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MAY, 1884.]

DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT

AND



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TRADES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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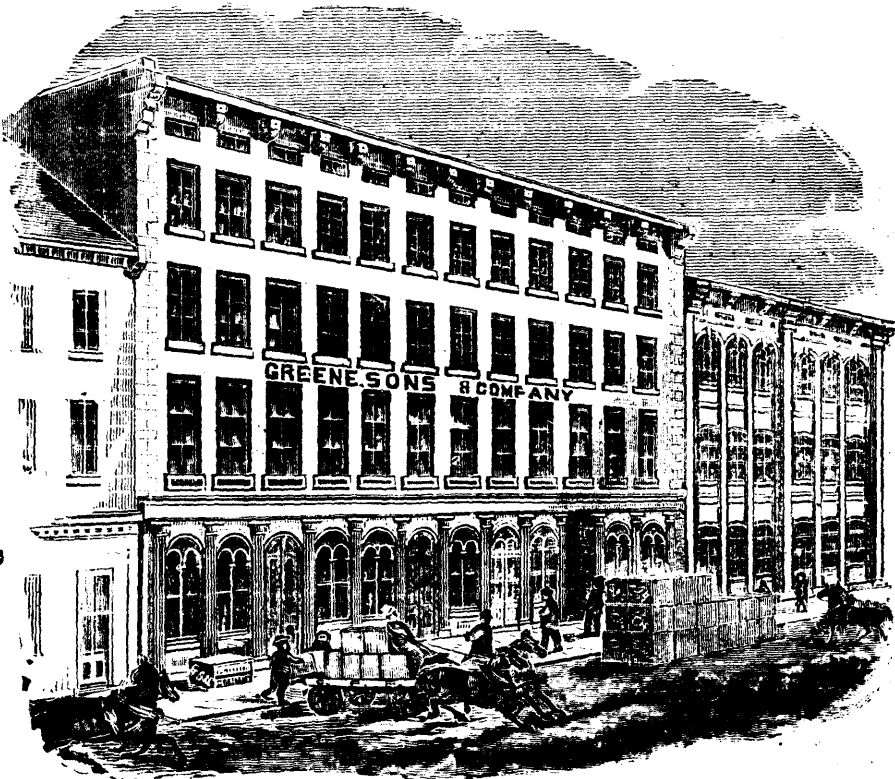
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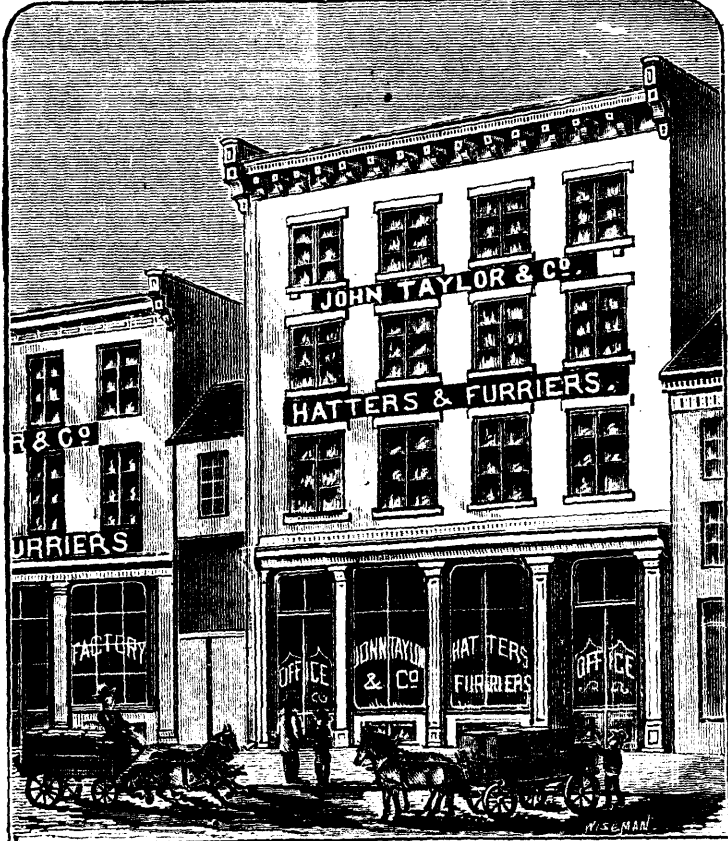
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THE DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT

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THE Dominion Dry Goods Report.

A monthly journal devoted to the wholesale and retail dry goods, clothing and men's furnishings, millinery, ladies' furnishings and fancy goods and hat and fur trades.

Subscriptions \$1.00 per year in advance, including postage to the United States and England. Single copies, 10 cts.

News correspondence invited from all quarters of the Dominion, on matters connected with trade in the above lines.

Advertisements inserted free of charge, for clerks wanting situations.

Advertisements of "Business for sale," "Business chance wanted," etc., 50 cents per insertion.

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The Cotton Trade.

The indications given in these columns last month regarding the advance in raw cotton have been more than borne out by the event. The prices then given—which were for cotton laid down at the mills in Canada—have been not merely maintained all along the line but they have further advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 1 c. on the average. The total actual receipts reported at New York up to April 25th since 1st September, were 4,693,266 bales showing a decrease of 918,643 bales as compared with the same period of last year. There was considerable speculation early in the month in cotton for future delivery, but this has lately become tame in consequence partly of weather uncertainties.

Prices of manufactured goods in Canada, as in the States, have become firmer as a result. Yarns advanced 5 to 7 per cent., and new prices of bleached goods show an average advance. The mills report their stocks of these goods reduced 30 per cent., but so far the actual change in prices has been only nominal. The Canadian mills as a

whole are at present running at about one-third their capacity, and, although several wholesale houses are largely stocked, the fact that the retail trade have been known to be comparatively short leads manufacturers to think that the market will soon regain strength.

It has been decided by the principal mills running on grey cottons to reduce production by 50 per cent. The Halifax, St. John, Windsor, Moncton, St. Croix, Chambly, St. Anns, Lybster, Kingston, Merriton and Brantford are chiefly affected by this decision, and the number of spindles will be temporarily reduced from about 2850 to 1450. At the same time there is a reduction in the work of the looms engaged on bleached cottons. The Hudon mills now run only 200, the Valleyfield 100, and the Merchants 300, and will continue at this rate till October. The question of exports of these cottons is left optional by the managers of the mills but it is hoped, as buyers are now coming in since the advance, foreshadowed by the rise in raw cottons that there will be no need to export a class of goods which are acknowledged on all hands to be better and more reliable than imported cottons.

At a meeting of the leading cotton manufacturers during April the agreement made a few months ago regarding the system of sales was ratified. By this agreement the rebate system is abolished; all sales are invoiced three months from the first of the month following the sale, and all discounts based on the rate of 10 per cent. per year.

The rumors in some of the city papers that the leading cotton mills had reduced the wages of employees ten per cent. had no foundation. It is creditable to the hearts of the managers that, though their cases might already justify it, they have all along allowed the high wages that prevailed during the days of the boom.

The Fire Insurance agents complain that business is very dull in the wholesale dry goods trade in extra insurances on stock. This is an indication of stocks being generally low in importing houses, a fact corroborated by the statements of imports. In proportion to the general business of the country dry goods stocks are probably lower at the present time than for many years. This would appear to indicate that our merchants are adapting themselves to the altered condition of trade, and do not intend to burden themselves with heavy stocks where light ones suffice for the wants of business and give them less risk. Had the holding of cotton and woolen stocks for instance, been thrown upon our manufacturers two years ago by the wholesale trade, we would not now have had the large surplus that was lately found to have accumulated in the country.

Among the new fabrics brought out by the American cotton manufacturers is a species of colored canton flannel made in double plush, but designed so as to give the goods the appearance of ermine, the colors being varied to suit different fancies. We have just seen some samples of these goods turned out by the Canada Cotton Company, and we believe the new Canadian products actually surpass the American goods not merely in the quality of the cloth but the beauty of the effects. These goods are used as materials for ladies' summer cloaks and cloak linings, and children's dresses. The new fabric has in it the elements of success, because it is rich in appearance and naturally pleasing to the eye. The new goods are called Reversible Ermings. We regard the samples shown us as a triumph of Canadian coloring and designing and congratulate the manufacturers on their enterprise and skill.

Canadian Calicoes.

The Magog Print and Textile Company have experienced numerous hindrances, such as vexatious delays on the part of contractors, in the fitting up of their works, but the factory is now nearing completion, and the Company expect to begin operations in the course of the present month. By arrangement with a large print manufactory in England they have secured an extensive variety of patterns, and, as foreshadowed in these columns some months ago, samples have been shown to the trade during the past month. We learn that, in spite of some prejudices which have existed against the enterprise, a good number of orders have already been taken. Mr. Hobbs, the manager of the Company, expresses the utmost confidence in the ultimate success of the enterprise, and says that all prejudices and apprehensions with regard to it will inevitably be broken down, and that the trade will find it to their advantage to buy on account of the superior values which can be offered them under the heavy protection enjoyed by the Magog works.

There are a great number of technicalities in connection with this industry, and especially with regard to the making of patterns, which the uninitiated cannot understand, and which even none but the artist can fully comprehend. These particulars enter into and affect in an important manner the saleableness of the goods produced and all other calculations concerning the profitableness of their manufacture. For instance, new patterns are always being sought after and must be supplied; but it will be readily seen that if a factory was under the necessity of making new plates or re-engraving the old ones all over each season the cost would be enormous. To obviate this difficulty, an original pattern is taken as a groundwork and new designs engraved upon it. By combinations in this way an establishment with, say, five thousand plates can produce a vast number of different patterns,—anywhere, we presume, from twenty to fifty thousand. Then, take into consideration the diversity of colors in which the same designs are printed, and it is apparent that an almost endless variety of prints can be executed by a single factory. The greater portion of the patterns shown by the Magog Company are at present being manufactured by the English factory from which they are obtained, but very many of them have never before been shown to the trade, and among these is a great variety of beautiful and altogether unique designs. The old patterns consist of staples always in demand, and the Magog works will

at first be employed chiefly upon them. The Company have been to the expense of re-engraving a number of these staple designs, the plates of which had become too much worn for use. In devoting themselves more especially to the production of staple patterns, the Company are doubly secure, being assured of an unflinching demand for these goods, and the plates being available for the transfer of other designs in which the original pattern would serve as a groundwork. According to Mr. Hobbs, this class of prints form fifty per cent. of the entire importation of the Dominion, and the Magog Print Works will not be able at present to produce more than twenty-five per cent. of the total quantity of printed cottons; and as they will be in a position to place their goods at least one cent per yard lower than the same quality and class of either English or American manufacture the promoters of this new Canadian industry are confident of a certain amount of success. At present they will devote themselves chiefly to the printing of staple patterns for the fall trade.

In the January number of the **DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT** we stated that the Coaticook cotton factory would supply the chief part of the cloth for the Magog print works, and that factory has devoted itself exclusively to manufacturing for this purpose for nearly six months past. It is found, however, that the quantity of cloth produced is sufficient to keep the print works running but a short time. It is understood that there are only a few other mills in the country with the facilities for manufacturing the quality of cloth required for printing. Now, the quantity of print goods, together with jeans, silicias and other dyed or colored cottons,—for we have not the information at hand to enable us to separate the two classes of goods—imported last year was about 27,559,000 yards. Allowing for over-importations previous to the change in the tariff coming into force, it still seems probable that nearly three-quarters of the entire consumption of printed cottons in Canada the ensuing year will have to be imported. This quantity is estimated at 15 to 20 million on which the high rate of duty—27½ per cent., must be paid. From the consumer's standpoint, the sooner the new print works are operated to their fullest capacity and their product given to the trade at the low prices promised, the better it will be for the people.

Cotton in Brazil.

Le Coton contains an ably written article on the remarkable advantages

which Brazil possesses as a cotton-producing country, and adds that, in point of long staple, Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia, even in inland districts, also produce a cotton that ranks immediately after Sea Island. About Brazil *La Coton* observes:—"There is not a country on the face of the earth capable of turning out as much cotton as Brazil, where the plant is indigenous, grows spontaneously, favored by a tropical climate; and as regards length of staple, fineness, yet strength, Brazilian cotton is classed next to Egyptian. But there is one drawback: cotton in Brazil flourishes best inland, and not so much along the coast, thence wherever the railroads do not penetrate the lack of routes renders transportation on mules' backs too expensive. On the Sao Francisco river, 240 leagues from Bahia, in the interior, any amount of cotton might be grown, and of a quality fully up to Sea Island. Nocturnal frosts are unknown in that region; in fact, cotton is not exposed on the banks of the Sao Francisco river to any of the changes of climate and temperature to which it is exposed in the Southern United States, where it is not indigenous, except in the Gulf States. All cotton is waiting for in Brazil, to resume a real importance as a product of the country, are railroads." Fortunately for Brazil, adds the *Dry Goods Bulletin*, the subject of additional railroad communication is uppermost in the minds of statesman and capitalists, a great line being planned in the interior, which is to traverse the colossal empire from the south to the north in such a manner as to be reached by most of the lines now existing, from the coast westward. If Europeans trouble themselves half as much about Brazil as they do about the black continent of Africa, they themselves and the rest of the world would be benefited ten times as much as they possibly ever can by trying to create a trade with and in tropical Africa; but, strange to say, an inexplicable mania has seized upon the minds of Europeans with respect to the latter, for even Belgium and Germany try to obtain a foothold there. The magnificent Amazon country of Brazil meanwhile remains neglected in spite of its great artery thrown open to the navigation of all nations, and the positive prospect of soon seeing the Madeira and Mamore railroad built that is to connect the head waters of the Amazon with the Pacific. But, notwithstanding the difficulties which cotton transportation meets with in Brazil, Pernambuco has in a single year raised its export from 106,000 bales, to 170,000 bales, the bulk going to Liverpool, Havre, Barcelona and

Russia. About 10,000 bales annually go to Portugal.

The relations of Canada with Brazil render this subject of considerable interest. A few months ago it was proposed to export grey cottons to Brazil, but communication was suspended and the chance of making a shipment was lost for the time. Mr. W. D. Bentley is now in England, arranging for the resumption of the line, and if it is reopened this spring Brazil will afford the best market for experimental shipment of Canadian cottons that is now talked of by the manufacturers.

In our opening numbers we gave some instances of the advantages to be derived to the textile trades of Canada through a more intimate intercourse with foreign countries, and with the British colonies in particular. Some other branches of our national trade are even more important than these, and it is probable that our leading manufacturers and merchants who look forward to the possibilities of outside trade when the home market is glutted will soon begin to direct special attention to this subject. The *Canadian Manufacturer* advocates the establishment of commercial agencies in such countries as Australia, the Cape, India and the West Indies, and says, with regards to our textile interest:—"For one thing, our woolen manufacturers will always require to import considerable quantities of certain kinds of wool, which we must get from Australia or the Cape. If possible, we should buy this wool from some country that will take freely of our own products in exchange for it; and the market required may surely be found in these distant colonies of the Empire, if we but take the right way to secure it, by showing to our kindred there what the articles are that we can supply, and by pushing sales."

When we come to consider the question in the concrete form of exporting grey and bleached cottons for instance, as was talked of a few weeks ago, it is not quite so easy of solution on the spot. We have no facilities for direct trade, and must therefore export to England or through England, and in either case we are at a great disadvantage if the trade is to be done under our own name. The DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT discouraged the idea, not on the merits of the case or with any view of the future, but because it seemed unnecessary and would for the present be unprofitable. This, however, in no way affects the question of doing a profi-

table trade with other colonies in other lines, and more especially in the exchange of natural products.

Southern Cotton Mills.

The development of cotton manufacturing in the Southern States during the last few years has been remarkable. According to the *Dry Goods Bulletin*, there were in the Southern States on January 1 last 314 cotton factories, with 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms. The census of 1880 showed only 180 factories, with 713,989 spindles and 15,222 looms. The greatest recent increase has taken place in North Carolina. In 1880 the total amount of cotton goods turned out down South was \$21,000,000; in 1883 the joint product has been \$37,500,000. During the past three years and a half \$20,000,000 were invested there in cotton machinery alone. But the most gratifying part of the great industry there rising in the cotton branch is that the hands employed are white people and not negroes, the bulk of them coming from the Northern cotton manufacturing districts, wages being better in the South and living cheaper. Although the mills of the South are so numerous, most of them are small. At the recent convention there to consider the question of over-production, none of the mills represented was as large as the Hudon, Valleyfield or Canada Cotton Co.'s mills, although the meeting was very largely attended.

The *American Silk Journal* reports a general rise in the price of raw silk during the past month or two. The price of Japan filatures has advanced 10 to 15 per cent., and, as none of the present year's crop will reach this continent till July, the advance will probably continue. China stock has risen in almost equal proportions, partly due to the political troubles, but largely, also, to the prevalence of silk worm disease. The production of silk in China has decreased much in the past two years, and Italy is now a great competitor of China in silk growing. The Italians in their competition with the Chinese have not been able to obtain satisfactory prices till now. In consequence of their improved position in the market, and their recent movement to obtain higher prices, this stock also has risen. It is hardly likely, therefore, that manufactured goods will get much cheaper, while, if the coming season's production is no larger than last prices, are pretty certain to advance.

The Woolen Trade.

Prices in knitted goods still remain low, and in some lines goods that cost \$7 to \$8 at the factory, are now selling at \$6. Notwithstanding the state of the market, a few fresh orders are being placed either on very fine or very cheap goods, and judging by local reports there appears to be a disposition to resume work among the mills—possibly more from a conviction of lack of unanimity regarding the late agreement than from any actual assurance of a firmer market.

The New York *Dry Goods Bulletin* gives the following wholesome advice to woolen manufactures:—Make a good article, honestly and well, and it will be quickly picked up by the trade at profitable prices, depression notwithstanding. We know a mill which has disposed of two-thirds of the goods they propose to make for next Fall season already. Fine domestic woolens are a comparative scarcity, and so long as the quality, color, finish, style, make and general appearance cause the fabric to be undistinguishable from imported goods, price is apparently a secondary matter. There is room for thousands and thousands of such pieces in the market.

The carpet weavers of Kidderminster, Eng., held a large meeting at the Town Hall lately, on the question of the employment of female labor on some looms of Messrs. H. J. Dixon & Sons. This firm, who have for over half a century been engaged in the carpet trade, started a new industry in Kidderminster, the manufacture of Medicis velvets, a jute plush, and have engaged women upon the looms. Although the making of the new fabric in no way interferes with the carpet weavers, and will no cause a yard less carpet to be made, the Carpet Weavers' Association took up a very hostile position on the subject, and demanded that men should be employed on the looms in place of women. A meeting of manufacturers was afterwards held, and the action of the Association denounced. The weavers occasioned a riot, and several persons were injured. Messrs. Dixon have been firm in resisting the demands of the weavers that no women should be employed, but the probabilities are that the men will be brought to agree peaceably to allowing the female weavers to work.

Trade Topics in Great Britain.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, April 8.

There is not very much to add to information I sent you last month respecting condition of our cotton industries. I pointed out in my last letter that things were not quite so depressed as they have been for some time past, and during March there has been some further slight improvement to chronicle. Trade of course is far from active, but there has been a somewhat better enquiry from some of leading Eastern markets, and a tendency of rates has been towards firmness. The production of both yarn and cloth seems for the present to be fairly absorbed—an effect no doubt due, to some extent, to a filling up of the gap created by a recent strike in north-east Lancashire. However people are proceeding quietly and carefully, and it is hoped an improvement may be maintained. Prices as a rule are slightly dearer than a month since, more particularly as regards yarn. The annexed quotations are from Messrs. Barbour Brothers circular—

$\frac{3}{8}$ Printing Cloths—Quotations are now firm at the highest point of the month. We quote 26 Inch, 64 Reed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and 27 Inch, 66 Reed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9. 72 Reed, $8\frac{1}{2}$ d to $8\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. 39-Inch shirtings or fine long cloths are unchanged. We quote 50 Reed, $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. $1\frac{1}{2}$; 56 Reed, 6lbs. 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s. 9d.; 60 Reed, 7lbs. 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; 64 Reed, 8 to $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. 5s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.; 66 Reed, $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 9lbs. 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; and 72 Reed, $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. 7s. 9d. to 9s. 6d. In 44 Inch Shirtings we have no change to report. T. cloths, long cloths and domestics are as unsatisfactory as ever. Prices firm in sympathy with cotton.

THE RAW COTTON MARKET.

At Liverpool the movements in the cotton market have been somewhat startling of late. It was thought a few days since that spinners being heavily stocked would leave the market to itself, and that prices would become rather easier. The reverse, however, has been the case, and with strong American advices prices have shewn a strong upward tendency. Many say the pace is too great to last, but opinions are expressed somewhat more cautiously than hitherto. In the meantime some startling estimates are current as to the increased acreage to be planted in cotton in America this season, but during the present buoyancy they attract little attention. Later on they may exert a sobering influence. The question of the adulteration of surahs this season is attracting attention. It is said that there has been a special demand in the Bombay districts for fine Scinde and Bengal (say at $4\frac{3}{8}$ d) to mix in "fine" Dholl selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. This mixture may possibly escape detection in selling samples, but it will tell its tale in the mill.

COTTON SPINNING AT OLDHAM.

The stock-takings in connection with the Oldham Spinning Companies show varying, but, on the whole, good, results. As a matter of fact, good concerns have

come out almost uniformly well, the small profits or losses only relating to those companies that have all along occupied a secondary position amongst Oldham spinning mills. The highest dividend has been 16 per cent.—the profit was in reality, 18 per cent—whilst many other concerns come up with 10 per cent. or over. The past quarter was memorable for the Blackburn strike, and when we take into consideration the unsettled state of the cotton trade about the beginning of the year, Oldham spinning companies have done exceedingly well; the prospect is fair, and spinners have a somewhat better margin to work upon. Altogether, the outlook is cheering, and, as no disputes are disturbing the trade, a good summer may be anticipated in cotton spinning. At the same time, the best equipped mills with the cheapest plant are as necessary an adjunct as ever. Indeed, the keen competition now existing is finding out the weak places in these companies, and for the first time in the history of Oldham spinning companies, a concern has got into difficulties. But the proceedings that are being taken are of a "friendly" character, and the likelihood is that the concern may come out in the long run all the stronger. The great feature among the mills at present is the cheapness of the plant. Some years ago a fire proof mill cost 25s. or 28s. per spindle, but now the price varies from 19s. to 21s.—an important consideration when the margin between the raw material and the yarn is small.

COST OF SPINNING MILLS.

Your readers may be interested in knowing something about cost of a new mill which has recently been erected at Oldham. I refer to the Dowery Company's spinning mill, which will be opened in about a month. The cost of this mill will come under 19s. per spindle, fireproof throughout. The cost of mill buildings, foundations, reservoirs, boilers, economisers, boiler seatings, travelling crane, two hoists, shafting, and heating apparatus and gas fittings, will be about £27,344; whilst the total cost of the machinery, including furnishings and cartage, will come to £27,483. In addition to this £7,648 is being allowed for contingencies. It will contain 40,200 twist spindles and 24,840 weft, or a total of 65,040. There are 54 double carding engines, with preparation to follow, all made by Messrs. Asa Lees & Co. Finally, the ground rent is only £80 per annum.

THE CARPET TRADE.

The Kidderminster carpet trade is brisk in the extreme, orders come in freely, and rates are not cut down to a particularly fine point. All this time the strike question has remained unsettled, although it has assumed a somewhat different phase. The men object to the employment of female labor into weaving of curtains, and against the tendency in the carpet trade to supersede male labor. The manufacturers, however, continue to support Messrs. Dixon & Sons in their employment of female labor, and the men are contemplating a general strike. The tapestry trade is better.

WOOL.

Since the colonial wool sales closed, at the end of last month, the wool market has had a steady tone, and transactions have taken place at fairly firm rates. At Leeds the turnover in the cloth halls continues satisfactory, and stocks have been materially reduced. Prices, too, are the shade firmer, and likely to be maintained. In the warehouses, London, Scotch, Irish, and Lancaster buyers are placing good orders; best class worsteds, choice tweeds and serges, twills and diagonals, still taking the lead. Shippers keep fully employed, with good prospects, and manufacturers generally are busy. At Huddersfield, however, things are rather more quiet, and home purchases are limited. There has been a considerable production of small neat checks for suitings here of late, in various qualities, but the chief demand is still for stripes for trouserings, in both woollens and worsteds.

