

however, will make a decided change. Colored cottons are generally steady in price, but business is confined to small parcels. In print cloths there has been considerable speculative trading, and values are firm at 8½c. for 64 x 64s. Stocks are increasing, the quantity held outside of printers being 1,127,000 pieces. Prints have been dull, with the exception of a few novelties, such as tennis suitings and polka-dot effects. For ginghams the present inquiry is limited, and dress goods continue to move irregularly, owing to the backward and unfavorable condition of the weather.

Woollen goods show a moderate degree of activity. The mills are well employed on heavy clothing woollens, and considerable machinery is still running on spring fabrics for ladies' wear. The better demand, however, has been for finer grades of fancy cassimeres, suitings, worsteds, trowserings, chevots, and overcoatings. Union and cotton warp cassimeres are not moving so freely, but the best productions are well sold up, as in fact are all desirable clothing woollens. Cloakings were distributed fairly on back orders, but are otherwise quiet. Kentucky jeans and satinets continue dull and unsatisfactory, and a lessened production, for at least a portion of the future, is more than probable. White flannels are doing fairly, and dress and suiting flannels are well sold up, business in these, as before said in these letters, being in very satisfactory shape. Carpets are active and in good condition.

The movement in foreign goods is beginning to show real improvement. Importers have effected a considerable distribution of silks and specialties in dress goods, while there was a noticeably good demand for satens. Linen goods, white goods, laces, and embroideries are in fair and strong request at former prices, and other descriptions of foreign goods are in ordinary request. Values of silks and dress goods are steady, owing to the firmness in most of the European markets. The stocks on this market, however, are heavy, and the imports, though lessening somewhat in volume, are yet liberal, and much in excess of last year.

Leather.

MONTREAL.

SALES AND DEMAND—SOME SPECULATIVE PURCHASES—ADVANCE IN GREEN CALFSKINS—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 28, 1882

There is still a good inquiry for No. 1 B.I. plump sole as last mentioned, which finds ready sale at 25c. to 25½c. and sometimes 26c. In slaughter sole there is also a fair demand, and sales have transpired at 28½c. to 29c. for best descriptions. The common kinds, however, are very dull, and values rule in buyer's favour. There has been some speculative trading in waxed upper since our previous review, several thousand sides having changed hands at 32c. to 34c. for heavy, and at 34c. to 36c. for light. There has also been a good volume of business doing in splits, about 35 tons having changed hands at 20c. which is a very low figure. Another lot was disposed of at 22c. In buff there have been some dealings at 14c. to 14½c. one lot selling as low as 13½c. We note an advance of fully ½c. in the price of Western hides, the sale being reported of a carload of No. 1 buff at 9½c., dealers now holding for 9½c. Native hides show no change, green butchers' selling at \$8, \$7, and \$6, per 100 lbs. for No. 1, 2, and 3, respectively, cured hides being dealt in at \$1 per 100 lbs. advance on the above quoted rates. In green calf skins there is quite a war going on between dealers. Prices have been run up from 12c. per lb. to 14c. and yesterday a prominent dealer notified the trade that he would pay 15c., which of course is now the established price. Whether his opponents will go one better or not remains to be seen. We quote prices as follows:—No. 1 Hemlock Spanish Sole, 25c. to 26c.; No. 2 ditto, 22c. to 23½c.; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21½c. to 23c.; No. 2 ditto, 20c. to 21½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, 27c. to 29c.; Harness, 28c. to 32c.; Waxed Upper (Light), 34c. to 38c.; Waxed Upper, medium and heavy, 30c. to

34c.; Grained Upper (long), 34c. to 38c.; Scotch Grained Upper, 37c. to 40c.; Buff, 14c. to 16c.; Pebbled Cow, 12c. to 15c.; Splits, calf, per lb., 30c. to 35c.; Splits, medium, Crimping, 27c. to 30c.; Splits, Juniors, \$0.18 to \$0.25; 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; Busses Kid, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Patent Cow, \$0.15 to \$0.16; Enamelled Cow, \$0.16 to \$0.18; Green Hides, inspected, \$9.00; Calfskins, per lb., \$0.14 to \$0.15; Sheepskins \$1.25 to \$1.40; Lambskins (spring), \$0.20 to \$0.25; 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 \$9.75; Sheepskins, dressed, XXXXX, \$10 to \$10.50.

Selections.

COST OF ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY.

A correspondent asks: "Do you know of any electric light machine that is gotten up in a small way, say for two or three lights, and cost of same?"

In reply we could say that the question is, in some respects, vague, our inquirer not stating what intensity of light he requires. We will assume that he needs arc lights, of the kind ordinarily estimated at two thousand candle-power, this power being estimated by the French method of taking the most favorable results that can be obtained without concentrating the light by means of a reflector. In most cases, the light is most intense in a direction of about 45° below the horizontal plane. A dynamo machine, to produce two or three lights, would weigh 275 pounds, and take up a floor space of two feet four inches by 13 inches. It would be driven by a three-inch single leather belt on a seven-inch pulley, speeded at 1,250 revolutions for two lights, or 1,500 revolutions for three lights, such as are above mentioned. The maximum power required would be about four-horse for two lights, and six-horse for three. With a greater number of lights and a larger machine, the power required would be brought down to about 7-10ths horse-power per light. The lamps would cost \$60 each; that is, \$120 for two lights, or \$180 for three. The cost of 300 feet of wire and insulators and making connections would be about \$75.

Incandescent lamps give a mild and pleasant light, at very great cost for power, each horse-power yielding only about five lights of 25 candle-power each, the price of the lamps being \$2.50 each to start with, and 50 cents apiece for renewing. It will be seen that as one horse-power yields only 125 candle-power with the incandescent light, the arc light is eight times as cheap in the matter of fuel consumption. Estimating each horse-power as costing for fuel five pounds of coal per hour, we find that in the case of 2,000 candle power by the arc light, the expense for fuel will be 10 pounds of coal per hour, worth, at \$5 per net ton, two and a half cents per hour. To get the same amount of light by the incandescent system there would be required 16 horse-power instead of two; and the fuel bill would be 80 pounds per hour, costing 20 cents, instead of 10 pounds costing two and a half cents.—*Metal Worker.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF ANILINE DYES.

A local paper calls the attention of American capitalists to the fact that the profuse abundance of the raw materials required for the manufacture of aniline dyes affords opportunity to introduce into the United States a new industry, which we might and should produce for ourselves. By chemical decomposition of coal tar is obtained benzola, anthracene, and naphthalene, which are the chief elementary substances in making aniline colors. It is pointed out that this branch of manufacture is yet