

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, FEBRUARY, 1897

No. 2

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 6/- . Advertising rates on application.

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

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

Agency in Europe: Polsue Bros., 30 Poppin's Court, Fleet St., London, Eng.
Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 2589

Business correspondence should be addressed to Montreal; but cuts, news items and editorial correspondence to Toronto.

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.

Price, on and after publication, \$3.00. Subscribers ordering in advance are given a discount of \$1.00.

BIGGAR, SAMUEL & CO., Publishers,
Fraser Building, Montreal.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

PAGE.	PAGE.
Chemicals and Dye-stuffs..... 50	Mill, From a Canadian..... 47
Co-operative Knitting Company's Patents..... 44	Mills, Among the..... 51
Dyehouses and Waste, Economy In..... 41	McMaster & Co..... 47
Editorial..... 33	Prices, Novelty..... 33
Fabric Items..... 53	Rollers, Automatic, Grinding and Opening..... 50
Flax Scutching and Flax Hackling Machinery..... 38	Scroll Opener, The..... 50
Grinding Frame..... 44	Soaps, Wool..... 34
Hosiery Notes..... 51	Tariff Commission, The..... 43
Knitting Machine and Mill Supplies, Automatic..... 48	Textile School, The Lowell..... 33
Laboratory, The Davy-Faraday... 38	" Centres, Foreign..... 45
Lactic Acid..... 49	" Imports from Gt. Britain 54
Meanderings in Merry England... 37	Wildt & Co.'s Knitting Machinery 34
	Wool S'aps..... 34
	" New Rate on..... 47
	" Trade in 1896, The German 49

Editorial

Novelty Prices.

A new idea in fabrics is produced at considerable expense, and meets with a comparatively small demand. The original producer who succeeds in catching the popular fancy, should endeavor to secure a profit on the outlay before the popular fancy has created a number of imitations which are offered at popular prices. The trade seems, at present, to present a division into those who produce absolute novelties and secure high prices, and those who produce cheap fabrics upon lines already laid down by the manufacturer of expensive goods. Many complaints are made of one mill's copying the patterns of another; but it is a matter in which no law could

be enforced, even if such a course were desirable. A demand for a particular article at a particular price, will always create its supply. In Canada, where the export trade is limited, and the consumers of the more expensive wares are not a large proportion of the population, there is more to be earned by following than leading. The manufacture of standard lines, and the reproduction of novelties at low prices, is the best field of action for our manufacturers. Novelty prices must be left to our brothers over sea.

Lowell Textile School.

The Lowell Textile School, which has been established by money granted by the city of Lowell and the State of Massachusetts, was opened on January 30th, under what seems the happiest auspices. The establishment of this school indicates a determination on the part of the manufacturers of the United States to maintain their position, not only in the markets of their own country, but in those of foreign countries as well. The increased competition of the German manufacturers throughout the world in the past decade has caused a most careful study of the situation to be made by all those interested in the production of textiles. It has been seen that the skill of the workpeople, and their patient research, both of which are the results of technical education, have enabled Germany to cheapen old processes, or invent new ones, to an extent which, if not met by an equal advance on the part of her competitors, would leave the markets of the world at her disposal. England has established, and is now establishing, technical schools on a most extensive scale, and there is no doubt that now the good work has been well begun on the American continent, it will be extended. It is necessary that Canadian manufacturers should seriously consider their position with regard to this question. Will they remain satisfied with themselves and their methods, until some day they find their markets gone, their plant antiquated, and their employees a generation behind those of their competitors, or will they also establish technical schools?

The Davy-Faraday Laboratory.

The Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory has been opened, which was established by the munificent generosity of Dr. Ludwig Mond, who provided the huge sum of £100,000 for the purchase, equipment and endowment of this splendid annex of the Royal Institution, London, Eng. It will be open to the experts of all nations.