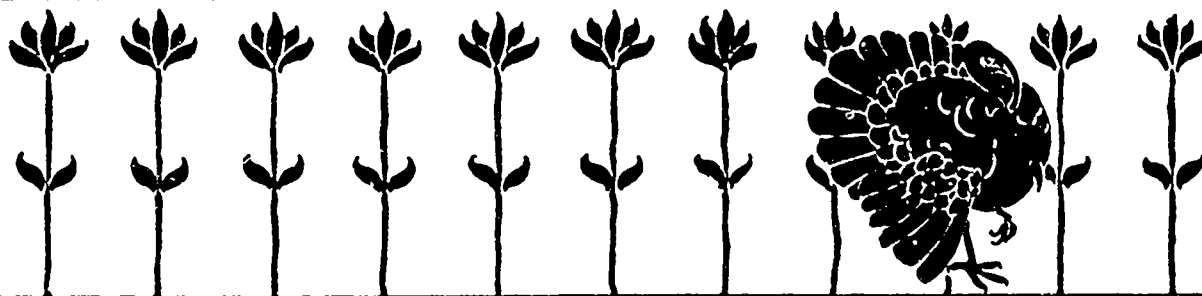


THE DRY GOODS REVIEW

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CLOTHING AND HAT TRADE



VOL. V.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1895.

No. 10.

THE MacLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Trade Journal Publishers,

and

Fine Magazine Printers.

MONTREAL, - - - - 146 St. James St.

TORONTO, - - - - 26 Front St. West.

LONDON, ENG., - - Canadian Government Offices,

R. Hargreaves. 17 Victoria St., London, S.W.

JOHN CAMERON, General Subscription Agent.

J. B. MacLEAN,
President.

HUGH C. MacLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

Subscription, \$2.00.

Published the
First of Each Month.

THE TRADE OUTLOOK.

On another page of this issue will be found reports from leading merchants at many points in Canada, giving their views of the trade outlook. These reports are of great value, being from independent sources by men who are practically posted about the conditions in their districts.

THE SEPTEMBER TRADE.

September was a good month for business. The crop reports stimulated trade, and encouraged both retailers and wholesalers to look forward hopefully. The Exhibitions at Montreal and Toronto attracted a large number of buyers, and the crowd of visitors was felt in the retail trade of both centres. In Toronto the wholesale houses had the best Exhibition season they have experienced in several years. "You could sum up the situation in this way," said a leading merchant to THE REVIEW: "Hopeful feeling, cautious buying." This was fully borne out by reports from all quarters. In most wholesale houses the travelers were kept in the warehouses to attend to visiting customers, and the number of customers who personally visited the houses they buy from was the largest in many years. While moderate buying prevailed there was a willingness shown to face the advances demanded, and the country merchants seemed to be confident of a good fall's business.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS IN 1895.

THE unrevised statement of the imports and exports of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 has been issued. It only gives values, not quantities. In this way no exact comparison can be made with the figures of the previous year, since the change in prices makes calculation difficult. On the basis of registered values at the Custom House, however, the imports of dry goods in 1895 were about \$18,146,000, compared with \$19,746,000 in 1894. The details of the dutiable imports are as follows:

DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

	1894.	1895.
Cotton, dyed	\$1,227,000	\$2,120,000
Cotton, not dyed	156,117	405,007
Cotton clothing	342,804	182,018
Cotton, thread, yarn, etc.	190,165	221,512
Cotton thread on spools	255,577	122,081
Cotton, other manufactures of	870,000	572,560
Bracelets, braids, fringes, etc.	951,512	755,000
Laces, collars, nettings, etc.	610,501	547,500
Other fancy goods	264,100	337,000
Furs, manufactured	714,000	500,000
Hats and caps, felt, silk, etc.	714,000	700,000
Hats, other kinds	405,000	400,000
Silk, manufactures of	2,400,000	2,200,000
Carpets, Brussels and tapestry		710,000
Clothing		817,500
Cloths, worsted, etc.		255,000
Dress goods		2,700,000
Knitted goods		100,000
Shawls		90,000
Yarns		110,000
Other woolen goods	9,400,000	674,000

This shows considerable increases in imports of cotton goods (or else merely increased values of those goods), but decreases in mostly every other department of the import dry goods trade. The imports of free raw materials for those industries allied to dry goods indicate that a fair measure of activity has been maintained. The imports in 1895 were valued at \$6,305,000, compared with \$5,599,000 the year before. Here again the rise in values, in such cases as those of raw cotton and raw wool, must be kept in view. The details are:

FREE RAW MATERIALS.

	1894.	1895.
Cotton waste	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,000
Raw cotton	2,000,000	1,200,000
Fur skins, undressed	700,000	500,000
Jute cloth and yarn	200,000	100,000
Silk, raw	400,000	600,000
Hemp, sisal, etc.	200,000	100,000
Wool	1,200,000	1,400,000
	\$5,599,000	\$6,305,000