"At Bradford there has been steady business doing in all descriptions, but Botanies are sluggish. Merchants have been a little more active of late, the principal enquiry being for twofold 32's and 40's super lustrés and single 30's. For these slightly improved limits have been received, but they are still below spinners' expectations. The tendency of prices, especially for twofold yarns, is against buyers. For twofold 32's mohair yarns there is also a steady demand. The American trade for pieces is flat, and in the home trade business, both in the warehouses and in the country, is quiet, the competition of Glasgow and Manchester goods being very much felt.

THE LATE PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The sudden decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany has been an occasion of most remarkable demonstrations of sympathy to the royal family. The official order commanding their Majesty's subjects to assume mourning for a certain period has not been interpreted in its most limited sense, for people who lay claim to very little acquaintance with "Society" have not been backward in testifying their respect to the late Prince's memory. In London and the large cities complimentary mourning has been the rule, and at all the gatherings which have taken place, and since the sad news came from Cannes, mourning costumes have been religiously in vogue. In the West End on the day of the funeral there was a general display of black, and a great many shops actually closed for the whole day. It is said that this sad event will make a considerable difference to the London season. Of this there can be no doubt, but its effects will be felt more during the immediate future than in the coming summer months. The decease of the late Duke has of course caused an enormous demand for mourning goods of various kinds.

TRADE IN THE CITY.

Wholesale houses in London have been more busy of late, as the result of the charming Spring weather which we are experiencing. It is noticed, however, that buyers make their purchases with great caution in almost all departments. The plain or heavy departments are not making such large returns as is generally the case at the beginning of the

year. The lace trade continues to be disappointing to those who counted upon a brisk business at the beginning of the season. There is very little lace of the expensive kinds now selling, though a certain amount of secondary cotton goods and inexpensive cotton laces have been disposed of. Some foreign laces in fancy colors, which are particularly appropriate for mourning purposes, have sold well. Ribbons and velvets are not by any means brisk this Spring. The dress department is doing a tolerably good business, and the mantle department is full of novelties for this season. Feather trimmings seem likely to be the rage just now, but it is said they will not run for a lengthy period.

FASHIONS IN WOOLENS.

Some two years ago complaints were rife that British looms toiled after the fashions of the day, and never succeeded in getting abreast of them. The reproach is now removed. The Scotch tweeds that come home from Aberdeen, and the woolen fabrics, of which Somerset is the manufacturing centre, are well in the van, and are prepared to tempt their customers in every variety of material. There are thick tweeds, cloths and serges for mantles, and light ones for dresses. The usual spring epidemic of spots is visible on many of these, while others are striped, others checked, and a few figured with more elaborate designs. The stripes are for the most part narrow, and not even the most severe of purists could find fault with the subdued tones of colour in which they appear. Galateas are again to the fore. Mothers of lively young daughters addicted to "hoydenish" habits, owe a large debt of gratitude to the inventor of this durable fabric. Not only is it strong, but its colors have unusual staying powers. It may be positively boiled without being prevailed upon to part with the slightest modicum of color; and dresses made of it always look neat and trim.

FUR SALES.

In consequence of a full supply the values of Raccoon declined considerably at recent sales, and have touched the average ruling about last June. Even the dark skins sell very low, and, in fact, cheaper than for some years past. Red Fox, with a poor demand, about held last year's prices. Bears have sold at extra rates; cubs being rather easier. For musquash the demand has suddenly fallen off, and prices have averaged 15 per cent. below those of January last, on all but those of large and rough skins. The results probably show some loss to shippers. For skunk the excessive supplies have kept prices lower than might have been expected. The average result is 10 per cent. advance of prices of last June, being a little lower than March of last year. Alaska skins, being in smaller supply and the quality being good, prices on the average rather exceed those of October last.

Editorial Notes.

A "Society of Dyers and Colorists" has been formed at Bradford, England.

The London *Draper's* reports from Huddersfield state that sales of woolen goods to Canadian buyers have fallen off of late.

A number of scientists and millowners recently assembled at Salem, Mass., to hear Professor Ritchie, of Harvard University, illustrate Chas. Tappan's discovery of a new method of bleaching. They saw flax fibre made perfectly white in twenty-seven minutes. The inventor claims that one day is long enough for any material. Hitherto ten days have been required, and in the process the fabric was injured. Tappan's process is said to strengthen the fibre, and it only decreases the weight five per cent. instead of twenty-five, as at present.

The first cargo of wool ever shipped direct from Australia to the United States recently arrived at Boston from Melbourne.

Wool and Textile Fabrics gives a full and interesting report of the annual meeting of the governors of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education. The new college of technical education was reported upon. It is to be opened in June, and will be a sort of Technical University. It will cost about \$75,000 a year.

The American trade papers, in forecasting the cotton goods trade, give indications similar to those given by us last month respecting the Canadian market. The *N.Y. Mercantile Journal* says: Goods of Eastern make have not accumulated to any important extent during the recent lull in trade and stocks are generally well controlled. Southern-made fabrics are in somewhat excessive supply in some cases, but a curtailment of production has been decided upon by the Southern and Western manufacturers at a meeting recently held at Augusta, Ga. All indications point to a continued strong market for cotton fabrics, if not to an advance in values, provided there is no sudden or important break in prices of the raw material.

The London *Draper* thinks that capes will not lose their popularity for some time to come, since they are both becoming and convenient.

Travelers are now out with fall and winter blankets and heavy woolen goods.

The new Kingston oilcloth works have brought out samples of their goods—

First among the fashionable colors in Paris this spring are creams, ranging from the light shade to *suede* or corn color and *chamois*, like the *chamois*

skin. Equal to these are the grays, which range from bright silver gray to a brownish gray. Browns, greens and blues are also popular, the shades being generally deep.

Silk culture is attracting considerable attention in California, and it is proposed, with the assistance of Congress, to establish "experimental silk stations" in connection with the school gardens. The State Board of silk culture are now importing the best varieties of mulberry trees from Italy for grafting.

One of the most striking of new fabrics in Paris, according to a late foreign exchange, is Chantilly silk; the ground is shot in all colors; blue and pink, brown and gold, green and cardinal, etc. On this brilliant ground is thrown a kind of raised embroidered design, with a mossy, velvety appearance, very like an application of lace.

It is said that the display of textile fabrics at the exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York this summer will be very interesting.

Double-faced or *reversible cheviot* is among the spring novelties in New York. One specimen shows on one side small diamonds of navy blue and white, and on the other (neither can be called the "wrong" side, for one is as pretty as the other) a damask pattern in tiny checks, with a glint as if a fine silk thread were run in and out.

Contrasting colors produce the best effects, but many manufacturers have not yet made the discovery.

A New Motor.

The Toronto *Morning News* describes a new motor invented by a jeweler in that city, which he claims may be used to advantage for weaving very delicate fabrics. The mechanism consists, in outline, of two large metallic pans, one inside the other, with a tube in the centre of both; the lower pan is partially filled with water, and the upper one revolves about the tube floating in the water. The upper pan is moved by means of a spindle passing down through the tube, and the lower end of which is connected with a pulley, on which is hung a weight. The weight operates like that of a clock, and the principle of the invention is in destroying the ordinary friction in machinery—to the extent of 98 per cent., according to the representations of the inventor—by the floating process. The advantage claimed for this motor for weaving fine fabrics by a steady power is that the motor can be so regulated that in case the thread snarls or gets caught in any way, its own strength will stop the machine, and as soon as the snarl becomes loosened the motor will move again of its own accord. This motor has been successfully applied to revolving platforms and other apparatus for the display of goods in the show windows of a large dry goods house in Toronto.

The Dyed Cotton Question.

The recent suggestion of dry goods merchants that the customs department of the Dominion Government should have an appraiser or inspector with a varied knowledge of the trade and of the classification necessary under the present system of duties, receives point by the difficulty that has cropped up with reference to dyed cottons. The following reports furnished to the daily papers will explain themselves.

The deputation appointed by the Board of Trade of Toronto and that of the Dry Goods Association of Montreal, viz., W. R. Brock, of Wyld, Brock & Co., S. Caldecott, of Caldecott, Burton & Co., B. B. Hughes, of Hughes Bros., and J. M. Simpson, of Simpson, Robertson & Simpson, of Toronto, and James Slessor, of James Johnson & Co., of Montreal, met by appointment Sir Leonard Tilley with the city members of Montreal and Toronto, viz., Messrs. Beaty and Hay, of Toronto, and Messrs. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell, on Tuesday, April 8th, at 2 p.m. Sir Leonard received the deputation in the most courteous and friendly manner, and listened patiently to the numerous statements made by them anent the various constructions which they contended would be placed upon the classification "dyed cottons," which it was proposed should pay a duty of 27½ per cent.

The deputation contended that the only dyed cottons made in Canada, and which they believed the Government desired to protect, could be enumerated under the following heads, viz.:—Siliesias, casbans, coutilles, wigans, jeans, crinolines, rolled linings, dyed cambrics, chester stouts, and pocketings. Then they signified their willingness to have to pay a duty of 27½ per cent.; but they also contended that hundreds of different classes of cotton goods, which they believed the Government had no desire to disturb, would, by the strict letter of the wording "dyed cottons," be classified by expert appraisers under the 27½ per cent. tariff, while the same goods would be passed in small ports of entry at 20 per cent. To avoid this the deputation suggested and were requested by Sir Leonard to submit to him a complete set of samples of the goods they believed should pay the 27½ per cent., together with a correct classification by distinctive name so that they could compare with lists furnished by the manufacturers, and he led the deputation to believe that he had no doubt a satisfactory working of the tariff would be arrived at so as to meet their views as far as possible, and enable the department to collect a uniform rate of duty at all the ports of entry.

In accordance with his request, the deputation also prepared a draft letter to be sent to Sir Leonard Tilley, which was also adopted by the meeting as follows:

To Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.B., Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

RE TARIFF CHANGES.—"DYED COTTONS."

TORONTO, April 12, 1884.

SIR,—The deputation appointed by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto and the Dry Goods Association of Montreal, who had the pleasure of laying their views before you on Tuesday last, re the classification "Dyed Cottons" in the recent tariff changes, and who were requested by you to submit a clearly defined classification under distinctive names, and accompanied by samples representing each class—humbly beg, as the result of their labors, to submit, that the only "dyed cottons" so far produced by any Canadian manufacturer can be clearly defined and completely enumerated under the ten following heads, viz.:—1. Siliesias; 2. Casbans; 3. Jeans; 4. Coutilles; 5. Chester Stouts; 6. Pocketing; 7. Rolled Lining; 8. Dyed Cambrics; 9. Stiff Wigans; 10. Crinolines.

Recognizing the clearly defined policy of the Government, and the fact that the above mentioned goods can be manufactured in the Dominion, we at once submit to a duty of 27½ per cent. being levied on these goods, but we have very strong grounds for opposing Mr. Johnson's arguments, and we unanimously pro-

test against his ruling, that in order to cover the foregoing ten classes of dyed cotton goods, "all 'dyed cottons' shall pay a duty of twenty-seven and a half per cent." The complications that must arise from such a ruling are very obvious, when it is considered that ten classes, clearly defined, cover the entire productions of our Canadian manufacturers, either now produced, or likely to be produced in the near future, while the various kinds of dyed cotton goods, from dyed tapes and laces to dyed cotton dress goods, damasks, etc., are distributed throughout every department of a dry goods business and can be counted by the hundred.

We are now, by an order of the Department, obliged to have all invoices duly certified by the consignor, and this we contend is a very strong ground for believing that any scheme to defraud the Department would be difficult to plan and still more difficult to carry out.

Since it is the clearly expressed purpose of the Government not to disturb the present wording of the tariff (which is now well understood) except to afford protection to manufacturers, we submit that a positive classification of the express goods to be increased to 27½ should be made and not a negative. "No Dyed Cotton Goods shall pay a lower duty than 27½." This latter we believe to be opposed both to the spirit of Protection and to the views of the Government, and if arbitrarily carried out would create endless confusion.

We beg to submit samples numbered and classified, agreeing with the ten classes before mentioned, and also to enclose a complete list of all the dyed cottons made by the Montreal Cotton Company, the only mill in the country at present making these goods.

RE-PRINTED COTTON GOODS.

There are also many lines of printed Cotton Goods which we believe the Government have no desire to alter from the old duty of 20 but which, under the general term, "printed cottons," would be compelled to pay 27½. We might mention some of these, viz.: Cretonnes, furniture prints, printed muslins, printed cotton handkerchiefs, printed satteens, &c.

We believe that if the tariff was worded:—"Printed calico used for dresses, shirtings, and sleeve linings," it would afford full protection to the Canadian manufacturer, and relieve the department, as well as the importer, of many troublesome and vexatious classifications.

In conclusion, the wholesale dry goods merchants, members of the Board of Trade of Toronto, and the Dry Goods Association of Montreal, desire to convey their thanks to you for the courteous manner in which you received their deputation, and the desire you manifested to carry out their requests.

Signed on behalf of the wholesale dry goods merchants of Toronto, and the Dry Goods Association of Montreal. William Ince, vice-president, Toronto Board of Trade; Edgar A. Wills, secretary.

A meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association was held to consider the report. Among those present were Messrs. Jonathan Hodgson, S. Greenshields, A. Lamarche, Alex. Robertson, Hugh Mackay, W. T. Lindsay, J. C. Lonsdale, Jas. Slessor, A. Deschamps, Chas. Morton, J. McGillivray, J. S. McLachlan, and others. The action of the combined deputation was approved and a vote of thanks passed to Messrs. Slessor and Lonsdale for their services.

The action of the Government in the matter is expected to be made known in a few days, and we have every reason to believe it will be favorable to the views of the trade.

We are proud to see, writes the *Textile Colorist* of Philadelphia, that already, through the instrumentality of the schools of art teaching, designing is showing itself most creditably in our American manufactured fabrics. Originality is a main feature in all such designs, and we are rapidly and most happily assuming a position which is certain to give us a proud name amongst the industrial nations of the earth.

A New Fench Capet.

What does the public demand in the carpets it purchases? Brilliance of color, beauty of design and last, but not least, durability. To remain beautiful and never grow old is what we desire for ourselves, but, alas, cannot obtain! And we ask the same things from all that surround us. Until now the rugs and carpets of the Orient alone possessed this gift. They seemed to possess the gift of immortality itself. Contemporaneous with the age of Sirva they served for the prayer rugs of the first Brahmins, and later they administered to the comfort of Mohammed and his followers, and there is still in existence a carpet once used by the prophet. But, wonderful as these Eastern fabrics are, they are apparently about to find a formidable rival. M. Duquesne, a Parisian merchant, has discovered and patented in five countries an improvement in the art of manufacturing rugs and carpets which will enable the modern weaver to give to the product of his looms, at no material increase in cost, a brilliancy of color and durability equal to that of the genuine Turkish rugs. The importance of this invention can hardly be overestimated. It will, undoubtedly, work quite a revolution in the carpet trade of the world.—*Translated from L'Industrie Française.*

A piece of Extra-Super made in Toronto, Canada, and brought from there by a Philadelphia carpet manufacturer, compares favorably with some of the goods made here; but if a certain American manufacturer had the pleasure of seeing the pattern, he could not help but praise the taste of the "Canuck," who selected it from among the said American's most successful designs.—*Carpet Trade and Review.*

Paper Mattings and Carpetings.

Still they come. And this time the record is that of matting and carpets made from paper, deftly spun and ingeniously woven, of closely drawn threads of plain tissue-manilla.

Mr. C. H. Longley of Hartford, Ct., holds the patents of a new invention for making these goods, without the introduction of machinery built especially for the purpose, with apparent economy in manufacture and producing them of great durability for service—in such a marked degree, in fact, as to give promise of establishing a new and very profitable branch of the paper industry.

We have examined samples of these goods which were woven in an ordinary duck loom, some of the specimens being made entirely of paper, and others having a warp of linen twine. Great durability is claimed for the goods.

In the manufacture of these floor coverings strips of strong paper, so cut as to make the strands of any desired size, are spun into threads, and so arranged as to be conveniently fed into any of the different kinds of looms of machines made for knitting or weaving textile fabrics of any kind. These strands may be rendered water-proof by the application of water-proofing material either before or after the weaving. Chemical applications may also be added to give greater strength to the manufactured article, and to admit of the use of water or stronger cleansing fluids even, and for the eradication of dirt or stains, or for the prevention of destruction by insects. The paper strips may be spun into either soft or hard strands, and thus be made to do duty, after wearing in different capacities, to equally good acceptance in each desired case. The paper threads may also be woven with other substances, such as twine, strips of cloth or other animal or vegetable matter, the paper taking the place, equally well, of either the warp or woof. Coloring matter may be introduced as readily and effectively as into articles woven from cotton or woolen material. Ornamentations, by the application of paints or washes may be added, either in daubs or in the most æsthetic and highest style of the art of the age. Any desired size as to length or breadth may be woven, and floors be fitted to measure and pattern with exactness. The stronger and more durable the paper from which the threads are spun the more lasting and serviceable will be the completed matting.—*The Paper World.*

The History of Carpets.

(From the N.Y. Carpet Trade and Review.)

When the Romans left the shores of Albion, and a semi-barbarism once more stepped in, straw, reeds and rushes formed for many long years the covering of the floors of the houses of the nobles, clergy, and better class. Clean red or white sand was much used by the common people, and up to a very recent date the sanded floor was a common sight in many of the old taverns not only of London but in several parts of England. Here and there may still be found old-fashioned country-houses where the well-scrubbed boards are sprinkled with bright sand, and in many a village tap-room the freshly-sanded floor indicates the attention of "mine host" to the comfort of his rustic guests.

At the time of the crusades the working of tapestry became one of the employments of ladies—the fashionable work of the day—but this costly material, the product of fair fingers, was employed for curtains and wall hangings, and only in very rare instances, such as

FOR ROYAL HOUSES

or churches, was it used for floor coverings. As the valiant knights and their followers returned from the holy wars—at least such of them as were lucky enough to get safe back—they brought with them many of the customs and manufactures of the East. Every true believer of the Prophet carries with him wherever he goes his little oblong square piece of carpet on which he kneels to offer up his daily prayers, and from the very earliest days of the Mohammedan propaganda the carpets of the East have had a celebrity peculiar to themselves. From them have really sprung all the many varieties of floor coverings known generally as carpets in the present day, under the names of Brussels, Kidderminster, Wilton, Axminster, Aubusson, Venetian, &c. All of these are more or less imitations and modifications of Oriental carpets—Persian, Turkish, Syrian and Indian.

At the commencement of the present century Turkish carpets were rarities and luxuries in England, but seldom and only to be met with in the houses of noblemen or merchant princes connected with the Levant and Oriental trades.

Turkish carpets are always made in one single piece, and take almost as many months to manufacture as the same quantity in superficial extent of ordinary brussels or tapestry carpet, which are made by steam machinery, takes days, and their durability is in like proportion. Who ever heard of a Turkish carpet being worn out in one generation? Persian carpets are of fine texture and more costly, though we may be permitted to doubt whether anything is woven now-a-days in quite so elaborate a style as that described in the story of Schemselnihar and the Persian prince as forming the floor-covering of the former's palace. After a minute description of the beauties of the principal chamber, we are told that the carpet of this splendid salon was "composed of a single piece of cloth of gold, upon which were woven bunches of roses in red and white silk." The Valleys of Khorassan (the scene of many of the events in "Lalla Rookh"), Kurdistan, Kesman and the district of Iran are now the chief places of manufacture, those from Kurdistan being esteemed the best.

The Indian carpets are various in style and texture; and come from all parts of that collection of countries and states classed together under the one word India. Cashmere, celebrated also for its unrivaled shawls; Afghanistan and the Punjab on the extreme north; Scinde and Beloochistan on the north and west, and all the countries of Central India, including the dominions of the Mizam and the districts of the Malabar Coast, each produce its specialties in carpets—rugs is the more correct term, for unlike the productions of Persia and Turkey, which are made as large as thirty feet square, they are of comparatively small size.

At an entertainment given in London, Eng., by the Early Closing Association a performance by the "Canadian Minstrels" was a principal feature of the programme.

Press and Trade Opinions.

MORE COMPLIMENTS PAID TO THE "DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT."

The DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT has made great strides since its first number was issued, in November last. It is now a very excellent publication, and a welcome addition to the ranks of existing trade journals. The subscription price is only one dollar a year, and each and every dry goods merchant in the country should subscribe for it, as there is no other paper in Canada that gives so much information directly relating to the dry goods, clothing and millinery trades.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

THE DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT comes steadily to hand, and continues to discuss very sensibly all questions pertaining to the dry goods business. It is a trade journal which should have a large circulation among the businesses it represents, for, besides a careful attention to its specialty, it gives a large amount of general news and useful information.—*Chatham, Ont., Daily Tribune.*

Among the best of new journalistic ventures in Canada is the DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT, published in Montreal, by the Trades Publishing Company, and, if we mistake not, printed by the well-known house of John Lovell & Son. It is not merely an empty compliment to say, it should be read by every dry goods manufacturer, dealer and salesman.—*Orillia Packet.*

THE DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT, published in Montreal, is fast finding its way into the leading dry goods stores of Ontario. We notice a number come to this town. Every one of our dry goods men should subscribe.—*Trenton Advocate.*

The March number of this enterprising journal is to hand and is fully up to any preceding one in point of excellence. The list of business changes, failures, &c., are alone worth the price of the journal. Every dealer should subscribe. Sample copies may be seen at this office.—*Hagersville Times.*

Messrs. Clinton E. Brush & Bro., one of the leading wholesale fancy goods houses of Canada, write the publishers as follows:—"We must compliment you on your plan, as noted in circular of March 15th. The more reliable the facts you publish in regard to the trade the more valuable your paper will become. We read it with great interest."

"It is a very excellent paper, and just the thing that merchants need. There is nothing like it for the benefit it is calculated to confer upon the trade. We have found it of much practical value in both our retail and wholesale business, on account of the useful hints and reliable information given in it, and also as a means of keeping our customers posted in regard to the current fashions, etc."

MCCUBBIN & Co.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Messrs. J. Y. Shantz & Sons, of Berlin, writing at the close of the year, said:—"We are much pleased with your first issue of the "DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT," which we received and carefully examined. Enclosed find \$1 for year's subscription.

GENTLEMEN,—

We have received the February number of the DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT, and we now enclose one dollar, the subscription for one

year. We are of opinion that it will be found eminently useful to every merchant who has a lively interest in the wants of his customers.

Yours truly,

W. K. McHEFFEY & Co.

Windsor, N.S.

We have received the DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT for April. It contains a large and varied amount of information for the trade.—*Charlottetown, P.E.I., Herald.*

Newspaper Notes.

The *Globe*, which is well and faithfully represented in Montreal by Mr. T. H. Turton, has removed its offices from St. Francois Xavier street to 154 St. James street. The new offices are nicely equipped and excellently situated, and are a credit to the great daily of the west.

The Peterboro *Daily Review* rejoices in a new Campbell printing press. The weekly edition of the *Review* has at the same time been enlarged, and the office has a partial new outfit of type. Our contemporary is to be congratulated on its progress.

It gives us pleasure to note the enterprise shown by our contemporary, the *Advertiser*, of London, Ont., which is now printed from stereotype plates and on a web press, and which has been improved in several important particulars. The *Advertiser* is nearly 21 years old, and takes the lead among Canadian newspapers west of Toronto.

The enterprising proprietors of the *Canadian Manufacturer* announce the publication shortly of a monthly journal devoted to the interests of Canadian dyers.

Kingston despatches announce the death of Dr. E. J. Barker, city registrar, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Dr. Barker was generally considered the father of the Canadian press. In 1834 he founded the *British Whig* and in 1849 began the publication of the *Daily British Whig*, the first daily in the Dominion. Some twelve years ago he retired from journalistic duties, the paper passing into the control of his grandson, Mr. E. J. B. Pense. Last New Year's eve the paper celebrated its fiftieth anniversary and the eighty-fifth birthday of the veteran editor. The deceased was an energetic worker, a vigorous writer, and one of those early editors who did much toward laying the foundation of our Canadian constitution.

A Bankrupt's Lament.

Had I known all that I know now,
Had I sown that which I sow now,
Had my better sense controlled me,
Had I heeded what it told me,
Had the future condescended
An horizon more extended
To have granted, poor and ailing,
I had 'scaped the pangs of failing;
Had I been a good deal wiser
I'd have been an advertiser.

The tendency of Continental wool-buyers to make their purchases direct from Australia, instead of through the medium of the London or Antwerp sales, has been very noticeable during the last two or three years. Some people have even suggested that these sales will, before long, lose all the importance which they at present possess.—*British Trade Journal.*

New Combinations.

When Sir Titus Salt bought his first bale of alpaca it was done merely at a venture, at the solicitation of a broker, and with little expectation of anything coming out of it. But the beautiful lustre of the new fibre proved a great success, and the money to build the great works at Saltaire was made out of it.

