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THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

And Industrial World.

VOL. I.

TORONTO, ONT. FEB. 3, 1882.

No. 3.

GRADUAL REDUCTION FLOUR MAKING.

That rolls are a success—that roller mills are a success—that gradual reduction of wheat or middlings by means of rollers is a success—and that for any purpose of flour-making rollers are better than stones—are all acknowledged facts and the time is past when argument is necessary to convince any intelligent miller of the truth of the same.

The demand for a complete machine for mills of 100 to 125 barrels capacity, has brought forward Gray's Patent Noiseless Gradual Reduction Machine, of which the subjoined cut gives a perfect illustration.

These compact machines supply a want which has long been felt by the smaller millers, and are finding rapid sale. By the use of these machines, and at a comparatively light expense, the *small mills can be placed on a par with the larger mills*, as to *quality and amount of flour produced*. The clean-up from these machines is perfect, and large per centages of middlings made with but little flour in the breaks.

There are *two reductions and two separations in one machine*.

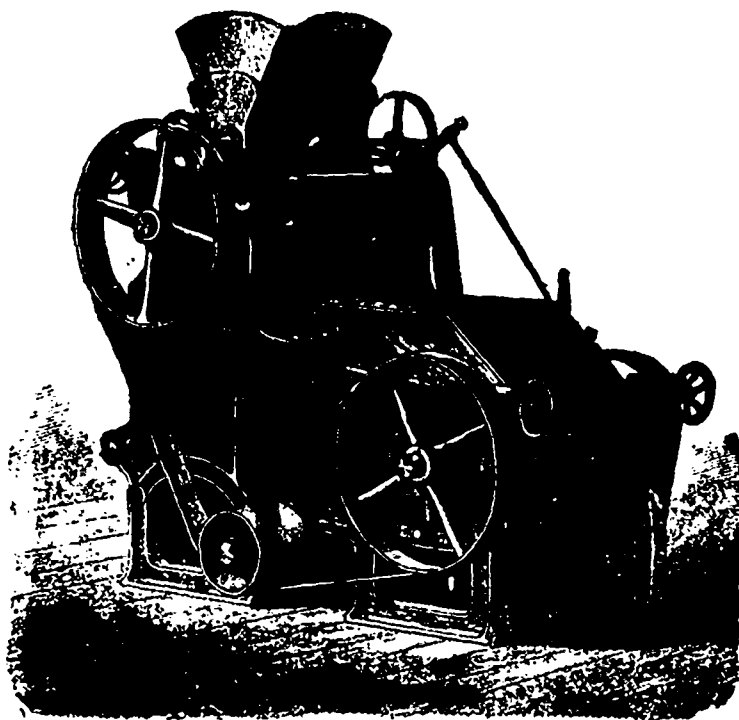
The separations being made by sieves instead of reels, prevents all scouring of the *chop*, and makes a superior *break flour*.

In addition to the completeness of the machine, it also embraces the renowned *Gray Belt Drive and Adjustments*, which have made the machine famous. A great saving of *Scalping Reels* and elevators is effected by the use of these machines.

The manufacturers use in these machines either *Cutting or Non-Cutting Rolls*, or both combined. Two of these, with

9 x 18 rolls, will make four reductions and separations, and clean the bran, for 100 barrels of flour per day.

The manufacturers, Messrs. Miller Bros. and Mitchell, of Montreal, Que., will be pleased to furnish full particulars, estimates, and prices on application. Messrs. M. Bro. & M. are also sole licensees and manufacturers for Gray's Patent Noiseless Roller Mill, with corrugated and smooth chilled Iron Rolls, and Wegman's Patent Improved Porcelain Rolls



GRAY'S PATENT NOISELESS GRADUAL REDUCTION MACHINE.

THE BEST INJECTOR.

The special attention of manufacturers, mill-owners, and other parties using steam, is called to the great economy of using injectors as a means of supplying water to steam boilers.

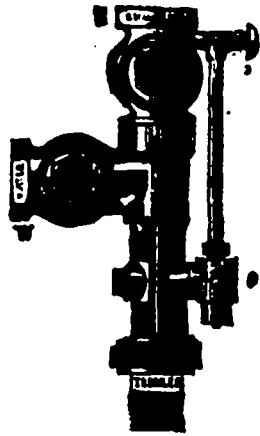
Heretofore their great value has not been recognized or appreciated, probably because the principle of their action was not generally understood, or because those hitherto in use had not reached the perfection which this Injector offers to the public. Indeed, the time is rapidly coming when a boiler will not be considered complete without them.

In most cases these Injectors may take the

place of the steam pump to great advantage, and even where the latter is now set up and in use, it would be a matter of economy to apply one of the former also to the boiler, for the following, among many other reasons equally pertinent that might be given.

The best of pumps will sometimes get out of order, others frequently, in which case much valuable time is lost while making repairs. Here is a comparatively inexpensive machine, that, under such circumstances, is always in order and ready

to start at a moment's notice, to take the place of the disabled pump, and allow the work to go on as if nothing unusual had occurred. Then again, it may be used altogether for replen-



INJECTOR.

ishing the boiler during the night time, and only a small head of steam need be kept up, effecting by this operation alone a great saving in fuel, wear and tear of boiler, pumps, &c.

Another great advantage of these injectors is that water out of tank, cistern, or hydrant is heated in its passage through them to the boiler, so that the danger of alternate contraction and expansion, by the introduction of cold water, is entirely done away with, and the steam pressure in the boiler is not lowered when feeding, as is frequently the case in the first instance, and always

in the second, where pumps are used.

Among the advantages possessed by these injectors are the following :

They start as promptly and work as well with steam of a high as of a low pressure—

Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding—

Feed warmer water at high and low pressure and are guaranteed to deliver more water with less steam than any others—

Have no moveable parts to get out of order—

A valve in the overflow prevents the admission of air into the boiler—

No special skilled labour required to operate them, &c.

These superior advantages are chiefly owing to the admirable internal construction of these injectors, and to which we direct special attention.

Foremost among the distinguishing features is the INTER-MEDIATE NOZZLE, by which the water supply is conducted in two annular streams to the condensing chamber of the Injector, where the steam jet is subjected to the action of both at separate points. The result of this double action is the complete and effectual condensation of the steam jet, and the transfer, without loss, of all its inherent power and velocity to the water, now united in one column and making its way with irresistible force and projection into the boiler.

The first stream also becomes a motor of the second, and carries it along without further expense of steam; this explains the marked difference in the quantity of steam needed to work these injectors in comparison with others.

This admirable method of conveying the water supply, and the thorough condensation of the steam jet, is the great cause of the superiority of these injectors.

Every injector is supplied with an overflow valve, which prevents air or dirt from entering the boiler. By simply transferring this valve from one side to the other, the injector may be used for either the right or left hand side of the boiler.

The manufacturers, Messrs. Robert Mitchell & Co., the well-known brass founders of Montreal, will be pleased to furnish estimates and any other information required.

FIXING PRICES.

It is contended that under the high Protectionist tariff of the United States prices are controlled by monopolists, who fix the figures to suit themselves. But it seems that even in Free Trade England prices are sometimes fixed in a way not generally known, and we are almost surprised to learn that this is done with the very necessary articles of bread and flour. And still more will many people be surprised to learn that the arrangement actually "works well," as has been told. In the Liverpool correspondence of the *Indianapolis Millstone* we find the following:—

"Few mills in the city and neighbourhood are working more than days and half nights, some only running in the day time. A few concerns are still running their mills day and night, but they are complaining about the small margin left for profit, some being of opinion that it were better to close down their mills altogether for a time. We have several bakers' and flour dealers' associations where the prices current for bread and for flour in small quantities are fixed by committees chosen from these associations, the price of bread being fixed by the ruling price of flour in the markets adjacent to the several towns where these associations exist. No member is allowed to sell his bread or flour below the officially fixed prices, which are presumed to be such as to allow a fair margin of profits and nothing more. Of course these associations don't say to their members you shall not sell for more than the fixed prices, but on no account are they allowed to sell below those prices. This arrangement among bakers, I am told, acts well. The secured buyer will always be in advance of his blundering and incompetent competitor. If these associations can fix with advantage to bakers the price of bread, etc., I am inclined to think similar arrangements might be made among millers, so that the ordinary price of flour may be fixed, based upon the price of wheat they may obtain each week, fortnight, or other specified time. I am afraid the great spirit of exclusion obtaining among millers in this country will prevent, at least for some time, any amicable arrangement of the sort, however desirable."

