

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. X.

TORONTO, JULY, 1893

No. 7

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, St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

NOTE: All remittances and business correspondence should be addressed to the Toronto office, and all correspondence connected with news or editorial should be addressed to E. B. BIGGAR, Publisher, Montreal.

Agency in Europe. Polsue Bros., 30 Poppin's Court, Fleet St., London, Eng. Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 2579

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. Third edition 487 pages, price \$3.00.

E. B. BIGGAR, Publisher, Montreal.

BRITISH TEXTILE EXPORTS TO CANADA.

The following are the sterling values of the exports from Great Britain to Canada in the month of May, and for the five months ending May, compared with last year. There is a marked increase in our takings of cotton goods, and a good increase in jute goods, worsted goods, and carpets. In readymade goods and haberdashery there was a falling off:

	Month of May.		Five Months ended May.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£
Raw--Wool.....	171	1,138	4,369	6,104
Cotton Piece-Goods	19,218	25,394	198,627	269,388
Jute Piece-Goods	12,561	17,847	49,167	64,295
Linen Piece Goods.....	7,488	9,976	67,483	60,736
Silk Lace.....	3,757	1,975	32,397	26,632
" Articles partly of	1,683	2,924	18,408	25,486
Woolen Fabrics	12,568	9,764	134,558	134,875
Worsted Fabrics	22,406	30,219	232,430	287,924
Carpets	6,236	10,615	106,962	134,948
Apparel and Slops	19,014	18,324	163,300	142,305
Haberdashery.....	20,601	12,698	189,856	127,690

THE WOOL SITUATION.

The forecasts made by THE JOURNAL OF FABRICS during the last three or four months regarding wool prices have been fully borne out by the present position of the market. Had the local dealers bought wool on the low basis we advised, they would have been able to clear out their stocks. As it is, numbers of them have stocks to the amount of thousands of dollars, which they cannot sell and are not likely to sell this season at more than a cent below what they paid the

farmers for it. The farmers have already pretty well cleared out their stocks, which are now largely in the hands of these local dealers, who, failing as a rule to sell at the prices they paid, are holding for a possible rise. The American market, on which the chances of such a rise depend, is not very encouraging. A large New England woolen manufacturing firm, replying to a Canadian dealer, describes the situation there very clearly as follows:—

"I do not think there will be anything done in regard to reducing the tariff on wool at the coming special session of Congress, and we manufacturers are having such a hard time in getting pay for our goods that we do not feel interested in speculating in either Australian, English or Canadian wools in anticipation of the duties being taken off. Our domestic wools are very low and very close to a free trade basis, especially the wools that are of similar blood to your Canadian wools, such as our Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri long lustre combing wools. We are willing to buy these wools at the present market prices and take our chances on free wool, rather than tie up money in speculating in foreign wools."

Prices in the Toronto market are quoted as follows:—Combing, 17 to 18c.; clothing, 19 to 20c.; rejection, 14c.; unwashed, 11c.

CANADA'S TEXTILE DISPLAY AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

(Special correspondence of the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS.)

Nothing more clearly shows the material progress of a country than the variety and finish of its textile fabrics. All other progress is in a measure subsidiary. It is for this reason that the march of civilization has more truly been northward, than, as the words of a modern singer would seem to indicate, westward. This comes from stimulated production arising out of the greater need for warmer fabrics in more northern climes. All ancient commercial countries were as famed for the number of their spinners and weavers as for that of their fighting men. In the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the low countries of Europe grew in wealth, culture and population; for in their cities was manufactured all the cloth needed for the then known world. It was only when its vast army of weavers was scattered, and part driven across the channel, that England's commercial supremacy began. This supremacy is thus based on the power of the loom.