

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XXI.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MAY, 1904.

No. 5.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Monthly Journal devoted to Textile manufacturers and the Dry Goods and kindred trades.

Subscription: Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$1.00 per year Foreign, 5/6. Advertising rates on application.

Office: 18 Court St., cor. Church, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal

BIGGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. SMITH.

Toronto Telephone, Main 4310 | Montreal Telephone, Main 2589

Business correspondence should be addressed to Montreal, but cuts, news items and editorial correspondence to Toronto; cuts from abroad should be sent by post wherever possible, not by express. Changes of advertisements should be in our hands not later than the 1st of each month to ensure insertion.

THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

A Handbook of all the Cotton, Woolen and other Textile manufactures of Canada, with lists of manufacturers' agents and the wholesale and retail dry goods and kindred trades of the Dominion; to which is appended a vast amount of valuable statistics relating to these trades. Fourth edition. Price, \$3.00.

BIGGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Acid Blacks and Logwood in the Same Bath.....	112	Literary Notes	94
Among the Mills	93	New Companies	112
Halbriggan Shirts	101	Oil Test, a Comparative..	102
Ray Weavers of Persia..	111	Personal	95
Business Notes	110	Power Loom Inventor, Honor to	102
British Wool and Textile Markets	103	Quillais and Its Uses....	100
British Textile Exports to Canada	99	Ramie Manufacturing	109
Burned out in the Toronto Fire	94	Reindeer Hair as Fibre..	107
Canada Woolen Mills, Ltd.	101	Silk, Artificial, in Canada	90
Canadian Cordage Co.	100	Silk, Raw, New Canadian Factory	107
Cotton Overcoats	111	Stockings with Pockets ..	107
Cotton Imports, Canada's.	101	Textile Design	111
Dominion Cotton Co.'s Annual Meeting	106	Thick and Thin Places..	101
Dyeing Works, The World's Great	111	Water, Its Importance in Dyeing and Printing ..	97
Fabric Items	102	Weights and Measures, Our Woolen Situation	89
Foreign Textile Centres..	99	Woolen Industry, Canadian, Ruin of the	92
Flax Industry in Canada..	96	Woolen Situation Graphically stated	95
Fire, the Great Toronto..	91	Wool Market	95
Gloves, Rough, Money in..	101	Yorkshire Wool Trade and the Tariff	104
Immedial Black or Mercurized	92		

THE WOOLEN SITUATION.

If there had been any real grounds for the statement bandied about in Parliament and in some of the newspapers that the calling of the creditors of the Canada Woolen Mills and their decision to restrict production was a mere bluff, intended to influence a revision of the tariff, we should not have blamed the Finance Minister for declining to be scared. Looking on the surface only, the circular sent out in the name of the company offering to take orders as usual had the appearance of bluff attributed to it. The issue of the circular was certainly not approved of, nor intended by, all the directors, as it had been decided but the day before to manufacture only for a month up to the 12th May, and no wool which left the wool room much later

than the 12th April could issue as finished cloth before the 12th May. Such a circular might have been of advantage in some way to the selling agents in the pending reorganization of the company, but if so, it should have gone forth in the name of the selling agents, to whose sphere of work it related. This and other circumstances in the history of the company ought to convey a moral to other textile manufacturers who may be tempted to allow their policy to be controverted by the wholesaler or the selling agent.

The first misconception regarding the circular having been cleared away, the woolen manufacturers expect that the Minister of Finance will review the case with a better perspective than at any time in the past three years. The statistics furnished by his own department ought to have some meaning. The trade returns show that the imports of manufactured woollens into Canada in 1898, by which time the preferential tariff was in full swing, amounted to \$7,985,866, while in 1903 they had mounted up to \$13,890,304, or an increase of \$5,904,438. That is the story of foreign importations, and the story of home manufacturing is to be read in the closing, or restricted operations, of many of our best equipped mills, and in the striking fact that the imports of raw wool have diminished from 11,785,800 pounds in 1898 to 7,004,702 pounds in 1903. We would ask our responsible rulers to connect these few facts with the statistics quoted in another column from the Textile World-Record, comparing the situation of Canada with the United States. We find that the imports of woolen goods into the United States are now only 25 cents per head of population, while the imports of woollens into Canada are \$2.49 per head of population, or almost ten times those of the United States per capita. The history of what happened to the immense woolen industry in the United States during the Wilson tariff is before us, and is now being repeated in an aggravated form to-day in Canada. In comparing the situation of the two countries we should not lose sight of the fact that the duties imposed by the United States are largely specific, and that those duties are prohibitory of low-priced goods, the only goods now brought into the States from abroad being high-priced fabrics used by the rich, who can afford them. The Canadian preferential tariff admits the shoddy goods of the most expert shoddy manufacturers in the world, and these cheap goods are being palmed off on the consumer as Canadian goods, while the better grades of pure wool Canadian goods are being sold to a