They managed to get up a very respectable cotton "corner" in Liverpool not long ago, putting up prices so that a number of mills had to stop. Even under Free Trade such things can be, so it appears.

PROFITS PER ANNUM AND PROFITS PER CENT.

During the last two or three years the starting of new manufacturing enterprises and the extension of old ones has been going on amongst us, on a scale larger than is generally supposed. The fact is that most of us are kept so busy, owing to the better times, that we do not find leisure enough to look around and take note of what others besides ourselves are doing. Of one thing we may rest assured, that through increased home production we are rapidly overtaking demand in most lines of manufacture which have become established in this country. In the manufacture of common and heavy cotton goods our production is still considerably short of the demand, but no one can read the accounts in the papers of new cotton factories, projected or in course of construction, without seeing that the time cannot be more than a few years off when the home supply of the classes of cotton goods we are making shall have fully overtaken the demand. To those who will try to do a little thinking for themselves, instead of swallowing

without examination plausible statements made up for a purpose, the facts connected with this manufacture furnish a very obvious explanation of the alleged enormous profits made by some of the cotton companies. The profits per annum on capital employed are paraded as if they were *bona fide* profits of so much per cent. on each dollar's worth of goods turned out, whereas they are really profits on capital turned over several times in the course of a year. Suppose that in a cotton mill the capital employed in purchasing raw material, paying wages and other current expenses, and carrying stocks until sold and paid for, be turned over every two months, and that the actual profit on each turn is seventeen per cent. On this floating capital the profit per annum would be a trifle over a hundred per cent., from the fact of its having been turned over, not once only, but six times, within twelve months. Of course this rule would not apply to the fixed capital, which is sunk in buildings and machinery, but, taking a company's whole capital employed, we can easily see how, with quick sales and prompt payments, a reasonable profit on actual cost of material and manufacture may appear a very large profit on the year's business. In any business making a complete turn-over only once a year—and the agricultural implement manufacture very nearly answers this description—it would require a considerable slice out of the actual profit on manufacturing the goods to pay six or eight per cent. interest on the fixed capital of the concern. But with a turn-over every two months, one per cent. on the fixed capital for each turn would make six per cent. for the year, while one and a half per cent. on the same at each turn would suffice to make nine per cent. for the year. And something like this, or very near to it, is actually going on now in the Canadian cotton manufacture, and in the woollen manufacture, too, to a considerable extent. Orders come in and are booked months ahead of the time when the goods can be delivered, and there is no carrying over of goods left on hand and unsold. Between this state of things and that in which the manufacturer has to carry goods over and wait long to effect sales the difference is very wide, and another difference comes into play accordingly, the difference between percentage of profits *per annum* to a company, and the actual percentage of profit *on the manufacture of a dollar's worth of goods*.

But, as establishments in our leading lines of manufacture increase and extend, sales must become slower, and the profits *per annum* will fall off, even should the profit *per dollar's worth of goods turned out* remain the same. This is what increasing home competition must bring us to, but we need not to weep over the prospect. By the time the change comes our industries—that is, such of them as are really suited to the country's circumstances—will have become solidly established, and the elements of newness, and doubt, and unknown venture will have disappeared. That much talked-of individual, the "consumer," for whose interests some people are so solicitous, will be getting goods of home manufacture at about the lowest living prices. "But, the poor manufacturers," say some, "won't they be ruined off-hand by this excessive competition which is growing up?" We can only reply—from the consumer's point of view—that is their business, let them take care of themselves. They are having ample and most reliable forecast of the probabilities, and ought to know long before the

time when it will be necessary to take in sail. Supposing, which is the case, that it is their turn now, it will surely be the "consumer's" turn before much longer. With this certainty to look forward to, and the little exercise in arithmetic which we give to explain the puzzle of annual profits, as compared with actual profits on each turn-over, the "consumer" need not get excited over the big stories told by his too anxious advisers.

A TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT CASE.

About two weeks ago an important trademark case—that of *Morse vs. Martin*—came up for argument on the merits in the Superior Court, Montreal, before Mr. Justice Johnson. The plaintiff, trading under the name and style of Morse Brothers, of Canton, Massachusetts, U. S., manufacturers of the "Rising Sun" stove polish, brings action against Charles Martin, Montreal, manufacturer of the "Sunbeam" stove polish, for \$5,000 damages for infringement of trade mark. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q. C. and Mr. H. J. Gibbs appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. W. Robertson, Q. C. for the defendant. Much interest has been felt in the case by patentees and proprietors of trade marks generally, owing to the nice points involved in determining whether an alleged imitation of a trade mark is or is not a fraudulent imitation, devised and designed to induce the public to buy a certain article, in the belief that they are getting another and a different one. American manufacturers of patented articles are especially interested, and it is mentioned that Mr. Gibbs has been appointed standing counsel in Canada for the United States Trade Mark Protection Association, which indicates that our neighbours in the trade mark business mean to look sharply after their interests here. The Association, however, takes no charge of this particular case, the plaintiff not being a member.

Statement of the plaintiff's case is made to the following effect: In 1861 he commenced manufacturing an article of Stove Polish, put up in small square blocks and wrapped in red paper, with a vignette or picture representing an orb rising above a body of water, with the words—"The Rising Sun Stove Polish." He registered this trade mark in Canada December 20th, 1879, it not having been necessary to do so before that year in order to protect his proprietorship of the same under our laws. Before this, however, in 1876, the defendant had commenced making and had put upon the market an article which he called—"The Sunbeam Stove Polish," but without any cut or vignette of the sun or anything similar. Defendant's trade mark, consisting simply of the words just quoted, was registered at Ottawa October 22nd, 1876. On plaintiff's behalf it is alleged that he has advertised very extensively in both the United States and Canada ever since 1874, and that, moreover, in this extensive advertising the name of the party or firm making it has been sunk entirely, the device of the rising sun and the name of the article as the "Rising Sun Stove Polish," having, since 1874, been entirely trusted to. The advertisements of the article have been published in Canada, they have been placed upon railway fences, and have been displayed on leaflets distributed throughout the country. On all the railways carrying passengers between points in Can-

ada and points in the States the name and device of the "Rising Sun" have appeared on the fences, so that the eyes of nearly all who travel by these railways must have been struck by them.

[Here let us pause to remark that, having travelled some ourselves, we can bear testimony to the fact that the "Rising Sun Stove Polish" is certainly advertised with a vengeance, in the manner described.]

In 1878 defendant put upon his packages a vignette or picture, intended, so plaintiff alleges, to represent something like the sun, with rays striking out from it. The two cuts had a certain resemblance to each other, and the two names of "Sunbeam" and "Rising Sun" might easily be confounded together by the public generally. Evidence was before the Court that retail dealers sold each for the other interchangeably, believing both to be the same article, and telling their customers so. "We are selling it every day," said one witness; "'Sunbeam' and 'Rising Sun,' it is all the same." Packages of each were exhibited and filed in Court, and plaintiff's contention was that defendant's "Sunbeam" label was a palpable imitation of the "Rising Sun" design. The following English precedent was cited by Mr. Kerr:—

"In the case of *Read v. Richardson*, the plaintiffs and the defendants were bottlers of beer for export, the plaintiffs' label consisting of a bulldog's head on a black ground surrounded by a circular band on which were the words 'READ BROTHERS, LONDON, THE BULLDOG BOTTLING,' and the defendants' label representing a rough terrier's head on a black ground, surrounded by a red circular on which were the words 'CELEBRATED TERRIER BOTTLING, E. RICHARDSON.' The plaintiffs' beer was well known in the colonies as the '*Dog's Head*' beer, and they alleged that the defendants, by exporting to certain colonies beer with the terrier's-head label, led to their beer being substituted and taken for the plaintiffs' beer. *Held*, that the plaintiffs were entitled to an interim injunction restraining the continuance of the terrier's head in the label on the bottles of beer exported to such colonies by the defendants. Cotton L. J., asked, why,—if defendants label was not calculated to be passed off on unwary or ignorant purchasers,—did the defendants, of all things, fix on a dog's head? And, in the case now before your Honour, I ask why, of all things, did Martin fix upon this device of the sun, if not influenced by a determination to deceive consumers into believing that the article he manufactured was the same as that of the plaintiffs' manufacture?"

