

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XVII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, APRIL, 1900

No. 4.

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, & Advertising rates on application.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA AGENT. H. E. BURNETTE, Cor. Fourth and Locust Sts.

BOSTON AGENT. F. F. GRAN'1, 5 Gayland St., Roxbury.

Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 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 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 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 & CO., Publishers.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER

	PAGE		PAGE
Among Mills	112	Newspaper Postage	97
Chemicals and Dyestuffs	117	Plan Weaving	116
Cloth, A Combined	116	Pen, The Post Fountain	104
Cotton Mill, The old st in Ontario	98	South Africa, Its People and Trade	100
Decolorizing Fabrics and Materials	114	Taxiff Reduction	130
Emery Wheel Grinder	111	Textile Design	106
Fant, A Few Styles of Hurricane	110	Textile Imports from Great Britain	113
Fabric Items	110	Textile Publications	117
Foreign Textile Centres	104	Wool Market, The	110
Garnet Machinery Improved	111	Wool Salcs, The London	104
Gas Heated Irons	108	Wool Supply, Argentina's contribu- tion to the World's	108
Khaki Dyeing	102	Woolen Mills Ltd., The Imperial	104
Literary Notes	113		
Modern Flax Spinning	98		

AN UNJUST LAW.

It is comforting to know that there is in Canada at least one daily paper, which, while being Liberal in politics is not afraid to condemn the Dominion Government as strongly as any opponent does when that Government goes wrong. That paper is the Montreal Witness, and all who hope for decency in politics will wish the Witness an ever-increasing growth in power in a country that is being cursed by partisanship. This is what our contemporary has to say of some of the acts of Dominion Ministers. "The Honorable the Minister of Marine has added himself to the number of Canadian politicians who trample on statesmanship [referring to

the handing over of the administration of the St. Lawrence channel to a ring of pilots]. The Postmaster-General did it when he showed unjust favoritism towards the country papers, practically exempting them from the postage which he imposed on the press generally, that is, on all dailies and weeklies published in cities. The reason he did this unfair thing was because every country weekly has a member of Parliament attached to it, and he did not dare to carry out his scheme in their case. It was a mere politician's reason, and condemns him as a statesman. The Minister of Militia showed his colors when he snubbed the women who were demanding that he should carry out the regulation forbidding the sale of liquor on camp grounds. He knew that liquor had been openly sold at one of the camps. If he did not, he certainly had no right not to know, for it was openly done."

Again, touching on the P. M.-General's iniquitous newspaper law, the Witness says. "During the first three months of last year newspaper postage at a quarter of a cent a pound yielded the country ten thousand dollars. During the first two months of this year, at half a cent a pound, it yielded seventeen thousand dollars. This tax is a great wrong. Not that it is wrong to collect postage on newspapers transmitted through the mails. Quite the reverse, we never could see why newspapers should be carried at public expense. Where the iniquity and cruelty come in is in the wilful partiality with which this charge is exacted. While metropolitan newspapers are made to pay it, local ones are exempted, not because they have any special claim, but because each of them is the property of or the henchman of a separate member of Parliament. These exemptions would be bad enough if they only meant loss of revenue to the Government. If it is right to make newspapers pay their own way, it is wrong not to make them all do it. But a law which gives privileges in a partial way wrongs those who are excluded from them."

Before Mr. Mulock framed his act, this Journal, with a few others, advocated a postage rate on newspapers, but we never dreamed that he could be so unfair as to make one class of publishers pay the whole tax and let another class escape altogether. For a man who started his public career with such good promise and