

Lumber, deals .....	383,401	Leather of all kinds.....	41,775	29,019
" planks, etc.....	5,057	Manufactures of .....	21,307	13,193
" other .....	1,000	Musical instruments .....	11,101	9,357
Timber square .....	1,006	All other oils.....	50,935	31,475
Other articles.....	90	Paints and colors.....	62,854	21,975
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>409,673</b>	Paper and manufactures of	84,259	32,968
<b>ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.</b>		Silk, and manufactures of	150,095	180,753
Horses .....	13,365	Spirits of all kinds .....	54,828	18,277
Horned cattle.....	710,170	Wines.....	24,150	26,061
Sheep .....	182,514	Sugar .....	140,066	36,980
Other animals .....	35	Syrup, cane juice, etc....	133	421,456
Butter .....	65,274	Molasses.....	3,662	5,674
Cheese .....	901,989	Cigars and cigarettes....	16,466	15,599
Furs .....	82,934	Wood and manufactures of	16,253	20,533
Hides, etc .....	1,362	Cloths, cassimeres, etc ..	222,133	258,695
Meats .....	7,360	Shawls .....	24,041	14,827
Meats preserved .....	422	Blankets .....	1,923	3,680
Other articles .....	995	Flannels.....	19,928	14,990
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,966,420</b>	Hosiery, shirts, etc.....	72,988	60,745
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.</b>		Clothing or wearing ap-	32,001	37,190
Beans and Peas.....	210,243	parel .....	27,240	26,725
Rye .....	10,000	Carpets, Brussels and	....	78
Oats .....	86,774	tapestry .....	277,720	281,219
Wheat .....	295,184	Carpets, all other.....	677,974	698,149
Other Grain .....	190	Other manufactures of ..	293,355	356,629
Flour Wheat and Rye.....	134,882	Total woollen manufac-	2,904,576	3,101,664
Indian and other meal.....	19,519	tures .....	901,614	3,285
Vegetables .....	643	Other dutiable goods not	827,897	904,110
Other articles.....	19,589	elsewhere specified....	Grand total .....	\$4,634,087 \$4,009,059
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>777,034</b>	Coin and bullion except	Total duty collected ....	\$ 804,590 \$ 943,775
<b>MANUFACTURES.</b>		American silver .....		
Books .....	5,788	Free goods.....		
Cottons, Woollens .....	1,226			
Ext. Hemlock bark.....	2,000			
Iron, Pig etc.....	6,509			
Leather .....	1,164			
Boots and Shoes.....	983			
Machinery .....	2,384			
Sewing Machines .....	773			
Tobacco, snuff etc.....	4			
Wood, furniture .....	3,995			
Manufactures of wood.....	2,015			
Other articles.....	16,455			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$ 43,296</b>			
Total manufactures .....	55,151			
Miscellaneous articles .....	6,785			
Total Miscellaneous.....	7,249			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,284,385</b>			
Not produce of Canada.....	918,952			
<b>Grand Total .....</b>	<b>\$4,203,327</b>			

## IMPORTS AT MONTREAL.

The following is a comparative statement showing the value of the principal articles of merchandise entered for consumption at Montreal for the month of July, 1885 and 1886, respectively:—

	1885.	1886.
Animals, living.....	\$ 4,081	\$ 2,992
Books, pamphlets, etc....	24,837	22,930
Brass and manufactures of	13,607	15,184
Wheat flour .....	18,268	37,395
Anthracite coal.....	124,729	163,121
Bituminous coal .....	29,179	22,871
Cotton manufactures....	301,972	192,554
Drugs and medicines,		
N. E. S.....	40,597	36,402
Earthen, stone, and china-		
ware .....	11,370	16,247
Fancy goods.....	64,658	90,687
Fruits, dried, including		
nuts.....	14,461	10,082
Fruits, green and pre-		
served in cans.....	23,624	18,840
Furs, and furskins dressed		
wholly or partially....	27,637	20,299
Glass and glassware....	49,070	48,543
Gunpowder and explosive		
substances .....	14,315	1,345
Hats, caps and bonnets..	22,426	18,605
Hops .....	669	1,378
Pig iron.....	22,557	20,400
Bar iron, rolled and ham-		
mered, etc.....	53,591	30,687
Band and hoop, sheet,		
boiler or plate .....	67,710	63,079
Machinery .....	19,705	22,722
Cutlery, files, saws or tools	19,155	18,728
All other manufactures of	151,696	....
Jewellery, watches, manu-		
factures of gold and		
silver, N. E. S.....	24,863	34,422
Lead and manufactures of	7,749	7,536

## THE CONDITION OF THE COTTON AND WOOLLEN TRADES.

Trade in the United States during the past month has been more active in some lines, but in others the tendency has been to greater quietude, as usual between seasons. There has been, however, in the opinion of the *Textile Record*, of Philadelphia, for the current month, a general and steady growth of confidence in business circles that augurs favorably for progressive improvement as soon as the fall movement gets fairly under way. The defeat of tariff legislation has contributed, with other influences, to promote a better feeling in many branches of trade. Evidences of greater activity in preparation for fall and winter wants are readily apparent in some directions, and are likely to become more abundant during the present month. "The increased production and consumption of iron and steel, and the prospects of continued activity in the leading industries, the rise in wool values and the improved condition of the textile trades, the general favorable outlook and the quieting down of the labor agitation, are among the encouraging features of the situation that inspire hopeful anticipations of the future of business." On all sides the belief is expressed that the coming fall and winter season will be more prosperous than that of several preceding years, and in no department of business, says that journal, is this feeling of confidence more marked than among the textile interests.

