

# 

Vol. XX.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1903.

No. 10.

## **Canadian Journal of Fabrics**

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

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

Office: 18 Court St., cor. Church, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal

**BIGGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers**

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. SMITH.

Toronto Telephone, Main 4310 | Montreal Telephone, Main 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, LIMITED, Publishers.**

### **CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.**

PAGE	PAGE
Among the Mills..... 307	Kano, Africa's Mart..... 300
Blinder Twine, Inspection of..... 303	Linen Factory at Orillia, The Pro- pose..... 304
Bobbin Filling, its Tendency to Kink Cotton, A Canadian Man's Concep- tion..... 300	Literary Notes..... 305
Chemicals and Dyestuffs..... 312	Logwood and its Competitors..... 309
Dye Testing..... 293	Made in Canada Exhibition..... 305
Dyeing Cotton Garments Black..... 312	Metric Equivalents, Approximate..... 308
Embroidering Machine, New..... 297	Need of the Day..... 310
Fabric Items..... 306	Personal..... 310
Foreign Textile Centres..... 304	Situation, The..... 309
Glove Leathers, Where Our Come From..... 310	Stains and Their Removal..... 302
Globe and the Woolen Industry, The..... 310	Wool Market..... 309
	Woolen Mills Closed..... 301
	Woolens, More Protection For..... 291

### **THE SITUATION.**

The daily papers during the last two weeks have been announcing the closing down, or the shortening of hours, of some of our largest woolen mills owing to lack of orders, caused by competition from abroad. This was predicted by the Journal of Fabrics two years ago, and the wonder is that its fulfilment has been so long delayed. That it has come during the high tide of general prosperity in the country is a proof of what we have all along contended, that, so far as home manufactures are concerned, the burden of tribute imposed

by the preferential tariff falls upon the Canadian woolen manufacturers, and to a lesser extent upon the cotton manufacturers. The reasons have been often stated, but two or three of them may be repeated. Owing in part to the suitability of the climate, the water and the adaptability of the people for these industries, the woolen, worsted, carpet and cotton manufacturers of Great Britain stand to-day as the only large industries that have not been either beaten or at least seriously assailed by the rising manufacturers of other European countries and the United States. The best-equipped and most highly specialized branch of manufacturing in the Old Country is thus brought against a Canadian industry which, though already important to us—by reason of the large number of hands and large amount of capital employed—is not yet developed to that point where it can bear the full force of the competition of Great Britain's greatest industry. The woolen and cotton mills of Canada were established under the old general tariff, in which textile machinery was taxed to such an extent that it has cost about 40 per cent. more to equip a mill here than in Britain. The word "tax" bears its fullest significance in this connection, because the duty on textile machinery, such as spinning, weaving, wool working and other large special machines does not protect a home industry because no such machinery is made in Canada. Therefore the Canadian Government compels the woolen manufacturer to fit out his mill under a highly protective tariff and sell his goods under conditions allied to free trade. Again, the Canadian manufacturer has the added burden of German and other foreign competition to deal with, for under cover of the preferential tariff large quantities of such goods are sent into England for so-called finishing, and after passing into third or fourth hands are exported to Canada as British goods. This is a kind of fraud that is difficult to deal with, but we have evidence that it exists to a greater extent than is imagined by people not immediately concerned.

Now, we believe the great majority of Canadian textile manufacturers are willing to bear a fair share of tribute for Imperial unity; but under the preferential tariff as at present arranged they are bearing a heavy burden, while manufacturers in other lines are not called upon to lift a finger in the cause. For