

days that he could not afford to keep old machinery, and he is always the first to take up improvements and improved methods in manufacturing cloth. He has broken up more old machinery than any manufacturer in Canada, and to-day he is still in the business. The Halifax tweeds, made by this company, are too well known to describe in these columns. The machinery at Lambton mills is being removed to Brodie's mills in Hespeler, and the presumption is that the Lambton mills will be made a shoddy factory for the rest of the mills in the combination. Carpet manufacturing has increased wonderfully in Canada, and the wonder is that they import so much of their yarn. Carpet yarn is being made in Canada, but by such obsolete methods that nine-tenths of the yarn required is being imported. Here is a good chance for some enterprising manufacturer to engage in the business of carpet yarn spinning. Jute yarns, I understand, are all imported, and the greater proportion of other carpet yarns are imported also. But let me caution those who intend to take this pointer up, that they must buy the best machinery for the purpose or the importer will still go ahead importing the yarn. It is a well-known fact that the "penny wise, pound foolish" people are not all dead yet, and they will want to buy old second-hand, out-of-date machinery. My suggestion is only meant for a manufacturer who knows the best machinery for making carpet yarn and will buy no other, and no other man need apply in Canada, for there are others with out-of-date machinery trying to compete with the importer now. The writer has traveled over all sections of the American continent, and, in his opinion, no place can compare to the Philadelphia section in the making of carpet yarns. The man to engage in the business in Canada must follow their methods in Philadelphia. They know the best machinery and the way to get yarn out at a low cost. Were I to mention the production the carpet yarn spinners get in Philadelphia I would be put down for a prevaricator, and were I to say what stock they used for making yarns, I would be called a liar (plainly). I am only writing as an observer, and it is the duty of trade papers to point out facts as they are. Fiber and Fabric is always for truth, and, knowing the editor as I do, would not dare to send anything but truth. There is an opening in Canada for a carpet yarn manufacturer who will take the suggestion and look into it at once. Mark our prediction. Some one will take hold soon. Who is the lucky man? Time will tell. I want to say right here that all the machinery I have seen in Canada imported from the Mother Country is not in it with the latest so-called Yankee machinery. Now, it is very nice to be patriotic and all that sort of thing; perhaps some money is saved at the start owing to preferential tariffs, but the writer can afford to throw patriotism to the winds and state truths. Patriotism never bought shoes for the babies; work is what does it, and also work (labor) buys war ships, and if business is prosperous, a country can buy war ships and guns to equip them. But if some other country merchant comes into our country and sells his wares, he takes so much of the producing capacity away with him, and in the end he gets our ships and guns also. Moral for Canadian manufacturers. Buy Yankee machinery and use the Yankee methods in manufacturing. The true Yankee don't say, how much wages will I pay a man, but how much can he make for me? What you pay a man per day don't determine his cost to you, but what he does for his pay does. Yet I venture to say that at least one-half the manufacturers of Canada don't figure labor cost right. For instance, your production is so much per day; raise your production at same labor cost, and figure the cost of goods and see the difference. Some will say we can't get any more. Now, Yankees, do you ever say that? No! The Yankee, if he gets his production higher, wants it still higher, and the Yankee, by these very methods, will yet

send his goods to every corner of the earth. Wages paid per day in the United States are considered higher than in other countries, but the labor cost is less at that. "Think it over." There is no incentive for an overseer of a department in a woolen mill to get all he can out of his department when his pay is only a fraction higher than his help in the room. Also "think this over."

Foreign Textile Centres

MANCHESTER.—Under the influence of advancing cotton, the market presented a firmer appearance at the opening of the week under review, but this was mainly on the part of sellers. It met with no response from buyers, who do not at present consider cotton, strong as may be its position, the most powerful factor in the market. The darkening aspects of Chinese matters have shut down almost all prospects of business until the cloud is lifted. There was little improvement to look for from India, as matters were not reported better to any important extent. Stocktaking, although still absorbing a considerable amount of attention, has not deprived the future of its interest either in the fancy or the heavy departments. In the former one notes a reluctance in some quarters to place orders for figured designs in silks, dress goods, and other articles, the view being in such cases that plainer styles are likely to be safer stock. This, of course, applies to autumn purchases, or even to those further ahead. In the light departments the position is affected by the decline in the available employment for looms on fancy linens.

LEEDS.—There is very little business passing in any description of textile fabrics, as buyers are still holding off for easier rates, which producers are unable to concede; even should wool in the near future make less money, and with the present prices of coal and other commodities, it seems unlikely that manufacturers will give way. Machinery in the district is running fairly well, but will not take long to run out the orders in hand. Merchants are doing fairly well in some lines of seasonable goods, but trade in this direction has been distinctly disappointing, and cannot now reach an average. There is more passing in shepherds' cheeks, and covert coatings, continue about a fair turnover. The bulk of manufacturers in Dewsbury are less busy. In rags there is little trade done. Makers of rough sorts of blankets are kept going. Wool sells slowly.

HUDDESFIELD.—Huddersfield makers report that, although the demand for the very highest class of worsteds and woolens for the London West End is a good deal interfered with by the war, that the colonial and home demand for fancy woolens at a medium price is still very good and there is rather more business offering on account of the United States. Travelers are now getting out with blankets and flannels, and report that the coming season promises well for these departments, and that stocks in retailers' hands are not generally large. There is a rather better enquiry for fancy sealskins for upholstery purposes, especially in art printed styles, but the ordinary demand for sealskins for mantle purposes continues to be very small. Some orders for khaki uniforms have been placed by Germany, and some of the worsted yarns required for these are being bought on this market.

BRADFORD.—The wool market here continues to be very quiet, as consumers are all inclined to wait until the new series of Colonial wool sales have established a more definite basis of prices. These sales commence on Tuesday next in Coleman street, writes the correspondent of the Draper's Record under date of June 30th, and are sure to be well