The Angora goat, in America, was kept for a great many years by Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga., without any practical return until the Tingué Manufacturing Company began to call for mohair, and the supply was not forthcoming, when circulars were sent all over the South soliciting consignments direct to their works at Seymour, Conn., where railroad plushes and imitations of seal skins for ladies' sacques and robes of beautiful designs, imitating the wavy effect of the light striking seal furs, were manufactured. These two lustre fibres have played an important part, each in their proper sphere alone, but it seems to us the manufacturers of fine worsteds could use either or both to good advantage in combination with worsted or woolen yarn.

It is exceedingly difficult to produce a novelty in weaving, for every effort in the combination of weaves seems to have been made for this purpose, but it is not so in the combination of yarns. We do not know a single case where the lustre yarn from alpaca has been used in combination with other yarns for suitings, when it is very evident that beautiful effects could be produced and yet the designs be chaste enough for the most conservative in the fashion of dress. The more lasting styles are the most simple, such as a cassimere weave, which heads the list of all. Worsteds are more elastic and much more durable, if well made, than regular woolen goods. They are also better adapted to fit the form than woolen goods, are more fashionable, and have come to stay. And we suggest that alpaca and mohair yarns should be used in small, neat combinations; the smaller and neater the figure the longer will it retain its hold on public favor. There is no difficulty in obtaining mohair, or even mohair yarn, for this purpose; but alpaca, not being imported into this country at present, would be more difficult to obtain either in the bale or yarn.

A large portion of the alpaca coming from the west coast of South America passes through the hands of J. L. Bowes and Brother, of Liverpool, to which city the entire alpaca clip is annually sent. Alpaca yarns could, no doubt, be had from any dealer in foreign yarns in New York or Liverpool, or through the above firm. We would strongly urge on our manufacturers experiments in this direction, in the hopes of striking some novelty that will lead for a time.—*Cotton, Wool and Iron.*

Printing Fabrics in Japan.

The means employed by the Japanese for figuring fabrics would, to our mechanical manufacturers, says an English paper, appear so ridiculously primitive and round-about as to be only worth the notice of a laugh. Yet these fabrics have the subtle charm of handwork denied to our correctly printed designs. No doubt our machines are marvels of scientific adjustment; but in the commonest Japanese cotton the tiresome uniformity we studiously aim at is, on principle, avoided.

Stenciling is largely employed, and in a great variety of ways and variations of manner. A printer will cut out a series of leaves in paper and lay them on his material, and then bury them by means of a trowel in a sort of thick "resist." The leaves are afterward carefully removed with a pin, and when the "resist" is dry, the fabric can be put in the dye-vat, and the leaves made of their natural color. One of the most curious processes to watch is when the artist employs a sort of bird-lime, instead of thread, to outline his designs. He takes a small piece of this glutinous mixture on a skewer, touches the point where he wishes to begin, and then draws out a thread of convenient length. By placing the middle finger of the left hand under the fabric, he can let the ductile thread drop on any part of the stuff, and so go on forming the design even to such minute details as the stamens of flowers. This sticky substance can be drawn out to any length, like candy sugar, and kept an even thickness if necessary. When it is desirable to increase the breadth of the lines, a conical tube of oiled paper filled with the mucilage is used, from which a wider thread can be gradually dropped along. When the outline is finished the colors are added. The fabric is then steamed, and the outline removed by being rinsed in fresh water. If the ground is to be dyed the paintings are covered with a "resist," before immersion. In pieces of silk, no matter what length, and even where the pattern is repeated, the outlines are done by hand.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

Berlin Wool.

The yarn trade which is known as Berlin wool is soft-combed woolen yarn, doubled from two to six fold, but mostly four fold. We believe there is only one house in this trade in England, all the rest of the production coming from Germany. There are large houses in Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, and other places, who buy the yarn from the German spinners, either in the doubled or the single state, and in the latter case get it doubled themselves. They then have the doubled yarn dyed in many beautiful shades to be seen in the shop windows, and distribute the product as "Berlin wool"

all over the world, for the purpose of ladies' fancy work. Berlin has always been the centre of this trade, hence the name; but from it has sprung also the immense business which is done from there in wholly or partly-finished worsted work. This is an industry peculiar to Berlin, and has, like many others, its local cause. As in Prussia, every other person is more or less a Government official, their number is legion in the capital. The country is, however, not a wealthy one, so that the hundreds and thousands of military and civil officers enjoy only a poor pay. As, however, the wearing of a uniform raises the wearer above the level of his less fortunate neighbors, he is compelled by his self-estimation and his social standing to keep up a certain illusory appearance. For this end the ladies of the families have taken to fancy work, which then is sold to dealers, and from small beginnings this has grown into an enormous trade, so that all families of the official world in Berlin contribute towards it as a matter of course. But besides the female workers there are hundreds of male hands employed in weaving the canvas, mostly woven work on hand-loom, and in the dyeing of the endless colors and shades, so that, all in all, many thousand hands find employment in this industry. Usually the yarn is made up in hanks of 2 lbs. (1 kilogramme), and divided into 1,000 leas of 1 gramme each. According to the fineness of the wool this lea ought then to measure from 5 to 5 1-2 metres in length. This has been the standard for years, and is expected to be so by every buyer. Lately, however, complaints have arisen that the leas were only 4 to 4 1-2 metres long, though the hank still weighs the usual 2 lbs. When these complaints about short length became more frequent, a thing which the ladies would soon find out in their work, manufacturers began to enquire into it, and then it was found out that though for years the trade has been carried on with the most scrupulous honesty by the old houses, some new comers had resorted to trickery, and had actually weighted the wool surreptitiously, making the leas so much shorter. Moreover, in order to gain extra weight, the yarn had been made up in small packets with an extra heavy paper. This proceeding aroused the anger of all honest dealers, and the few manipulators have been publicly branded in the newspapers. Some retracted with an apology, but others persisted and braved the outcry with the absurd excuse that their desire is to improve the yarn by giving it a "finish," while the very object of the dyer is well-known to be a desire to make the yarn as soft as possible, and to avoid any so-called finish, which, as it turns out, consists in adding a solution of farina or dextrine to the wool.—*Textile Manufacturer.*

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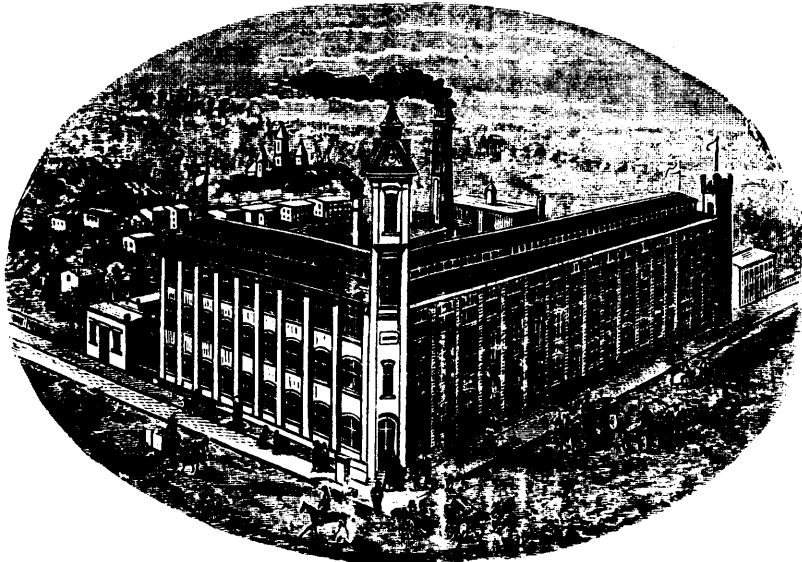
RIBBONS,

Faille,

Gros-Faille,

Satin-Faille,

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Brocaded,

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Sewing Silk,**Machine Twist,****Tailors' Twist.**

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Silver Medal, Dominion Exhibition, 1883.

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MONTREAL.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

Have just received a Special Large Shipment of 54 Cases

—NEW PRINTS—

In Madder, Light, Fancy, Sateen,

AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

Also some splendid lines of

NEW PLAIN DRESS GOODS

In all the leading shades at job prices.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE IN ALL-WOOL

Halifax Tweeds, and Scotch and English Tweeds, &c.

The following departments are now replete with all the latest productions for the present season, at our usual close prices :

(Canadian and Imported) **Staples, Canadian and Imported Woolens, Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Gent's Furnishings, Laces, Silks, Haberdashery, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Upholsterings, and General House Furnishings.**

Write for samples, or request our representative to call. Letter orders receive our immediate and careful attention.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Wellington and Front Sts. East, Toronto.

—AND—

MAJOR STREET, Manchester, England.

Dyeing Notes and Recipes.

DARK BLUE ON CARBONIZED WOOL.—Wash the wool in cold water, then boil with 20 per cent. alum, 2 per cent. chromate of potash and 2 per cent. tin crystals. Next day the wool is dyed with 2 per cent. indigotine, 1 per cent. aniline violet (bluish), and 8 per cent. common salt. In order to fix the aniline violet when the other color has become fixed, soda is added to the bath in sufficient quantity to fix the violet, and the wool is boiled for one hour:

RED BROWN ON WOOL (to stand pulling).—One hundred pounds of well-washed wool are boiled with 20 lbs. alum, 2 lbs. chromate of potash and 2 lbs. bichloride of tin for 1½ hour, and are dyed the following day with 10 lbs. logwood, 4 lbs. yellow-wood extract and sufficient aniline orange R. After boiling one hour add ½ lb. sulphuric acid and boil for ½ hour more.

BLUE ON WOOLEN PIECE GOODS (60 lbs.)—The goods are first given an indigo ground and are then boiled for 2 hours with 9 lbs. alum, 3 lbs. tartar, 1 lb. oxalic acid, 8 ozs. tin crystals. The goods are then dyed with 15 lbs. logwood.

WOOL DYEING. Light Brown (96 lbs. wool.)—Boil for three hours with 45 lbs. caliatum, 45 lbs. yellow wood, 6 lbs. sumac, then boil in another bath for ¾ of one hour with 3 lbs. copperas. Curcuma may be added to the dye-bath.

ANILINE VIOLET to stand fulling (60 lbs. wool).—Boil with 12 ozs. chromate of potash, 4 lbs. tartar, 1¼ lbs. alum and 12 ozs. glauber salt dissolved in 4 ozs. sulphuric acid. Dye in another bath with 12 ozs. violet and 12 ozs. sulphuric acid.

TURKEY RED.—The following method of dyeing Turkey red on cotton is much used in continental Europe: The cotton, boiled as usual, is passed through a bath of Turkey red oil, containing from 10 to 15 lbs. of oil to every 10 gallons of water. A small quantity of ammonia is added. The cotton is then well squeezed and dried in the hot room at a temperature of 50° to 60° C., then steamed in the steaming apparatus for 1 or 1½ hour. The cotton is then, without being washed, mordanted in acetate of alumina at 4° or 5° B., to which a small quantity of tin crystals may be added. It is then washed, squeezed and dyed. The dye-bath is made with 4 to 8 per cent. of 20 per cent. alizarine for red, and 2 or 3 per cent. of Turkey red oil. It is entered cold, heated gradually to boil, and boiled for about ½ hour. The cotton is then washed and steamed for one hour; it is then given a soap bath, to which tin crystals may be added. The tin crystals can be added either to the alumina mordant or to the soap bath. If added to the mordant the red is livelier, but of a yellowish tinge.—*N. Y. Dry Goods Bulletin.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Lancet*, referring to recent remarks in that journal as to the unhealthfulness of the Macintosh, gives M. Chieux's recipe for making cloths waterproof. It consists of steeping them in a solution of acetate of aluminum for a few minutes or until saturated. The cloth is then removed, and without pressure or twisting is hung up and exposed to the air for two or three days. The material—silk, wool or cotton—thus becomes waterproof without preventing the escape of insensible perspiration.

The method of W. Burnham (English patent) for waterproofing tissues is based on the sticking property and insolubility in water of the juice of the mangrove tree. If this juice is mixed with caoutchouc an elastic watertight substance is obtained which can be mixed with many coloring matters. The mangrove juice becomes soluble at 130° Fahr. It is heated to above boiling point, when it loses its peculiar odor; then it is filtered, and is at once mixed with caoutchouc by means of naphtha, &c. For waterproofing canvas, the following is a good mixture:—Mangrove juice, 23 parts; caoutchouc, 23 parts; chalk, 36 parts; white lead, 7 parts; litharge, 5½ parts; sulphur, 5¼ parts.

The method of removing fat from yarns by means of ammonia, soap and a little soda is one of the best methods in use according to Mr. V.

Joclet, who recommends the use of rain or distilled water, if possible. From 40 to 60 grammes ammonia liquor to each kilog. of yarn are used and the action of the bath is increased by the addition of 20 grammes soda and a little soap. Another good wash bath is obtained with 1 kilog. soap, ¼ kilog. calcined soda to 10 kilogs. yarn. Washing powders as found in commerce are combinations of glycerine with caustic soda, soap, ammonia, flour, linseed, oleine, &c. For very fine yarns containing little fat, ammonia and soap are used alone. Lime is also successfully used for washing. The yarn is, before washing, wetted in water at about 80° C. and after washing should be passed through warm water before being taken through the cold water wash bath.

Chlorine and nitric acid can be used for the adulteration of hemp with Newfoundland flax. Good clean hemp, if treated with nitric acid, takes a yellowish color; flax shows no change, while Newfoundland flax becomes at once purple red. Manilla hemp takes a darker but not so lively red with nitric acid as Newfoundland flax; Aloes hemp becomes pale rose. If Newfoundland hemp is wetted with chlorine solution, and afterward with a few drops of ammonia, it becomes violet red; hemp similarly treated becomes pale red; flax is not affected.

There is no question that the microscope is going to play a prominent part in textile affairs. In fact, it is a necessity; for by it we can determine the true condition of any texture. In dyeing wool, for instance, we cannot tell whether the colouring matter enters into the fibre or not. The dissection of the fibre and examination by the aid of the microscope would surely decide the question. The utility of the microscope in textile investigation is acknowledged and a society has been formed at Boston and at New York.—*Wool and Textile Fabrics.*

In cleansing greasy coat collars and felt hats, a solution of carbonate of ammonia, rectified turpentine, and a few drops of oil of mirbane give excellent results when well applied with a brush.

Good results are obtained in cleansing kid gloves by using a solution of 2 ounces of camphor in 1½ ounces of ammonia.—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

Renewing Old Hats.

Wool felt hats can be subjected to a great deal of handling without losing their elasticity. To clean them, they should be put in a vat of cold, soft water, to which a moderate quantity of soda and soap have been added. Let them rest twelve hours; then put in hot water with soda; wash with a brush and soap, and rinse well in warm water. Hats that are really greasy cannot be well cleaned by soda and soap. If the hats are to be dyed another color than the original, the dyeing should be done immediately after washing. Old hats are generally dyed only black or brown.

For twelve black hats take about 2 1-5 pounds of logwood, 1 pound of iron vitriol, and not more than 8 grammes of tartar. Dyeing with chromate, tartar, and sulphuric acid is not advisable, as the felt is made too hard and the dye does not keep.

For brown take about 2 1-5 pounds of yellow wood, 5 grammes of iron vitriol, and not over 1 1-10 pound of sorrel. The hats (12 in number) are first boiled in the yellow wood and vitriol, and then dyed with the sorrel. According as yellow wood or sorrel predominates are the colours light or dark.

No very exact recipes can be given, however, for dyeing old hats, owing to the diversity of their condition. Carrigeen moss is one of the best things for giving any requisite stiffness.

The *Gazette* gives the following history of the corner in raw rubber and its results:—

About a year ago the great house of Vienna Freres & Cie, of Marseilles and Para, controlled a large portion of the world's supply of the raw India rubber or para, and through their "bull" manipulations, managed to run up prices to \$1.20 per lb. In order to accomplish

this, however, they purchased heavily at Para on a rising market, but in so doing they became loaded with large quantities of high-priced goods, which European and American dealers refused to take off their hands at any thing near the price they had paid for them. A period of dullness in the rubber trade set in soon after, and this rendered invaluable assistance to the manufacturers, who were thus better prepared to play a waiting game, to the intense disgust of the great firm above alluded to, whose bankers, becoming uneasy, compelled it to reduce its line of credit. This of course involved the forcing on the market of a portion of its holdings, under which prices broke so badly that the bankers interested insisted upon a repetition of the dose at what was considered prudent intervals, until prices have at last touched 65c per lb. in Boston, being a drop of 5c and 7c during the past week, of 15c and 17c during the past three weeks, and a total shrinkage of 55c per lb. within a year. Although Vienna Freres & Cie were sellers from time to time against their will, they were also buyers up to the very last, in the hope of stemming the decline and turning the market in their favour. Their liabilities, which are heavy, it is said will fall chiefly upon European banks. This "bull" movement in India rubber has done incalculable injury to the trade, by keeping prices above a point at which legitimate dealers were able to take hold. Business has, consequently, been repeatedly blocked, but we are glad to find that in this instance the instigators of the harm have not escaped the richly merited punishment which ought ever to overtake those engaged in the furtherance of such reprehensible schemes. It is to be regretted that the mischief they accomplished was not confined to their own ruin.

A Paris Wedding Dress.

The wedding-dress of a young Philadelphia lady, Miss Fry, the granddaughter of the late John Grigg, and the daughter of Mr. Horace Fry, was lately on view in the salons of Mme. Alexandre, that young and talented dress-maker, who is coming forward more and more as the rival of Worth and Pingat, and whose toilettes gotten up for the ex-Queen of Spain and the Princess Isabella were lately so much admired. The bridal dress in question is a marvel of good taste and of rich and elegant simplicity. The corsage and train are in plain, heavy white satin, the former made open en-cœur, and with close-fitting sleeves. It is slightly pointed in front, and is trimmed with ruffles of superb point lace. The train is in large raised folds, and is attached to the back point of the corsage. The front of the skirt just below the corsage is crossed by a gracefully-draped scarf of white crape in full curves, which is attached at one side by a bouquet and garland of orange blossoms. Below this scarf the satin frontage of the skirt is exquisitely embroidered in a set pattern of flowers and leaves in white silk and seed-pearls. The young bride's traveling costume is composed of a long redingote in stamped velvet of pale brown color. This opens at the side and up the back to the waist, to show a short skirt of pale brown faille, encircled with bands of seal brown velvet throughout its entire length. A morning dress of extreme elegance is in pale blue crape and Sicilienne, trimmed profusely with ruffles of white lace. Another one is a Princess robe in myrtle green plush with skirt front of pale pink satin, entirely covered with draperies of white lace. Mrs. Grigg's dress for the wedding is in royal purple velvet, the side breadths of the skirt parting so as to show plaited under-widths of purple satin, and the corsage ornamented with a jabot in point d'Alençon.—*Paris Letter to Philadelphia Telegraph.*

English women have begun to adopt a fashion introduced by a graceful Spaniard at a recent reception in London—a kid-embroidered jacket, matching the exact shade of the velvet skirt.

A man named Thomas Robinson was severely injured the other day by a hoist which fell on him at the Canada Jute Factory, Montreal.

The laundry fittings of the late firm of Riepert, Payne & Mackay, shirt manufacturers, Montreal, are advertised for sale.

Among the Mills.

The works of the Canada Cotton Co. and Stormont Cotton Co., at Cornwall, which were closed by the high water in the channel, resumed on the 28th April.

The Moncton, N. B., *Transcript* of the 24th April has the following:—Yesterday some thirty weavers in the cotton mill, nearly all from the Old Country, went on a strike on being informed of the intention to reduce their wages ten per cent. They complain that they were deceived when induced to come to this country, that, with the greater cost of living here the wages they have been receiving were no better than they had at home, and will now be not nearly so good. Cautionary intimations have been sent to the weavers at Halifax and St. John not to come to Moncton.

The Coaticook knitting factory is still running full time.

The Coaticook Cotton Company are at present manufacturing fabrics exclusively for the Magog Print and Textile Works. They have also of late been manufacturing cotton yarn.

Owing to the dullness of the cotton trade here, many families have left town to seek employment elsewhere.—*Valleyfield correspondence Cornwall News*.

The water in the river has sufficiently subsided to admit of work being resumed this week in the woolen factory of Messrs. Cannon Bros. We are glad to be able to announce that, after an interval of fully three months, work has been again resumed in the Knitting Mill. Today or to-morrow a full set will be in operation, and before the end of next week it is expected that things will have assumed their proper appearance, with all hands employed.—*Almonte Times*.

Mr. Justice Doherty gave judgment upon a petition, on the part of the defendants in the case of J. H. Walker of New York vs. the Corriveau Silk Mills Company, to quash a writ of seizure before judgment obtained some time ago by Walker. The seizure had been obtained upon an affidavit, to the effect that the Company was insolvent, and had secreted, or was immediately about to secrete, its goods. The first allegation had not been proven, but it had been shown that about the time the seizure was taken out the Company was in great trouble, and was getting an extension of time from many of their creditors. It was also shown that they had given a mortgage upon manufactured goods to a bank for \$30,000, and that at the very time the seizure had been taken they had placed \$25,000 in a safe to be given as security to a bank. This, in the opinion of the Court, was a secretion, and the petition to quash the seizure would be dismissed. Mr. Atwater, on behalf of the Corriveau Company, at once entered a motion for an appeal to the May term of the Court of Appeals.—*Witness Report*.

The Act to locate the railway siding from Richmond, a suburb of Halifax, to the Nova Scotia Cotton Co.'s mill has been passed in the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Thornton introduced into the Quebec Legislature a Bill respecting the Coaticook Knitting Co., and Mr. Robertson one to abolish preference shares in the Paton Manufacturing Co.

The affairs of the old Charlottetown Woolen Factory Co., have been wound up, and Mr. H. Longworth chairman and Mr. D. R. M. Hooper, director, give notice of a final dividend of \$2.90 per share.

We are pleased to know that the Bay of Quinte Knitting Works is doing a very prosperous trade. They manufacture a fine class of goods.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

In conversation with the Montreal Agent of Wm. Parks & Son, cotton spinners, proprietors of the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, a representative of the DRY GOODS REPORT was informed that so popular have their manufactures become that, notwithstanding the prevailing, dullness of trade in all kinds of cotton goods the manufacturers have been and are

still considerably behind their orders, instead of having a large surplus stock. As an evidence of the superiority of these goods they are said to command higher prices than the manufactures of any other mill in the Dominion.

Mr. P. McKay is advertising for tenders for the erection of a woolen mill at Midland.

Bowerman's woolen mill at Columbus, Ont., mill resume work in a few days.

John Coney, engineer in the cotton mill at Milltown, St. Stephen, was injured, probably fatally, by falling from a ladder while oiling machinery.

The Norwich Gazette says:—A startling incident occurred during the past week at Mr. Farrand's woolen factory here, causing many a cheek to blanch with more than momentary terror. It seems that one of the hands engaged in adjusting the machinery of one of the looms suddenly found his clothing entangled in the belts and was quickly drawn toward the shafting. A fellow-workman rapidly threw the belt off, releasing the astonished operative just in the nick of time to save him from a whirling experience on the shafting, which would in all probability have cost him his life.

Mr. Geo. Maxfield, overseer of the ring spinning room of the Cotton Mill and proprietor of the Lewiston House, has resigned his position. Mr. Littlejohn and Son, the new overseer and second hand, have arrived and have charge of the room. Mr. Maxfield is quite sick at present.—*St. Croix Courier*.

A Mr. Brown, of Milverton, O., is said to have purchased the Kincardine Woolen Mill, and to be making preparations for the spring trade.

The woolen mills of Mr. Frederick Miller, situated at Eight Mile Brook, West River, were totally destroyed by fire recently. The fire which originated at the picker, spread in an instant through the whole building, and any attempt to extinguish it would have been useless. A little cloth only was saved. There is but little insurance, and the enterprising young proprietor has sustained a crushing loss. The loss is \$6,000; insurance, \$3,500. Mr. Miller has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this town. He was born here and is the oldest son of John Miller. We are glad to learn there is a prospect of the mill being rebuilt at once. A meeting of friends and well-wishers of Mr. Miller in the section where the mill was situated was held on Monday and they decided to put up a building for him immediately. They informed him of their decision and recommended that he should lose no time in procuring the necessary machinery. The enterprise and liberality of the people is very commendable.—*New Glasgow, N. S., Chronicle*.

Messrs. W. H. Storey & Son, glove manufacturers are building a large new factory at Acton, Ont.

The Almonte knitting mill has resumed work after being shut down four months.

The Norwood (Ont.) woolen mills are in full operation.

