

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XX.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1903.

No. 12.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Monthly Journal devoted to Textile manufactures and the Dry Goods and kindred trades.

Subscription: Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$1.00 per year. Foreign, 5/. Advertising rates on application.

Office: 18 Court St., cor. Church, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal

BIGGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers

TRAVELLING REPRESENTATIVE: A. W. SMITH.

Toronto Telephone, Main 4310 | Montreal Telephone, Main 2589

Business correspondence should be addressed to Montreal; but ads, news items and editorial correspondence to Toronto; cuts from abroad should be sent by post wherever possible, not by express. Changes of advertisements should be in our hands not later than the 10th of each month to ensure insertion.

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.

BIGGAR-SAMUEL, LIMITED, Publishers.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

PAGE	PAGE
Australian Sheep Industry, Unfavorable Condition of	Institution, A Unique
337	Knot Tying Device, An English
British Textile Trade with Canada	348
343	Manila Cordage, Strength and Weight of
Canadian Woolens, A Canadian Woman on	344
348	Market, Wool
Cotton Growing within the Empire	354
337	Mercerization Wool
Cotton Supply, An All-British	345
334	Mills, Among the
Dyeing and Making-up Mixed Wool Residues	349
348	Patents, Textile
Dyeing Sheep Skin Rugs	357
ad. page 7	Personal
Electricity and the Home Weaving Industry	313
337	Printing on Textiles, Stencil
Englishman's View of the Canadian Woolen Industry, An	324
339	Prizes for Bible Essays
Fabric Items	348
351	Silk Blouses, Poisonous
Foreign Textile Centres	346
351	South Africa, The Wool Industry of Turbines for Textile Mills, Steam
Forests and Water Powers	344
335	Water Power, Electricity and the Development of
German Colonial Cotton	341
354	Weaving Waste
German Surtax, The	352
353	Wool Supply, The Future of the
Hermit, A Woolen	346
354	Wool Washing

We close the volume with the wish that our subscribers and their friends may have a Joyous Christmas and that the coming year will be a better and a happier one for all our readers. We hope they have all found the Canadian Journal of Fabrics worth much more than the dollar asked, but if the subscriber has doubt on this point, let the account be squared and the paper stopped. Short accounts make long friends, and the proverb applies with special force to subscriptions. We will take it as a vote of confidence from all who remit, and encouraged by this vote we will try to produce a better paper next year. The paper will now be addressed by a printed label showing by figures the date to which the subscription is paid; for example 11-3 means that the subscription is paid to December, 1903. Subscribers changing their address will please give old, as well as the new, address.

THE FUTURE OF THE WOOL SUPPLY.

As Canadian textile manufacturers are large users of South African wool, they will have a special interest in that part of the Imperial Commissioner's report on South African trade conditions bearing upon the production of wool in the Orange River Colony. Under the old regime the Boers devoted themselves almost exclusively to stock-raising, and it is estimated that before the war there were 7,000,000 sheep in that colony, representing a clip of wool equal to 50,000 bales. The decimation, due to lack of pasturage and the needs of Tommy Atkins' larder during the campaign, was such that to-day there are probably not more than 1,000,000 sheep, and the clip must be proportionately less. According to the commissioner it will take five or six years to re-establish the flocks and herds, and in the interval the shortage of the South African wool supply will continue. This condition of affairs following closely in the wake of the serious losses to the Australian wool growers caused by the great droughts indicates that no reduction in the market price of wool can be looked for in the immediate future unless a compensating increase is forthcoming from the Argentina. But even if there should be a material increase in the supply from there it would not compensate for the shortages of colonial wool if the quality was inferior.

The Textile Manufacturer calls attention to the further inroads being made into the supply of wool by another factor, viz., the frozen meat industry. Our contemporary says: "It is now a few years since the advances made in the methods of freezing mutton first made their mark upon the wool trade. To the growth of this new industry we are largely indebted for the large proportion of cross-bred wool in our imports, for sheep farmers now consider other points than those connected with the fleece alone. In Australia and New Zealand the freezing establishments are in full work, and it is easy to see that the busier they are the shorter will be the future supplies of wool. There is at present a phenomenal demand, not only for sheep, but for lambs, for freezing purposes, and the demand seems to be limited only by the supply. Just after a long and disastrous drought many pastoralists are in need of