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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. Price, \$3.00.

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INDUSTRY.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE WOOLEN

For years the Canadian Journal of Fabrics has preached for the establishment of a Canadian textile school. As we have frequently shown, the system of technical training that prevails in Germany has advanced that country immensely in the manufacture of woolen, cotton, jute, and other textile fabrics, as well as in the chemicals and dyestuffs that are specially used in the textile trades. Other countries, such as France, Austria, and Great Britain, have followed in Germany's lead, and they have been successful in proportion to the amount of attention they have given to technical training. Science applied to industry is continually remov-

ing mountains and doing what is otherwise impossible. For example, it had always been argued that no artificial dyestuff could fill the place of indigo; but German chemists set to work and produced by synthesis an artificial indigo that is chemically pure and identical in character with natural indigo, and so much cheaper than natural indigo that it is rapidly displacing that product in the world's market, and causing grave alarm to India, where the indigo planting is one of the staple industries. What is Canada going to do about it? If the textile industry of the country is to be redeemed those in authority must either fall into modern methods or a valuable branch of our manufacturing will be ruined. The ruin of such an industry would be a general calamity, as all Canadians must realize, who remember what excellent woolen fabrics were produced by our home mills under the primitive conditions of manufacturing that existed from 25 to 50 years ago. These conditions have passed away never to return, and large mills with high speed machinery and elaborate finishing and dyeing equipment must take the place of the old "custom" mill operating one or two sets of cards. It must be confessed that the great need of some of our mills is first-class machinery and modern methods. Some mill owners imagine that a cheap lot of second-hand machinery is a bargain, but such bargains are usually the worst investment they can make. The head of one of the largest and most successful cotton mills in the United States makes it a rule to have every department in the mill re-equipped with new machinery every ten years, if not oftener. Machinery is all too dear, even if got for nothing, if it fails to produce results which are obtained by rivals having machines that will do better work and do it more rapidly.

Another thing the Canadian manufacturer needs to look to closer, is the changing requirements of the trade. For instance, the raising of crossbred sheep for the sake of the mutton rather than the wool has required a different method of manufacture and some changes in machinery in order to utilize to the best advantage the coarser wool from crossbred sheep, which is now so cheap. The British manufacturer is already solving this problem successfully to his great gain, but what has the Canadian manufacturer done to adapt himself