The Almonte *Times*, speaking of the shutting down of the Rosamond woolen mill, says:—The alterations commenced last summer for the purpose of increasing the power, are to be completed on this occasion. The enlargement of the flume is to be continued, and fifty feet of iron added to its present length. At the end thus formed the new wheel is to be placed. This, we are informed, will be quite a novelty in this country. It is to be a double wheel, or more correctly speaking, two exactly similar wheels placed on one horizontal shaft, the water entering between them and passing out in opposite directions, and connected below again in one draft tube. The baskets and guides on both wheels will be of polished brass to save friction. In place of gears, as on an upright wheel, the connection will be made by a 24 inch belt to a pulley 10 feet in diameter, which is expected to give 225 horse power. The present wheel is to be used exclusively for driving the fire pumps.

Messrs. N. Stroud & Co. have their carpet mill running over time. The company are now running seventeen looms, as follows; nine hand looms on yard wide carpet with a capacity of 1000 yards per week; three hand looms on stair carpets with a capacity of 700 or 800 yards per week; and five power looms with a capacity of 800 yards. Working ordinary hours the factory turns out about 2,500 yards of carpet of all kinds. From twenty-five to thirty hands are employed, and on the occasion of our reporter's visit there were sixteen men engaged, they being principally heads of families. The goods manufactured are known as Union carpets Supers, and extra Supers, the latter being all wool. From 70 cts. to \$1.20 per yard is what they retail for. The stock used is principally Canadian, and all the dyeing is done at the factory. There are over 100 different patterns in the goods, and others are being constantly added so soon as new designs appear. Mr. Holt, formerly of the Elora mills, takes the whole charge of the mechanical department, and has the reputation of being the best practical man in the Dominion.—*Brant Review*.

The Felt Boot works of Walkerton, Ont., had an average of 34 hands employed and paid out about \$12,000 in wages during last year.

The Kingston Knitting Co.'s mill reports orders sufficient to keep them going till September. They did not close down during the recent depression.

The Fall River operatives are soliciting money aid throughout Canada. This is a little anomalous. They complain that their wages are between 40 and 50 per cent. lower than they were 10 years ago; but we are informed that they are still earning at least 2 per cent. higher wages than the operatives in England, 6½ per cent. of this is obtained by working longer hours, but to compensate for this the companies in the United States work their machinery much slower, which is much easier for the operatives than the English system of hard concentrated energy within a short day. The American operatives have more enjoyment in life than the hard working English hands in the old country.—*Halifax Herald*.

Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., have removed into their new silk works on Seigneurs street, Montreal.

The Colborne *Express* recommends the town council to give assistance to the Auston Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of shoe and corset laces, the town council of Brighton having offered the company a bonus of \$1,000 on condition of the factory being removed to Brighton.

The Colchester *Sun* publishes a prize essay by Miss J. Hamilton, on the industries of Colchester country, N.S. Among the manufactures treated of, are the following:—

The hat factory at Truro was established in 1878 by Mr. Stanfield, but is now owned by Messrs. Craig & Webster. "At present there are thirty men employed, manufacturing thirty dozen of hats daily, twenty-four dozen of these being soft felt, the remainder hard felt. These hats are made chiefly of wool imported from the Cape and from Buenos Ayres. The goods are sent to many places in the Dominion, and as the business is greatly increasing, and improvements are being made every year, it now stands among the most important manufactures of the Province."

The knitting factory recently started at the same place, makes stockings, shirts, jackets, and the sleeves and cuffs of jackets, English, Spanish and South American wool being used.

The St. Croix Cotton Mill is now running on full time, but at only one half its full capacity.

Mr. S. S. Greenwood, the genial manager of the Chambly Cotton Company's mills, has been visiting some of the best mills in the States recently, in search of a new idea, and, we doubt not, if such was to be had, he has got it and will use it to the advantage of the company he represents.—*St. Johns (Que.) News*.

HIGHEST AWARDS.

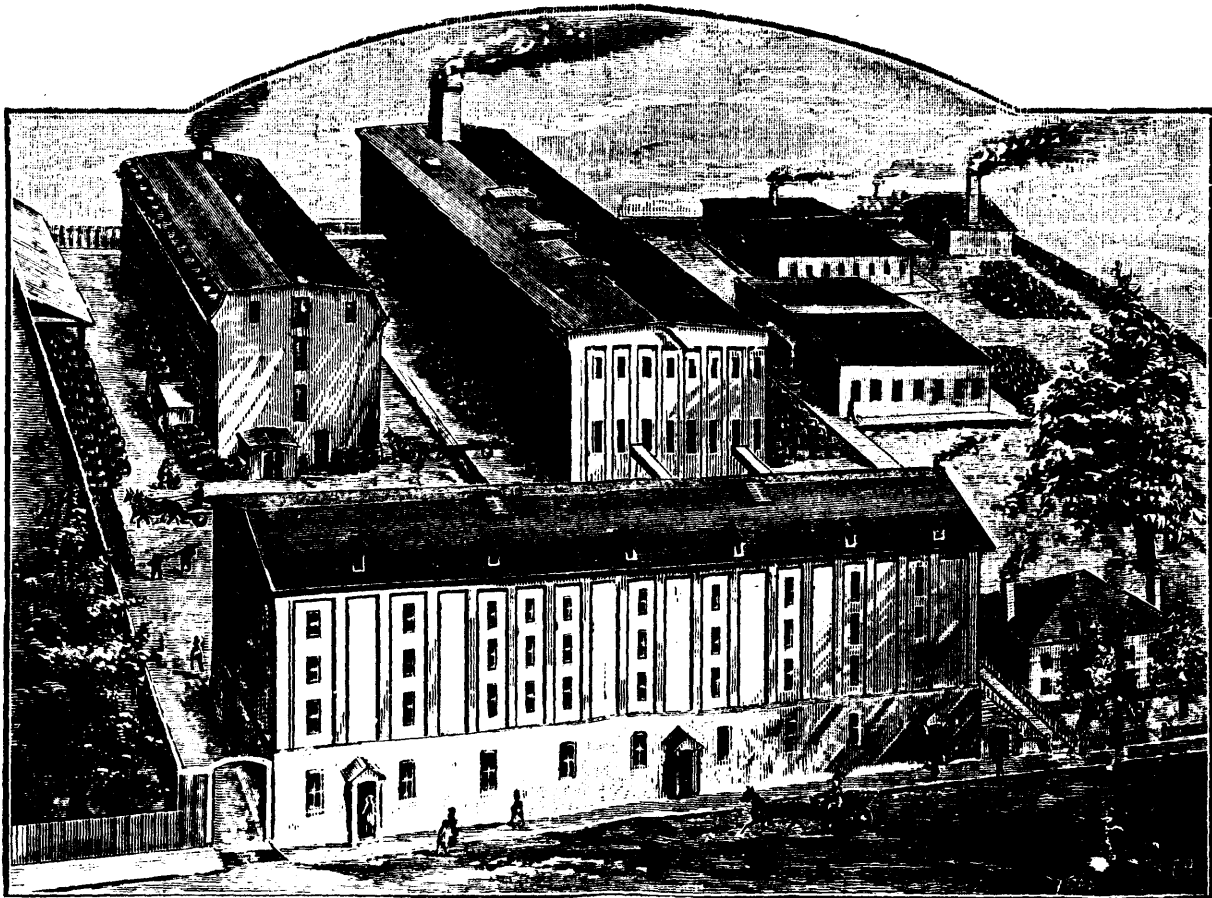
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CARRIAGE, STAIR AND ENAMELED OIL CLOTHS.

Office and Works, 60 to 84 PARTHENAIS STREET,
MONTREAL.

Trade Directory.**Cotton Manufacturers.**

RANKIN, BEATTIE & CO.,
AGENTS CHAMBLY COTTON CO.,
12 Debresoles Street, Montreal.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.,
AGENTS MERCHANTS MANUF'NG CO.,
[Bleached Cottons],
15 Victoria Square, Montreal.

CANADA COTTON CO., CORNWALL,
JOHN FRASER, AGENT, MONTREAL.
A. McINNES, AGENT, TORONTO.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.,
Cotton & Woolen Manufacturers' Agt.
39 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal.

Dry Goods & Fancy Dry Goods.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
17 to 21 Victoria Square,
and 730 to 736 Craig Street, Montreal.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
AND FANCY GOODS,
Nuns' Building],
347 and 349 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
21 to 27 Wellington St. East, and 28 to 34
Front St. East, Toronto; 31 Major St.,
Manchester, England.

JENNINGS & HAMILTON,
IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,
No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

WHITE, JOSELIN & CO.,
Wholesale Laces, Embroideries, &c.
7 and 9 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL,
Buttons, Laces, etc.
16 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Men's Furnishings.

SKELTON BROS. & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.,
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
52 and 54 St. Henry Street, Montreal.

TOOKE BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.
520 to 530 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
and 22 and 24 Colborne Street, Toronto.

GLOVER & BRAIS,
WHOLESALE MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
468 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

CREE, AULD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS SHIRTS, COLLARS, &c.
765 Craig Street, Montreal.
and 12 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

WARD & DAVISON, MANUFACTURERS
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS,
Importers Irish Linens,
516 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

T. EPSTEIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND OVERALLS,
19 Front Street West, Toronto.

Thread.

GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,
AGENTS CLAPPERTON'S
AND KNOX'S THREAD,
648 Craig Street, Montreal.

R. HENDERSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
Agents for Chadwick's Thread,
492 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

J. H. NEW & CO.,
AGENTS CLAPPERTON'S THREAD,
37 Scott St., Toronto.

Journals.

THE MONITEUR DU COMMERCE,
ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS,
319 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Hats & Furs.

L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE FURRIERS AND HATTERS,
94 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

B. LEVIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURS,
491 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

GREENE & SONS CO.,
WHOLESALE FURRIERS & HATTERS,
517 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

A. HULEK,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF FURS,
196 McGill Street, Montreal.

A. BRAHADI,
MANUFACTURER, FUR ESTABLISH-
MENT, FIRST PREMIUM,
249 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

D. SCHWERSSENSKI,
POINTER & MFG.,
511 St. Paul St., Montreal.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,
Manufacturers Hats and Furs,
535 & 537 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Fancy Goods.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,
WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS,
59 to 63 St. Peter Street, Montreal,
and 56 and 58 Front Street, Toronto.

Paper Dealers and Manufacturers.

CANADA PAPER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER,
374, 376 and 378 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
11 Front Street West, Toronto.

J. C. WILSON & CO.,
PAPER MAKERS AND DEALERS,
584 to 588 Craig Street, Montreal.

Kid Gloves, Buttons, etc.

JAMES HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gloves, Mitts & Moccasins, Brockville, Ont

CIRICE TETU & CO.,
IMPORTERS KID GLOVES, BUTTONS, ETC.,
26 Lemoine Street, Montreal.

ROTHSCHILD BROS. & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF BUTTONS,
and Agents for Jacquot & Co.'s
French Blacking,
430 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BEUTHNER BROTHERS,
750 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

E. W. MUDGE, BUTTONS,
459 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

J. B. A. LANCTOT,
MANUFACTURER OF GLOVES, MITTS, &c.
530 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

W. S. THOMSON,
Buttons and Fancy Goods,
42 St. John St., Montreal.

Engravers.

JAMES L. WISEMAN,
DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD,
Barron Block, Montreal.

GEO. BISHOP & CO.,
ENGRAVER AND LITHOGRAPHER,
169 St. James Street, Montreal.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

JOHN MACLEAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE MILLINERS,
23 St. Helen Street,
and 17 Recollet Street, Montreal.

Pianos.

OCTAVIUS NEWCOMBE & CO.,
Cor. of Church and Richmond Streets,
Toronto.

Wholesale Clothing.

O'BRIEN, KIERAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING,
21 and 23 Debresoles Street, Montreal.

H. SHORBY & CO.,
32 to 40 Notre Dame Street West,
54 to 62 St. Henry Street, Montreal.

Corset Manufacturers.

INTERNATIONAL CO.,
92 McGill Street, Montreal.

CLINTON E. BRUSH & BRO.,
33 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

Dyers and Bleachers.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers of Dry Goods, Feathers, etc.
824 to 830 Yonge St., Toronto.

WILLIAM SNOW,
OSTRICH FEATHERS,
185 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE WORKS,
JAMES MITCHELL,
38 Sanguinet Street, Montreal.

C. HODGSON,
HAT BLEACHER,
788 Craig Street, Montreal.

Card Clothing.

JAMES LESLIE,
801 Craig Street, Montreal

Overalls.

R. H. GRAY & CO.,
17 & 19 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Oil Cloths.

DOMINION OIL CLOTH CO.
OFFICE AND WORKS
62 to 84 Parthenais Street, Montreal.

Silks.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.,
OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY :
30 St. George Street, Montreal.

CORRIVEAU SILK MILLS CO.,
OFFICE :—210 ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal

Commercial Agencies.

**CANADIAN REPORTING & COLLECT-
ING ASSOCIATION,**
Toronto and Montreal

Ladies' Underwear.

M. FOLEY,
MANUFACTURER LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' ROBES,
617 Craig Street, Montreal.

Counter Check Books.

GRIP PRINTING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
PARAGON CHECK BOOK, ACME LEDGER, ETC.
55 & 57 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Linen Goods.

CANADA JUTE COMPANY,
Mfgs. Jute Linen and Cotton Bags,
Canvas, etc. 62 & 64 College St., Montreal.

Electric Lighting.

PHOENIX ELECTRICAL CO.,
Mfgs. Dynamos and Lamps for Arc and
Incandescent Lighting,
29 and 31 William St., Montreal.

Show-Cards.

S. N. HICKS,
Manufacturer and Designer, Show-
Cards, Signs, &c. 223 McGill St., Montreal.

Sherbrooke Notes.

A representative of the DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT recently paid a visit to the rising young city of Sherbrooke. The state of trade there is no exception to the rule, being very quiet. The Paton Manufacturing Company's woolen mills, the largest in the Dominion, are situated in this place. They have, so far, been running on full time, but give no guarantee of continuing to do so for any certain period. During the winter they have been engaged on two large orders for blankets for the Canadian Pacific railway and steamers and for the Pullman Company's cars. Shawls are also one specialty amongst the manufactures of this mill. Adam Lomas & Son's flannel mills, which have been closed for some time past, will resume operations next fall. The leading houses in Sherbrooke in the various branches of trade do a considerable wholesale jobbing business with retail dealers in the surrounding villages. When the extension of the Waterloo and Magog railway to Sherbrooke is open for traffic, this city will be in direct and easy communication with every part of the Eastern Townships, and, being very centrally located, it is destined to become an important distributing point for the trade of that section of country. Among dry goods dealers, Morkill & Son and McCubbin & Co. take the lead; Mr. Walter Blue does an extensive retail business and a nice jobbing trade in clothing and men's furnishings, and Mr. Z. P. Cormier has a fine large hat and fur establishment, and manufactures the most of his own goods. There are still a few old merchants in this town who adhere to the antiquated custom of keeping a general store, dress goods and smoked ham being sold over the same counter.

English Fabrics.

(From the London Draper.)

Large quantities of light-weighted twills are now turned out from the Bradford district, which are liked extremely well, and have made a place for themselves in the market, being mostly, perhaps, in blacks. These, though light in weight, when applied for the purpose of men's clothing, yet wear remarkably well, being tough and strong; the only objection that has been advanced to them is that they are apt to wear shiny.

The Huddersfield imitation Scotch tweeds have also been very successful this spring.

In the broad-cloth departments there are also capital fancy tweeds of the cheap order, in 50-in. widths mostly, that wear a very superior appearance, on account of their style, to the goods formerly in vogue, many of these consisting of a bright-coloured check upon a graver coloured ground, as bright chestnut upon drab grounds, and even shades of livelier colour, as violet, blue, gold, or dark yellow.

There never was, perhaps, so large a variety of fancy dress goods before the trade, which all put in a likely claim to notice, as is to be found in it at present. In addition to the all-wool plain fabrics of French manufacture, which have occupied a very important place for the last five years in every house, fancy tweeds and cashmeres of Scotch production, and various other classes of home manufacture, are finding a place in public favor, we are glad to be able to note.

In addition to woolen and mixed wool and cotton fabrics, the range of printed goods is now very extensive, of which printed satteens furnish the most beautiful examples, not to mention pompadour and other chintz prints—prints of a higher type, combining floral and geometrical designs, and upon cloth of superior quality.

Not only have the stock goods of a fanciful description, such as printed furnitures and cre-

tonnes, become more numerous, and the printing risen to a much higher degree of excellence than formerly, but there are many more new textures which have been introduced for curtains, chair and sofa covers, and other purposes, many of which are very excellent in quality, though often composed merely of a thick cotton ground, upon which printing of a superior description is placed.

Whitby Jet.

Whitby jet, both hard and soft, has always been considered better than any other; and no less a poet than Michael Drayton has sung of it out of his seventeenth-century knowledge. The prominence given to it in the shop-window signs, and their emphasis that the lustrous black jewellery there displayed is made of it alone, excite a good deal of respect for the genuine Whitby article. But do coals really come from Newcastle, and brass buttons from Birmingham? Is Everton toffy a myth, and are Chelsea buns made at Stratford-le-Bow? Are Eccles cakes the produce of Ormskirk, and is the origin of Ormskirk gingerbread to be traced to Eccles? Is any truth left in the world? When we landed at Whitby we were told that Whitby jet principally comes from the Pyrenees! that the jet is found in such greater abundance in Spain, and obtained with so much greater ease, that the search for it in the scaurs of Yorkshire has been almost entirely abandoned.—*Ex.*

Nottingham Notes.

We take the following items regarding the lace trade of Nottingham from *Wool and Textile Fabrics* and the *London Draper*:—

The lace trade continues to be in an unsatisfactory condition, very little lace of good quality being sold just now, though a certain amount of business has been doing, as usual, in low cotton goods.

Orders from almost all markets are less than usual, and machinery is by no means fully employed. A tolerably large business continues to be done in curtains, but the supply is plentiful, and competition is severe, resulting in low prices. Fine bobbin nets for continental embroidery are still selling freely, but the fancy millinery lace branch is still in a very depressed condition, and the commoner laces and trimmings do not sell very freely. Some classes of Spanish goods are in fair request, but this branch of the trade, as a whole, has not realized the expectations which were indulged in with regard to it at the beginning of the year. Other kinds of silk goods are slow of sale. The condition of the hosiery trade is disappointing. Orders are scarce, and in most cases prices are barely remunerative.

In the silk department black Spanish laces do not sell very freely, and are low in value. The goods are still being disposed of to a fair extent in colors. An impression still prevails that Chantilly laces will become more popular during the coming season.

Nottingham machines stand still while Scotchmen and foreigners are increasing their plant, and running their machines full time. Manufacturers of caps and fancy articles are doing a moderate business. Ruchings, frillings, and bonnet fronts have rather improved, though the actual demand is not sufficient to keep manufacturers fully employed.

NEW PATENTS IN CANADA.**Improvements in Buttons.**

Richard Roschman, Waterloo, Ont., 12th November, 1883, 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a button having a projecting hollow shank, the combination or a rounded wire pin inserted through the shank at right angles to the longitudinal centre of its hole. 2nd. A rounded wire pin inserted in its back parallel with its front surface, the combination of a slotted passage-way cut in the back of the button and extending below the wire pin. 3rd. A hole pierced through its centre, the combination of a rounded wire pin inserted in the button so as to project through the hole at right angles to its longitudinal centre.

Button-Hole Sewing Machine.

The Banks Button Hole Machine Company (assignee of Charles M. Banks), Philadelphia, Pa., U. S., 22nd November, 1883; 5 years, and another 27th Nov., 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—In an organized sewing machine, the combination of the following parts: a feed-plate adapted and designed to be moved longitudinally and carrying rotary or swivelled disc, a holder for securing the cloth to be operated upon on said disc, means for sliding said feed-plate rectilinearly, and for rotating said disc with a needle carrier, and means for reciprocating the same vertically and laterally, to form a zig-zag stitch, whereby the fabric to be operated upon is secured beneath a holder, and while so held is first moved in a straight line while one side of the button-hole is being stitched, then rotated while the eye is being formed, and then moved straight again while the other side of the hole is being stitched.

Knitting Machinery.

William H. McNary, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S., 3rd November, 1883; 5 years.

Improvement in a circular knitting machine.

Isaac W. Lamb, Parshallville Mich., U. S., 14th Nov., '83; 5 years.

Improvements in knitting machinery.

Fastening for Gloves, &c.

William S. Richardson, Boston, Mass., U.S., 19th January, 1884; 5 years.

A device for fastening gloves to be used instead of buttons.

Circular Knitting Machine.

John Bradley, Chemsford, Mass., U. S., 26th January, 1884; 5 years.

The stitch-wheel has a series of radial incline blades, formed with right angle ends having straight central portions and projecting nibs at each edge. The combination, with the stripe-wheel of the pattern cam-rings having a series of inclines and off-sets, which contact with the ends of the cam-rods so as to vibrate the thread-guides.

Fastening for Buttons.

Charles B. Maedel, Kansas, Mo., U.S., 26th January, 1884; 5 years.

A button-fastener or button-lock consisting of a disk having a slot and ears and a bolt pivoted at one end to the disk, and adapted to extend through the eye of the button.

Rubber Boots and Shoes.

Frederick M. Shepard, East Orange, N.J., U.S., 16th January, 1883; 15 years.

An india rubber boot or shoe having the sole turned up over the upper, around the whole boot or shoe, forming a protector for the upper.

Waterproofing Fabrics.

William H. Horner and Francis Hyde, Baltimore, Md., U. S., 15th January, 1884; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The improved method of treating textile fabrics to render them acid-proof, which consists in saturating and impregnating the fabric with a composition consisting principally of rosin and paraffine, or other mineral oils, which are reduced to a proper consistency, with a volatile liquid, and in removing the surplus quantity of the composition from the fabric. 2nd. A composition for treating textile

fabrics having as a base paraffine oils and rosins, assimilated or mixed with each other. 3rd. An improved textile fabric coated or impregnated with a composition consisting of paraffine, or equivalent mineral oils, and rosin.

Mordant for Dyeing, &c.

Thomas S. Nowell, Boston (assignee of Charles N. Waite, Medford), Mass., U.S., 15th January, 1884; 5 years.

As a mordant for dyers' use, a mixture consisting of four parts of lactic acid with one part of oxalic acid, substantially as set forth.

Machine for Pressing Cloth.

John Shearer, Preston, Ont., 16th January, 1884; 5 years.

A cloth-pressing machine, in which the cloth is pressed between hollow-plates heated by steam, a frame arranged to carry the cloth over a revolving damping brush and intermittently operated from the gearing of the machine, so that the cloth is raised clear of the damping brush during the period that pressure is being exerted on the cloth between the plates.

Sewing Machine.

The Williams Manufacturing Company (assignee of Charles W. Davis), Montreal, Que., 21st January, 1884; 5 years.

The combination, in a sewing machine, of a vertical reciprocating lever, operated from the driving shaft and provided, at its lower end, with roller working on inclined plane, with the horizontal vibrating lever mounted on the same axis as shuttle lever and provided with grooved roller impinging on vertical lever at back end, and attached to adjustable link connecting with feed devices at front end, said lever being controlled by roller support and acted upon by push spring, the whole being capable of adjustment to regulate length of stitch by means of shaft operated through arm by a regulating screw. A self-threading device formed of a single piece of metal, in combination with the take-up lever.

Improvements in Loom Shuttles.

John P. Thompson, Phoenix, Ind., U. S., 20th November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A loom shuttle provided with an adjustable eye piece, having passages for the thread formed therein, whereby by the adjustment of said eye-piece the tension of the thread passing through the same may be regulated. 2nd. Said eye-piece being capable of rotary adjustment, whereby the tension of the thread passing through may be regulated.

Corset.

Isaac M. Van Stone and Frederick Crompton, Toronto, Ont., 15th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The improvement in corsets consisting in stiffening the sections thereof by a collection of hairs bound together, in a continuous length, by a thread externally wound thereon and inserted between the inner and outer materials of the corset, and secured by parallel rows of stitching. 2. The length of hairs laid side by side and collectively re-enforced at both ends by a metallic tip, bent up on the outside and inserted in a pocket formed by stitching the inner and outer materials of the corset in parallel rows.

Machine for Attaching Buttons.

