

centages, since its denominations are based on our decimal system of notation. The Canadian Journal of Fabrics would recommend every textile manufacturer to begin at once to familiarize himself with the Metric System, and will be pleased to forward the same chart at 10 cents per copy.

AN EXAMPLE FROM INDIA.

The recent decision of the Indian Government, to make fuller use of the products of the local woolen mills, will have a far-reaching effect, and might serve as an object lesson to other governments. Up to the present time, many local requirements in cotton clothing and in jute goods have been filled by local manufacturers, who have thereby doubtless received a stimulus to their trade for which they will rejoice, not merely from a financial point of view, but also for the recognition of merit and value, which to industries of new countries and colonies is like life and blood. The plant in the Indian mills is the best money could buy, the material is on the spot, and of accepted value the world over, and it is well known that some of the best brains from the cotton centres of England have been induced to transfer their sphere of labor from smoky Lancashire towns to India's sunny clime. One case in point comes to mind of an overseer in a well-known English mill, who has, by his transfer, risen to be a princely director, the only European in a syndicate of wealthy Indian merchants. But up to this time the woolen trade has lacked official recognition. The woolen goods and cloths were right enough for the natives, but for all official requirements orders were placed in England. To a large extent this policy will be modified with the new financial year, with the result that the Yorkshire mills will miss a considerable portion of the trade which regularly came in like the flowers of spring. It is expected that the new departure will eventually so work that all the forces, police, prisoners, and public officials, will be officially clothed in native goods. This is as it should be; for other things being equal, native industries on the spot, not merely have first claim to recognition, but they can also supply at rates, which defy competition. Woolen goods of Indian manufacture, though hitherto of imperfect finish, and liable to develop unpleasant odors of the fatty type, have at length, through skill and care, been improved, and the goods turned out at Cawnpore, Bangalore, and elsewhere leave nothing to be desired. Official recognition can no longer now be denied, and the recent action of the government in this matter is the result. The moral is plain enough, and other Colonial governments should do likewise. The principle is already acknowledged by our Dominion, which has effected a substantial contract for home made steel rails from the Clergue mills. However, the disastrous effect of the tariff regulations on our woolen

industries, might well cause Canadians to wonder by what process of reasoning the principles recognized in the rail contract, are so completely violated in the woolen question. Why should the puddler be patted on the back and be given a bonus, and why on the other hand should the wool worker be worried to his grave? Evidently the Indian Government can be loyal to the Mother Country, and fair to its own industrial interests.

—The United States exported to British and Portuguese South Africa, in 1900, goods to the amount of £4,127,428, as against £3,430,565 in 1899, an increase of over 20 per cent., in spite of the disturbances of the war. There are thirty-five classes of goods, the principal of which, beside articles of food and drink, are books, maps, cotton goods, leather goods, machinery and manufactures of metal, woodenware, and furniture, oils, turpentine and other manufactured goods. The chief increases were in animals, such as horses and mules for war purposes, while manufactured goods in many lines decreased owing to the war. Cotton goods fell off, for instance, from £123,391 to £65,314. Canadians should bestir themselves for this trade, for as soon as business settles down after the war, there will be a good opening for many of our products, including textiles. The fame Canada has gained by sending her young men to vindicate the principle of the equality of the races in South Africa, and to crush the attempt made to disrupt the Empire there, will dispose merchants to doing business with Canadians. Every Canadian now in South Africa is a living monument of this country's enterprise, as well as its loyalty, and therefore we do not regret the migration of our young men there, or their large representation in the forces now in the field, such as the contingent to Baden-Powell's constabulary. Every man will advertise Canada, and will be the means of educating the colonists of South Africa as to what this country is like, and what its capabilities are.

—The hosiery manufacturers of Nottingham and Leicester are much interested, not to say alarmed, at the statements made that the United States hosiery mills, following the United States carpet mills, are now shipping their products to England, to the very centres of the British hosiery industry. The Hosiery Trade Journal, commenting on recent trade figures, says: "Taking the figures inclusive of silk goods, etc., we find that out of the United States imports for the three years of about £3,173,859, Nottingham, Leicester and Derbyshire, the home of the English hosiery trade, contributes only about £161,524. Where is the remaining value of about £3,012,335 sent from? Hosiery exports from this district to the United States are decreasing, and hosiery imports to this country from the United States are increasing. Can any of our readers predict what will be the ultimate result if this continues?" A correspondent