

simple, lying within the range of any practical man, and they are quite sufficient for the ordinary necessities of a manufacturing concern. If consumers, merchants and wholesalers were more careful in the examination of their goods it might have a wholesome effect upon the production of honest and worthy goods. One great evil with the market to-day is the almost absolute necessity which exists for adulterations in order, by the cheapness of the product, to be able to get it into the market at all. Careful tests would raise the standard of goods and add to the comfort and satisfaction of the consumer.—*Ex.*

WOOLEN WEAVERS IN GERMANY.

U. S. Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, writes under date of Jan. 23, 1897, as follows:

For a long time manufacturers of woollen cloths have been considering the question of making weavers attend two looms instead of one. Foreign competition has compelled them to do so. To-day and henceforth, in this country, woollen weavers are to run two looms. The principal cause of the change is to be found in England's power to put down Huddersfield woollens in Aix la Chapelle, in spite of freights by land and sea, plus ten per cent. import duties, cheaper than the Aix la Chapelle manufacturers can sell at their own gates. For a long time German manufacturers were unable to find out the factors that made this possible. They claim to have discovered them in England's two looms to each weaver. This reduces the price of production for England so much that competition, not only outside, but at home, is no longer possible on the old basis. The entire United States market, for a long time held by Aix la Chapelle specialties is now in the hands of Huddersfield, Bradford and other English cities. The thing to be done in the face of such facts is to follow England's example and make weavers run two looms. This is now the rule. The laborers find it hard, and it is hard. No one who knows anything about the nerve tension consequent upon running all kinds of textile machines will fail to pity the people compelled to run two looms where formerly they tended only one. Less pay, relatively more work, physical exhaustion, and quicker general debility and despondency will be the results. Hundreds are to be turned out of employment who know no other way to win a livelihood. The promises to find employment for them in other branches are too hollow to have any effect, except to raise hopes that will never be realized. All eyes here are turning towards the United States with the hope that the one-weaver-to-two-loom system will win back for Aix la Chapelle the trade of the firms that bought there formerly, but buy now in England. The employees urge that under the new system they will break down and be unfit for work at forty years of age, rather than, as now, forty-five. If in no other way, the eyes will wear out, making good, fine weaving less possible. This danger, the manufacturers say, will be met by putting in better material, thus lightening the labor for eye and hand. How much this will help, if carried out, remains to be seen. That wages will be less, relatively, is a foregone conclusion. Workmen and employers are not yet agreed as to how best to adjust the new rates. The whole problem is engendering, or certainly is in danger of engendering, difficulty between the interested parties. The manufacturers, if they are to hold their own and to win back what they lost or were losing, must do as England has done. The battle is to be fought out. Germany cannot compel outside forces or influences, except as she meets them in the world's markets. In the past those places that were most famous for their hand-made products fought hardest against power machines. Many of them lost all, manufacturers up with the times opening in less discontented districts.

P. Macdonald, retail dry goods, Montreal, was recently arrested, charged with having caused the fire in his store, corner of Beaudry and St. Catherine streets, March 23th last.

E. A. Small & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers, Montreal, who intended to move into their new factory and warerooms later on this month, and had announced a big sale by auction of their manufactured stock of clothing, had a \$100,000 fire in their premises, May 9th. They were fully insured.

Among the Mills

Co-operation is one of the guiding principles of industry to-day. It applies to newspapers as to everything else. Take a share in "The Canadian Journal of Fabrics" by contributing occasionally such items as may come to your knowledge, and receive as dividend an improved paper.

The knit goods industry in Almonte, Ont., is apparently flourishing. The Almonte Knitting Co. is fully employed, and D. M. Fraser's mill is running day and night.

Jas H. Wylie, Almonte, Ont., is at present running his flannel mill five days a week.

The Watchorn woollen mill at Merrickville, Ont., has been closed down temporarily.

Roger Tattersall, North Adams, Mass., has taken a position in the print works, Magog, P. Q., Canada.

B. Caldwell & Co.'s woollen mill, Lanark, Ont., which was closed for a short time, is now running full time.

Feodor Boas, now in England, has succeeded in definitely transferring the Granite Mills to an English syndicate.

Andrew Telfer, of the Telfer Manufacturing Co. (corsets, etc.), Toronto, died suddenly at his residence, in Toronto, April 28th.

F. W. Goss, umbrella manufacturer, St. Catherine st., Montreal, had \$500 worth of goods stolen from his shop on the night of April 21st.

While the water was out of the Welland canal last month Watson's knitting factory, St. Catharines, was run by a threshing machine engine.

Supt. Mathewson, formerly with Moorehouse, Dodds & Co., Glen Tay, Ont., now has charge of Wylie & Shaw's blanket factory, Almonte, Ont.

The speeders and slubbers in the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co. mill at Cornwall, Ont., went out on a two weeks' strike last month, but resumed work at the company's terms at the end of that time.

The Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont., whose mills were closed down for two weeks while the boilers were being reset, started up full time in all departments on April 29th.

The Jno. McPherson Shoe Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., has been organized and the following officers elected: W. D. Long, president; John Penman, Paris, vice-president; W. S. Duffield, secretary-treasurer; G. H. Bisby, P. M. Bankier, directors.

The Kingsville Woollen Mills Co. has been reorganized as the Brown & Wigle Co. of Kingsville, Ltd. Capital \$20,000. The directors are: Dr. S. A. King, J. E. Brown, Horace Wigle, Ernest A. Brown, James Hillis, W. A. Smith; and George D. Ross, Montreal.

The Millaloe correspondent of the Eganville, Ont., *Enterprise*, says that John Reid, of Almonte, formerly woollen manufacturer of Osceola, expects to return shortly with the intention to erect a woollen factory and to use one of the water-powers convenient to the station to work the plant.

Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., 423 and 425 St. Paul st., Montreal, have issued the following circular to the textile trades: The Substantive Colors Company having been dissolved by mutual consent, we shall be glad to supply you direct hereafter with any quantity that you may require, of the colors heretofore controlled by that company, such as Benzo Purpurine, Congo, etc., and we can offer you the lowest prices consistent with standard quality and reliable goods.

The Watson-Foster Company, Ltd., will be incorporated with a total capital stock of \$450,000, with headquarters at the City of Montreal; for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in paper hangings and colors, glue, pulp, paper and other material used in the manufacture of paper hangings. The applicants for incorporation are:—Hugh Watson, wall-paper manufacturer; Francis Stuart Foster, wall-paper manufacturer; Sidney Smith Boxer, commercial