

**Rochdale.**—Wool is increasingly difficult to buy at the London sales, and this places manufacturers in an awkward position, as the prices of flannel are now very unremunerative, and it is always difficult to raise them in the middle of the season. Trade is consequently dull.

**Kirkcaldy.**—In the floorcloth and linoleum industry, much activity prevails, and the prospects after the holiday season are encouraging. Owing to the great scarcity and dearth of raw material, the price of linen yarns is high and firm, and as a rule manufacturers are only buying in small quantities. While that is so, a fair demand is experienced for linen goods, and the factories are all very busy.

**Belfast.**—There is little change in the position of this linen market. Prices firm with a further hardening tendency, but the demand remains stationary. The spinning branch fully maintains the position, and all coarse yarns are selling freely at top prices. For fine yarns there is very little enquiry at the moment. The manufacturing end is steady. Coarse goods are meeting with a fair share of attention, but producers find difficulty in securing advances. The Flax Supply Association circular for June, in dealing with the Board of Trade returns relating to the imports of flax, tow and yarns into, and the exports of yarn, thread and linen piece-goods from the United Kingdom (the shipments for the month just closed being contrasted with an average for the corresponding month in the last five years), says: The imports of flax and tow together show an increase of 2 per cent. Flax is increased 4.7 per cent., but tow is decreased 11.2 per cent. There is an increase in flax from Belgium of 90.2 per cent. Yarn imports exhibit a marked increase, the quantity being increased 68.1 per cent. and the value 54.5 per cent. Yarn exports, on the other hand, have fallen off. To Germany the decrease is 5.9 per cent., to Spain 8.4 per cent., to Belgium 25.2 per cent., and to Holland 51.8 per cent. The total is 13.0 per cent. Linen piece-goods exports are decreased 18.3 per cent. The leading countries are as follows: Australasia, 2.6 per cent.; United States, 26.3 per cent.; Foreign West Indies, 28.7 per cent.; Germany, 29.4 per cent.; and Republic of Colombia, 81.0 per cent.—all decreases. France, 11.3 per cent.; British East Indies, 37.3 per cent., and Canada, 49.3 per cent.—all increases. Thread exports are increased 9.1 per cent., and 14.7 per cent. in quantity and value respectively. Unenumerated articles of linen manufacture show a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in value.

**Dundee.**—The Textile Mercury's correspondent says: Calcutta wires that jute is quiet and business difficult, except by a concession in price. On the other hand, the buyers feel that there is little prospect of much lower prices for jute, as the reports on the crop while slightly more favorable than those indicated in the Government forecast, leave much to be desired. The feeling deepens therefore that values of new crop are likely to be maintained; £13 12s 6d. is about the price for Aug.-Sept. firsts, and other kinds in proportion. Jute yarns are steady—indeed, rather dearer. Spinners quote 1s. 5d. for common 8-lb. cops, and accept ¼d. less. For warps the price of 8-lb. is 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. for favorite spins. Good yarn is sold at 1s. 7d. for 7 lb., and is in demand. Hessians are in rather better request. This is especially true of good fabrics, which are in excellent demand and are decidedly higher in value. For all miscellaneous goods there is a steady and large demand. For these "out-of-the-way" manufactures there is a constant demand. Indeed the Dundee trade relies more and more on this trade, which eludes the bitter Calcutta competition. Flax is still firmer in price. There is now very little offering, and buyers wait impatiently for the new crop. The reports on the growing crop are somewhat contradictory.

The season is late, and in Russia there has been a lack of good growing weather. Telegrams indicate a great improvement, with more heat. In the meantime there is very little flax offering. There has been some business done in Archangel this week at about £38 for first Zabruck, with buyers over. Tows are still higher in value, and the scarcity of suitable fibre forces this market up. Flax yarns are still difficult to sell, especially dry spuns. There is a better demand for tow yarns, and spinners have secured another small advance in price. Linen goods are in rather better request. Buyers have at last come to the conclusion that to wait longer is to pay more. America has been buying, and there is certainly not a large, but still an improved demand. Those in the jute fancy trade find it difficult to secure the full advance in prices required by the higher value of jute.

**Chemnitz.**—A correspondent writes to "Dry Goods," Max Jagerhuber's new paper, as follows: "So far as desirable goods are concerned, they do not want any more orders in the Chemnitz market; in fact, they have put prices so high that people cannot buy, and the workers are so independent that they won't make anything but the easier patterns, and won't look at you if you order anything else. The principal reason why merchants in the United States do not have their goods delivered is on account of the duties which do not allow us to pay over the limited price. In England, where there is no duty, the same goods readily sell for fully 10 per cent. more than Americans can afford to pay, and therefore the Germans prefer to sell to the English, and you cannot blame them. The styles now-a-days seem to originate in New York city. The American woman no longer looks to France to tell her how to dress. For instance, in Paris at the present time, nine out of every ten women are wearing tan shoes and stockings, while in America women will not look at tan stockings."

**The Silk Trade.**—Dry Goods, New York, says: Business in general in America is better than it is in Europe. Although prices for raw silk are higher, European manufacturers have not been able during the present season to secure any advance on the prices obtained during the spring. Zurich manufacturers have been more successful in marketing their product than those in Lyons. For one thing, they seem to be nearer in principle to the American manufacturers. They make popular priced stuff which appeals to the people. Another reason is that the fashion tends toward plain fabrics well adapted to the organization of their mills. The French manufacturer's great forte is his creative ability and artistic taste, and as the demand for fancy goods has been extremely limited, he has naturally been at a disadvantage. Silk crepes in all the variety of weaves with the veritable crepe de Chine in the lead have lost nothing of their prestige, but appear in all of the delicate Pompadour shades and in the new reds and blues. Rich brocades are found in the silk and wool mixtures as well as in the all silk variety; some of them are represented in ton-sur-ton, but they are mostly in self color. Crepe weaves in all kinds of high class fabrics are considered good sellers and to rest on a firm foundation.

—A little machine which threads one thousand needles a minute is at work in St. Gall, Switzerland. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterwards in an embroidery loom for making Swiss or Hamburg lace. The device is almost entirely automatic. It takes the needle from a hopper, carries it along and threads it, ties the knot, cuts the thread off a uniform length, then carries the needle across an open space and sticks it in a rack. The work of threading these needles was formerly done by hand.