

Woollens.

Buyers of imported woollens who have just reached home report that the advances asked on repeats are also being demanded on fall goods. These advances are from 10 to 15 per cent, and there appears very little chance of any break in prices for some time. Foreign wools continue exceedingly strong, and the advances obtained at the London sales are fully maintained. The strength of the foreign market is based on a legitimate demand. Prices for next fall will no doubt be based on these advanced quotations. Any lines of a desirable nature for the spring trade that jobbers considered sure sellers were repeated at advanced prices, but these same orders were placed subject to a longer time limit than usual. The merchant tailor will find this season that he will receive staple goods at the usual time, but the deliveries of fancies will be slower. The chief reason for this is that the British manufacturer is shipping all orders placed by American buyers in preference to sending goods to the smaller markets. Another reason is that American buyers want as many goods as possible delivered before the proposed tariff has a chance to become law. The bill would have a tendency like the McKinley act, to exclude all foreign fabrics. The British manufacturer recognizes that it is now or never, or at least for some time to come, when he will be able to send as many goods as he has shipped for the past year. One buyer stated that he had placed an order in December last with a manufacturer's agent who had just then arrived in New York for "delivery of goods at once." Last week he received word that shipment could not be made before April. This state of affairs is happening every day and will cause disappointment to warehousemen and the trade generally. All these facts indicate that the usual cancellations at the end of the season by retailers for balances not shipped will appear injudicious this season. Buyers, when over for this coming fall season, gave special attention to delivery of goods for the spring trade. The buyers were not sure what goods they would be disappointed in receiving. The market as a whole is improving and will continue to improve in proportion as the stock in retail hands continues to decrease. A great part of the initial orders have been placed by this time. The same conservative buying that has characterized the market for many weeks is still its principal feature. The leading material in imported goods, as well as in domestic fabrics, is thought to be homespun. The sale of these goods to the present time has been greater than for some seasons. Shades of fawns and greys are best sellers, while a shade of green and bronze, with the green not strong but modified, has a moderate sale. Scotch tweeds in small checks with large subdued overchecks in high grades in dark browns, greens, mixtures, fawns, etc., are in active request. Lightweight Scotch tweeds in large overchecks in similar colors are good sellers, although Scotch tweeds are the favorites for suits. The Canadian merchant tailor, it is thought, will find when the season winds up that his best sales have been worsteds in neat effects, in greys and blue greys. Worsteds for the Canadian trade are best, because they keep cleaner and stand more roughing. They are bound to sell no matter what the style calls for. Black worsted twills sell best for the city trade, while the satin finish for the country business is the leader. The unfinished worsteds or Vicunna are still having a moderate demand for dress suits. The predominance of colorings for imported goods shown this spring is on dark shades. One very effective line of worsteds has a plain ground, with large fine overchecks of blue, red, green and brown. Worsteds mixtures, in medium to dark grey, blue-grey and browns, are very attractive

and should receive special attention. Small hair-line and narrow stripes in worsteds, following out the style of last season, are having a fair sale. Trousersings, both in small and large black satin stripes, the smaller stripes being best, are extra good. Shepherd checks are about the only checks selling. West of England trousersings in greys and blue greys are always a little in demand. Fancy trousersings in dark colorings, in neat small patterns, are important factors in this season's trade. The supply in good designs of trousersings is by no means adequate to the requirements of the trade. Heather mixtures and Bannockburns, in three-quarter and six-quarter goods, in light shades for bicycle suits, are unusually active as compared with last year. Fawn and drab Venetians for overcoatings have always a place for the smart trade. They are superseded by black and Oxford grey in the vicunna and cheviot makes. Black Venetian is still holding its own. It is possible that a very nice dark tweed, after the Bannockburn nature will be used. Mixed worsteds for overcoating, in browns, fawns and greys, are thought to have good chances for the early spring trade. Dark shades are expected to be the rule for this spring's colors for overcoating. These will have silk facings. A greater variety of really new styles in vestings are shown this season than ever before. The revival of this trade, it appears, has come to stay. The New York people are going in for them extensively, and as the season advances, the demand here increases. A large range of colorings in ladies' vestings are shown, mostly in light shades of fawn bluet, blues and white, both in small spots and fancy patterns on basket and plain grounds.—Globe.

Progress of Science in 1895.

In engineering the greatest event was the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal, which has a total length of 61.3 miles and cost \$39,000,000. The Harlem canal, to the north of New York City, and connecting the East and North Rivers, was also opened and will have great commercial and strategic value. The Puget Sound and Lake Washington canal, in the State of Washington, is progressing favorably. Canals projected: The Atlantic Coastwise Canal, from Philadelphia to New York; the Cape Cod Canal, and the canal from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes.

