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## Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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### 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 now in hand.

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## Editorial.

### Drapers' Home.

The Linen and Woolen Drapers' Institution of Great Britain is about to erect a number of cottages and a central administrative building, as homes for the aged and unfortunate members of the trade. The central building will be erected by the president of the institution, Jas. C. Marshall, who has already presented the site, a beautifully situated spot at Mill Hill, near Hendon. Every applicant must be—(a) A member of the Institution. (b) Females must be 55 years of age and over; males must be 60 years of age and over. (c) Able to furnish his or her own suite of rooms. (d) Nominated by a member of or subscriber to the Institution. (e) Passed by the board of directors.

### Japanese Carpets.

Carpet manufacturers may look towards Japan for their next competitor. Since the close of the China-Japan war there has been a considerable importation of machinery into Japan, and the imports of coarse wool are steadily increasing. The class of wool brought in is suitable only for carpets. Now Japan has no domestic demand for woolen carpets, so it can be safely assumed that the inventive Jap will be heard from before long as a price cutter in the carpet trade.

### Flannel

### vs. Flannelette.

The popularity of flannelette, and the inroads it has made into the flannel manufacturer's profits, have attracted a great deal of attention in England lately. For a long time the cotton goods were sold upon the strength of their resemblance to the woolen goods; but the difference between the two fabrics was widely discussed at the time the Merchandise Marks Act was so amended as to place flannelette on a legal footing. The English flannel manufacturers can hardly claim that the rival goods are sold under false pretences, as they formerly did, but must now acknowledge that the cotton fabric has a distinct place of its own to fill. Whately, the famous London departmental store man, has recently advised the flannel men to give up the fight and weave cotton goods, but the manufacturers of Rochdale resent the advice very strongly.

### Indian Silk.

All over India efforts are being made to improve the business of silk cultivation. In Madras, Cashmere, Assam and Bengal, the provincial governments are spending thousands of rupees in efforts to reduce disease among the silk worms, in improving the size and shape of cocoons, and in bettering the spinning, reeling and dyeing of the valuable fibre. A good deal of attention is being bestowed on the subject in the newly acquired Province of Burmah. The Burmese silk worm has been pronounced equal to the "chops" of Chinese silk, and all that is required to make it stand high with European manufacturers is that it should be better reeled, and done up in hanks to suit the European market. The Burmese silk worm thrives well on a plant known as the Ma-laing, out of which Burmese paper makers make the folding books peculiar to the country; and it is said that this worm also feeds ravenously on the leaves of the ramie fibre.