

farm can carry three hundred breeding ewes, from which can be sold fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars worth of mutton and wool," and he adds: "The most of the time you may sit under a shade tree and watch the lambs grow."

The following statistics are from the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries:

Wool Clip in Ontario 1893-1902.

Year.	Fleeces.	Pounds.	Per Fleece lbs.	Value. \$
1893	1,015,497	5,896,891	5.81	1,073,234
1894	1,092,467	6,235,036	5.71	1,053,721
1895	1,109,140	6,214,811	5.60	1,242,962
1896	991,371	5,581,387	5.63	1,026,975
1897	887,003	6,139,984	5.79	945,757
1898	865,179	5,104,686	5.90	847,378
1899	928,184	5,525,122	5.95	790,092
1900	957,307	5,805,921	6.06	894,112
1901	950,229	5,834,097	6.14	781,769
1902	916,092	5,690,673	6.21	728,406

THE CARPET TRADE.

In a recent article dealing with the carpet trade of Great Britain, the Kidderminster Shuttle gives some interesting figures which must afford encouragement to those engaged in this industry in Canada. The statistics given show, that while the exports from Great Britain are increasing from year to year, those of the United States are decreasing. The exports of United States made carpets to all parts of the world for the past three years have been as follows:

1901	....	119,514 yards.	....	value, £19,368
1902	....	98,509 yards.	....	value, £15,628
1903	....	71,434 yards.	....	value, £12,184

The total exports of British carpets for the past two years were:

1902	....	7,672,100 yards.	....	value, £870,000
1903	....	8,595,100 yards.	....	value, £947,633

The returns show further, that the export of British carpets for the month of December last, was five times greater than that of the United States for the whole year. Great Britain also during those years, notwithstanding the hostile tariff, exported to the United States, British-made carpets to more than five times the value of the American-made carpets exported to all the markets of the world.

	English Carpets to America	American Carpets to all the World
1902	.... £73,799	.... £15,628
1903	.... £73,457	.... £12,184

These figures indicate that Canadian carpet manufacturers have nothing to fear from United States competition, and the further fact that last year carpets to the value of £310,357 were imported from Great Britain into Canada serves to show that there is room for further development of this industry in the Domin-

ion. Canada at the present time takes one-third of Great Britain's total exports of carpets, and there does not appear to be any adequate reason why a few British carpet manufacturers could not successfully transfer some of their plant to Canada, to cater to the demand on the spot. The consumption of carpets per head of population is evidently far greater in Canada than in Great Britain.

THE COMING SYSTEM OF MEASURES.

In another part of this issue will be found Mr. Halsey's reply to the letter of the secretary of the Decimal Association of Great Britain, referring to the continued use of certain old terms of measures in countries using the Metric System. The survival of terms used in special trades might naturally be looked for alongside of the acceptance by the general public of any national system of weights and measures. But while the terms referred to are used in the silk factories, they are not recognized beyond. When the silk merchant puts his goods on the market, he uses the terms of the Metric System. The sailor still takes his soundings in fathoms, but when he goes ashore he finds he cannot buy cloth by the fathom. He must buy by the yard. So with the silk manufacturer; and the survival of a factory custom in a particular trade or place does not diminish the significance of the steady and uninterrupted advance of the Metric System for general purposes over the world. The circumstance that some English terms are still used in the textile trades on the continent merely follows from the predominance hitherto held by British textile manufacturers in the markets of the world, and not because there is any inherent disadvantage in adapting the metric measures to the trade. At the recent international congress, at Paris, held to promote a universal standard of yarn counts, it was agreed by the British representatives that such a universal system should be in metric terms and no other; and Mr. Halsey's present arguments on these points are pretty fully answered in a report published by the American Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, last year on a conference with the Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France. The Chamber, with a view to weighing all objections to the Metric System, submitted thirty questions to the society, and these were answered in detail. Considering the conservatism of British manufacturers, the report of the yarn congress referred to is a striking testimony in favor of the Metric System. We have this report before us and two paragraphs are worth quoting. They are: "The urgent need of the trade is a system of counts which will embrace all classes of yarns, be convenient for the spinner and reeler, and also for the manufacturer, and which will be understood in all countries. 'Count' being the re-