We quote further: "Trade in all lines of textiles has developed increased activity during the month. Jobbers of dry goods have been operating with apparent confidence in the prospects for a good fall business, and the market throughout has shown an improving undertone. Prices of a number of makes of staple cotton goods have been fractionally advanced and all lines are very firmly held, because of the improved demand and reduced supplies. A large percentage of the output of leading mills has been absorbed by back orders, and a good new demand has prevented any accumulation of supplies in any direction. Fancy cottons are usually sold ahead, and advance orders control a liberal percentage of the future output of both plain and colored goods. Stocks of low and medium grades of brown and bleached goods have been cleaned up, and higher rates are asked for goods to arrive. 'At value' on date of delivery is the general rule for all new business in advance of production. Print cloths have advanced to 3½ for 64 squares, and close very firm with a fair demand. Stocks on hand at the manufacturing centres aggregate 253,000 pieces as against 311,300 pieces a year ago. The export movement of cotton goods has been only moderately active, as greater caution has been influenced

by the disturbance of exchanges, through the decline in silver. Shipments for the year to date, however, exceed those of any previous time in the history of the trade. The total exports from all ports, from January 1st to the close July, were 135,517 packages, valued at \$7,173,551, against 123,619 packages, valued at \$7,029,005, in the same time last year.

"Woollen goods have shared in a large distribution, owing to the increased cost of the raw staple in home markets, the rise in wool and its products in Europe, and the better general outlook for fall and winter business in this country. The output of nearly all mills running on clothing woollens, cloakings, flannels, dress goods and fancy knit goods has been generally absorbed by deliveries, and small orders for duplicate assortments have drawn upon the stock in store to such an extent that there is now very little accumulation in any quarter. Production is so well covered by orders that little growth of desirable stocks is possible before the close of September.

Prices show a moderate improvement in some lines, but complaint is general, among manufacturers, that values have not advanced in proportion to the increased cost of production. Spring clothing woollens have been opened in several instances at about last year's prices, and some good sized orders have been placed for a few leading makes. General activity in this branch of the trade is looked for during the present month.

Of the situation, as a whole, it may be said that it presents more encouraging features than at any time for several years past. Everything points to a good fall and winter trade, but the higher cost of wool and the necessity which still exists for meeting the competition of foreign manufactures, combine to keep profit margins unsatisfactorily small in nearly all branches of the trade.

With respect to wool, the *Record* says:—"There has been well sustained activity in all wool markets. The clip east of the Mississippi River has passed out of the growers' hands and is now controlled by parties who apparently have abundant confidence in the improving tendencies of the market and are holding for extreme prices. The yield of wool in the sections this side of the Mississippi (including all the leading districts where staples wools, or those used in the production of worsted goods, are grown) is conceded to be short of that of last year. Estimates of the extent of the deficiency are widely at variance, but 20 per cent. would probably express the majority opinion. The increasing evidence of this shortage has been developed in trade correspondence and by the investigations of dealers has been an additional element of strength in the market since last report; and with the continued firmness of values at all points in the wool growing country and in foreign markets, has caused a further advance in prices. From the lowest figures of the past season all low, quarter and medium wools show an advance of 5 and 7 cents per pound.

"Demand has been running on these wools to the continued neglect of fine fleeces. The latter show some recovery from the lowest point and are held for still higher figures, but buyers show comparatively little interest. The requirements of many of the larger consumers of fine wools were anticipated during the period of depression in the market that preceded the London sales; and these manufacturers have been holding off. Large sales have been made, however, of all other grades, particularly of clothing and combing wools, and supplies in eastern markets are exceptionally small for the time of year. Purchases for American account have caused a sharp advance in Irish hoggets, and there is no margin for importation for re-sale, although additional purchases are still being made by manufacturers who are compelled to buy abroad because of inadequate supplies of the grades wanted in the home markets.

"All foreign markets are very strong, and there is little appreciation of successful European competition in the wool market. Late cables show a further advance of 1d. per pound in London and a rise of 25 per cent. from May figures at the Antwerp auctions, that brings values there up to the level established at the colonial sales in London. The extent to which importation may continue in the goods trade is the main element of uncertainty in the situation. The majority of holders of wool, however, look for sustained strength in prices, and a good many are standing out for figures not obtainable on the