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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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ALLOWANCES ON STRINGS.

One of the most disappointing phases of the cloth manufacturer's business is the flow of debit notes which he regularly receives. However slow trade happens to be, or however few are the orders received, the inflow of debits for strings, quarter-yards, etc., never fails, and, in fact, seems to be at high-water mark when general business is at the lowest. Retaliation against systematic robbery of this kind generally means a severance of business relations with the merchant who makes the claims, accompanied by the loss of his orders, says the Textile Manufacturer, Manchester, England. Many manufacturers have to discriminate between just and

unjust customers, and have to make allowance in their quotations for prospective debit. Frequently these can be made with comparative accuracy, for some of the less scrupulous merchants make their claims on damages in a most systematic manner, damages or no damages. Sometimes the trouble originates in the percher, who feels himself bound to earn his pay in more senses than one, while it is even said that in certain warehouses a man who cannot do so is soon moved on. Manufacturers are too often at the merchants' mercy, although, perhaps, they are partly to blame, for the more honest merchants, although of small percentage, generally do a large business. *Yarns* are delivered from the manufacturer to the finisher, going in many cases direct from him to the merchant. It is always best for the goods to be returned to the manufacturer, but this is only carried out by some of the larger concerns. Pieces are frequently wanted in such a hurry that they must be sent by the shortest route, this hurry often being the excuse for having the goods packed and away before the manufacturer can send to see the faults which the merchant claims. The finisher puts in strings, but these are added to by the merchant, and the manufacturer must either agree or quarrel. It seems that a similar state of affairs prevails in industrial circles on both sides of the Atlantic, and a suggestion which has recently been made by the Textile Manufacturer's Journal, although somewhat bold, is worth considering. The suggestion is that perchers should be trained and certificated by either the Government or by some association recognized by it. The difficulty might be overcome by establishing a conditioning house, one which the trade could accept as authoritative, where perchers could be trained or examined. There are many ways of overcoming the present wrongs which exist in respect to claims for allowances.

MOHAIR.

Recently a lecture on "Mohair" was given before the members of the Shipley Textile Society by T. Hollis, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. The lecturer commenced by tracing the history of the Angora goat and showed how it had been taken from its native home in Asia Minor to the Cape, where the rearing of these