

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, MAY, 1897

No. 5

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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

Subscription Canada and United States, \$1.00 per year. Great Britain 5s. Advertising rates on application.

Offices. 62 Church Street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal

E. B. BIGGAR { BIGGAR, SAMUEL & CO } PUBLISHERS R. R. SAMUEL

Agency in Europe. Polsue Bros., 30 Poppin's Court, Fleet St., London, Eng
Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 2569

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 10th 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 whole sale 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 now in hand

Price, on and after publication, \$3.00. Subscribers ordering in advance are given a discount of \$1.00

BIGGAR, SAMUEL & CO, Publishers,

Fraser Building, Montreal

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

PAGE.	PAGE.
Canadian Textile Industries, Extent of	133
Carder's Contentions, A.....	136
Canillo & Co., Jas. A.	145
Design, Propriety in	140
Dyer, A Practical	136
Dyeing, Two-Color	153
England, Meanderings in Merry	137
Fibres and Fabrics, Festing ..	146
Manufacturers' Association, The	145
Mills, Among the	147
Mill Driving, On the Use of High-Speed Engines for	138
Silks, Weighting	144
Tariff on Textiles	133
" The New	120
Tension Regulators	138
Textile Centres, Foreign	141
" Design	143
" Imports from Great Britain	152
Textiles, Tariff on	133
Wool Market, The	152
Woolen Dress Goods	144
" Duties asked for by Manufacturers	153
" Tariff, 1897	129
" Weavers in Germany	147
Woolens, Low-Grade German.	137

Editorial.

THE TARIFF.

The Preferential Clause. The duties imposed by Mr. Fielding's tariff, while presenting few sweeping reductions such as overwhelm an industry and annihilate it, yet include many changes which are more or less revolutionary in their nature. Of these, the preferential clause is the most important, and of the various industries affected, the manufacture of wool in all its branches is most seriously threatened. The chief sources of our woolen imports, at present, are England, France and Germany. Practically no woolens are imported from the United States, a fact

evidenced by the total absence from the textile journals of the United States of any discussion of our new tariff. If, as is hoped, English imports alone come in under this clause, the effect of the reduction will not be so regrettable as it would otherwise be, but still English competition is the most serious to which our manufacturers are subjected, although great quantities of cheap goods come in from Germany and still more are imported from Germany through Great Britain, especially in ready-made clothing, cloaks, mantles, etc. The British producer has many advantages, natural and acquired, over his Canadian rival. Coal is cheap in Great Britain, being both free of duty and produced abundantly in many parts of the island. The absence of duty on any of the raw materials, together with the fact that London is the world's wool market, and that in that country the necessary machinery can be obtained in the greatest perfection at the least cost, makes the manufacture of woolen goods much cheaper than here. Then the advantages arising from climate are great. The coal necessary to heat a Canadian mill would operate an English one, such is the difference in temperature between the two countries. The relative cheapness of labor and capital is too well known to need re-statement. It is manifest that we need a considerable measure of protection against British woolens. The question is, have we enough? Many of our manufacturers say they have not. Then if this is the case, and the British preferential clause is to remain, why not raise the general tariff still higher?

Ad Valorem vs. Specific Duties. The abolition of specific duties has much to be said in its favor. A specific duty falls more heavily on the cheaper materials, and in so far as it acts as a revenue producer, collects an unfair proportion of the revenue from the poorer consumer. When its effect is truly protective and restrains imports, it tends to stimulate the production of the lowest grades of the materials protected, thus injuring our market at home and our reputation abroad. On the other hand, it is claimed that ad valorem duties tend to cause under-valuation; that the revenue is thus cheated, and our invoice clerks made immoral. Great difficulty has been experienced in collecting ad valorem duties in the United States, but then it has been found impossible to collect an income tax satisfactorily in that country, owing to the fact that in many quarters it is not considered immoral to lie so long as you make a dollar by it, nor to steal in sums of, say, over