The Simplon tunnel through the Alps, the longest in the world, has been commenced. It will be twelve and one half miles long, and will consist of two tunnels, spaced 56 feet apart, one for each track. The contract price is \$18,750,000.

Great works progressing favorably during the year were the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Peryar dam in India, which when completed will be 178 feet high and 1,300 feet long; the Great Siberian Railroad, from Russia to the Pacific. In transportation the great advance in railway speeds is noteworthy. In a run from London to Aberdeen, 539.75 miles, an average speed, including stops, was made of 63.24 miles per hour; excluding stops, 63.93 miles. In a run from Chicago to Buffalo, via the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a distance of 510.1 miles, including stops, a speed of 63.61 miles per hour was attained; excluding stops, an average of 65.07 miles per hour. In locomotives weight and power are being increased, steam pressure from 180 to 200 pounds being quite common.

The ninety-six-ton electric locomotives on the Belt Line Tunnel, Baltimore, mark an epoch in electric traction, as well as its application to a standard gauge railway, that of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, where a trial speed of a passenger train way sixty miles per hour. Trolley roads for local traction are still on the increase, there

being 850 roads, with a total mileage of 10,000, representing an investment of \$100,000,000.

The horseless carriage or motorcycle, has been perfected. In the Paris-Bordeaux race sixty vehicles entered. The first two prize winners covered a distance of 860 miles at a rate of 15 and 14.9 miles per hour. In the Chicago race the winner made a speed of five miles through a course blocked with ice and snow. In the extended use of the bicycle, wooden and aluminum rims a narrow tread and larger bearings have met with favor.

In naval and marine engineering the speed and size of ships is being increased. The United States steamer Columbia attained an average speed of 18.41 miles per hour on her transatlantic trip, which is far above the record for a warship. There is a tendency to increase the quick firing of secondary guns and decrease the weight of the larger guns. The enormous energy of quick firing is illustrated in the energy of five per minute in the two battleships Buenos Ayres (15,000 tons) and the Royal Oak (14,000 tons burden). In the former case it is 801,811 foot tons, while in the latter only 292,830 foot tons.

The torpedo destroyer Sokol attained a speed of 30½ knots per hour, and is the first boat of any kind to pass the 30-knot limit.

In electricity the most prominent event was the opening of the Niagara Falls power transmission plant. The Glasgow hydraulic power supply, opened during the year, is remarkable for the high pressure used of 1120 pounds per square inch.

In chemistry the new constituent of the atmosphere, argon, was discovered by Prof. Ramsay and Lord Rayleigh. The development is useful commercial form of acetylene, the brilliant illuminant, is noteworthy.

In photography, Dr. Joly presented at the Royal Society of Dublin some photographs in color, which showed the same fidelity of production which characterizes the camera.

One of the greatest triumphs in medicine, whose benefit is beyond estimate, is the successful treatment of diphtheria with antoxine. Of 800 cases and 163 cases, 74 per cent and 85 per cent respectively cured.

Territorial Dairymen.

The following is a list of the speakers and the titles of their subjects arranged for the dairy conventions in the Territories to be held in March. The president, E. N. Hopkins, will deliver addresses at all the meetings on cheese making and other branches of dairying. Vice-President Wm. Watson will address all the meetings on the establishment of creameries and butter making. Angus McKay, of the experimental farm, will deliver addresses at the meetings held at eastern points.

The list of meetings and speakers is:

March 7th, Fort Qu'Appelle, town hall—Angus Mackay, "Dairy cows and their feed."

March 9, Moosomin, council chamber—R. J. Phin, subject not given.

March 10, Whitewood, agricultural hall—Arrangements not yet completed.

March 11, Grenfell, agricultural hall—A. F. Fotheringham, "Butter making by the separator system." John Toner, "General dairy interests of the neighborhood."

March 12, Wolseley, Covertown's hall—W. P. Osler, "on dairying."

March 13, Indian Head, town hall—Angus McKay, "Dairy cows and their feed." Mr. Motherwell, "Dairying."

March 14, Qu'Appelle station, immigration hall—Leo G. Bell, "Milk composition and elaboration." J. H. Fraser, "Mixed farming and dairying."

March 16, Regina, town hall—Arrangements not completed.

March 18, Prince Albert, town hall—W. Miller, "Breed of cattle best adapted for Saskatchewan district for beef and dairying."