

clip of wool last year, but stocks were completely exhausted, and there has been heavier consumption, caused by the erection of new mills, &c. There was a slackening in the Bradford trade from August to November, and consumption fell off; its effect was to frighten local holders of English wool, who sold their stocks at a loss, believing that they would be able to replace them for less, but the farmers being in a good position, they resolutely held their wool for clip prices, which fact led to a rapid rebound in value, and to-day few are bold enough to pronounce that English wool will fall before a new clip appears, and some expect an advance. The clothing trade has been very brisk through the autumn, and although the usual dullness of the season prevails, the consumption of raw material proceeds at its usual pace, the mills running full time. The future course of prices in foreign wools depends on the import. We hope to see an increase,

but the heavy importations of sheep skins from South America and the Cape indicates excessive slaughter."

Statement showing the Value of Dry-Goods Imported into Montreal, for the years

	1871.	1872.
Carpets .....	\$ 140,991	\$ 200,985
Clothing .....	19,676	34,393
Cottons .....	3,534,275	4,307,490
Fancy Goods....	702,277	1,061,963
Hats, Caps, &c..	368,804	456,146
Hosiery .....	212,696	337,392
Linens .....	549,384	637,255
Parasols and Umbrellas.....	67,437	89,462
Shawls .....	38,172	52,779
Silks, Satins and Velvets .....	961,603	1,221,074
Small Wares....	956,789	966,983
Woollens .....	4,669,661	5,899,346
Totals .....	\$12,221,767	\$15,265,268
Increase 1872 .....		\$ 3,043,501

## CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

### COTTONS.

For Cottons there has been a good demand during the year which has elapsed, all manufactured having met with a ready sale.

The goods of the Lybster Mills, Thorold, and the Cotton Mills of Dundas, are now so widely and favourably known as to have become "household words," especially among the farming community of the western section of the Dominion.

Cotton wool having ruled much steadier during the year, has enabled the manufacturers not only to keep up, but to increase their production, from the confidence felt in the stability of the staple, as well as from the fact that the goods they are now producing are not only cheaper but better than Cottons can be imported for the same prices.

The English Cottons we import generally contain a large proportion, if not wholly made from East Indian Cotton, which is a much inferior staple to

pure American; and as all our Canadian Cottons are made of the latter material, they are not only more sightly, but freer from dressing; superior in colour, and much more durable than the goods which are generally imported.

Several new mills are now in course of erection, and so soon as they are ready to put their production in the market, we expect that they will, to the extent of their production, displace the imported article.

We note that the Cotton mills which were at first purely private undertakings have been latterly converted into joint stock companies. Thus the Dundas Cotton mills have been converted from a private enterprise into a company with a capital of \$400,000, and we understand they are now enlarging their works to meet their growing demand.

The Lybster mills of Thorold, formerly belonging to Messrs. Gordon, McKay