Mr. Robertson, for the defence, contended that the plaintiff's trade mark, not having been registered in Canada until 1879, he had, before that time, no rights at all in Canada in respect of such trade mark, the learned counsel founding his argument upon the 31 Victoria, chap. 55 and the 42 Victoria, chap. 55; and that, further, the defendant had obtained a right to use his trade mark in Canada, by reason, not only of his having in 1876 registered the name of his stove polish, but because he had, moreover, for two years before 1879 used in connection therewith the ornamental figure representing the sunbeam. He argued further, that there was a palpable difference between the two designs,—that while the defendant's was a representation of a sunbeam, the plaintiff's pictured a sun rising between two mountains and over a body of water. It was not a question, he submitted, as to whether shopkeepers had stated that the two polishes were one and the same; the question was whether there was an imitation with the intention of deceiving ordinary purchasers, and was there such an imitation as would

deceive an ordinary purchaser? The learned counsel then proceeded to show from the evidence that the witnesses more or less admitted that when the two different packages,—the plaintiff's package and the defendant's package,—were placed together, one could not ordinarily be mistaken for the other.

Judgment was reserved by the Court.

【WAITING A MARKET.—TWO MILLION TONS PIG IRON.

In the Glasgow iron district 105 blast furnaces were reported at work at the close of 1881, against an average of 116 for the year. A year ago the number in blast was 124. It is thought that if, as reported, American buyers are restricting or cancelling orders, more shutting down may have to be done than was believed three months since. The total production of pig by the Glasgow furnaces in 1881 was 1,176,000 tons, or 635 tons more than in 1880. The total home consumption was 397,000 tons, or 130,000 tons more than in 1880. The exports were 578,000 tons, or 93,000 tons less than in the preceding year, so that the net increase in consumption was only 47,000 tons. The total stock of iron in store and makers' hands was 940,000 tons, or 21,000 tons more than in 1880. It will certainly require a great deal of shipbuilding and a liberal export demand to make an impression on this stock without lower prices or reduced output. The end of December there were in the United Kingdom 916 furnaces built, of which 563 were in blast and 353 idle. And there was then, in all Great Britain, an accumulation of two million tons of pig iron on hand and unsold, an enormous quantity, all "in sight" and ready for shipment to any quarter of the globe the instant that price and demand might permit. At present American makers dare not raise prices, for fear of their market being immediately swamped with this vast accumulation, which the British iron masters are virtually holding over them *in terrorem*. Even a moderate rise, continued for only a few weeks, might bring this transatlantic accumulation in upon their market like a flood, and hence they are very cautious about raising prices, even with the brisk demand at present and in prospect.

A TOO FRIENDLY PROPOSAL.

American legislators sitting at Washington propose to do us a kindness which we would rather dispense with. A motion has been made for the abolition of the fifty cents per ton duty on iron ore, with the avowed design of encouraging its importation from Canada. We would a great deal rather see our treasures of iron ore smelted at home, for the employment and the profit of our own people instead of being shipped out of the country to feed American furnaces. We verily believe that one of the best things Congress could do for us would be to raise their duty on iron ore to five dollars per ton, and so stop altogether this draining away of our valuable raw material, which takes away from the Dominion an extensive basis of work and wages, making a gift of it to the United States. Failing that act of friendly consideration on their part, the

Dominion Government should without delay consider the advisability of putting on an export duty sufficient to check the giving away of Canadian ore to build up American iron works. We say "giving away"—for the price received for it on the lake front is a mere bagatelle compared with the value that we might give to it by manufacturing at home. That enterprising Americans have their eye on the valuable Canadian ores is evident enough. The *American Manufacturer* says that "the scarcity and dearness of magnetic and hematite ores has directed attention to the discovery and development of ore deposits. And the *Engineering and Mining Journal* refers to a tract of 16,000 acres ore lands recently located in this Province, within convenient reach of Lake Ontario. These mines are producing ore. Assays give 65 to 68 metallic iron, free from impurities which would unfit them for Bessemer steel purposes. Some eight million tons are said to be "in sight." Furnace owners have become interested in the new survey, mill owners have had their attention directed to it, and will, it is stated, visit the region. We learn further that the Duryea Experimental Furnace Company of Cleveland, whose patent covers a furnace for smelting ore by the blow-pipe process, using crude oil for fuel, have just invested in a large quantity of iron mining lands on the north side of the Ottawa River, near the Dominion capital, and will, it is understood, engage extensively in smelting operations next spring. It seems to be high time that some people besides American furnace-owners should take it into their heads to "become interested" in Canadian iron ores; and the suggestion that Canadians should be the most interested of all does not seem a bit out of place. The Finance Minister cannot too soon give this matter his earnest consideration.

THE AMERICAN SILK ASSOCIATION.—The annual report of the Silk Association of America has been issued. The report shows that the imports during December in comparison with those of the same month of previous years have been large. The imports of dress silks were \$727,060 in 1877, and \$940,198 in the last month. The total imports of silk and silk mixed goods were \$1,136,129 in Dec., 1877, and \$1,896,204 in Dec., 1881. There is a noticeable increase in the importation of laces. The following are the values of importations in December of these in the last five years: 1877, \$65,579; 1878, \$44,758; 1879, \$42,642; 1880, \$98,400; 1881, \$247,462. The report does not show much increase in the importation of other silk goods. During the year 1880 dress silk goods to the amount of \$17,665,038, and silk ribbons to the amount of \$3,563,848 were imported. During the last year dress goods to the amount of \$16,959,643, and silk ribbons to the amount of \$2,614,918 were imported. In 1880 silk and silk mixed goods to the amount of \$4,751,946 were imported, and in 1881 the importations amounted to \$4,267,394. The total value of all kinds of silk goods imported during 1880 was \$33,305,460; in 1881 the total value was \$31,636,377. The report further states that in 1880 20,899 bales of raw silk, valued at \$11,478,727 were received at the ports of New York and San Francisco; and in 1881, 21,692 bales, valued at \$11,936,865, were received. The importation of waste silk was very large during last year. The manufacture of silk goods from waste silk was almost annihilated in 1880, but regained its prosperity in 1881. There were 492 bales of waste silk, valued at \$204,604, received at the ports of New York and San Francisco in 1880; and in 1881, 2,010 bales, valued at \$769,185, were imported. —*North American Manufacturer.*

NEARLY 600 mechanics, labourers, and other employees of the roads belonging to the Gould system have been suddenly discharged at St. Louis, on account of a cessation of work and to reduce the expenses. Some excitement exists among them in consequence.

BUSINESS MEN in Baltimore propose to organize a manufacturers' aid association, with a capital of \$1,000,000, the prime object of which shall be to erect and equip buildings with motive power for the purpose of renting the same to manufacturers who cannot afford to own their own works. It is believed that such an association will attract important manufacturing interests to the city.

DON'T WANT ENGLISH SEED WHEAT.—The German Millers' Association has lately determined to use every means in its power to discourage the importation of English rough, or bearded wheat for seed. They say that, while productive, it is a very poor wheat for millers' purposes, being rich in starch and very deficient in gluten, and if the farmers persist in using it for seeding, they will inflict great and irreparable injury to the German milling industry.—*Indianapolis Millstone.*

FAILURE OF THE TELEPHONE.—Through the attempts to consolidate several interests in different telephonic systems the telephone has lost very much of the value once expected from it. The mixing and mingling of wires in an effort to too thickly cover the territory has created a confusion of tongues worse than Babel. Added to the exorbitant charges of the monopoly, and the public may well pray for an increase in the number of small boys. Were the wires to be placed underground, or in some other manner removed from contact with each other, and rates lowered at least one-half, the telephone might be tolerated; as it is, it is a nuisance.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

THE BEST TRADE TO LEARN.—In the third annual report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labour Statistics, just published, it is shown that machinists have higher earnings than any other tradesmen, the average of machinists being \$779.01 per year, against a general average of \$428.58 for all the trades. Bricklayers, masons and some other tradesmen may, perhaps, receive higher wages than machinists, but they have work only a portion of the year, while good machinists can find plenty of steady work, be it summer or winter, wet or dry, hot or cold. The machinists trade is one not likely to become overcrowded. In fact, the demand for more machinists has become chronic, and any young man of mechanical tastes cannot do better than learn that trade in a thorough manner.—*American Machinist.*

THE FUTURE OF SOFT COAL.—In large establishments the gas generator is taking the place of the coal burner, and in many smaller establishments the smoke consumers insure a more complete combustion, but the general practice of burning soft coal is unsatisfactory, incomplete, and not always successful as with coke and anthracite. The fact that anthracite is high, and the supply limited, while bituminous is cheap and abundant, should suggest the effort to improve upon the present way of using it in the many needs of fire for heating, smelting, and creating steam. It may be that the coming fuel will be something as much in advance of coal as electricity is in advance of gas, and it may be that the new motor will not need coal, but we sincerely believe that there is a field of success undreamed of as yet in the utilization of soft coal, and we believe an independent fortune awaits some inventive genius.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

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FREDERIC NICHOLLS,
Managing Editor.

