

there is any demand. For gingham the inquiry has naturally shown some abatement, and the present movement is rather irregular, with most relative activity in the best dress styles and snruckerz. Dress goods have been rather more active, the chief attention being devoted to worsted and woollen fabrics, buntings, flannels and plaid and striped cottons. Hosiery and underwear remain quiet, excepting deliveries in the execution of back orders, which are fair in volume.

The openings of new fall samples of clothing woollens has imparted more activity in these, and clothiers have placed very fair orders for several of the most popular makes. Buyers, however, appear cautious, and, so far, operations on their part have to a considerable extent been confined to taking memoranda as a basis for future operations. Generally the new prices are about at last year's figures, notwithstanding a material advance in the cost of production, so that they are considered by agents as comparatively low; from which it may be inferred that the latter will, should the market warrant it, attempt some slight advance at no distant date. Some fair transactions are reported in the leading makes of all-wool and union cassimeres, cotton-warp cassimeres and worsted coatings. Fancy-backed overcoatings are also doing fairly; but other descriptions of woollens remain sluggish.

No special activity has yet been developed in foreign goods, although preparations for the spring trade are complete. Intending buyers, however, are numerous, and a quickened movement is expected. Dress goods, silks, and linens are severally in moderate request. The imports of dry goods at this port are excessive, amounting in the first six weeks of the year to \$18,196,759 against \$14,590,472 during the same period last year—a figure which has hardly been surpassed in the palmiest days of dry goods importing. The increase has this redeeming feature; it is well distributed among the various classes of goods; but it is well to state it is from this source that the auctioneers expect to derive the enlarged business alluded to above, and not from domestic goods.

Leather.

MONTREAL.

QUIETNESS IN THE LEATHER TRADE—FULL STOCKS—LOSSES OF MONTREAL LEATHER HOUSES THROUGH FAILURES OF WESTERN BOOT AND SHOE FIRMS—TORONTO INCLUDED—BAD BUSINESS WITH COUNTRY CUSTOMERS—QUOTATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 14, 1882.

The quiet feeling mentioned in last issue continues, the only exception being in choice, plump Spanish and Slaughter Sole, which is very scarce. Of this kind sides have been put through during the week of 100 sides of No. 1 B. A. Sole at 25½c., and 100 Slaughter Sole at 27½c. Other kinds of Sole are in large supply, and rule in favour of the buying interest. The supply of black leather is heavy and the general market remains in a stagnant condition, and prices partake of an easier tone. Waxed Upper is particularly dull, as well as Splits, although the market has been relieved of considerable of the latter stock recently on export account. A little better enquiry, however, has sprung up for buff and pebbled cow, the former having changed hands at 14½c. to 15c., and the latter at 13c. In other descriptions there is little or no change. One or two of the leather houses in this city have suffered considerably of late through the failure of a number of boot and shoe firms in the west and in the lower provinces, and we understand they have had a dose from the failure of one or two boot and shoe houses in Toronto of late. Most of the large boot and shoe manufacturers of Montreal have suffered losses through the insolvency of a number of their country customers. One firm states that the losses in the boot and shoe trade since the beginning of the year have been heavier than for any corresponding period during the last five years. We quote prices as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, B. A. \$0.24 to \$0.26, Spanish Sole, No. 2, P. A.

\$0.22 to \$0.28; China, No. 1, \$0.21½ to \$0.22½; China, No. 2, 20; to \$0.21; English Sole, \$0.44 to \$0.50; American Oak Sole, \$0.45 to \$0.50; Buffalo, No. 1, \$0.22, Buffalo, No. 2, \$0.20½ to \$0.21; Slaughter, No. 1, \$0.27 to \$0.28½; Rough (Light), \$0.27 to \$0.29½; Harness, \$0.29 to \$0.33; Waxed Upper (Light) \$0.36 to \$0.39. Waxed Upper, medium and heavy, \$0.33 to \$0.35, Grained Upper (long), \$0.36 to \$0.38; Scotch Grained Upper, \$0.38 to \$0.40; Buff, \$0.14 to \$0.16; Pebbled Cow \$0.12 to \$0.15; Splits, calf, per lb., \$0.30 to \$0.35; splits, medium, Crimping, \$0.27 to \$0.30, Splits, Juniors, \$0.18 to \$0.23; Calfskin (light), \$0.60 to \$0.75; Calfskin (heavy), \$0.75 to \$0.85; French Calfskin, \$1.05 to \$1.35; French Kid, \$15.75 to \$16.50; English Kid, \$0.60 to \$0.70; Busse Kid, \$15.50 to \$16.50, Patent Cow, \$0.15 to \$0.16; Enamelled Cow, \$0.16 to \$0.18; Green Hides, inspected, \$0.50, Calfskins, per lb., \$0.13 to \$0.13½; Sheepskins, (old), \$0.90 to \$1.25½; Lambskins, \$0.80 to \$0.95; Sheepskins, dressed, No. 1, \$5 to \$5.75; Sheepskins, dressed, X, \$6 to \$6.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XX, \$7 to \$7.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXX, \$8 to \$8.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXXX, \$9 to \$0.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXXXX, \$10 to \$10.50.

Correspondence.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT IN MANUFACTURES—NEW FACTORIES STARTED AND OLD ONES EXTENDING—OPENINGS FOR CAPITALISTS—THE N. P. WORKING WELL DOWN BY THE SEA.

Editor Canadian Manufacturer.

SIR,—In endeavouring to forward you a few items concerning the industrial and manufacturing interests of the Maritime Provinces, it shall be my aim to do so as correctly as possible, bearing in mind the necessity of presenting to our more experienced manufacturing neighbours of Ontario and Quebec the natural advantages possessed by the Maritime Provinces as a manufacturing field, with the hope that it may induce capitalists belonging to the Upper Provinces to invest their means in our midst, which if done will beyond a doubt reward them for their investments.

The peculiar situation of the Maritime Provinces, directly on the sea-board, and in close proximity to inexhaustible coal beds of splendid quality, not to speak of numberless water-powers through the country, and cheap lumber, brick, and stone, for building purposes, render them a desirable field for capitalists. In connection with this the assistance of a live journal, devoted to these manufacturing interests, such as the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER, will add much to the general welfare of manufacturers in the Dominion.

It might not be amiss to say that, indifferent as it would seem the Maritime Province capitalist has been in the past, he is now, under the wisdom of the National Policy, fast awakening to the advantages accruing from the erection of manufacturing factories. Numerous instances of this are to be observed, as witness the large and magnificent Sugar Refineries in Moncton and Halifax; the new Cotton Mills in course of construction at Halifax, Windsor, St. Stephen, St. John, and Moncton; the Woollen Mills at Yarmouth, N. S.; the Brass Works at Moncton; the new Shoe Factories at Halifax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. Island; the Nut and Bolt Works at St. John; the new Flouring Mill at Moncton; the Glass Works at New Glasgow, N. S.; the new Organ Factory at Truro, N. S.; the new Cutter Bar Machine Co. at Amherst, N. S.; and many other concerns which will be treated of hereafter. All this, too, in addition to manufactories that were formerly in existence, now running night and day to fill the orders pouring in upon them—all taxed to their utmost capacity—is surely calculated to inspire one with such confidence in the National