Albert W. Ham, Troy, N.Y., U.S., 3rd November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a button attaching machine, a fulcrumed upper jaw constructed to hold a

button and staple, in combination with a lower jaw provided with a yielding wedge shaped die, and a regulating spring to act upon the die to spread the forks of the staple. 2nd. The combination of two fulcrumed jaws, one of which is provided with a fork or slot for holding a button and staple and the other with a yielding slotted die adapted to spread the forks of the staple and guide them in their course, the latter jaw acting independently of the die, to set the staple firmly upon the fabric. 3rd. A slotted jaw adapted to receive the eye of a button, in combination with a slotted wedge adapted to swing on said jaw, to and from the slotted end of the jaw, and grasp the button eye.

Button.

Richard Roschman, Waterloo, Ont., 14th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A button having a circular recess cut in its face, and a groove cut around the inner edge of the recess, to receive and retain in position a piece of cloth or other similar material. 2nd. A piece of cloth inserted within this said recess, and held there by glue or other adhesive. 3rd. A plunger working within a hollow cylinder having a flange to project into the recess of the button.

Corset Clap.

Max W. Henius, New Haven, and Ferdinand S. M. Blun, Waterbury, Ct., U. S., 20th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The integral corset clasp plate having a main stud eye, for the reception of a corset-stud, and divided at its outer end into two springs, substantially as described, whereby a stud is embraced at its shank between said springs, and is capable of being released at the outer end by slightly twisting said plate. 2nd. The integral clasp-plate when in position for use, preventing said stud from freely re-entering the main eye and becoming disengaged. 3rd. The integral clasp-plate divided or slitted at its outer end to form two springs, and provided with the straight-sided slot connecting said eyes, for adapting a stud to be released from the outer end by slightly twisting said plate. 4th. The combination, with a pair of corset steels or busks, of a headed stud and an integral clasp plate. 5th. The combination, in a corset-clasp, of the integral clasp-plate with the covering plate substantially as described.

Dress-Makers Rule.

William Wallace, Oakland, Cal., U.S., 11th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—The dress-makers' rule having arms and curvatures marked with the various scales for showing the proportionate measures of the different parts of the form.

Method of Securing Buttons.

William F. Spinney, Reading, Mass., U.S., 11th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. The improvement consisting in inserting a portion of the fabric into the tubular or open part of the button, then placing a suitable compressible substance therein, and flattening or expanding the same. 2nd. The combination of the button or other article having an opening receiving part of the fabric and an expanded plug.

Device for Protecting the Neck Bands, Collars and Cuff's of Shirts when packed together for Transportation.

William A. Greene, Jr., Toronto, Ont., 14th December, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A false collar, set within the neck-band of a shirt, and shaped so that its top edge shall project slightly above the neckband. 2nd. The collar in combination with projecting fingers arranged to fit within the neck-band of a shirt. 3rd. A bridge made of card board or other stiff material and so shaped that, when

placed upon the bosom of the shirt, it will project slightly above the cuff or neck-band, so as to form a protection for the same.

Improvements in Button Fasteners.

John Bowden (assignee of Oliver W. Ketchum), Toronto, Ont., 29th November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. As an improved button-fastener, a metallic clip formed by a prong, having a head which will not pass through the material pierced by the prong, in combination with a button having a hole with a central bridge around which the prong is bent. 2nd. A metallic clip formed by the prongs projecting from, and at right angles to the head, in combination with a bridge, formed as described, in the button.

Improvements in Overalls and Pantaloon.

William G. Venner, Hamburg, N.Y., U.S., 24th November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In overalls or pantaloons, each leg cut in two pieces, front and back, the inside seam of the front cut in a straight line from the point of the fly to the bottom of the leg, and the back cut into a curved and widened point at the crotch, and sewed to the point of the front and straight to the bottom. 2nd. The front of overalls or pantaloons, cut with a strip forming a part thereof, and sewed to the inside of the front of the leg forming the lining of the usual fly. 3rd. In combination with the fly and bottom part the front, the cord arranged in connection therewith, forming the stay for the fly button holes, a strengthening piece for the junction of both legs and a strengthening ridge in the front, for the fly buttons to be attached thereto.

Improvements in Corsets.

Joseph Rothschild and Hiram W. Joseph, Chicago, Ill., U.S., (assignees of Julius Henninger, Racine, Wis., U.S.) 22nd November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. In a corset, the combination, with the corset section, of two or more shirred fabric sections, having interposed between their layers strips of rubber running transversely or diagonally to the lines of shirring. 2nd. The combination, with the elastic sections of stiffening stays. 3. The front and back section united at the side by a section of shirred fabric, having vertical folds with strips of ribbon interposed between and secured to the piece of fabric, and running transversely or diagonally to the lines of shirring and stiffening stay located in the folds of the shirring, substantially as set forth.

Knitting Machines.

William W. Clay, Paris, Ont., 10th November, 1883; 5 years.

Claim.—1st. A presser-wheel having tuck-presser notches or recesses formed around its periphery, in combination with devices constructed to fit into such notches and capable of adjustment therein, and mechanism for operating said devices to throw them in or out of line with the periphery of the presser-wheel, whereby said wheel may be converted into a plain or tuck-presser, as desired, without stopping the machine, substantially as set forth. 2nd. A disk having tuck-presser notches in its periphery, in combination with a series of blocks constructed to fit in said notches, and mechanism whereby the said blocks may be thrown out or on a line with, or withdrawn from the periphery of the presser-wheel at predetermined periods. 3rd. The presser wheel provided with the flange and tuck-presser notches, levers provided with notches and adapted to rest and rock upon the flanges, blocks hinged to the outer ends of the levers, sleeve provided with a groove on its periphery adapted to engage the inner ends of said levers, spindle, sleeve and bolts, in combination with the post lever pivoted to said post and connected at its inner

end with the sleeve, and mechanism connected with the outer end of the lever adapted to rock said lever on its pivot at predetermined periods, whereby a vertical movement may be imparted to the sleeve and devices connected therewith, and the blocks be thrown out on a line with or be withdrawn from the periphery of the presser-wheel. 4th. The combination of the blocks and sleeve and mechanism substantially as described, connecting said blocks with the sleeve, with the post, lever pivotally secured thereto, one end of which lever is connected to said sleeve, and the other end slotted as described, the pin arranged in said slotted end and adapted to be moved nearer to, or farther from the fulcrum thereof, and devices, substantially as described, for operating said lever. 5th. The combination, with the blocks, sliding bar, lever and mechanism, substantially as described connecting said lever with the blocks of the pivoted arm, the pawl and pattern mechanism for operating said pawl, whereby the lever is raised or lowered at predetermined intervals. 6th. The combination of the pawl, the pivoted arm and sliding bar, with the sprocket-wheel chain, stud or studs and mechanism for rotating said sprocket-wheel, the combination being and operating. 7th. A presser-wheel having formed, on its upper inner surface, annular flange, as and for the purpose set forth.

Braiding Machines.

Florenz L. Veerkamp, Charles F. Leopold, William Darker, and Cunningham S. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S., 28th December, 1883, 5 years.

Claim.—The combination, in a rotary braiding machine, of a set of upper bobbin carriers and bobbins, a revolving carrier bearer, a set of lower bobbins and devices for supporting the same, with mechanism for revolving the upper and lower bobbin holders in contrary directions from each other in concentric annular paths but in different planes, and stationary guides and push prongs, whereby the threads from each of the lower bobbins are made to alternately cross the threads from each of the upper bobbins, and be plaited for the purpose of forming cord braid, as set forth.

Bible Precepts.

For what is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul.

Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the king.

Be pitiful, be courteous; not rendering evil for evil or railing for railing, but contrariwise wise blessing, knowing that ye are thereunto called that ye should inherit a blessing.

Fabrics from Ramie Grass.

For more than two years *The New York Dry Goods Bulletin* has been the only paper in America to advocate the manufacture of ramie, the coming king-fibre, well foreseeing what importance this, till now unacknowledged textile, is to acquire in the world's industry.

Various French firms have already begun the manufacture of ramie goods on a large scale; their curtains, in beautiful designs, plushes, and other upholstery goods and chenille fringes, are a striking proof that the ramie is suited to nearly every fabric, and that its strength and brilliancy make it a fitting substitute for silk.

The samples before us consist of furniture plushes, furniture damasks, armure, and chenille fringes. The colors are a brilliant black, a perfectly clear white, and various shades of red, blue and brown, showing that the new material leaves nothing to be desired, so far as color is concerned. The fibre resembles both silk and mohair; silk in its lustre and mohair in a certain firm and elastic quality, which will make it particularly valuable for all goods having a "pile."

The depth of coloring, richness of effect, and "becomingness" only attainable in goods with

a pile (such as plushes, velvets and chenille), would place and keep them in the front rank, both as furniture and dress materials, were it not for their necessarily high price, and their liability to crush and flatten with wear. The superior resisting qualities of mohair have given it the precedence over the far more beautiful silk fabrics for many uses. The new fibre seems to be the very material needed, with the lustre of silk and the strength of mohair, and far cheaper than either.—*Dry Goods Bulletin*.

Trade Notes.

The Hudson's Bay Company has secured the control for the supply of clothing to the city fire brigade.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

It is reported that a Brantford dry goods merchant intends to remove to Paris and take the store in Turnbull & Thomson's block. If he is a good advertiser he may do a fair business.—*Brant Review*.

Mr. John World's many friends are finding him out in his new quarters, and all are glad that he continues with us. We imagine Mr. World has been longer in business here than any other of the present business men of the town, unless it be Mr. Vick, Mr. Hind, or Mr. Wallace.—*Orillia Packet*.

The *Herald* reports the adoption of the early closing movement in Carleton Place. Stores there close at 6 every Wednesday and Friday.

A sealskin sacque and two fur-lined circulars, valued at \$600, stolen from the store of J. & J. Lugsdin, Yonge street, Toronto, recently were recovered from John Miller, of Hamilton. Other valuable property consisting chiefly of silk dresses and jewellery, stolen by the man Miller, who was captured the other day at Hamilton, has not yet been identified, but there is no doubt that much of it was stolen in Toronto, and some in Simcoe and St. Catharines. Owners have been found for goods amounting in value to \$1,500, but the whole amount of the thefts was about \$3000. Miller has been before the Police Magistrate at Hamilton. He pleaded guilty to a long list of charges, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. His wife, who is ill, has been remanded.

Levi, H. L. and Sarah Hyman, were the other day convicted at Toronto of committing the burglary recently reported at Messrs. Ogilvy & Co.'s of that city. The two men, who were father and son, were sentenced to a year each in the Central prison. The woman was acquitted.

Perth merchants have been notified that dry goods boxes will not in future be allowed on the sidewalks. The Perth carshops employees have started a co-operative store in town.

Mr. John McDonald, of Toronto, preached in the C. M. Church at Bowmanville the other Sunday on the subject of missions.

At a meeting of the clerks and salesmen of Winnipeg, there were present about forty or fifty, and it was unanimously carried that a petition be drawn up for signature by the merchants of the city requesting them to close their stores every evening at 7 o'clock, Saturdays and evenings previous to public holidays excepted.—*Free Press*.

The irrepressible Dr. Griffin is endeavoring to get Farnham to adopt the electric light, and there is a strong disposition on the part of the people to go in for it. In St. Johns we are not in a blaze of light yet, but Mr. Louis Mollere is making arrangements to give it a fair trial. The same gentleman is also introducing it in Chambly in the Yule paper mill, in which he is interested.—*St. Johns News*.

The average weight of a bale of American cotton is about 485 lbs. Bales of the Atlantic States average about 470 lbs.; those of the Gulf States 500 lbs.

Messrs. Thomas Byfield & Co., of St. Paul street, have just removed to No. 223 McGill street, opposite Messrs. McLachlan Bros. & Co. Their new premises are larger and more commodious, and the move has been necessitated, we are pleased to learn, by the steady increase in the firm's business.

The Montreal Exhibition of this season will be held from September 1st to September 9th. The Toronto Exhibition is to be held from the 10th to the 20th September.

In the case of McLean, Shaw & Co., of Montreal, vs. Hodge, of Ottawa, for an amount claimed on a bill of exchange accepted by the defendant, a verdict was given by the Supreme Court for the defendant. The defence was that the draft was the renewal of a previous draft to a firm in Montreal who had become insolvent, and that the first draft had been met at the bank.

Mr. Joseph Hamel, of the firm of Hamel & Frère, dry goods merchants, Quebec, was struck down in New York with paralysis, the other day.

At a meeting of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants' Association of Montreal, a deputation was appointed to interview the wholesale dry goods merchants to protest against their selling by retail.

While Edward McKeown, the well-known Yonge street merchant, was driving along Queen street the horse became unmanageable and collided with a telegraph post, throwing both occupants into the roadway. They escaped serious injury.—*Toronto News*.

A Mrs. Goodman is on trial at Hamilton for the theft of dry goods from the store of Messrs. A. R. Kerr & Co.

Brevity.

Learn to be brief. Long visits, long stories, long exhortations, and long prayers seldom profit those who have to do with them. Life is short. Moments are precious. Learn to condense, abridge, and intensify. We can endure many an ache and ill if it is soon over, while even pleasures grow insipid, and pain intolerable, if they are protracted beyond the limits of reason and convenience. Lop off branches; stick to the main fact in your case. If you pray, ask for what you would receive, and get through; if you speak, tell your message, and hold your peace; boil down two words into one, and three into two.

A Brantford paper has the following:—Lev Labar, of Purdytown, had a terrible fight with a wild cat in his bedroom last week. The animal entered through a large window pane which had been broken and covered with a piece of cloth nailed to the sash. About midnight, after Labar had gone to bed, he heard a strange noise in the room, and on jumping up to make an investigation a terrible yell was given by the wild cat. Labar seized a piece of wood, and, without stopping to make a light, attacked the animal, which at once sprang upon his shoulders. Labar shook it off and gave it a stunning blow with his club. For fifteen minutes the conflict raged fiercely, the brute leaping from wall to wall, clinging to the paper with its sharp claws, and then bounding upon its opponent screeching with fury, and with eyes shining like balls of fire. At last Labar dealt the cat a death blow just as it was about to leap on his head from the top of an open door. The animal was one of the largest ever seen in that section of the country. Labar was severely lacerated about the face and arms.

The umbrella was first seen in the streets of Glasgow by Dr. Jamieson in 1782, on his return from Paris. When he commenced unfurling it, crowds of people followed him in amazement at the spectacle. About 1789 an attempt was made to manufacture umbrellas by Mr. John Gardner, father of the present Mr. Gardner, optician, Buchanan-street. "Senex" had in his hands the first umbrella that ever was made in Glasgow. It was, indeed, a very clumsy article. The cloth was heavy oil or wax glazed, lined, and the ribs were formed of Indian cane, such as, shortly before this time, ladies were accustomed to use as hoops to extend their petticoats. The handle was massive and strong, and, altogether, it was a load to carry.—*London Hatter's Gazette*.

B. LEVIN & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Furs, Hats, Caps,

&c.,

491 ST. PAUL ST.,
MONTREAL.

We have much pleasure in informing the trade that we have now on view a complete assortment in

Men's, Youth's and Children's

Soft and Stiff Hats,

also, a handsome line of STRAWS for the coming season. An inspection by merchants visiting the City would favor.

B. LEVIN & CO.

L. GNAEDINGER, SON & CO.

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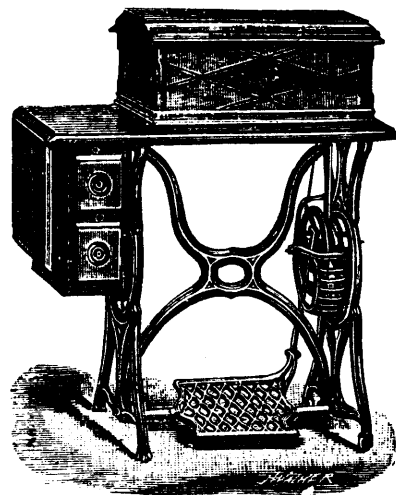
SKINS, TRIMMINGS AND LININGS.

Orders by Mail faithfully executed.

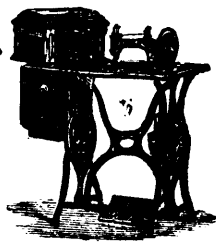


STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

Victory has once more perched upon the banners of the WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY. They have just carried off three Silver Medals, two Bronze Medals and three First Prizes at the Centennial and Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B. The medals were awarded for improvements in sewing machines, and the prizes for best samples of work done on the grounds. This grand success proves beyond dispute that the Williams Company's sewing machines are to-day, as in years past, the leading machines in the market, and intending purchasers will do well to make a note of these facts. The Williams Company have, in a few short months, rebuilt their factory which was destroyed by fire last Spring, and are now turning out, as usual, the best sewing machines in the world.—*The Star*.



The WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO. is a Canadian Company, having its main offices and factory in the city of Montreal. The factory was destroyed by fire in the Spring of 1883, but PHOENIX-LIKE a new building rose out of its ashes and was completed and filled with the most approved machinery on the first of August last.



Our machines are taking the lead every where for the simple reason that they give perfect satisfaction.

HEAD OFFICE and SALESROOMS:

347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Fur and Hat Department.

Raw Furs.

There are still very few raw furs coming in, but the trade is looking forward to the local steamboats from surrounding country ports, which generally bring in fair quantities of raw furs, consisting principally of muskrats, fox, skunk and mink.

The Hat Trade.

There has been a fair trade done by city retail men and country merchants during the past month. The month opened poorly, and fears were entertained that stocks would not be broken; however, after the 15th, the weather becoming fine, the hat trade had quite a boom, and the demand was satisfactory. Wholesale men are, however, complaining that trade with them keeps unusually quiet, very few buyers having made their appearance, and consequently some houses find they could do with less stock. It is noticeable of late that year after year brings fewer buyers to the home market, a fact explained when we state that there are at present 20 per cent. more travelers on the road than 5 years ago.

In styles the stiff hat with high round crown and large brim still takes the lead for a dressy hat. This hat is made in black, seal brown and drab, and is a very becoming style. We notice there are some new and handsome colors in fine fur soft hats, and it is wonderful how these delicate colors can be brought to such perfection and clearness. We are greatly pleased to notice that Canada is making rapid strides in the manufacture of hats. In Montreal there are now several manufactories of soft hats, both in wool and fur, and also three in Western Canada. Toronto can now boast of a manufactory of fur stiff hats which are a credit to the country, and will compare favorably, both in style, finish and price, with any American goods of the class.

Such being the case, we think the home market should certainly get the preference from our wholesale houses.

The travelers are all out in the Lower Provinces, and from all accounts a fair amount of orders are coming in. Collections are reported as being fair.

The catch of Newfoundland seals is likely to be very poor this year, though the first returns seemed very large. The total is not expected to reach 200,000, the catch last year aggregating 350,000 which was then lower than former averages.

Of our expedition to Hudson Bay the "Fur Babler" in the N.Y. *Hatter and Furrier* says: The Canadian Parliament has appropriated \$30,000 for an expedition to Hudson Bay, to test the practicability of a commercial route to Europe. It seems strange that it cannot be more cheaply ascertained what the period is in each year that the waters are clear of ice. Speculators and politicians, however, have been at work. A parliamentary investigation in Ottawa, with hunters as witnesses, would be much cheaper and equally satisfactory.

Mr. John Miller, of East Orange, has gone to Canada to take charge of a hat factory there.—*Hatter and Furrier*.

The American Felt Hat Co. was started a few months ago in Toronto, in connection with the Ontario Straw works, under the management of Messrs. Robt. Crean and G. H. Hastings. About the same time Messrs. T. Nicols & Co. opened a hat factory in the same city. Both firms make fur stiff hats a specialty, their goods being turned out in American styles and finish. Their goods are highly spoken of by some of our wholesale friends in Montreal who have placed fair orders with them. These, we believe, are the first fur stiff hats regularly made in Canada.

The firm of Messrs. B. Levin & Co., Montreal, are now represented in British Columbia by Messrs. Wood, Caton & Co., Victoria.

When the late King Cetewayo arrived in England, his only head gear was a military forage cap, but he refused to go and see the Queen at Osborne in anything but a high silk hat; the difficulty of making one for him was very great, owing to the fact that he always carried a wedding ring upon his head. The Zulu's wedding ring is a cord covered with gum, thickened with ashes. This is fixed round the head at marriage and worn until death. Nothing, however, is impossible in London; a silk hat of the most abnormal proportions ever witnessed in this country was turned out by some hatter, perhaps an eight or nine size, and in his new tall hat the heathen black king went by rail to see our accomplished Sovereign.—*London Hatter's Gazette*.

Styles and Colours in Felt Hats.

There is nothing new in shapes in either stiff or soft hats. The "Fedora" still has a good sale, and will undoubtedly last into the Fall trade. It is meeting with a good sale in light colors already. In stiff hats pearls are selling in the majority, although nutria mixtures are holding a close second place and maples come in a good third. The demand for zephyr weights unlined is more than verifying our predictions as to the popularity of this hat, and we look for increased sales as the season advances. Already preparations are being made for Fall styles by the large manufacturers, and from some inside points we are able to say that a strong endeavor is to be made to revive underbrims. It is stated for a fact that soft hats of the Alpine order, with silk serge underbrims, are to be the new things under the sun, and that they will be pushed in such a way and by houses of such standing that they are bound to sell. We hinted in these columns some months ago that the time was about ripe for the revival of the Alpine hat, and from present indications the experiment is to be tried for all it is worth. Cassimeres are being ordered in such quantities as to foreshadow a good trade in this line.—*N. Y. Hatter and Furrier*.

Preparation of Furs.

All furs that are "plucked," that is, sealskin, otter, beaver, nutria, and sometimes muskrat and mink, are first thoroughly soaked and washed with borax, soap and water. Fur skins are ordinarily sent to market dried by the trappers, but sealskins, on account of the large masses of blubber adhering to them, are usually salted down. After soaking, the skins to be "plucked" are put through a process of "sweating," in which the wet skin, pelt downward, is placed in a hot room in winter, or in summer, when the mass of the skins are dressed in the hot sun for the winter trade. The fur soon dries, leaving the pelt damp, and the skin is passed over a beam, and the workman with a pair of pincers carefully extracts all the long, coarse hairs showing above the uniform surface. After sealskin and other furs are plucked they are placed with unplucked furs, and are ready for the first regular step in dressing, in which all are carefully rubbed with good butter. No other oil or grease can be used in dressing skins. The furrier is as suspicious of rancid butter or oleomargarine as the most fastidious housekeeper. A taint in the butter which is used leaves an unpleasant odor in the fur, which may be readily detected. After the skins are thoroughly greased, a number are thrown together into the huge hogsheds, which are arranged in rows around the room where the furs are dressed. Here stalwart workmen in bare feet stand, one in each hogshed, and trample the skins under foot for twelve hours. No machine has ever been invented which will take the place in dressing fine furs by this primitive process. Common wolfskins and other coarse hides are beaten by a beam by steam, but sables, sealskin, ermine, and handsome furs must be trampled under the feet of men. After the butter is thus thoroughly driven into the hide the skin is scraped free from any flesh which may adhere to it, or any surplus thickness of pelt, and all the long hairs which project on the inside of the skin are sheared off. The fur, now thick with grease, is taken to a room where huge revolving drums are slowly moving, with a furnace of coals beneath each. The skins are thrown into these drums, which are half full of hardwood sawdust. The sawdust from rosewood or mahogany plank is generally used. The furnace beneath the drum keeps its contents heated to an even temperature, and thus the grease no the fur is gradually absorbed. A set of skins is generally put through three or four drums of sawdust before it is tried by the dresser, who blows each near the tail where the fur is thick, and if any hairs cling together the process must be repeated. The fur is now ready for the dyer, or, if it is used in its natural color, the skins are sorted and sent at once to the fur dealer.—*Industrial News*.

The First Straw Hat.

(*London Hatter's Gazette*.)

It may be interesting to some of the wearers of straw hats, as well as to the seekers of varieties in the many varied shaped straw hats of the present day, to know the history of their introduction into England, and the fashionable shape at the time. It was somewhere about the year 1630 that, on a certain Sunday, no Dame D— was seen in the family pew; the little ones in charge of their old nurse only appeared, and, to the inquiry, Where was mother? sadly replied "Mother had no hat; father has thrown it on the fire in a passion." No "blue ribbon" or "band" checked the hateful propensity or saved a family—once a happy one—from want and misery. Dame D— had taught her children to plait straw and rush baskets, and "as she pondered the question of new headgear, she chanced to have a few straws in her hand, which she plaited mechanically round her finger, layer over layer." She twisted her plaits into a hat, steeple-crowned, like those worn by the Puritans. Her hat, so unique, attracted the notice of some ladies of rank;

they gave her orders so numerous that she had to increase her workwomen, and established a trade for which she became famous, and in the "Annals of Leeds" her name and doings are recorded.

A travelling man has been arrested in London for simply laying up something for a rainy day. In his room over nine hundred umbrellas were discovered.—*Norristown Herald*.