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Editorial Notes.

Another large coal seam has been found on the North Saskatchewan; and, as a contemporary observes, the importance of these coal discoveries in the North-west is incalculable.

It is only ten years since the drying and packing of raisins was commenced in California: now the State supplies the entire Pacific coast trade, and ships some forty or fifty thousand boxes overland besides, to Eastern markets.

A week or two ago it was said on good authority that, in view of the small general consumption of hard coal, owing to the mild weather that prevailed up to that time, the anthracite mines would be worked only three days per week up to March 1st. Perhaps the polar waves since experienced may have changed the programme.

We see that Mr. Robb's article on "Motive Power in Factories," which appeared in our paper of Jan. 6th, is copied entire by the *Northwestern Miller* (Minneapolis). Through a mere inadvertence, doubtless, our esteemed contemporary forgot to mention that it was taken from the CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

Sir Henry Parker, a leader among Australian statesmen, has been commissioned by the Governments of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania to represent them in an endeavour to have the duties imposed by the United States on Australian wool modified or repealed; and will arrive in America at an early day. Our antipodean Free Trader will find a tremendous strength of Protectionist opinion to "buck against" in the Great Republic.

Rumours of expected tariff legislation at Washington are not worth much so far. No "probabilities" to be relied upon can be issued until it appears which way the Democratic cat is going to jump on the question of Protection or Free Trade. That party, until recently almost a unit for Free Trade, is now

divided on the question, especially in the Southern States, where a strong development of Protectionist sentiment is one of the features of the time. It is expected that a Democratic caucus will soon be held to agree upon some certain and united tariff programme, if possible. And it is something to interest ourselves, by the way, that a Canadian Opposition caucus is expected to be held in Ottawa soon after Parliament meets, in order to lay down such a tariff platform as the party can unitedly take its stand upon.

The financial event of the day is the money panic in Paris, precipitated by the collapse of the Union Generale. This concern had a capital of nearly twenty million dollars, and, at the end of December, was accountable to the public for deposits to the amount of about twenty-seven million dollars. The panic has spread to other European financial centres, and rates of interest have gone up with a bound. Thirty-one of the Union Generale's strong boxes, supposed to be full of metallic treasures and valuable securities, were found to be empty; and it has been shown that recently, at a time when a profit of 57,000,000 francs was claimed, an actual loss of 96,000,000 francs had been incurred instead. The belief prevails that one man, M. Boutoux, who practically controlled the institution, is mainly responsible for the mischief. Whether the panic is to abate shortly, or to continue spreading, does not yet appear. One thing need not be doubted—that it will to some extent curtail French investments in Canada.

Here is a warning to manufacturers using boilers. Late on the evening of Saturday last Mr. E. O. Champagne, Inspector of Boilers, discovered that the boiler of a large sawmill situated in one of the most densely-populated parts of Montreal was in a very dangerous condition, being liable to blow up any moment, and carry death and destruction through the immediate neighbourhood. A fissure of considerable length was found in the drum head of the boiler, and during the day every pulsation of the engine must have enlarged the flaw and increased the danger. The inspector ordered the proprietors to suspend operations until the damage was thoroughly repaired, which would necessitate the replacing of the defective drum head with an entirely new one. A week must be consumed in this operation, during which time about 300 employees will be out of work, and considerable loss will be incurred by the proprietors. As the *Witness* says, however, this is a very small matter compared with the loss of life and property which would probably have occurred had the danger not been discovered in time.

EVERY CANADIAN will wish success to the new enterprise set on foot with the intention of promoting direct trade between the Dominion and Brazil. Each country produces many articles which the other wants. Our fish, lumber, flour, butter, cheese, and all kinds of produce will bring high prices in Brazil, while the coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and furniture woods of the South American Empire will furnish profitable return cargoes. As it is, a great many of our products reach Brazil by way of England. The Government of the Dominion should be careful not to hamper this trade by any foolish restrictions.—*Globe*.

CANADIAN LEATHER BELTING.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

A FALSE IMPRESSION IS ABROAD in relation to the comparative merits of CANADIAN and AMERICAN BELTING, and there are certain American Makers who send in Belting to Canada *vastly inferior to OUR Standard Belting, as THEIR Belting is made Long Lap, whilst OURS IS SHORT LAP,* and

THEIR LEATHER IS, TO A LARGE EXTENT, CHEMICALLY TANNED,
WHILST OURS IS PURE BARK TANNED.

There are two or three Belt Makers in the United States who make First-Class Belting, but OUR Standard Belting is Warranted equal to the Best American Belting, and superior to any other Canadian Belting in the Market.

*We fear not Competition from any quarter, as to quality,
and we guarantee every foot of Standard Belting
that we sell.*

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ROBIN & SADDLER

MANUFACTURERS,

594, 596 & 598 St. Joseph St., MONTREAL.

AMERICAN
LEATHER & RUBBER BELTING

WE do not attempt to compete in price with some makers, who, in order to effect sales, offer such large and extra discounts that the quality has to be reduced, but we furnish Belting at a fair price that will run straight and even, and such a quality that cannot fail to do good service. We keep on hand a larger stock than any other makers or dealers in Canada. We fully warrant every belt we sell.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

K. L. FAIRBROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers.

Canadian Warehouse, 65 Yonge St.,
TORONTO.

Geo. F. Haworth, Manager.

Manufacturing Notes.

The *Belleveille Intelligencer* is a good paper for notes on manufactures.

The Toronto Paper Company's new mill at Cornwallis, Ont., is being rapidly pushed, and will be in working order early next season.

Kingston people have subscribed \$35,000 towards the capital stock of \$50,000 required for the establishment of car works in that city.

A commercial traveller paid \$60 one morning recently to enable him to sell manufactured trunks in the city of Quebec, making a total of \$7,000 collected from travellers for the fiscal year.

The Knitting Factory will be rebuilt at Kingston after all, the citizens having come down handsomely with their subscriptions sooner than see the enterprise go elsewhere. This speaks well for the limestone city.

Mr. John Smith, sr., the York Pioneer at the Don, Toronto, has offered the projected rolling mills company all the land they may require near the Dry-Dock Company's location, at the nominal rental of \$1 per annum.

A new industry is being started on the Esplanade, Toronto, where wheels are to be tired without bolts or screws, and hubs are to be made which will permit of a broken spoke being replaced without removing the tire.

One hundred operatives are at present employed in the woollen mill at Campbellford; the number, however, will be considerably augmented in a month or two, when the work is fairly under way. Mr. Turner is manager.

The St. Henri Cotton Mills are very rapidly approaching completion. During the last two or three weeks raw cotton in very large quantities has continued to arrive at the mills. The greatest activity prevails in the vicinity of the factory building.

Mr. Pinch, representing a large lumbering firm at Fenelon Falls, was in Peterboro' recently, endeavouring to get some \$3,000 worth of castings for sawmill work. He visited all the foundries in town and found that they were obliged to refuse the work, although cash was offered.

The new woollen mills at Campbellford have been completed, and a regular start was made the week before last. One hundred operatives are at present employed, the number, however, will be considerably augmented in a month or two, when the work is fairly under way. Mr. Turner is manager.

The Company recently formed in Montreal for importing and grinding rice—another new industry—have purchased the Parkin Mills at Cote St. Paul, a suburb of Montreal, and the necessary machinery has already been ordered in England. It is stated that the company also intend to manufacture oil from cotton seed.

An English manufacturer has offered, provided he can secure favourable terms, to erect at Brantford a woollen spinning mill to cost fifty thousand dollars, and a match factory to employ one thousand hands is talked of. Lindsay is to have agricultural implement works, and wants a foundry and machine shop. And so the ball rolls on.

Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette* of application for a charter by "The Penman Manufacturing Company, (Limited)," for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of woollen and cotton goods; capital to be \$250,000. The incorporators named in the application are:—John Penman, Paris, Ont.; W. D. Long, H. J. Long, and C. E. Newberry, Hamilton; and David Morrice, Montreal.

