

**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