A hat factory girl, following the romantic fashion in vogue, wrote her name and address and her desire to be married in a nice little note which she placed inside the band of the hat she had just finished. Her father bought the hat. On his way home that evening he paused at a house which they were plastering and obtained a slender and supple lath. As the novelists say, "We will draw a veil over the scene which ensued."—*Hatter and Furrier*.

Raw Fur Market.

Montreal, May 1st, 1884.

Prime Skins.

(Damaged and inferior skins proportionately lower than these quotations:)

Beaver.....	per lb...	\$3 00	to	\$3 50
Bear.....	per skin..	9 00	"	12 00
Bear—small.....	"	5 00	"	8 00
Bear cub.....	"	3 00	"	5 00
Fisher.....	"	4 00	"	6 00
Fox—red.....	"	1 20	"	1 30
Fox—cross.....	"	3 50	"	7 00
Lynx.....	"	3 00	"	3 50
Marten.....	"	1 00	"	1 20
Mink.....	"	50	"	1 00
Muskrat—winter.....	"	11	"	13
Muskrat—spring.....	"	16	"	17
Otter.....	"	9 00	"	12 00
Raccoon.....	"	25	"	75
Skunk.....	"	25	"	75

Postscript.

As we anticipated, the first week in May has brought in a large number of muskrats from local markets. Prices are not strong, and the advices from London and Leipzig have made buyers cautious. As a result choice skins have dropped to 17 cents, and inferior skins in proportion. Very little doing with other skins.

Advices by cable inform us that at the Leipzig Fur Fair on the 28th and 29th April, otter, fisher, beaver and raccoon sold well; but the market for muskrat, mink and fox was poor.

Telegrams from Newfoundland report that the Greenland seal fisheries are a failure. The losses to fishermen are heavy.

The champion trip from the Newfoundland seal fishery this season is the steamship *Nepune*, with forty-two thousand seals, weight 810 tons, and value about \$120,000.

Mr. William Dunn, of Barnaby River, shot and killed a bear, and captured the two cubs alive, one day last week. The old bear weighed something over 300 lbs., and between 4 and 5 gallons of oil were taken from the carcass.—*Chatham, N.B., World*.

An Indian and his boy have been doing quite a business during the past two weeks down at the marshes. With gun and traps they have secured over 300 muskrats. They send the skins to Toronto and Montreal where they find a ready market and good prices. The carcasses they dry and retain for food for themselves during the summer. They trapped 56 in one night last week.—*Bowmanville Statesman*.

A. HULEK,
196 McGill St.,
Mfr. of Silk and Cloth Cloaks,
Dolmans, etc., plain or trimmed, in the latest style.

THE
NEWCOMBE
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Are endorsed by the most competent musical authorities for
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Patent Machine Paper Bags, Flour Sacks,
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FOR

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING,

Loom Reeds,

LEATHER BELTING,

Cotton and Woollen Mill Supplies,

APPLY TO

James Leslie,

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Junction of Craig and St. Antoine Streets

Counter Check Books

in the different styles and sizes.

Send for samples of the

PARAGON!

The favorite in Canada.

The "Grip" Printing and Publishing Co.,
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IMPORTER OF

LACES,

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TRIMMINGS,

AND

GENERAL FANCY GOODS,

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D. SCHWERSENSKI,

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FANCY FURS

AND

FUR TRIMMINGS,

511 ST. PAUL STREET.,

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CANADA PAPER CO.,

374, 376 & 378

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Chambers formerly occupied by the late MR.
CARTER, Q. C.

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and amendments.

5,000 deposited in trust with Provincial Government,
Nov. 20, 1883.

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ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec-Treas.

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SECTION 11. Assembly Bill 139, passed March
30th, 1883. "The Provident Mutual Association of
Canada shall be deemed to be an Association duly
formed under the said chapter 71 of the Consolidated
Statutes of Canada."

Reserve fund to be invested in Dominion Bonds
and deposited in trust with the Provincial Treasurer

GENERAL OFFICE:

162 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS, ETC.

The following is a statement of *Imports and Exports of Dry Goods, Furs, Hats, etc.*, at the Ports of Montreal and Toronto, for the months of January, February and March, 1884.

MONTREAL IMPORTS.	January.	February.	March.
	\$	\$	\$
Cotton, Manufactures of—			
Bleached and unbleached, not stained, painted or printed	10,689	8,315	7,567
Denims, drillings, etc., dyed or colored	23,083	12,768	9,809
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	23,658	32,046	29,108
Wadding, batting, warps, yarn, &c.	3,974	4,787	9,905
Other manufactures of Cotton	173,785	148,101	116,201
Furs and furskins dressed, wholly or partly.	7,300	10,660	31,297
Hats, caps and bonnets	70,997	86,165	63,330
Silk, and manufactures of	113,957	120,844	64,229
Woolen manufactures—			
Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Doeskins, Tweeds, etc	131,195	175,078	128,175
Shawls	3,113	3,264	1,474
Blankets .....	.....	482	163
Flannels	1,227	1,204	1,685
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	5,640	10,897	16,549
Clothing or wearing apparel	3,991	8,784	7,962
Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	46,040	12,317	38,165
do all others .....	.....	.....	449
Other woolen manufactures .....	.....	168,352	87,424
Wool .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	618,649	804,064	613,552
MONTREAL EXPORTS.	\$	\$	\$
Furs, dressed and undressed	6,506	14,269	1,627
Manufactures of Cottons, Woolens, &c.	2	780	985
Manufactured Furs	965	1,386	162
Wool, raw .....	.....	2,323	162
Total	7,473	18,757	2,936
TORONTO IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$
Cotton Manufactures—			
Bleached and unbleached, not stained, painted or printed	8,276	15,149	7,145
Denims, drills, etc., dyed or colored	4,495	11,417	11,422
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	3,126	23,222	19,914
Wadding, batting, warps, yarn, etc.	1,161	2,092	2,562
Other manufactures	98,986	178,110	115,785
Furs, wholly or partially dressed	773	1,020	4,126
Hats, caps and Bonnets	16,428	41,120	40,976
Silk and manufactures of	44,022	136,394	82,041
Woolen manufactures—			
Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Doeskins, Tweeds, etc	118,025	134,270	84,920
Shawls	3,053	2,993	1,735
Blankets .....	.....	115	.....
Flannels	314	1,084	1,085
Hosiery, shirts and drawers	2,032	5,973	6,514
Clothing and wearing apparel	806	8,198	10,343
Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	10,462	21,353	31,355
do all others	8	645	4,349
Other woolen manufactures	31,907	114,979	64,746
Total	343,874	698,134	489,018
TORONTO EXPORTS.	\$	\$	\$
Wool, raw	2,130	14,766	12,511
Cotton and Woolen goods	70	39	429
Furs, raw, dressed and undressed	3,225	2,700	1,530
" manufactures of .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,425	17,505	14,470

The new cotton mill at Merriton employs about 100 hands, but is capable of giving employment to 300.

Humphrey's tweed mills at Moncton, N.B., are putting in a new engine of 50 horse power.

The Newmarket *Era* reports that the Gorham woolen mills are about to resume work with 15 or 20 hands.

Mr. Hugh Davis is putting in a new carding machine into his mill at Woodstock, N.B.

Messrs. J. & H. Ker, of Toronto, have entered into partnership with Messrs. Harcourt & Co., of Walkerton, Ont., in the manufacture of spools, bobbins, etc.

The St. John Cotton Mill employs now about 150 hands, and turns out about 60,000 yards of cloth a week. The Moncton mill gives employment to about the same number, turning out about a like quantity with some 200 bundles of warp yarn a day.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

Mr. Wm. Lang, for some time employed in the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., has secured a position in the Orangeville Woolen Mill, as overseer of the weaving department.—*Cornwall News.*

The Cowansville woolen factory has been leased by Mr. Prevost, of Montreal, and will be put in operation at once. Men are now engaged putting things in order.

Mr. Young, Beaverton, is doing a lively trade in his woolen mills, and has made some good improvements lately.—*Lindsay Post.*

Personal.

Mr. Geo. McDonald, formerly dry goods merchant of Oshawa, left for Alliston last week, where he has opened in business again. Mr. McDonald was unfortunate in Oshawa, but he eventually re-purchased his stock and paid all his liabilities, which is a credit to him, and

we hope he will succeed, as he deserves, in his new field of labor.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

Mr. George H. McGloughlin has become manager of the imported woolen department of Messrs. W. J. McMaster & Co., Toronto.

Mr. A. Brais, of Glover & Brais, wholesale haberdashers, St. Paul street, has just returned from a business trip to Europe. This house has opened permanent sample rooms in Toronto, where a representative of the firm will reside in future.

Mr. W. L. Cusack, late of Messrs. O'Brien, Kieran & Co., Montreal, has resolved on exploring the resources of our great Pacific Province, both in a business and geographical sense. He has left for British Columbia where he intends to start in business.

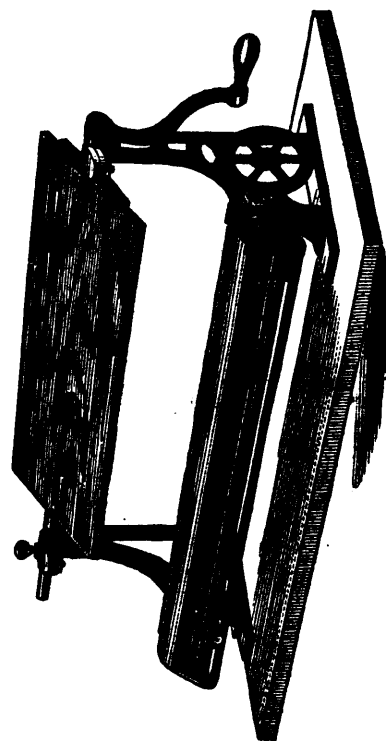
Mr. D. McPherson, of the well-known cotton dealing firm of S. M. Inman, & Co., Atlanta, Ga., has left Montreal for a trip through the cotton fields of the south.

Mr. C. L. Shorey, of the firm of H. Shorey & Co., wholesale clothiers, left Montreal the other day on a tour through Manitoba and British Columbia.

Deaths.

On the 22nd April Mr. T. S. Allan, an old and respected dry goods merchant of Hamilton died very suddenly. He was at work in the morning as usual but went home at noon, not feeling well, after which hemorrhage of the bowels and stomach set in, and he died about five o'clock. He leaves a widow and ten children.

CHAMPION CLOTH MEASURING MACHINE.



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Metre Manufacturing Co'y.
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Agents wanted in every Province and large town in Canada.

SKELTON BROS. & CO.**SPRING CIRCULAR.**

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CUFFS,

TIES, &c.

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Gentlemen's Furnishings-

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MONTREAL.

To our friends and customers throughout the whole Dominion.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is nearly twenty-two years since we commenced to manufacture **Hoop Skirts and Crinoline generally** in all its branches, and the whirligig of time having brought the fashion round again, we are still in the front rank, the oldest manufacturers of these goods in the country, and ready to supply all demands. As summer is coming the demand is active and rapidly increasing, and we invite all to send in their orders where they can always depend on being well supplied.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

Gray's Patent Seamless Back Overalls.

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And Mens' Wear Generally.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

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Silk, Linen and
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and Half Hose,
Kid Gloves, lined and unlined,
Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Fancy Knitted Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
and Fancy lined
Wool and Silk Cuffs,
Half Mitts,
Silk Mufflers,



Wool and Cashmere
Mufflers,
Braces and Garters in
all variety.

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Silk,

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RUBBER COATS,

Tweed,

Vulcanized and Gossamer,

LADIES' RUBBER CIRCULARS

in best quality

CELLULOID GOODS

constantly on hand.



Clothing and Men's Furnishings.

Clothing Travelers.

We are glad to be able to record the completion of the scheme for starting travelers in the wholesale clothing trade on fixed dates each season. The agreement, which has been signed by all the wholesale clothing manufacturers of the Dominion, except one house in Halifax, is to the effect that during the next three years travelers shall be sent out according to the schedule given below. A penalty of \$1000 is incurred by every violation of the agreement, but in case of a traveler breaking the rule by going on the road during the prohibited time without the knowledge of his employers, the latter will have the option of dismissing him or paying the fine; and no firm belonging to the combination may employ a traveler who has been dismissed for such cause. There is one important exception to these rules, which is to the effect that manufacturers or their travelers may sell in their own cities without restriction as to dates. The schedule of time for starting travelers is as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the counties Rimouski, Bonaventure, Gaspé and the Saguenay:—

Spring, first Monday in November;
Fall, first Monday in May.

Ontario and Quebec:—

Spring second Monday in January;
Fall, first Monday in July.

The islands in Lake Superior and Huron and North Shore, including Parry Sound to Port Arthur:—

Spring, second Monday in February.
Fall, third Monday in June.

In the journey made with Fall Samples third Monday in June, Port Arthur is included, but not in the Spring trip in February.

Manitoba, which is understood to include Port Arthur, north and west, North West Territories and British Columbia:—

Spring, second Monday in November.

Fall, second Monday in May.

It is understood that Port Arthur will be taken with the islands and lakes for Fall third Monday in June and with the Manitoba route for Spring second Monday in November.

The *N.Y. Clothing-Furnishing Gazette* has a picture of a Canadian in his snowshoe costume, with an entertaining, if not literally accurate, description of winter clothing in Montreal, taken from the *New York Sun*.

Sporting Suits.

There is nothing striking in the styles for summer sporting suits this year. The demand for such goods in Canada is so limited that our tailors simply adopt the American fashions, which in turn are copies of the English. In conversation upon this subject, a leading fashionable tailor of this city remarked to a representative of the DRY GOODS REPORT that an entire change had come over the habits of our young gentlemen, who now display remarkable economy with relation to such things, whereas twelve years ago they went in quite extensively for military and sporting suits, and were very fastidious about them too.

For bicycling the style this year is a plain, close-fitting blue serge suit. The coat is a single-breasted sack, with six buttons and slightly cut away with Prussian collar. Knee-breeches, of course, are requisite, and they have three buttons at the knee. With these are worn ribbed stockings to match the suit, high button boots and the ordinary polo cap. The English plate has the badge of the club on the front of the cap.

For yachting suits, also, the style is plain, consisting of loose sailor trousers and a pea jacket with slash cuffs, and buttoned with three buttons, which may be either of papier maché bearing the monogram of the club or the regulation brass club button. With these are worn white canvas shoes, a small cap with peak and a fancy shirt.

Ladies' yachting suits are made in two shades of blue, and comprise a plain plaited skirt in navy blue cloth, an overskirt in light blue, a neat close-fitting jacket in navy blue, with light blue collar and cuffs. A small sailor hat completes the outfit.

The *N.Y. Clothier and Furnisher* denies that the Troy collar and cuff manufacturers get their styles from London manufacturers, and points out that the extremes in English styles are not popular in America. The converse, however, might be said of American styles, and it appears that there is a good deal of adaptation on both sides of the line.

The more prominent feature of coats for Spring wear, says the *American Fashion Review*, will be narrow shoulders, high shoulder seams, well curved side seams, narrow backs at waist, medium width of sleeves and slightly curved, closely draped skirts, light collar and lapels, short rolls when buttoned, soft finish and smaller buttons.

O'Brien, Kieran & Co.

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the card of Messrs. O'Brien, Kieran & Co., wholesale clothiers, of this city. Though comparatively a new concern, having been established about three years ago, this house has succeeded well in securing favor amongst the trade. It has been the special aim of the firm to get up goods that, for style and finish, will compare with really well made and well trimmed custom work. They are showing for the coming season some novelties in overcoats and suits got up in the very latest styles.

We have been shown some very beautiful boys' suits with fur trimmings, which are offered at prices that put those stylish and fashionable suits within the reach of all. We have no hesitation in recommending buyers to defer placing their orders until they have seen Messrs. O'Brien, Kieran & Co.'s samples.

Mr. J. B. A. Lanctot, glove manufacturer, has removed from Lemoine street to 530 St. Paul street, Montreal. The new premises are much more spacious than the old, a change which Mr. Lanctot's friends will be glad to learn has been necessitated by the steady development of his business. He will shortly remove his factory also to St. Paul street. Mr. Lanctot informs us his new patent glove is gradually being introduced on the market, and will no doubt become a success. A description of this glove, taken from these columns, appeared in a recent issue of the *London Draper*.

Messrs. J. W. Mackenzie & Co., of this city, having tried the experiment of sending a representative to British Columbia the past season, with satisfactory results, will in future include the Pacific Province in the field of their operations. Mr. Garrett represents the firm there this spring and has just started west.

We are glad to note the progress of Messrs. J. J. Cree & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers of Montreal, Mr. Cree has taken in a partner and the firm now reads, Cree, Auld & Co. Since the brief notice in these columns last year regarding the firm they have considerably enlarged their premises, the ground floor being now opened up as an office, and the top story converted into a laundry, thus making four flats. Some fifty hands are now employed, and the products of the firm have been received with much favor by the trade.

E. W. MUDGE,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
459 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.

Gossamer Rubber Clothing a specialty.
To Wholesale Trade only.

CREE, AULD & CO.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
765 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

O'BRIEN, KIERAN & COMPANY,

21 & 23 DeBRESOLES STREET,

✻ **MONTREAL.** ✻

MANUFACTURERS OF

MENS', YOUTHS' & BOYS' CLOTHING

In Selected and Exclusive Styles from

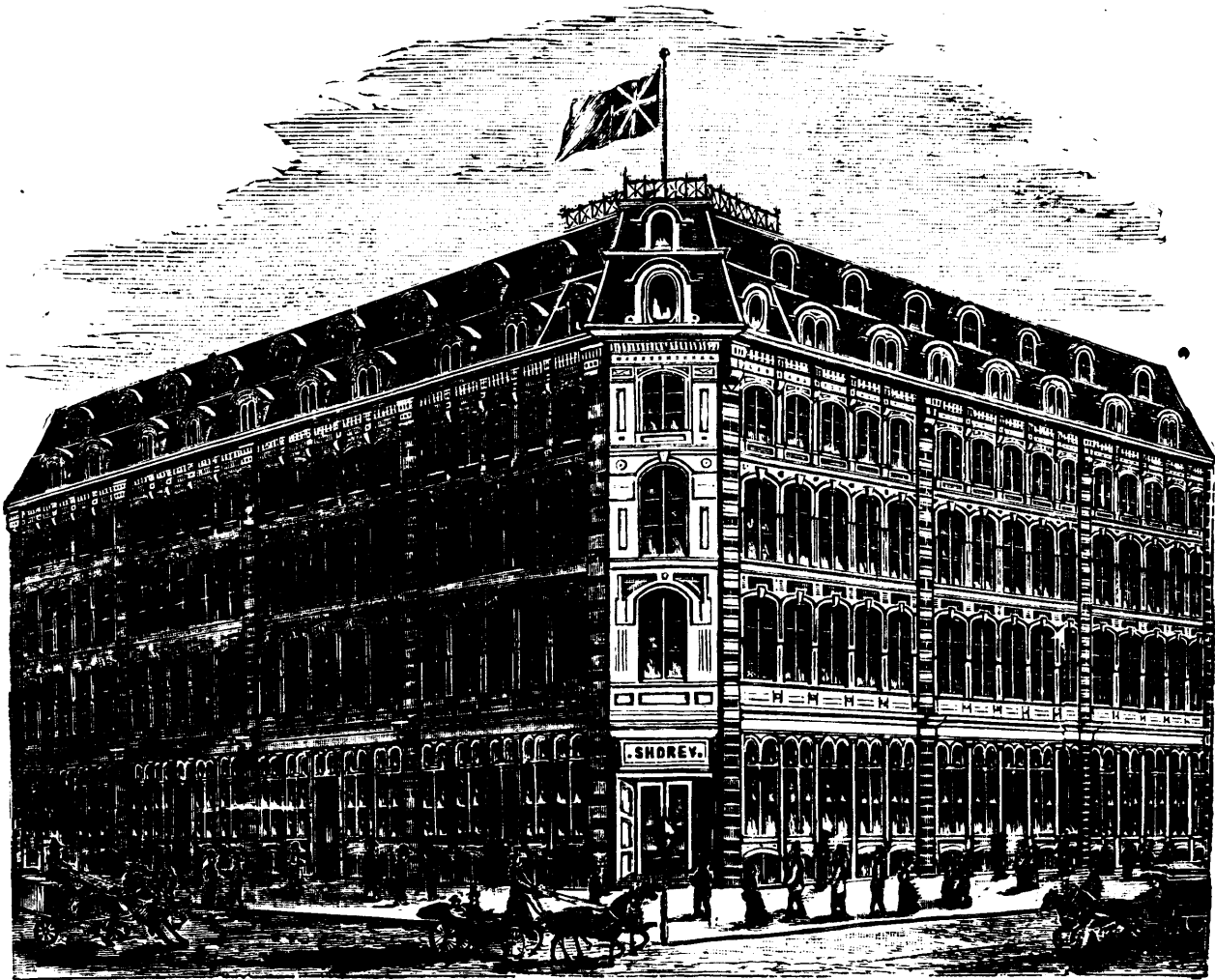
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FABRICS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Samples of which will be shown by our salesmen in due course.

H. SHOREY & CO.



WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,
MANTLE Manufacturers,
32, 34, 36, 38 & 40
NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54, 56, 58, 60 & 62
ST. HENRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

In the fourteenth century there are some traces of the adoption of gloves by ladies, but only at first by ladies of rank, and the statement that gloves were not worn at all by women before the Reformation, though substantially accurate, is not absolutely so, as is shown by conclusive evidence. In the time of King John gloves of coarse warm materials, and without separate fingers, made part of the costume of the commonalty, the higher classes, both in Church and State, wearing them of rich materials, and jeweled at the back. From this point onwards gloves appear to have been common accessories of costume, and to have been worn both for ornament and use, though in tracing their history many odd problems crop up, some of them, we are afraid, insoluble. What, for instance, are "double gloves?" In the Calendar of State Papers, under date of 1549, is an entry of "six pairs of double gloves." Were these made of a double thickness of stuff? Under date 1580, Owen Lloyd desires Wm. Pryse "to send sixteen pair of Oxford gloves of the finest, of five or six groats a pair; of double chevrell, six for women, six for men, and four for very ancient and grave men, spiritual." How these latter were distinguished we do not profess to be able even to conjecture.

The gloves of the sixteenth century are well illustrated by engravings, and some of these appear to have been wonderfully embroidered. The most interesting, however, are a pair which possess the double merit of having belonged to William Shakespeare and at the same time of being a fair specimen of common sixteenth century gloves. They are now in possession of Miss Frances Benson. These were real work-a-day gloves, and have plainly seen some wear. Made of substantial leather, they are not altogether destitute of ornament. The scroll stitching on the knuckles has been in red and gold, two colors maintained throughout all the accessories of the glove. The ribbon marking the cuff is of yellow silk, and that on the lower edge of crimson, with a yellow fringe. The cuff is of double leather, with a pattern pinked in the upper skin.—*New York Hatler and Furrier.*

American Furnishing Notes.

(From the *Clothing-Furnishing Gazette.*)

Black taffetas are in active demand.

Light neckwear is selling much earlier this season.

Jersey lises should be included in every stock of fabric gloves.

A very handsome scarf is the twilled De Joinville, with satin figures.

In Windsors the leading demand is for neat effects on light grounds.

Recently received foulards show fruit and flower effects in an immense variety of designs.

Very pretty ideas in boating caps are displayed. Those showing solid colors in silks are the best sellers.

There is no disputing the too evident fact that the scarf trade, taken as a whole, has had a miserable season this year. A few houses report transactions above the average and in excess of last season's sales; others speak of their business as fair, and about what they expected, but the majority of neck-wear makers complain bitterly, and are cutting down expenses right and left.

Knee breeches are making their way silently. Some day "the sawed-off pants" will be as common as the other kind are now.

The black and white fever in patterns is catching. Western buyers have the fever in the worst form, and pick out white on black grounds with avidity.

While there are no decided changes in scarf styles, it may be said that the goods made up this season show better workmanship and more taste than last season's productions. The leading shape is after the English puff, with such modifications as Yankee ingenuity can suggest. The feeling among the fine trade is that the small knots are going to have a heavy run.

Speaking of novelties in handkerchiefs the *N. Y. Clothier and Furnisher* says:—

Among the most prominent are the printed centres and borders, with sporting, sea-side and grotesque designs. The most striking novelty are those with photographic views of Parisian life, also likenesses of leading French actresses, all with hem-stitched borders. Neat designs in borders, ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 inches wide, are offered in an extensive variety. Solid centres, with wide and narrow white hem-stitched borders are destined to have a long run. Innumerable other novelties are in the market, and inasmuch as linen handkerchiefs have supplanted silk for high-toned wear, all of them will command more or less attention.