It is said that a new joint stock company has been formed in London, England, which has purchased the Mille Vache property, opposite Rimouski. It consists of 80,000 acres with a ten mile frontage on the north side of the river St. Lawrence. It is the company's intention to carry on a general lumber and other business, and at once build wharves and provide appliances for loading ships there.

The best sugar factory at Farnham, Que., has, it appears, been the first to succeed in complying with the conditions on which the local Government bonus of \$7,000 per annum for ten years is to be granted. The promoters of the concern at Coaticook, which claimed to be in perfect running order some months ago, are probably convinced by this time of the truth of the saying, "The more haste, the worse speed."—*Journal of Commerce*

A Halifax despatch announces the organization of a new coal mining company in Cape Breton, with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is to be expended in the development and opening of the mine. The directors are Senator Archibald, Cape Breton; A. Gunn, M. P., Kingston, Ont.; and John S. Maclean, Halifax. The property of the company adjoins that of the General Mining Company at Sydney, and comprises an area of ten square mile.

It has been proposed to establish on the Gulf a coal liver oil factory, and there is no reason why such an enterprise should not succeed as well in Canada as in other countries. The number of boats used by Canada engaged in the cod fishery on both sides of the Gulf is at present 1,200. During the season lately closed the catch amounted to 150,000 quintals. This statement comprises the counties of Gaspé and Bonaventure, and the north side of the Gulf from Natashquan to the Moisie river.—*Telegram*.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says.—"We are informed by those engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade in this city that the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining the required supply of Canada cottons. So crowded with orders are the Hochelaga and other factories that merchants have frequently to wait two or three months for goods purchased by them. Here is apparently an excellent opportunity for the establishment of a new industry in Quebec, and for an admirable investment on the part of our leading capitalists."

In the building operations of the season lately closed, at Brantford, Ont., upwards of \$178,000 were spent. Among the new structures erected there is an opera house, which cost \$10,000. Grace Church was improved at a cost of \$7,000. A shanty factory has been erected on the site of the Harrison Planing Mill, lately destroyed by fire. Messrs. Slingsby's Woollen Mills have been enlarged at an expense of \$6,000. The starch company's premises have been improved to the extent of \$12,000. Several fine new residences also attest the increasing prosperity of the inhabitants.

The lumber of the future is to be made of straw, so says an American paper. It is to compete with that of the better class, as there seems to be no necessity of introducing knots and shakes into the artificial material. It is manufactured in any desired lengths, from twelve feet upward, and as much as thirty-two inches in width. The cost is such as to compete with better or finished grades of pine. Some samples recently exhibited hold a nail as well as wood, are susceptible of high finish, and can be polished to any extent desirable. Its tensile strength is said to be double that of wood, it can be worked with ordinary carpenter's tools, and it is expected to come into extensive use for building purposes and for making furniture.

A correspondent writes to the *Montreal Star* to correct the mistaken impression that the iron-smelting industry in the Province of Quebec is confined to Three Rivers. He says: In addition to the smelting works in the vicinity of Three Rivers, which by the way date as far back as 1735, we have the Radnor Forges in active operation, producing pig iron of a very superior quality; and on the South Shore we have the St. Francis Iron Works, owned and operated by a Montreal firm who urged these works to their utmost capacity throughout the long term of commercial depression from which we have so recently recovered, giving employment to hundreds, who otherwise would have been sorely pressed to keep the wolf from their door. And now we have the Grantham Iron Works in Drummondville, on the banks of the River St. Francis, whose waters urge the blast engines to promote combustion for the proper reduction and conversion of the ores into an iron containing the necessary properties for making a safe and durable car wheel. At this point there are two furnaces of large dimensions, fitted with all the modern appliances, which will, when in full operation, produce 20 tons of pig iron daily, all of which will be converted into car wheels for the use of our railway system.

The following notes are from the *Montreal Star*:—On dit that Messrs. Angus & Logan are going to erect an extensive mill at the St. Francis Basin or some other favourable point within the township for the manufacture of paper pulp. There could not be a better situation in the Province for such enterprise on account of the excellent water way afforded by the St. Francis river for providing an almost inexhaustible supply of logs at a cheap rate, and the facilities afforded by the railway for exporting the pulp.—Snow roads are now excellent at Marbleton as elsewhere along the line of the Q. C. Railway. The road re

thronged with heavy teams bringing in all sorts of forest productions, ties, square timber, ship timber, pulp wood, birch for veneers, spruce for pianos, logs for sugar and packing cases, telegraph poles, &c. Parties from Montreal are putting up a steam saw mill of 50 horse-power on the line of railway between Dudswell and Weedon, and propose to clear a large tract of the surrounding country by sawing every kind of marketable timber.—A magnificent new mill has been erected in the parish of St. George Beauce at the place called Jersey Mills on the Chaudiere River, by Mr. Louis Gendreau. This mill has both steam and water power, and is 200 horse-power. It is used as a saw mill, and also for the manufacture of shingles and clapboards. Lately Mr. Gendreau has also commenced a new industry, the cutting of white birch into suitable lengths and sizes for spools. These are shipped to Paisley, where they are finished as required for Messrs Coates & Co. It is Mr. Gendreau's intention next season to introduce new machinery for finishing these spools upon the spot. The new mill and surroundings have cost no less than \$10,000, of which \$5,000 has been expended upon the dam, the largest upon the river, being 500 feet long and 30 feet wide, and all built of sawn lumber.—Business in Chambly is improving. Although there is one of the finest waters in the Province here, it has never attracted the attention of manufacturers it should have done. Mr. S. T. Willett is the most enterprising man in the village, and has by energy, perseverance and fair dealing built up a manufacturing business that proves a success under his management. His woollen factory has 10 sets cards and 48 looms, which turn out upon the average per month 90,000 yards of plain and twilled flannel and is running full time with orders ahead. Mr. Willett also owns a shovel factory which runs on full time. He also erected last summer a fine brick building, two storeys, 140 feet by 62 feet. This building is to be used as a factory by the Chambly Cotton Company, Messrs Walsh & Greenwood, lately from England; the machinery is now being put in. Besides all this, Mr. Willett is a large proprietor of land in the neighbourhood of the village. Mr. John Yule, on the opposite side of the river at Richelieu, has a paper mill nearly complete for manufacturing wrapping paper. There is plenty of room and water power for other manufactories.

MESHES OF WIRE CLOTH.—In wire cloth the following table furnished by Mr. F. G. Richardson will show the comparative size of meshes with silk bolting cloth:

Tinned or Steel.	Mesh Wire Cloth.		Silk bolting Cloth.
No. 18.....	do	..... equals	No. 0000
No. 22.....	do	..... do	No. 000
No. 28.....	do	..... do	No. 00
No. 30.....	do	..... do	No. 0
No. 36.....	do	..... do	No. 1
No. 50.....	do	..... do	No. 2
No. 54.....	do	..... do	No. 3
No. 60.....	do	..... do	No. 4
No. 64.....	do	..... do	No. 5
No. 70.....	do	..... do	No. 6
No. 80.....	do	..... do	No. 7
Brass.			
No. 90.....	do	..... do	No. 8
No. 100.....	do	..... do	No. 9
No. 110.....	do	..... do	No. 10
No. 120.....	do	..... do	No. 11
No. 125.....	do	..... do	No. 12
No. 130.....	do	..... do	No. 13
No. 150.....	do	..... do	No. 14

THE *Echo Agricole* states that a powerful syndicate has been formed in Odessa to control the wheat trade of Southern Russia. Some merchants have already secured the greater part of the grain arriving from the interior during the month. The competition of American flour is severely felt by the 32,000 mills of Austria and the 25,000 mills of Hungary, which are threatened with ruin. The Austro-Hungarian government used to derive an annual revenue of \$10,000,000 from this source. The English and Brazilian trades were the most important, but now American flour has taken the place of Hungarian flour. The duty imposed by Germany on foreign flour has also been a great blow to the industry. The high price of American wheat in Zurich leaves no margin for profit, but larger shipments from America are expected. In the meantime Russian wheat, which is pouring, in greater quantities than ever, into Marseilles, is ruling the markets and supplying all western Switzerland. There are very large stocks of wheat at Romanshorn, 171,000 metric centals of Russian, Galician, and Hungarian wheats.—*North-Western Miller.*

The Iron Trade.

MONTREAL.

