights, and at proportionately lower prices, should take well in ordinary merchant tailoring trade.

Friezes have been selling for the coming winter trade, but in very limited quantities compared with the sales at this period a few years ago. Napped friezes are still being bought, but the chief demand is for smooth-faced, soft-finished freezes.

## TRIMMINGS AND DRESS GOODS.

SOME very pretty fur trimmings are shown by the house of Caldecott, Burton & Spence, who can generally be relied upon for some of the latest novelties of this department. The goods are of German manufacture, and are very low in price. Among the different furs, they show coney in white, black, grey and browns; natural squirrel; silver-tipped fox; opossum, in greyish fawn shades and black. By skin measurement they run in width from  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Fur trimmings of this nature, and also those of the same kind introducing gimp effects, they predict good for autumn.

They report trade in the dress goods department one of the best fall seasons they have had for years. They report shot effects of all classes good, but particularly so in whipcord and hopsack styles; also shot cheviots and shot diagonals. They show silk checks on shot diagonals and shot checks on hopsacking; also a very neat effect in silk figure woven on a black ground whipcord, the spots running in the various colors. Tartan checks for trimming and for children's wear have gone well. In plain goods they quote whipcords and sedans—a plain, smooth,

satin-finished cloth—in the lead. They show what they claim to be special value in a line of lady's cloth, 48-in. wide, in all the newest coloring. Estamine and diagonal serges, with a strong demand for harder and smoother finished goods, more to the style of men's stuff, and the demand for blacks in these goods, are on the increase.

## AN INVESTIGATION.

SOME farmers and merchants of South Leeds, Ont., desired to know exactly how prices in Canada compared with prices in the United States, and nine of them made a journey across the river into the counties of St. Lawrence and Jefferson in New York state. Their report dated July 7th has now been published and the results of their investigation concerning dry goods is here reproduced.

## CANADIAN PRICES.

Factory cotton, 36 in. ....	5	to	8 c.
Bleached cotton, 36 in. ....	8½	to	10 c.
Cottonades.....	16	to	25 c.
Checked Gingham.....	7	to	10 c.
Spool cotton 200 yds.....	4	c.	
Cheese bandage cloth, 15 to 16 in. ....	5½	c.	
Men's suits of black worsted	\$10, \$15		
Mr. Thos. Herney had on a suit of tweed, made to order by H. H. Arnold, Athens, which cost him \$15.			

## AMERICAN PRICES.

Factory cotton, 36 in. ....	5	to	7½ c.
Bleached cotton, 36 in. ....	6	to	9 c.
Cottonades.....	16	to	26 c.
Checked Gingham.....	8	to	10 c.
Spool Cotton, 200 yds.....	5	c.	
Cheese bandage cloth, 15 to 16 in. ....	6½	to	6½ c.
Men's suits of black worsted	\$15, \$22		
Mr. Farley, the proprietor of the Farley house, Redwood, had a suit of same material, made to order at Carthage, trimmed same in every way, for which he paid \$24.			

This is about the difference we found at several points in all kinds of custom clothing. Ladies' woollen dress goods of every description we found at least 50 per cent. higher than in Canada. Linen goods also are very much cheaper in Canada than in the United States, while rubber clothing is somewhat cheaper in the United States than in Canada.

This is just what might be expected when it is remembered that the U. S. tariff is higher than the Canadian.



THE FIRST THING THEY DO.

Whipper—Did you see that little article about me in THE DRY GOODS REVIEW?

Snapper—No.

Whipper—That's funny. You have had the paper for the last half hour.

Snapper—I know it, but I haven't got through reading the advertisements yet.

White enamelled ware is being pushed more strongly than ever this season. If carefully handled there would be profit in these goods, but careless handling means a heavy loss owing to the breakableness of the goods.