

Drugs and medicines ..	20,619	21,398
Earthen and chinaware	27,867	21,999
Fruit, green and dried...	43,161	47,644
Glass and glassware....	35,265	23,259
Iron and steel goods...	124,397	129,632
Jewellery and watches..	32,741	27,876
Lead and manufactures	13,446	8,265
Leather goods	23,456	25,656
Musical instruments ..	23,248	15,329
Paints and colors	9,682	14,820
Paper goods	41,472	36,645
Spirits and wines	12,283	11,993
Wood goods	22,808	21,766

Of the exports manufactured wood goods and leather are the largest items particularized in last month's return. Of the other principal exports we have spoken above. Coal imports are some 30,000 tons smaller.

EXPORTS, PRODUCE OF CANADA.

Produce of	Oct., '91.	Oct., '91.
The Mine	\$	\$
" Fisheries	500
" Forest	81,888	44,951
" Field	165,844	85,430
Animals, &c	14,386	100,929
Manufactures	48,960	58,374
Miscellaneous	184
Total value	\$ 411,262	\$ 291,274

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

In spite of the occasional cry of hard times, an excellent evidence of financial faith may be found in the last issue of the *Canadian Gazette*. Companies are being incorporated for gold mining, coal mining, iron making, lighting and heating, quite as if their prospectors believe, as we do, that this is a good enough country to live in.

One group of Montrealers ask incorporation as the Citizens' Light & Power Co., capital, \$50,000, to build and maintain an electric light system to supply light or power to municipalities. The applicants are Thomas Badenach, merchant; John Bronskill Clarkson, accountant; John Thomas Hagar, manufacturer; Thomas Joseph Drummond, merchant; Charles Morton, agent; Richard Wilton, accountant; Herbert Montague Linnell, electrician; Joseph Emile Vanier, engineer; David Walker McLaren, manufacturer, and William John White, advocate, of Montreal, of whom Drummond, Vanier, Hagar, White and Clarkson are to be the first or provisional directors.

Letters patent incorporating the Taylor Decarbonized Iron and Manufacturing Company are sought for the purpose of acquiring and working the Taylor process of decarbonizing iron, &c., to buy and sell lands and build houses. The headquarters Montreal, and the capital \$150,000. The applicants are Francis Daniel Taylor, mining engineer; Frank Gilbert, engineer; Fred. K. Workman, merchant; Thomas Pringle, millwright; Wm. Thos. Costigan, merchant, and John William Grier, insurance agent, all of the city of Montreal, and Taylor, Gilbert and Workman the provisional directors.

Incorporation is desired by the Crescent Gold Mining Company, of Marmora, capital of \$100,000 and headquarters at Malone, Ont. The applicants are Peter Alexander Peterson, engineer; Charles R. Hosmer, telegraph manager; Robert Benny, merchant, all of Montreal; Herbert C. Hammond, Toronto, broker; John McFee, Belleville, miner, and Thos. Watson, accountant. The provisional directors are to be Messrs. Peterson, Hosmer, Hammond, Benny and McFee.

An application is made to incorporate the Anderson Trading Company, with a capital of \$12,000, and headquarters at Toronto. Its aim is to trade in general merchandise and to act as agents for manufacturers and the sale of

specific articles; also for the acquiring and the vending of all patents and all patented articles.

Notice is given of an application for letters patent incorporating H. W. McNeill & Co., with a capital of \$50,000, and headquarters at Anthracite, N.W.T., for the purpose of owning coal lands, mining for coal, operating steamship lines, etc.

OLD AND NEW IN DRY GOODS.

It was from the Hindoos that the Egyptians and the Persians learned to use cotton for clothing, but the Persians at first employ it only in the investments of priests. Cotton, in early days, was precious; it was grown in gardens only, and Chinese poets sang the beauty of its flowers. It was early known in Arabia, for its name—cotton—is derived from an Arabic word. The word muslin comes from Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, where it was at one time largely manufactured; just at a later date cambric received its name from Cambray, in France. Europeans began to wear cotton clothing in the time of the wars of the Crusades.

French ladies, we are told, have taken to cycling with great enthusiasm. When on the wheel they wear the customary cyclist's striped flannel knickerbocker suit, modified. The waist consists of a silk blouse held in at the waist by a leather corset girdle, and with it goes the divided skirt, very suggestive of trousers. A short cape, arranged so that it cannot flap, completes the costume.

