

# Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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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.

### Woolens in Japan.

Canadian woolens do not make their way as they might, and the reason is largely found in the fact that Canadian manufacturers do not make the best use of the materials they have at hand, nor do they show sufficient enterprise in placing their products upon the market. Much might be done by opening up new markets. Blankets and flannels form the subject of a report by the Belgian Consul at Yokohama. Red blankets reach Japan from Germany, double whites being of English origin. The import duties

on woolen blankets amount to 08c. per kilo. In the near future the imports will, doubtless, suffer from the well-equipped factory opened at Shinagawa. Colored flannels are imported into Japan from Germany and England. The import duties amount to 41c. per ten yards. Packing; tin lined cases, each containing from 20 to 30 pieces of from 40 to 45 yards. In 1896 flannel was imported to the value of \$550,000. Japanese merchants wish all samples of textiles to be sent in bundles; they refuse to examine samples when glued upon sheets of cardboard. Low-priced goods alone have any interest for Japanese buyers.

A new plan for estimating the safe limits of credit is proposed among the manufacturers' agents in the United States.

The plan is to obtain from each commission merchant the gross total of his sales to the individual buyers. It is assumed that the buyer is entitled to a certain amount of credit, but that under the present method of selling the agent cannot tell whether the buyer is exceeding this amount. Were agents to report to a central agent the total of his sales, the central agent could tell at a glance whether there was anything in the buyer's purchases which would lead him to be suspicious of his actions, or which would reflect upon his credit. Theoretically, the plan is attractive, but the attempt to put it into practical operation would soon disclose its weakness. It would be of no value, unless it embraced reports from each individual seller, and sellers are too numerous to encourage the hope of this ever being an accomplished fact

### Cotton Prospects.

The causes which have produced the present depression will pass sooner or later; they must yield to the recovery which comes after a period of depression. In the meantime they tend to depress the price of the raw material to a lower level. The question upon which an early or late recovery depends is mainly one as to the quantity of cotton which is available for the supply of the world. The weather in the cotton belt has been favorable for the development of the crop; and this has given rise to a notion that there will be a great quantity of cotton available, some estimates having been made which indicate the existence of nearly 11,000,000 bales. According to Thomas Ellison, an American crop of 9,400,000 bales of 500 pounds each will be required during the present season if the present moderate stocks be not exceeded; so that if the crop produces anything like 11,000,000 bales, there will be a very great overplus at the end of the sea-