The word "gallowss" has not yet superseded "braces" and "suspenders" in many parts of the United States. The *Warehousemen's Trade Journal* of London says it is spelt "gallaces" in Wright's "Provincial Dictionary," although this is the only instance of the kind to be found. A glossary of Yorkshire words and phrases published in 1855 shows the word then still current in the county of broad acres; and another of Lincolnshire, eleven years later, again includes it. In the Midlands country people still readily recognize what gallowss are.

An improvement in rubber clothing has been patented. The object is to provide a complete suit that can be easily put on and off, and fit neatly and keep out the wet. The boots and trousers are combined, the latter having inner and outer flies, while the coat also has two sets of flies, with properly arranged buckles and straps, the trousers being suspended from the coat.—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

His Newmarket Coat.

Handle it tenderly
uncle,
dear; keep it

safely until next year. Put it in camphor as well as "hock;" add it to thy swelling stock. Give me the ticket, likewise the cash; it has made me many a mash. Though often wet, ne'er before in soak, it must go now, for I'm dead broke. Sad memories cling to the garment, dear, especially to the tailor near, who took my measure, and also my note, for a suit of clothes and this overcoat. He said he could wait, so I let him, you see; waiting, yet waiting, he still is for me. Like the grave, it covered many a fault, of shiny suits and Old Time's assault. Worn-out bindings and many a crease, many lost but tons and spots of grease. Its lengthy tails with graceful ease, covered the pants with baggy knees. Spring's gentle zephyrs will soon be here; take the Newmarket, uncle, dear. See on this left lapel a single golden hair. 'Twas the re was wont to rest the head of Annie fair, in the beautiful moonlight at the garden gate. Oft would we sit until the hour was late. And once when colored by her stern old dad, I thought a ll was up with this young lad.

See what a rent this old watchdog made, through here the old man's foot was played. And as he swung his number fourteen boot, it was ever so far away I had to scoot. Handle it tenderly, keep it with care from the moth's secret ravages, from wear and tear. Keep it till next winter's first snowy flake, and I hit the bank and make a stake. Then will I turn my foot steps here and redeem the Newmarket, the Newmarket, dear.

Two thieves were found in Tonkin's hat store, Toronto, when Mr. Tonkin entered they threw a coat over his head as he struck a match and escaped by a back window.

TOOKE BROS.

Manufacturers,

520 to 530 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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CUFFS

22 & 24 COLBORNE ST., Toronto Branch.

WARD & DAVISON,

Manufacturers

Shirts, Collars & Cuffs,

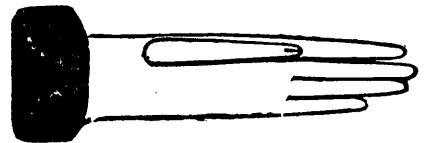
Importers and Dealers in

FINE LINENS,

816 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

J. B. A. LANGTOT,

Manufacturer of



**Gloves, Mitts,
Scarfs, Bow Ties.**

LANGTOT'S New Patent Gloves (Patented 7th Feb. 1884.) now ready for the trade. The feature of these gloves is that the thumb and body are made from one piece.

Office: 530 St. Paul St. Factory: East End,
MONTREAL.

IMPORTANT TO THE

Wholesale Dry Goods Trade.

Any colored Ostrich Feathers

—RE-DYED BLACK—

equal to new.

Montreal Steam Dye Works

88 SANGUINET ST.,

James Mitchell, Proprietor.

ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL,

43 RECOLLET STREET,

Will Remove about 1st May

TO
16 ST. HELEN STREET.

GOOD VALUE IN

**BUTTONS,
LACE GOODS,
FRILLINGS,
TAILORS' BRAIDS, Etc.**

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

Manufacturers' Agents & Co.

THE V. HUDON COTTON MILLS CO. (Hochelega.)
Brown Cottons and Bleached Shirtings, Cantons, Bags, etc.

THE ST. ANNE'S SPINNING CO. (Hochelega.)
Brown Cottons, etc.

THE ST. CROIX COTTON MILLS, (Milltown, N.B.)
Apron Checks, Ginghams, Ticks, Denims, Fancy Shirtings, &c

THE AUBURN WOOLEN MILLS, (Peterboro, Ont.)
Fine Tweeds, &c.

The Trent Valley Woolen Mfg. Co.
(Campbellford, Ont.)
Fancy and Grey Flannels, &c.

THE PENMAN Mfg. CO. (Paris, Ont)
Ladies', Men's and Children's Underwear, Hosiery, Plush
and Glove Linings, Striped Horse Covers, Rugs, Cover-
lets, etc.

ADAMS, HACKLAND & CO. (Paris, Ont.)
Knitted Underwear, Hosiery, Carpets, Rugs, etc.

ELLIS & STOKES, (Port Dover, Ont.)
Knitted Underwear.

COATICOOK KNITTING CO. (Coaticook, Q.)
Knitted Underwear, Hosiery, &c.



CHAMBLY FLANNELS.

WARRANTED ALL WOOL.

**None Genuine unless stamped
with the above Trade Mark.**

**Buyers will please note this
when purchasing.**

CHAMBLY GREY COTTONS

IN THE FOLLOWING WIDTHS:

26, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches.

Unsurpassed in Make and Quality.

1883.

DOMINION EXHIBITION,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

FIRST PRIZE

SILVER MEDAL,

AWARDED

The Merchants' Manufacturing Co.,

OF MONTREAL,

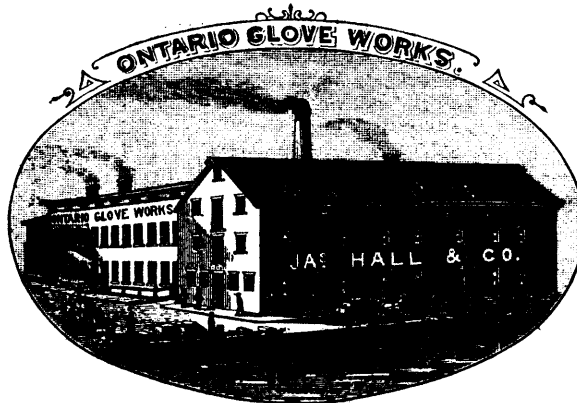
FOR SUPERIOR BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Extract from Press despatch to Montreal Herald, Oct. 5, 1883:—
Another remarkably fine exhibit from Montreal is that of the
Merchants' Manufacturing Company, for which

Messrs. CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

are the agents. Their display of Bleached Cottons is certainly far
ahead of anything in the fair, and has received the first prize, a silver
medal."

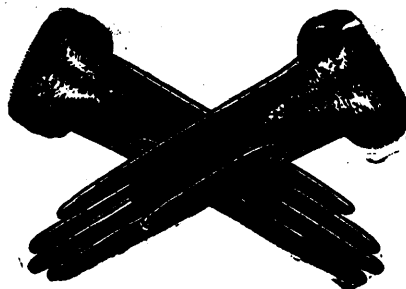
JAMES HALL & CO.,



Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts,

AND DEALERS IN INDIA MOCCASINS,

N. B.—Fine Calf and Buck Goods a Specialty

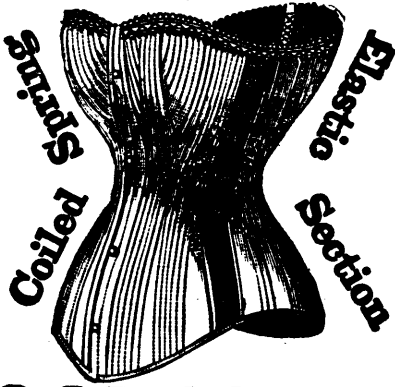


JAMES HALL & CO.,

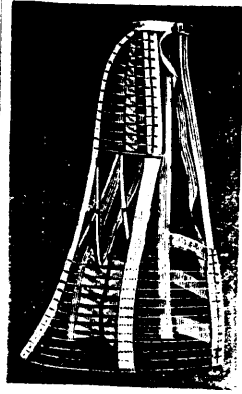
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to the wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

BALL'S CORSETS



The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting corset ever made."



INTERNATIONAL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALTIES AND PATENTED

HOOPSKIRTS AND BUSTLES,

Importers and Manufacturers' Agents,

90 & 92 Mc GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

All parties manufacturing or selling infringements of those Corsets will be promptly prosecuted.

CLINTON E. BRUSH & BRO.

33 Front Street West,

TORONTO.



P. O. W.

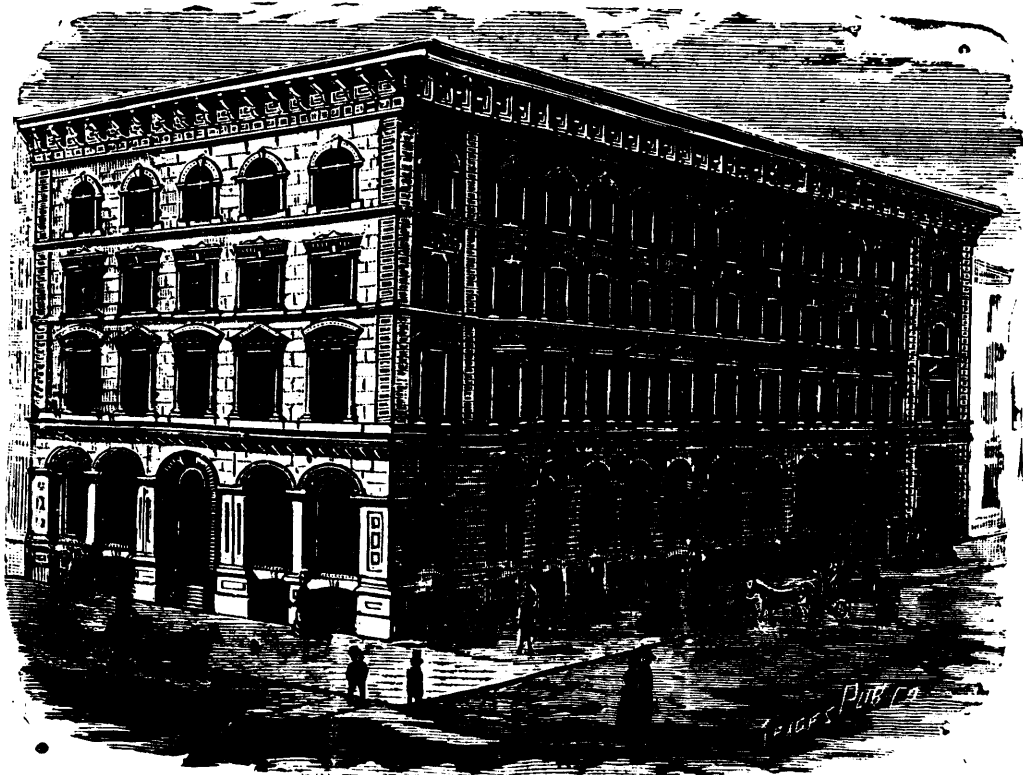
ADJUSTABLE

BUSTLE,

Pat., May 12, 1882.



JOHN MACLEAN & CO.,



23 St. Helen Street.

17 Recollet Street.

Importers of

FANCY DRY GOODS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., MONTREAL.

Millinery, Ladies' Furnishings and Fancy Goods.

Millinery Styles.

The leading novelties in hats for the present month comprise several very stylish shapes in fine manilla straw and chip goods. The striking feature will be the high Tyrol crown, which is already in great favor and promises to hold its own through the season. One of the best shapes is the Paran Stevens, high crown, turned up brim and poke front. Also the Rhona, Bellevieu, Beaumont, Piccadilly, Ada Rehan, Princess, Orient, Elmo, Princess Ida, etc. Beige is the leading shade, in all the above shapes, and is in great demand.

In feathers, aigrettes of ostrich tips, in cream, brown and beige are largely used, and are most effective. There is also an increasing demand for ostrich flats in cream, and the new beige shades. Designs in flowers are of a varied and choice character, those most worthy of enumeration being a pompon of mushroom, aigrettes of corn ears, and wreaths of poppies and other wild flowers.

A novelty in trimmings is the new stripe Pekin velvet which is used in three narrow folds round the crown, about an inch apart, in all the dark shades. Plain silk velvets in seal brown and dark grenat will also be much worn and used as a facing on beige straws and white chips with pleated folds round the crown, forms a very rich trimming. Terry and fancy striped ottoman ribbons continue to occupy a favorite position, and there is no indication of the demand falling off.

In plain ottomans the range of colors is most complete, including the new shades of marron, grisrusse, fumée, fauve and ficelle. Black brocaded silks in choice designs will be extensively used for mantles and dolmans, and there is a very large demand for these scarce goods. A very rich and fashionable material for Jerseys is the new silk stockinette in black, grenat, cardinal and navy. Wool stockinettes are also worn.

There is no more likelihood that ostrich feathers will be replaced by other garnishments for spring hats than there is of the American people replacing the fourth of July by Queen Victoria's birthday. The height of the crowns make feathers a necessity.

Pale pink is a favorite color for bonnets for evening wear. The prettiest of these are made of the most delicate shade of pale pink velvet, having a ruching or plaiting of real lace bordering the front and a cluster of dainty pink ostrich tips on one side. Strings of pale pink ribbon velvet tie beneath the chin.

Ladies' Hats.

The following is a description of hat styles illustrated in the April number of the N. Y. *Millinery Trade Review* :—

No. 1. Bonnet formed of front twist of mushroom-colored velvet, and back crown of basket-work of chenille and silk cord to match. A monture of fancy red flowers with satin foliage, is arranged at top; strings of mushroom-colored satin.

No. 2. Bonnet of black straw bound at front with gold and black silk galloon. A bow at back is held by a jet and steel ornament, from which depend strings of black velvet. Front trimming, bows of black velvet and satin with cluster of the roses, forget-me-nots, and foliage.

No. 3. A bonnet of heavily-jetted lace with straw-colored silk bow at back covered with a lace-jetted butterfly as ornament; strings of straw-colored silk, and ostrich tips of same shade.

No. 4. White chip strap hat, with band of fancy gold thread, illusion of a light garnet shade around crown, and loops of garnet ribbon and Marguerites at front.

No. 5. A cap bonnet of crêpe lisse of a cream shade, and double-lace edging at front to match. At bow of bright scarlet ribbon is fixed at top, carried down sides, ending in strings.

No. 6. Bonnet with a richly embroidered lace crown of gray shade. The brim is formed of folds of pearl gray faille, and twists of same are arranged at top and held by gold pins; strings to match.

Hairpins, says the N. Y. *Millinery Guide*, are the most important feature of the ornamentation of the head, being used more than combs and by many who do not employ any other decoration. They are varied, but are mainly the reproduction of oddly formed spear heads, fans, screens, Japanese, Indian or Egyptian national emblems, or pendent hoops or balls. They are made in shell and amber, in silver and in ivory, but these last are not much in demand. Old silver, dark shell and amber pins are the favorites.

The Dry Goods *Bulletin* finds in the New York market an unusual variety in parasols. In size they vary from the 26-inch coaching parasols—umbrellas in size, of red or blue, to the tiny sunshade, scarcely larger than a good-sized fan. The materials used are velvet, plain, figured and striped, satin, silks of all sorts, plain, brocade, changeable, chené, India, Climer and pongee; the trimmings lace, fringe, jet and chenille. The handles are more elaborate than ever, large and heavy looking, though light in reality.

Regarding American button styles the *Dry Goods Bulletin* says: Small buttons will prevail. One house reports a sale of from 400 to 500 gross of them in one order. The jobbing trade is calling for an immense number of small buttons in pearl, ivory, steel, jet, crochet, and crochet and jet. In pearl the Vienna goods running from 50 cents a gross up, are first in demand, whether the quality be half fine or superfine. Very handsome patterns in pearl are figures of flowers, as the pansies, or of trees, or of birds in their nests on a branch; and these are selling quite encouragingly. Glass buttons are shown in brilliant patterns and with buckle and steel effects, which will certainly, as the season opens, meet with deserved appreciation. Metal, with steel points, and with velvet centres, in all colors, are having a good sale.

Paris Fashions.

Grey, which was the dominant color throughout the winter, is giving place to beige for spring wear. Hussar blue is also a favorite color, and is more seen at present than navy blue; very stylish costumes are being made entirely of blue or green cloth trimmed with ivory cloth; they are to be worn with no mantle whatever, and the corsage is therefore made in

the casque form, open over a full plastron which is cut in one with the plated tablier. There is, perhaps, no style more becoming to the figure than this, the plastron being less voluminous, and disguising the figure less than the long Fedora plastrons, which are now *demode* among the ultra-fashionables.

Redingotes are in very great favor, and many polonaises are made in the redingote style, edged with plush or velvet. Redingote robings, open in front, nearly conceal the skirt, and above there is a small vertugadin puff; the back drapery partly conceals this puff and forms two redingote robings towards the back, these are very full in the centre where they are gauged to the corsage. An exquisite model in this style is of brown cloth edged with grey marabout; the skirt is of brown broche, quite plain, and is very little seen from the length of the redingote; each robing is edged with marabout, and the vertugadin puff and back drapery are gauged to the corsage; a band of maras bout trims the front of the corsage and encircles the neck.—*Myra's Journal of Dress and Fashion*.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

OFFER TO THE TRADE

DRY GOODS,

A large and well selected Stock in all leading lines.

SMALL WARES,

Full lines, great variety, large Stock, special values.

FANCY GOODS,

Immense variety, new Goods always arriving, Novelties as they are produced, a perfect wonderland.

347 & 349

St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

M. FOLEY,

Wholesale Manufacturer

— or —

Ladies' and Children's
UNDERWEAR

and

INFANTS' ROBES.

Office and Manufactory:

617 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

History of Straw Plait.*(From the N. Y. Hatter and Furrier.)*

The plaiting of straw is not traced much back of the seventeenth century. "Coryat's Crudities" record the fact that "delicate strawen hats" were worn by many of the men, women and children in Piedmont. Some of them are described as having as many as a hundred seams, so that, even if they were large in both brim and crown, it would be reasonable to infer that the plait was very fine—much more so than is common at the present day.

The hats of Leghorn, made from the small wheat grown for the purpose on the banks of the Arno, became widely and favorably known in England in the eighteenth century, and straw was imported with the Italian method of plaiting. Usually, thirteen straws, not split, were used six times on one side and seven on the other, producing a broad, flat plait of any length desired. In England the native grasses were used in the manufacture. The straw which was grown on the chalky soil in the neighborhood of Dunstable was found best suited to the purpose, and gained a reputation which makes the name Dunstable a familiar one to manufacturers of the present day. English straw, however, is commonly split before plaiting.

In the early days of the industry in England the Society of Arts did much to encourage and foster it. It was found that the climate of the Orkneys was well adapted to the cultivation of straw, and the business extended rapidly in that direction. Wheat straw was soon superseded by rye, which was found in some respects better adapted to the purpose. Both, however, required splitting to make a smooth and even plait, and the laborious work of preparing it with a knife impelled an inventive genius to produce the splitting machine a very simple but very useful article. A stick of some hard wood, 5 in. or 6 in. long and about half an inch wide and less in height is the foundation. Near one end five metal teeth are firmly set.

These vary according to the fineness of the plait desired—that is, for very fine braid the teeth are set near together, and further apart for coarser plait, each number of braid requiring a separate machine. A narrow slip of brass extends in front of the teeth, and is fastened to the wood at the opposite end of the stick from the teeth, being loose at the other. When the end of the straw to be split, after being cut with a knife and flattened, is brought to the teeth, the brass strip is pressed upon it with the finger and prevents curling up, while the straw is drawn through the teeth. A person accustomed to using the machine will do the work rapidly and much more accurately than by hand. The splitting machine was first used about 100 years ago. As early as 1810 it increased the straw braiding, according to estimates, from an annual business of 300,000 lbs to 400,000 lbs.

Mr. Wm. Snow, dyer of ostrich feathers, has removed from 58 Dore Dame st. West. Montreal to 185 same street. Mr. Snow's new premises have been specially fitted up for him and afford every facility for dyeing, bleaching, etc. He reports a good trade this spring.

Messrs. Wm. J. McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods, Toronto, represented here by Mr. Florant, have removed their branch establishment to commodious rooms at No 21 Lemoine street.

We are pleased to learn that Carlile's Spool Cotton will shortly be for sale in Canada. Messrs. Jas. Carlile Sons & Co. of Paisley, Scotland, are among the oldest and largest thread manufacturers in the world, being established as long ago as 1752. They have secured as their agents in Canada, Messrs. Wm. New & Co. of Montreal, and J. H. New & Co. of Toronto. Mr. Wm. New will look after the Eastern trade, and Mr. J. H. New will conduct the Western branch of this agency. The Messrs. New have had many years of experience in the Thread business, and we wish them continued success in their new enterprise.

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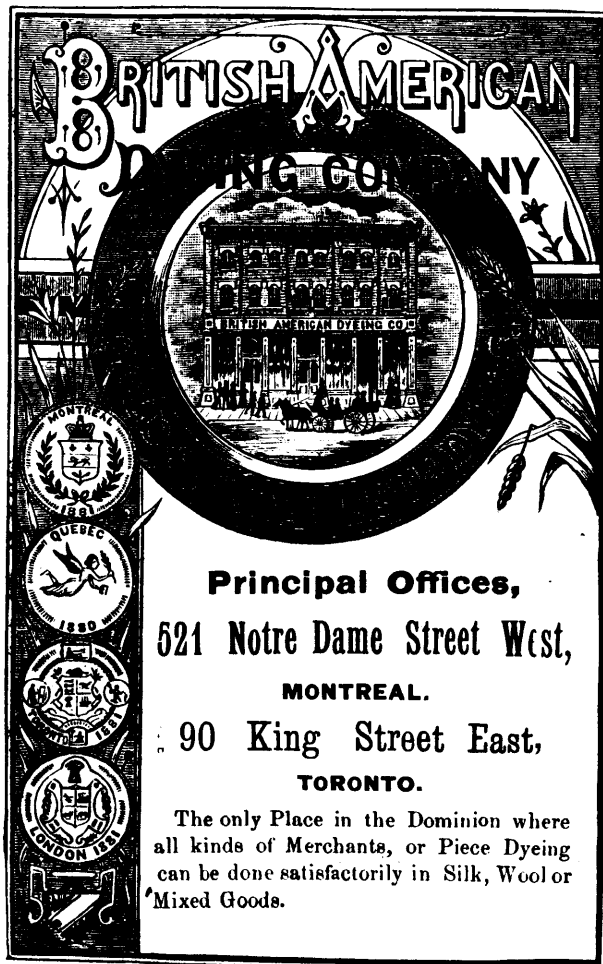
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Miscellaneous Department.

Overstocking Country Stores.

One great cause of ill-success in conducting the business of a country store is the tendency on the part of the dealers to load up their shelves and counters with goods for which there is no local demand. In this way many get their money tied up. The goods lie about the store until they get stale, dusty or shop-worn, and, when finally disposed of, they will scarcely bring a moiety of their original cost. In buying goods, always consider, first, what the demands of customers are likely to be. Never buy a large amount of fancy goods because they are offered to you at half price. The very fact of their being on the market at a low figure is often an indication that they are either going out of fashion or that they have ceased to be a novelty. Buy cautiously, even in staple goods, unless you have positive reasons for believing that they are going to immediately advance, and never, under any circumstances, assume liabilities far beyond your ability to meet if a sudden decline should come.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

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J. E. DROLET, Agent for City and District.

Business Changes.**Assignments, Sales, etc.**

[Explanation of abbreviations: *g* general dealer, *dg* dry goods, *c* clothier, *m* men's furnishings, *h* hatter, *f* furrier, *t* tailor, *m* millinery, *f* fancy goods, *l* ladies' furnishings.]