A Fifth Avenue tailor declares it his opinion that men are becoming as bad as women for the adoption of strange and uncomfortable fashions in clothing, and need dress reform preached to them almost as much as the feminine sex. For instance, the high collars that are in vogue, worn higher than ever this fall, almost strangle one and chafe the chin until it is sore. "Between the heavy, hot beaver hat and the tight collar, baldness is becoming rampant in our cities. The high, tight collar has as much to do with causing baldness as any other one thing. Then the modern style of fitting the clothes forces us to make them tight and snug all round, and this prevents one from really enjoying life. Tight patent leather shoes sweat and pinch the feet until walking is a painful exercise."

The young man behind the ribbon counter is not necessarily modest just because he turns all colors.—*Yonkers Statesman*.

An addition to the dye house of the Farr Alpaca Company's works at Holyoke has just been completed. This, we believe, is the same Mr. Farr who used to be of Randall, Farr & Co., of Hespeler, Ont., makers of alpacas.

Nottingham lace curtains will shortly be made at Tariffville, Connecticut, by English parties who have bought the property of the Hartford Silk Co. at that place. The new company is called the Frank Wilkinson Manufacturing Co., capital \$750,000. The officers are; President and treasurer, Frank Wilkinson, Beeston Hall, Notts, England; vice-president, Walter Wilkinson, The Towers, Beeston, Notts, England; assistant treasurer and general manager, F. Jones; secretary, Hubert Wilkinson. The Wilkinsons have an immense business in England, where they employ something like 2,500 persons in their mills at Beeston, near Nottingham, Chilwell, near Nottingham, and Burrowash, near Derby. Said to be the largest makers of curtains in the world, and also hosiery and shawls. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says they have the largest

American trade in curtains of all concerns in the world, and when the new tariff was put on, which added 20 per cent. to the duty, they recognized the economy of producing their goods on this side of the water.

Who is not familiar with Coats' thread? The directors of J. & P. Coats, limited, Paisley, Scotland, have made their report. During the year the profits amounted to \$2,770,000, and of this \$1,825,000 will remain after payment of debenture and preference shares. A dividend is proposed for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. They also propose to pay off \$40,000 of preliminary charges, to carry forward \$900,000 to reserve fund, and to carry to next account \$225,000. These figures give an idea of the enormous extent of the business.

System is necessary in carrying on a store or a shop of any kind. Bad habits must not get a foothold. It is a bad habit to sit on your counter—to smoke in your customers' faces—to let your shop go without sweeping or dusting—to have smoking or ill-smelling lamps. The merchant who puts off until to-morrow what can be done to-day possesses a decidedly bad habit. Of perfect system the definition is, "Never try to do more than one thing at a time." After exercising system in the arrangement of goods, there should be a systematic method of keeping them in order, and a system of selling. There are merchants who make the mistake of railing at a clerk because he has failed in some trivial duty, whereas the merchant himself has clogged the wheels of his business, by failing to clear up his own desk. Again, system must be adhered to in the selling of goods. There is nothing that will so soon offend a customer as to be left even an instant for a newcomer, no matter how pressing the time of the latter may be. "First come, first served," is a recognized rule the world over, and the dealer can not afford to ignore or break it.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MEMS.

Fancy vestings, with dark ground, patterned with spots or dashes of bright color, are gaining in favor.

Long capes of velvet and fur, with the inevitable and becoming high rolling collar, will be much worn this winter.

By the fall fashions nearly all the tailor dresses for general wear have two substantial pockets, one on each side.

The newest silk is brocade of a very large pattern, thick and rich enough to stand alone. It is mostly made up into princess gowns.

Velvet ribbon will continue to be a favorite garniture for woollens, as it will also for interior toilets, such as foulards and other thin silks.

Felt hats have the brims fluted in fan-like bunches, or pressed in fine, straight crimping all round. The crowns vary. Many are quite high.

Some of the new bonnets have very wide strings, which are cut with rounded ends and fringed. When tied they look almost like a scarf.

Paris trims felt hats with the most delicate embroidered silk mull, and mixes ostrich feathers in quantity with all sorts of field flowers.

Misses' dresses are very similar to those worn by their full-grown sisters. Seamless waists; jacket bodices with shirt fronts; waists with yoke effects, with plastrons, or with bretelles like suspenders; gathered princess gowns; corselets with guimpe, and full-belted