A QUIETER FEELING IN THE MARKET, BUT FULL FIGURES STILL MAINTAINED—A STEADY BUSINESS IN HARDWARE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1882.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the money market in England and on the continent of Europe, a quieter feeling is reported in the iron trade. Cable advices received this morning quote a decline of 2s. in Scotch warrants, which are quoted down to 49s. In this market there has also been a lull, it being difficult to place goods freely. Still there are no signs of giving way in prices, and when a transaction takes place it is at a full figure. During the week there have been sales of pig iron on this market at \$24.00 for Eglinton, and at \$25.00 for Summerlee and Gartsherrie. We quote as follows, terms 4 mos:—Coltness, \$24.75 @ \$25.50; Siemens, \$24.00 @ \$25.00; Gartsherrie, \$24.50 @ \$25.00; Summerlee, \$24.75 @ \$25.00; Langloan, \$24.75 @ \$25.00; Eglinton, \$23.25 @ \$24.00; Calder, \$24.25 @ \$24.50; Carnbroe, \$23.75 @ \$24.00; Hematite, \$28.00 @ \$28.50.

In bar iron a fair business has been done on the basis of \$2.25 per 100 lbs. for Staffordshire crown bars, several lots of Siemens having changed hands at \$2.35. There have been some transactions in Canada plates at \$3.50 for Penn and equal brands, inferior marks having sold at a shade less. For tin plates there is a fair enquiry, with sales reported of I. C. charcoal at \$6.00 @ \$6.25 in round quantities, up to \$6.50 for smaller lots. In tinned sheets there is a fair demand, Lion and Crown best cokes at 10c. @ 10½c., and best charcoal at 11c. @ 11½c. S. N. Crowther's galvanized iron, No. 28, sells at 7c. @ 7½c. per lb. Quotations are as follows:—Bar, per 100 lbs.—Siemens, \$2.25 @ \$2.35; Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.25; Best Staffordshire, \$2.50; Swedes, \$4.00 @ \$4.50; Norway, \$5.00; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6.25 @ \$6.50. Iron Pipe, discount 60 per cent. Canada Plates, per box—Glamorgan & Budd, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Penn, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Nentgwyn, \$3.25 @ \$3.50; Hatton, \$3.25; Thistle & Clifton, \$3.50. Tin Plates, per box—Charcoal, I. C., \$6.25 @ \$6.50; Charcoal, I. X., \$8.00; Charcoal, D. C., \$5.75; Charcoal, D. X., \$7.50; Coke, I. C., \$5.25 @ \$5.50; Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Charcoal, 10½c. @ 11c.

In general hardware there is a steady business, those travellers now on the road having sent in a fair number of orders during the week from west of Toronto. Prices are firm, as follows:—Cookley K, or Bradley, 10½ to 11; do, Coke, 10 to 10½; Galvanized Sheets, 28 best, 7 to 7½; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3.00; Sheets, best brands, \$3.00; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Bradley, \$4.50 to \$4.62½; do., Lowmoor and Bowling, \$7.00 to \$12.00; Russia Sheet Iron, per lb., 12½ to 13, Lead—Pig, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; Sheet, do., \$5.50, Bar, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Shot, do., \$6.00 to \$6.50. Steel—Cast, per lb., 11½ to 12½; Spring, per 100 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Tire, do., \$3.50 to \$3.75; Sleigh Sheet, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Ingot Tin, 30, Bar Tin, 30 to 32; Ingot Copper, 20½ to 21; Zinc sheet, per 100 lbs., \$6.00 to \$6.50; Spelter, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50; Proved Coil Chain, ¾ in., \$5.50; Anchors, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl., \$1.75 to \$1.80.

PITTSBURG.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING—THE PROBLEM FOR AMERICAN IRON MAKERS, TO TAKE GOOD PRICES OFFERED, WITHOUT BRINGING ON ENGLISH COMPETITION—WHAT HANGS UPON THIS DECISION—ADVANCE IN STEEL—THE SIEMENS-ANDERSON COMPANY—EIGHTY GLASS FACTORIES IN AND AROUND PITTSBURG—THE EDGAR THOMSON STEEL WORKS—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1, 1882.

An important meeting of the Western Iron Association was held at its rooms in this city on Wednesday last. The meeting was an important one for two reasons: first, because there was a great diversity of opinion

as to what the action of the Association would be in the matter of prices; and, second, because upon its action depended, in a greater degree than usual, the future course and prospects of the Iron Trade in all its branches, not only in the West, but also in the East—and, I might also add, in England. Prices west of the Alleghany Mountains, which are fixed by this Association, are now about as high as they can go without inviting English competition, and yet the demand is so great, and the ability to advance prices so absolute, that it was feared the manufacturers would not resist the temptation to get all they could out of the present, and let the future take care of itself, as they did during the "boom" of 1879. But they did resist it, refusing by a very decisive majority to change the card. The danger of higher prices is, however, not past, as the Association adjourned to meet again in two weeks, on the 15th inst. As the Association held a meeting on the 4th ult., the next meeting will make three in the space of six weeks, although previously during the last year or so it has not met more frequently than once in three months. This indicates how momentous the present condition of the trade is considered.

It had been a long time since a change was made in the price of steel, but at a meeting of the National Association, held in New York City on the 23rd ult., they were advanced; in some cases very considerably. Prices throughout the country are regulated by this Association.

The troubles of the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company, mentioned in my last letter, have not yet been settled. The sheriff sold from \$250,000 to \$300,000 worth of steel, &c., to satisfy creditors, and it was hoped that thereafter the remaining difficulties could be satisfactorily arranged in some way, but within the last few days a new complication has arisen thus: H. B. Richmond, of Philadelphia, the agent in this country of Mr. Siemens, of London, inventor of the direct process of making steel from ore, through his attorney, filed, on Saturday, in Common Pleas Court No. 1, a petition for a rule vs. the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg, and Donnell, Lawson, & Simpson, of New York, to show cause why their executions against the Siemens-Anderson Steel Co. should not be set aside, the judgments opened, the defendants let into a defence, and that the proceedings be stayed in the meantime. The petition is too lengthy to be recited here.

Pittsburg is known as the "Iron City," but she is equally entitled to the title of the "Glass City," or the "Crystal City," as she makes a larger proportion of the glass produced in the entire country than she does of iron. There are, in the city and vicinity, something like eighty factories, which produce window-glass, lamp chimneys, table ware, fruit jars, &c., and a plate glass factory is in process of erection, which will be completed in the spring.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works has been undergoing the process of a very great enlargement during the last few months. The converting capacity has been enlarged from two 7½-ton converters to three 10-ton converters, and the other departments have been increased correspondingly.

Some sales of pig iron have been made at slightly better prices. Neutral mill from native ore may be quoted at \$25 to \$26, 4 months' time; cinder-mixed red-short, \$26 to \$27; Bessemer, \$28 to \$30; No. 1 foundry, \$26.50 to \$28; No. 2 foundry, \$26.50 to \$27—all 4 months.—Manufactured iron unchanged: Bar, \$2.50; No. 24 sheet, \$4.30; tank, \$3.30; C. H. No. 1 boiler plate, 5½¢; homogeneous steel do., 6¼¢; hoop iron for common barrel hoops, \$3.10 to \$3.30; lighter sizes, \$3.20 to \$3.10; all 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for cash.—Nails unchanged since Jan. 11: 10d. to 6d., \$3.40, 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for cash, with an abatement of 10 cents per keg on lots of 250 kegs.—Gas and steam-pipe, 55 to 57½ per cent. discount; boiler tubes, 37½ per cent. discount; oil-well casing, 5¢ net; do. tubing, 25¢ net.—Steel higher; best refined cast, 12¢ per lb.; crucible machinery, &c.; hammercast, 8½¢; hoc, 9¢ to 11¢ to 12½¢, as to quality; spring-cast, 7½¢; tire-cast, 8½¢; fork and rake, 8½¢; hoc, 7½¢; railway spikes, \$3.15 per lb.—30 days; splice bars, \$2.60, and track bolts \$3.75 to 4¢, for square nut, and 4¼¢ for hexagon, cash f.o.b., Pittsburg.—Old rails, \$32.50 to \$33 for tees, and \$34.50 to \$35 for double-heads.—Scrap Iron, No. 1 wrought, \$31 to \$32 per net ton; steel rail ends, \$30 to \$31 per gross ton; old car wheels, \$31 to \$33 per gross ton; cast borings, \$15 to \$16 per gross ton; wrought turnings, 22¢ to 23¢ per net ton.

Wool and Cotton.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR PRESENT NEEDS, BUT NOT ON SPECULATION—THE EVENT OF THE LONDON WOOL SALES IN PROSPECT—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PHILA., Jan. 31, 1882.