J. Williams, g, Tilsonburg, Ont.
Langlois & Fournier, g, Magog, Q.
A. J. Dubuc, g, Nicolet, Q.
R. A. Baird, g, Kinistino, N.W.T.
— Cushing, g, Chatham, O., settled at 5 cents on the dollar.
A. S. Ruggles, g, Annapolis, N.S.
Bear & Chandler, g, Southport, P.E.I.
Toronto Bulton and Notion Co. stock advertised for sale.
S. L. Desaulniers, g, Yamachiche, Q., reported abandoned.
Oshawa Knitting Works advertised for sale at auction.
E. A. Jacobs, f, g, Brockville, O.
W. & T. Richardson, t, Chatham, O.
G. W. Connihan, t (John M. McIntyre & Co.), Hamilton.
W. H. Latour & Bro., g, Valleyfield, Que.
Curry & Walsh, g, Campbellton, N.B., offering to compromise at 50c on \$.
Estate of Dier Bros., g, Strathclair, Man., stock advertised for sale.
P. Rochon, d g, Ottawa, advertises to sell out at auction.
L. Merleau, g, Bryson, Q.
J. J. Scott, g, Alfred, O.
John Henry, g, Hespeler, O., succeeded by C. Karch.
Joseph T. Tetreault, g, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Que.
E. Dechene, g, St. Pacome, Que.
S. L. Desaulniers, g, Yamachiche, Que., reported to have left the Province.
Wilson & Co., g, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
P. Cooty, g, St. Annes, N.B., reported to have left the Province.
Miss E. Hamilton, f, g, Aylmer, O., liabilities \$1000, assets nominally the same.
Donald McMillan, g, Hillsburg, O.
Estate of C. Tedrow, g, Leamington, O., stock sold at 73 cents on the dollar.
Mrs. Radcliffe, m, Lucknow, Q., offering to compromise at 40c on the \$.
Hugh Ross, d g, Port Hope, Q., stock sold to Wm. Watson.
George Long, g, Dundee, Que., offering to compromise at 60 cents on dollar.
John Tolmie, g, Dundee, Que.
Misses Benjamin, m, St. Johns, Que., compromised at 25c on the \$.
Jones, Leaver & Co., g, Baddeck, N.S., offering to compromise.
Wm. Galbraith, g, Carleton Place, Ont.
H. L. Gittleston, g, Maxville, O., victim of Exchange Bank.
Fair & Van Every, d g, Port Hope, sold out to Hall, Innes & Co., Peterboro', O.
J. Parson, g, Stephen Centre, O.
G. E. Ford, g, Sackville, N.B.
M. Larose, g, Freleighsburg, Que.
T. Masse, g, St. Cesaire, Que.
M. Gelinas, g, Ste. Flore, Que., reported to have left the Province.
A. Corbeille, g, St. Jerome, stock advertised for sale.
G. O. Shoener, g, St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que.
R. G. Hector, g, Creemore, Q., compromised at 57½ cents on the \$.
Alex. Paul & Co., g, Brownsburgh, O., offering to compromise at 80c on the \$.
J. C. St. Amour, g, Valleyfield, Que.
John Gould estate, g, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., stock advertised to be sold by auction.
McClung Bros., d g, etc., Bowmanville, O., stock sold to R. H. Turner, at 65c on the \$.
Wm. Galbraith, g, Carleton Place, O.
S. J. Ball, g, Dresden, O.
Jas. Ellis, g, Manilla, O.
J. A. Sexsmith, c, Napanee, O.
J. F. Brownridge, d g and groceries, Pickering, O., sold out to W. T. Dunbar.
Isaac & Dunlop, estate of, g, Port Elgin, Ont., stock sold at auction to W. J. Craig, 52½ cents on \$.

Changes of Firms.

R. Scott, of Berlin, purchased stock of J. Creary, Palgrave, Ont.
Messrs. McKillop, g, Rodingdon, report of new partnership.
G. A. Hodgkinson, g, Deseronto, removing to take situation in Toronto, succeeded by Mr. Widdington.
Estate of Wilson & Co., g, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., sold at auction.
Melville & Thornbury, d g, Lindsay, dissolved. Business carried on in the old stand by A. H. Melville.
H. J. Keighley, g, Lindsay, moving to Toronto.
C. J. Chandler, g, Stanbridge East, Q., sold out to E. L. Gardner and A. V. Reynolds.
Quick & Wright, bought d g stock of McClung Bros., Bowmanville, Ont.
W. R. Smith, g, leaving Eden, Ont., Mr. Smith probably succeeded by Mr. R. P. Scidmore, Guysboro, Ont.
Mr. McKenzie, of Montreal, entering into partnership with T. B. Munro, g, Robinson, Q.
J. S. Kerr succeeds R. A. Fullerton, g, Shannonville, Ont.
Hon. John Lewis, g, Hillsboro, N.B., admitted grandson, John L. Peck, as partner.
B. Marcuse, importer, f, g, Montreal, admitted Wm. Dietesle as partner, under style of B. Marcuse & Co.
Waddell & Brown, g, Millford, Man., dissolved; business continued by John Brown.
Ball & Kirby, manufacturers' agents, Toronto and Montreal, dissolved; business continued by W. H. Kirby.
J. Van Antwerp, g, Stanbridge East, Q., sold out to W. H. Briggs.
James Rutherford, g, Blenheim, Ont., W. E. Hall, admitted partner.
Rice, Hare & Hanson, manufacturers' agents, Toronto, dissolved; succeeded by Hare, Hanson & Co.

M. McLeay, d g, Watford, Ont., sold out to D. Fraser.

Graham & Robertson, g, Quinn, O., sold out to Miracle & Richards.

John Richardson, Valetta, O., sold out general store to Graham & Robertson.

Blumenthal Bros., c, Montreal, dissolved; business continued by A. Blumenthal.

Williams & Harrison Bros., g and saw mill, Wawkepa, Man., dissolved; C. W. Williams, continues.

J. N. McElmon & Co., g, Acadia Mines, N.S., and Folly Village, sold to G. W. Cox & Co.

C. E. Cutter & Co., Economy, N.S., sold to A. McNutt. McBowell & Shannon, Rapid City, Man., bought out the late firm of Stone & Meighen, dry goods and groceries.

J. N. Lemieux, d g, St. Hyacinthe, Que., successor to H. J. Doherty.

J. W. Staunton, f, g, Toronto, sold out to W. H. Green.

J. W. Banfield, t, Cornwall, re-opened.

G. A. Weise, g, Lindsay, O., sold out to S. H. Richardson.

H. A. McLaughlin, g, Norland, O., succeeded by J. Harshaw.

Joseph Coad, g, Frankville, O., sold out to Parker & Dowsley.

John Watson purchased stock of dry goods and groceries of the estate Thos. Duff & Co., Barrie, O.

John Montgomery, d g and t, Brantford, O., succeeded by his son, H. C. Montgomery.

Melville & Thornbury, d g, Lindsay, O., dissolved.

Wm. New & Co., manufacturers' agents for Clapper-ton's thread, etc.; style from May 1st, G. D. Ross & Co.

Cohoon, Baker & Co., g, Port Medway, N.S., dissolved.

Forbes & Ferguson, d g, Moncton, N.B., dissolved; business continued by G. V. Forbes.

Wm. Cummings & Sons, g, Truro, N.S., admitted Geo. R. Layton as partner.

J. E. Lynott & Co., g, St. George, N.B., dissolved; business continued by J. E. Lynott.

G. W. White, g, Poland, O., disposed of his business there to Wm. Umpherstone, and will hereafter carry on trade at Flower Station, K & P. Ry.

H. C. Tait, photographer, and D. Morrison, f, g, formed co-partnership under style of Tait & Morrison.

Burritt & Hurlbust, manufacturers of hosiery, Mitchell, O., contemplate dissolving partnership; business to be continued by A. Burritt.

Isaac Levy, f, Montreal, admitted Robt. Mills, jr., to partnership; style of firm, Levy, Mills & Co.

Lautenschlager & Boehmer, manufacturers of buttons, Berlin, O., dissolved; business continued by P. S. Lautenschlager.

Sutherland, Lindsay & Co., d g, wholesale, Montreal, dissolved; W. Taylor Lindsay continues under style of W. Taylor Lindsay & Co.

Watson & McArthur, wall paper manufacturers, Montreal, dissolved. Mr. John C. Watson continues the old business, and Mr. Colin McArthur will start in the same line on his own account.

M. A. Davidson, t, Halifax, N.S., has formed partnership with A. E. McManus under the style of Davidson & McManus.

J. J. Cree & Co., shirt manufacturers, Montreal, Mr. Auld taken as partner under style of Cree, Auld & Co.

New Businesses, Enlargements, etc.

Miss G. Rose, opening as dressmaker, at Brinston's Corners, Ont.
Marcotte et Cadieux, opening in dry goods at 1409 and 1409½ St. Catherine st., Montreal.
Mrs. Whitney, opened in m, in Oshawa.
D. Schwersenski, opened as manufacturer of furs, at 511 St. Paul st., Montreal.
D. McBean, opened d g, in Croziers Block, Mount Brydges.
P. Phelan, jr., opened as g, at Young's Point, Ont.
Misses McBride, opening in m, at Brechin, O.
Messrs. Currie, opening as g, Goderich, O.
Wm. Cummings, Sons & Co., moved, into new premises.
Wilson & Gatzka, Bright, O., adding m department.
Miss McFadyen, late of Toronto, opening in m, at Sunderland, O.
Mrs. Hunter, opened in m, at Maxville, O.
John Watt, g, re-opened "Montreal House," Woodbridge, O., and Mackie & Fyfe, opened new g, same town.
Miss Millman, late of Toronto, opened in m, at Ridgetown.
Geo. Dobie, opened in d g, Glencoe, Ont.
Miss Douglass, about to open in m, at Pictou, N.S.
Geo. McMinn, opened as g, at Richibucto, N.B.
Thos. Duff, resuming business in Barrie, Ont.
Miss Eugenie Chagnon, started in m at St. Johns, Que.
C. H. Vermilyea, opened gents' furnishing store in Belleville, Q.
V. Turcotte, formerly with Walter Blue, Sherbrooke, starting in clothing, men's furnishings, and tailoring.
L. D. McPherson, t, commencing business in Winnipeg.
W. H. Mitchell, f, g, commencing business in Beeton, O.
J. R. Rattenburg, Kingston, new gents' furnishing store.
Miss E. Delaney, Belleville, O., enlarged and improved millinery and dress making establishment.
R. C. Wright and Angus McBrayne, t, opening new at Perth, O.
Geo. W. Nelson, g, East New Annam, N.S., opening branch store at Stirling Falls.
Alex. Millar, g, Pembroke, enlarged premises.
Geo. McDonald, d g, formerly of Oshawa, started new store in Alliston, O.
J. & D. Waters & Bro., d g, Campbellford, O., added dress and mantle department.
J. E. McNulty, d g, St. Johns, Que., occupying new store 165 and 169 Richelieu street.

Businesses Closed.

G. & J. Fawcett, t, Toronto, closed up under chattel mortgage.

Jas. Robertson, d g, Hamilton, closed under chattel mortgage and stock advertised for sale.

Geo. Tite, g, Orillia, O., closing up.

H. A. Perley, g, Carberry, Man., closing business.

D. McLaren, g, Fitgroy Harbor, closing up.

Wm. Campbell & Co., d g, Seaforth, Ont., sold out.

Mrs. Booth, Almonte, O., f, g, retiring from business.

H. W. Godhard, d g, St. Stephen, N.B., closing out.

H. H. Thompson, g, Penetanguishene, O., has sold out and gone into the banking business.

Mrs. S. J. Booth, f, g, Almonte, O., retiring from business.

Hughes Brothers, d g, Toronto, closing up millinery department.

Gosnell & Sutherland, d g, Ridgetown, O., giving up millinery department.

Mrs. Geo. F. Jackson, m, Orillia, O., retiring from business.

Removals.

D. C. Laidlaw, d g, removed from Montreal to Kingston, O.

Thomas Byfield & Co., wholesale m, removed from St. Paul st., to 22 McGill st., Montreal.

Belding, Paul & Co., manufacturers silk goods, removed factory and office from St. George st., to Seigneurs st., Montreal.

J. B. A. Lanctot, manufacturer gloves, etc., removed from Lemoine st., to St. Paul st., (opposite Greene & Sons Co's.), Montreal.

P. W. Reynolds, d g, Peterborough, removed to corner store of Roxburgh's new brick block.

Henry Arkell, g, Port Stanley, removing to Aylmer.

Mathieu Brothers, t and d g, St. Hyacinthe, Que., removed to 67 Cascade street.

Mr. Chaplin, f, g, Halifax, N.S., removing to large new store, corner Barrington and Duke streets, to be called "White Hall."

Mr. Ivey, t, removing from Burgessville to Jarvis, O.

J. W. Husband, g, removing from Langton to Hagersville, O., having purchased estate of the late Mr. Helm.

Jas. McDonell, t and m f, Cornwall, O., removed to new premises.

M. C. Carey, same place, moved to new premises.

Myers & Co., c, removed from Midland to Penetanguishene, O.

Mrs. Murphy, m, removing from Rodney to Fletcher, O.

J. Charland, g, Belle River, O., removing to Windsor, O.

V. F. Farrell & Co., re-opening in Old British Woolen Hall, Halifax; A. H. Brunning, removing from above to corner Duke and Granville sts.

F. J. Gribbin, g, removing from Orillia to Beaverton.

Craig, Callette & Co., wholesale m f, removed from 321 to 317 St. Paul st., Montreal.

At Brownsville, Ont., Mr. F. Millard, t, moving into old post office. Mr. Badse moving into store formerly occupied by Mr. Millard, and Mr. Wm. Boughner, postmaster, moving into store formerly occupied by Mr. Badse.

Fires, Burglaries, etc.

A. R. Burt, g, Liverpool Market, O., burnt out.

Ashley & Co., m f, Kingston, O., burnt out; partially insured.

Miller Bros., woolen mill at West River, N.S., burnt out; insured.

Brunet, Laurent et Co., d g, Quebec, stock damaged by fire; insured.

Burglary at Radford Bros., wholesale m f, Montreal, silk handkerchiefs to amount of \$950 stolen.

Store of A. W. G. Desbresay, Madisco, N.B., burglarized, quantity of goods stolen with \$80 of post office money.

Mrs. G. A. Tapley, dwelling and store, Woodward's Cove, Grand Manan, destroyed; insured for \$10,000 on stock.

Store and dwelling of A. H. Burt, Pickering, destroyed by fire; nothing saved.

General store of J. H. Cole & Brother, and store of Mr. McIntyre, at Tyne Valley, P.E.I., burnt; not covered by insurance.

Safe of Wilson & Galzka, Bright, Ont., broken into and rifled of \$369.

Store of Andrew Bowness, Kensington, P.E.I., destroyed by fire. Stock valued at \$10,000; insured for \$6,000.

J. W. Mackenzie & Co., wholesale c, Montreal, fire among clothing, damage about \$250; covered. Supposed to have originated by heating of wall from grate in adjoining room.

Turgeon & Co., d g, Montreal, damaged by fire and water to extent of \$500; covered.

E. Hetherington, g, Melbourne, Q., store burnt, loss about \$1,000; insured for \$2,000. Stock partly insured.

Fire in store adjoining Freedman Bros., c, store, McGill st., Montreal, F. Bros. slightly damaged.

Brasher & Sons, g, s, and McCally's, d g, Vienna, Ont. Loss on former \$3,000; insurance \$1,500; on latter \$500; not insured.

E. R. Moggs, g, Bismarck, O., burglary, \$200 worth of goods stolen.

Tonkin Bros., h, Toronto, stock destroyed by smoke and water; covered. Have opened new stock.

The loss by fire of Wimans & Co., wool merchants, Toronto, was about \$70,000; insurance \$60,000.

J. H. Arnold, g, Forest, O., burglary April 13th, \$300 worth of dry goods stolen.

Deceased.

T. S. Allan, d g, Hamilton.

Wm. Kerr, d g and m f, Campbellford, Ont.

Andrew Waugh, g, Almonte, O.

Alfred Titus, of H. Titus & Bro., g, Digby, N.S.

Jas. McCulley, t, Beaufort, Que.

Wm. Chisholm, g, St. Andrews, N.S.

W. J. Haire, g, Franklin Centre, Q.

Mrs. John Archibald, d g, Antigonish, N.S.

PROSPECTUS OF THE ROYAL ELECTRIC CO.,

To be organised under Special Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

ROOM 12 BARRON BLOCK, - 162 ST. JAMES STREET.

THOMSON-HOUSTON SYSTEM ARC AND INCANDESCENT.

CAPITAL:

25,000 Shares. Par Value, \$10 Each. \$250,000.00

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

WALTER R. ELMENHORST, President St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery.
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.
JAMES CRATHERN, of Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill.
GILBERT SCOTT, of Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co.

M. LEE ROSS.
C. F. SISE, Vice-Pres. Bell Telephone Co.
GEORGE ROSS ROBERTSON.
H. E. IRVINE.
J. CASSIE HATTON, Q. C.

ROSS & IRVINE, - - - MANAGERS.

The Royal Electric Company is to be organized for the purpose of carrying on a general Electric Manufacturing and Lighting business in all its branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The object of the Company is to acquire, by purchase, the already established Electric Manufacturing and Lighting business now so successfully worked by the American Electric and Illuminating Company, embracing as follows:—

PATENTS.—All of the Patents of Elihu Thomson and E. J. Houston, under which the sole right is granted to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, Dynamos, Lamps, and all other electrical apparatus covered by said patents, and known as the Thomson-Houston System of Electric Lighting. By mutual agreement with the American Electric and Illuminating Company of Boston, this Company secures the right to all patents that they may acquire from Prof. Thomson for the United States and Canada, the Royal Electric Company agreeing to grant the same right to the American Company for any new invention perfected by it in Canada.

FACTORY.—The factory is situated at No. 32 Dowd Street, Montreal, and is fitted up with the most improved machinery, and is fully stocked with the latest improved tools and implements used in the manufacture of all kinds of electric machines, lamps, &c., necessary for the proper conduct of an electric lighting business in the city of Montreal, and for the constructing and supplying of Sub-Lighting Companies throughout Canada.

LIGHTING STATION.—The local Lighting Station for the City of Montreal, at present situated at Nos. 12 to 22 Inspector Street, is fitted up in a most complete manner with Dynamos, Lamps, &c., having a capacity of 125 lights.

There is already run in connection with this station, 10 miles of circuit furnished with best Lake Superior insulated copper wire, with most completely fitted structures, fixtures, &c., for a 125 electric service. N.B.—Negotiations are now pending for the sale of this Station to a local organization, as it is the intention of the Royal Electric Company to confine itself to manufacturing electric light machinery and constructing electric lighting plant throughout Canada.

SUPERIORITY OF THIS SYSTEM.—The Thomson-Houston System of Electric Lighting is so well and widely known throughout the United States and Canada that it is sufficient for the Provisional Directors to state that this system is **THE ONLY PERFECT AUTOMATIC, SELF-REGULATING SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN EXISTENCE.** And it may be added that it has carried off the first prizes whenever brought into competition with other systems in the United States.

A few of the places where this system is in use in Canada:—

American Elec. & Ill. Co., Montreal, Que.
Quebec and Levis Elec. Light Co., Quebec, Que.
Belleville, Ontario.
Carrier, Laine & Co., Levis, Quebec.
Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.
St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, Quebec.
Victoria Skating Rink, Montreal, Quebec.
Crystal Skating Rink, Montreal, Quebec.

Royal Museum, Montreal, Quebec.
American House, Montreal, Quebec.
St. James Hotel, Montreal, Quebec.
S. Davis & Sons, Montreal, Quebec.
Z. Paquet, Quebec, Que.
Perley & Pattee, Ottawa, Ont.
J. R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.

PROFITS.—The profits to be realized on the sale of finished Dynamos and Lamps now on hand and from the sale of the lighting business of the City of Montreal fully warrants the management in declaring that the earnings will be such as will guarantee the subscribers to the stock of the Royal Electric Company a

DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. THE FIRST YEAR,

with a decided prospect of largely increasing the profits each subsequent year.

CAPITAL STOCKS.—The stock is offered at its

PAR VALUE OF \$10 PER SHARE,

to complete purchase and for working capital.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, Barron Block, 162 St. James Street, Room 12.

Parties who are desirous of investing, or of becoming familiar with this system of Electric Lighting, are cordially invited to visit our Factory or Lighting Station for which permits will be furnished at the office of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained on application or by letter addressed P. O. Box 2107, Montreal.

ROSS & IRVINE, MANAGERS.

TRADE . MARK.



CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON,

Is Unequaled for
HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.

TO BE HAD FROM THE
Wholesale or Retail Dealers
THROUGHOUT
THE DOMINION.

NO BUSINESS MAN
SHOULD BE WITHOUT A

SAFE.

But almost better be without
any than rely on a poor one.

THE MOST RELIABLE,

Handsomest and Best in every Particular.

Is the

Goldie & McCulloch

MAKE.

1st Prize, Diploma and three Medals at Montreal and Toronto.
1st Prize, Silver Medal at St. John, N. B.

PRICES LOW. TERMS EASY.

Warerooms: 31 St. James St. West,
Montreal.

ALFRED BENN,
General Manager.

THE
Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from *\$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre*, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands

Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

along the Main Line, *i. e.*, the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT:

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at **SIX PER CENT.** per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in **LAND GRANT BONDS**, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to **JOHN H. McTAVISH**, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, December, 1883.

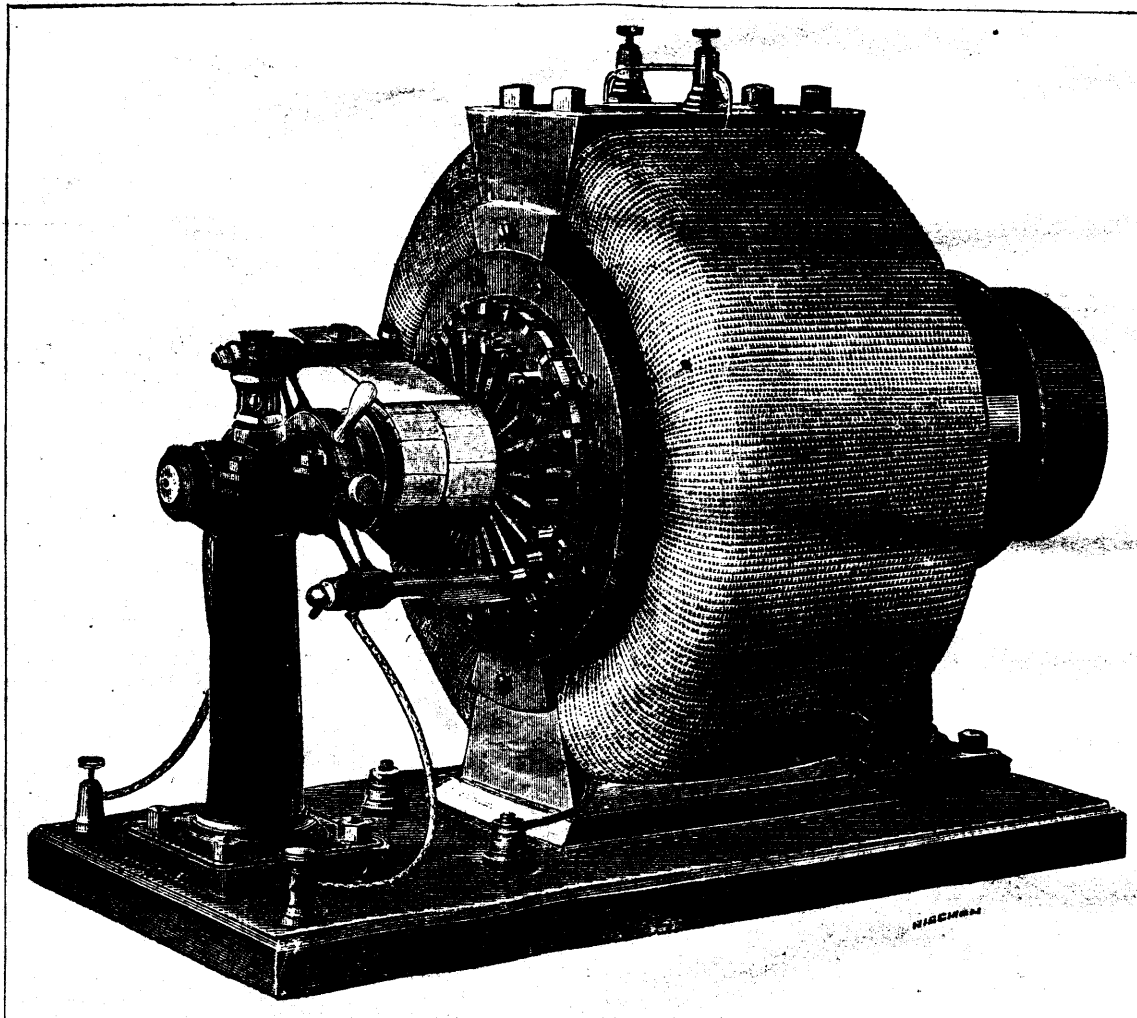
ELECTRIC LIGHT

THE PHOENIX ELECTRICAL CO'Y.

Manufacturers of
DYNAMOS AND LAMPS

For Arc and Incandescent Lighting.

ESTIMATES SOLICITED.



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29 & 31 WILLIAM STREET,
MONTREAL,

CANADA.