The general condition of the wool trade continues satisfactory, and values are maintained with unabated firmness in all markets. Consumption is in active progress, and the daily requirements of manufacturers necessitate frequent purchases of the raw material. There is, however, no rush nor excitement in the demand, and very little tendency to speculation. Goods are sold well ahead, and in most cases at prices that assure a fair margin of profit on the cost of production. But while this is the case, and the belief is general that wool is as low now as it is likely to be for the balance of the clip year, manufacturers show little disposition to operate in advance of well-assured wants. Their conservatism in this respect tends to offset the influences in favour of higher prices outlined in the last issue of the MANUFACTURER, but gives assurance of a steady, legitimate trade, at firm prices, for some time to come. It is believed that any change in the near future will be to higher figures, except in the event of a sufficient decline abroad to warrant importations. Present indications are against this contingency, but the development at the approaching auctions of Colonial wools in London—commencing February 10—will be watched with considerable interest. Holders of domestic wools are very confident, but seldom permit their faith in a prospective advance to interfere with business, when buyers are found willing to operate at the present limit of the market. The situation at all interior points continues very strong, and holders' ideas of value are in most cases above a parity with seaboard markets. Demand continues to run largely on choice wools, but the movement of the coarser grades of combing fleeces has been much more active during the past fortnight. Quotations are as follows:—Ohio, Penn., and West Virginia washed fleeces, X 44¢ to 43½¢; XX and above, 45¢, with some choice lots held at 46¢; New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, X and XX 41¢ to 43¢; medium clothing fleeces, 45 to 47; fine delaine do., 47 to 48¢; medium do. and combing do., 50 to 52¢; Canada combing 40 to 42¢; unwashed combing, 27 to 35¢, for low to medium; Colorado and New Mexican carpet, 19¢ to 21¢, up to 25¢, for fine and medium Colorado.

MONTREAL.

LIGHT SALES FOR THE FORTNIGHT—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1882.

Manufacturers continue to hold off, and sales during the week have, therefore, been light, the only transaction reported being the sale of 50 bales of Greasy Cape at 19½¢, but holders now ask 20¢ @ 20½¢. Australian Greasy has changed hands at 24¢ @ 25¢ for low grades, up to 30¢ @ 31¢ for fine combing. In domestic wools there is very little doing, and quotations are more or less nominal. We quote Canada Palled—A Super, 34¢ to 35¢; B Super, 31¢ to 33¢; Unassorted Palled, 29¢.

COTTON.

LARGE STOCKS AND SLACK FOREIGN DEMAND—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1882.

Cotton is still in an unfavourable position for the American selling interest, and the future of the market appears in a great measure to hinge upon the course of trade and prices in Liverpool. A falling off in receipts within the past week has influenced a little more active spec-

lative demand and a slight advance in prices, but as foreign advices continue discouraging and stocks are not decreasing, the market is unsettled and feverishly variable. The visible supply on January 28 was 3,121,586 bales—against 3,090,868 bales on January 13 this year—and 2,777,612 bales January 28, 1881. This shows an increase of 343,974 bales as compared with the same date last year—an increase of 496,122 bales over 1880, and 685,205 bales over 1879. These figures naturally exert a depressing influence on the market, and in connection with the financial troubles abroad, bear heavily upon the backbone of the bulls, who are trying to brace values up against independent and indifferent Liverpool, and a cautious, unsatisfactory demand both for shipment and home consumption.

The following is a comparative statement of prices of spot cotton at date of last report and on January 30:

	JAN. 16.		JAN. 30.	
	Middlings.	Low Middlings.	Middlings.	Low Middlings.
New York.....	12	11 9-16	12	11 9-16
New Orleans	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mobile	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Charleston	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Savannah.....	11 1/2	10 3/4	11 5-16	10 3/4
Galveston.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Wilmington.....	11 1/2	11 1-16	11 1/2	11 1-16
Norfolk.....	11 1/2	—	11 1/2	—
Augusta.....	11	10 3/4	11 1/2	10 3/4
Memphis.....	11 1/2	—	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. Louis.....	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Cincinnati.....	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Baltimore.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Philadelphia.....	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2
Boston.....	12	11 1/2	12	11 1/2

Dry Goods.

A FORTNIGHT'S BUSINESS DULLER THAN EXPECTED—A MILD WINTER, AND THE COLD SNAP COMES TOO LATE—INDICATIONS OF PRODUCTION OVERTAKING DEMAND IN BOTH COTTONS AND WOOLLENS—SUITING FLANNELS TO BE AGAIN IN FASHION—DRESS GOODS VALUES RELATIVELY LOWER IN THE UNITED STATES THAN ABROAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1882.

Business in dry goods circles has been rather disappointing during the last two weeks, and, though the situation is unchanged from previous advices, yet the expectations then indulged in have not been realized. The chief cause of this has been the mild winter, in checking the interior distribution and thus obliging buyers to continue the cautious policy referred to before. Notwithstanding, however, the volume of business accomplished has been large, and there is still a very hopeful feeling among our commission houses of improvement during February. The greatest present drawback is this delay, which causes uncertainty, and may tend to further unsettle values. The late cold snap has come too late to be of any benefit in the wholesale trade. In the raw material markets there is nothing having any special influence on the goods market; cotton having lately been steadier at rather lower prices, and the question of supply being still the absorbing one. Wool exhibits a slight reaction from its recent strength, without, however, any decided weakness. Our cotton and woollen mills are all as actively employed as it is possible for them to be, and many hold orders for months ahead; while the dividends they are paying are good indications of their prosperity during the past year. No such profits can, however, be looked for again for some time to come. The great number of enlargements and enterprises now under way must shortly lead to a severe competition; so, for a period at least, the supply promises to exceed the demand, unless a more far-sighted or conservative policy be adopted. At present mill property is steadily declining from the exceptionally high figures of 1880-81.

Cotton goods have been in moderate demand, and fair orders were placed for brown, bleached and coloured cottons, though few if any large transactions have been reported. There was also a fair business com-

pleted by deliveries in the execution of back orders, and stocks, except of a few outside makes which are accumulating, are in satisfactory shape. Values are occasionally weak but mostly unchanged. The unsettled condition of the cloth market has been the most unfavourable feature connected with cotton goods, supplies of these being steadily on the increase, while prices and demand are both declining. Business in prints has been irregular and disappointing. Leading makes of new light fancies are selling at 6c. and 6 1/2c., a price not sufficiently low to yet stimulate sales. Ginghams are still the most active fabrics in the market, though a slight lull has naturally set in after the very heavy trade already done. The popular makes are all largely sold ahead. Amoskeag staples are 10 1/2c.; do., Canton, 12 1/2c.; Glasgow checks, 10c.; do., Royal, 11 1/2c. Dress goods were more inquired after and considerable shipments of staple and fancy worsted fabrics have been made to distant markets. Prices are slightly in advance of last year. In cotton dress goods there is as yet little doing.

In woollen goods there has been a slight improvement, owing to a more general opening of fall samples. The trade in spring woollens is practically over, so far as this market is concerned, and in a few cases fair orders have been taken for men's-wear heavy fabrics. A complete display of fancy cashmeres, worsted coatings and chevots will be made this week, and a corresponding increase of business is looked for. The last mentioned class of fabrics is again coming into favour, and a larger production is probable in the medium and better grades. Fancy-backed overcoatings are doing fairly, but flannels are quiet, except suiting flannels, which promise a repetition of the success met with last season. Hosiery and underwear of a seasonable character have been in fair request.

Foreign goods exhibited some improvement. The importations have been large, and importers' offerings are nearly complete, but the general market is not yet active for like reasons referred to above. Silks received more attention, and fancy summer silks are moving quite freely at an advance of from 15 to 20 per cent. on last year's prices. Dress goods remain quiet, and values being relatively lower here than abroad, are well maintained. In other descriptions of foreign goods there is nothing noteworthy.

Leather.

MONTREAL.

A QUIET FEELING—LARGE STOCKS AND SLOW SALES—QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1882.

After a careful canvas of this market, we find a very quiet feeling existing in most lines. The only class of leather for which there is a good enquiry, is plump No. 1 B. A. Sole, which sells readily at 25c. to 26c., sales having transpired at both figures. Other kinds are abundant, and difficult to dispose of. In black leather there is a dull market all round, and prices rule in buyers' favour. The sale is reported of a lot of 100 sides of waxed upper at 36c. for light. Splits have been reduced to such a low figure that manufacturers have been induced to anticipate their wants, and several sales have been made during the past week, but the stocks are very large, and sufficient for all-comers. We quote prices as follows:—

Spanish Sole, No. 1, B. A. \$0.24 to \$0.26; Spanish Sole, No. 2, B. A. \$0.22 to \$0.23; China, No. 1, \$0.21 1/2 to \$0.22 1/2; China, No. 2, 20 1/2 to \$0.21; English Sole, \$0.44 to \$0.50; American Oak Sole, \$0.45 to \$0.50; Buffalo, No. 1, \$0.22 to \$0.22; Buffalo, No. 2, \$0.20 1/2 to \$0.21; Slaughter, No. 1, \$0.27 to \$0.29; Rough (Light), \$0.27 to \$0.30; Harness, \$0.29 to \$0.35; Waxed Upper, Light, \$0.36 to \$0.39; Waxed Upper, medium and heavy, \$0.33 to \$0.35; Grained Upper (long), \$0.37 to \$0.39; Scotch Grained Upper, \$0.38 to \$0.40; Buff, \$0.14 to \$0.16; Pebbled Cow, \$0.11 1/2 to \$0.15; Splits, calf, 1 lb, \$0.30 to \$0.35; Splits, medium, Crimping, \$0.27 to \$0.30; 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; Buscas Kid, \$15.50 to \$16.50; Patent Cow, \$0.15 to \$0.16; Enamelled Cow, \$0.16 to \$0.18; Green Hides, inspected, \$9.50; Calfskins $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, \$0.13 to \$0.18; Sheepskins, (old), \$0.90 to \$1.25; Lamb-kins, \$0.80 to \$0.95; Sheepskins dressed, No. 1, \$5.00 to \$5.75; Sheepskins dressed, X, \$6.00 to \$6.75; Sheepskins dressed, XX, \$7.00 to \$7.75; Sheepskins dressed, XXX, \$8.00 to \$8.75; Sheepskins dressed, XXXX, \$9.00 to \$9.75; Sheepskins dressed, XXXXX, \$10.00 to \$10.50.

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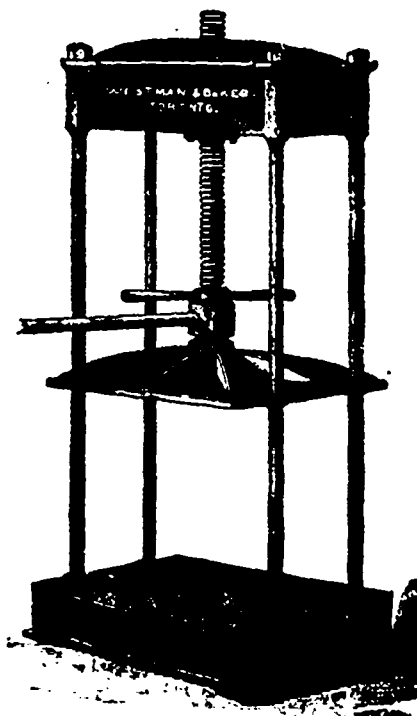
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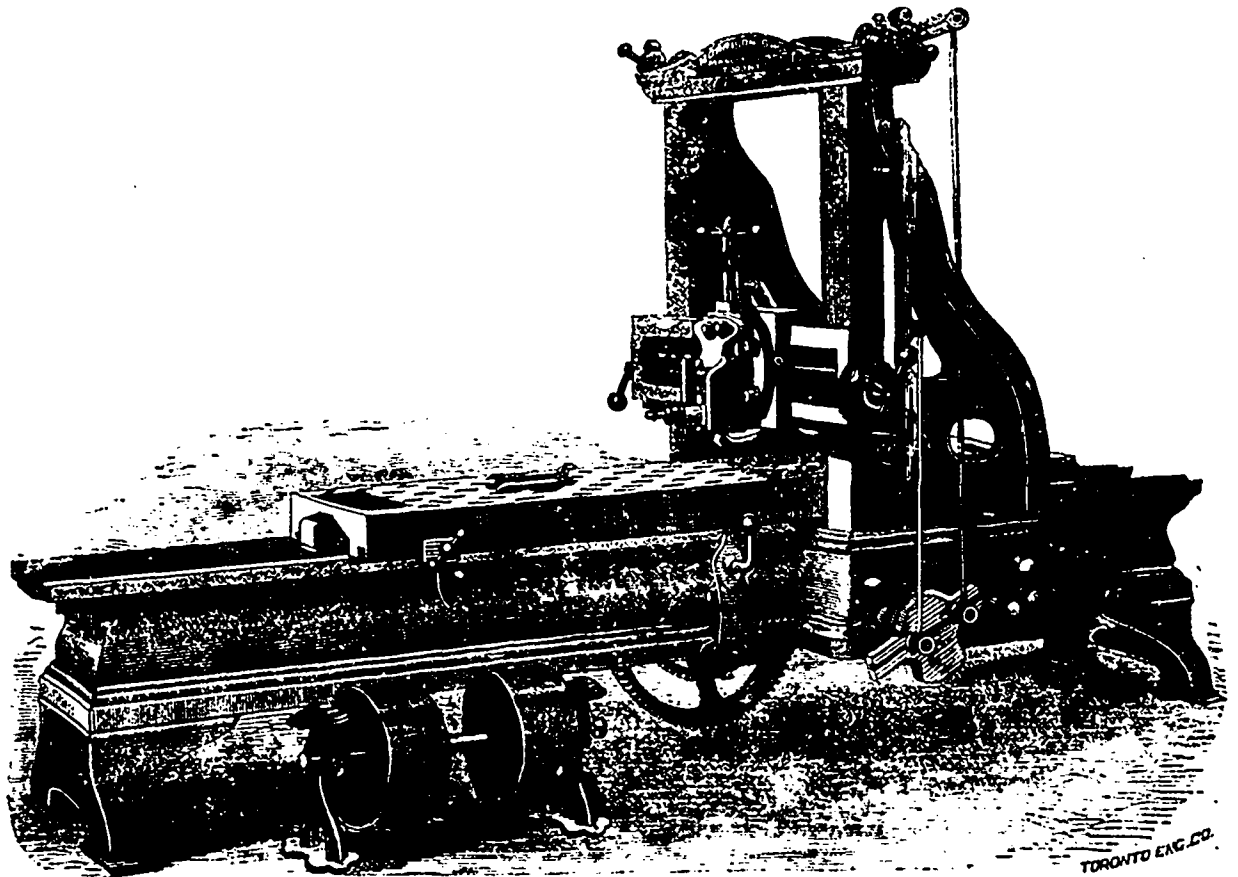
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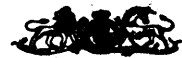
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By order,

(Signed,)

F. BRAUN,
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Department of Railways and Canals,
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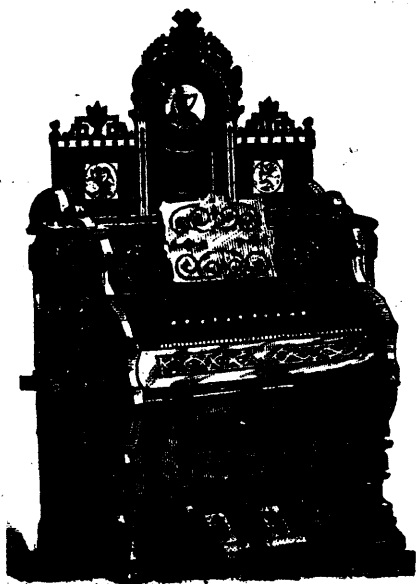
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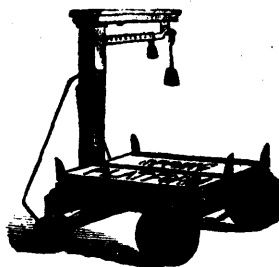
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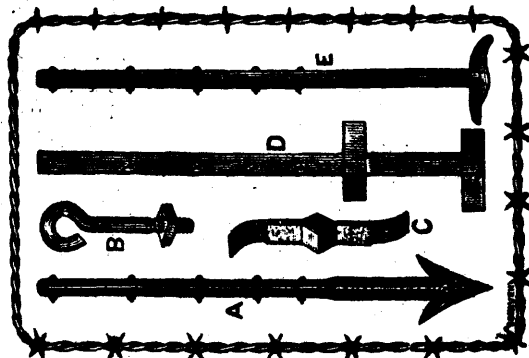
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