

CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XVII.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, NOVEMBER, 1900.

No. 11

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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

Subscription: Canada and United States. \$1.00 per year. Great Britain, 6s. Advertising rates on application.

Offices: 62 Church Street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, Montreal.

A. B. BIGGAR { BIGGAR SAMUEL & CO } PUBLISHERS R. R. SAMUEL

PHILADELPHIA AGENT H. E. BURNETTE, Cor. Fourth and Locust Sts.
BOSTON AGENT F. P. GRANT, 5 Gayland St., Roxbury
Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 2589

Business correspondence should be addressed to Montreal; but cuts, 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 & CO. Publishers.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE		PAGE
Among the Mills ..	334	Scotch Tweed Industry ..	326
Azo-diazaline Colors ..	337	Styles, English, in Woolens ..	324
Cloth Press, Hydraulic ..	328	Sumach, Canadian ..	331
Cotton Crop ..	338	Textile Trade Outlook ..	323
Cotton Mfg. of South ..	322	Textile Design, Overcoating ..	333
Raw, Cultivation of ..	324	Textile Imp. etc. ..	330
Dyestuffs ..	333	Textile Patents ..	331
Dyeing Kattigen Colors ..	334	Valleyfield strike ..	326
Fabric Items ..	337	Ventilation in Textile Mills ..	326
Fiber Plants, Canadian ..	331	Wool To make Wash-inkable ..	328
Foreign Textile Centres ..	329	" Oiling Emulsion ..	333
Literary Notes ..	331	" Make up of Good Fleece ..	333
Looms, New Idea in ..	332	" Markets ..	338
Mass. Factory Looms ..	322	" Influence of Climate on ..	336
Mercerizing Cotton ..	325	Woolen Mills of U. S. ..	321
Montreal Cotton Co's Strike ..	334	Yarns Universal System of Num-bering ..	327
Patent Medicine Man ..	332		
Patents, Textile ..	340		

EDITORIAL NOTES.

France is endeavoring to bring about a universal system of numbering yarns and threads, but the organizing committee have been met at the outset by the objection that various measures and systems prevail in France itself. Spinners at Fourmies and Reims employ their own number, those at Sedan a different one, and a third is used in the Elboeuf district. The committee have invited the Chamber of Commerce in the manufacturing centres to examine and recommend the adoption of resolutions, proposed for the different textiles, based on the metric system, as follows. For wool, cotton waste, silk and jute, the number to be that of

the number of metres contained in a gramme weight, this would give the number of thousand metres in a kilogramme or a thousand grammes. The length of the hanks to be fixed at 1,000 metres, with decimal subdivisions. For silk the number would be determined by the weight in grammes of 1,000 metres. For linen yarn it is proposed to maintain provisionally the English mode of numbering until an arrangement can be come to with England. A modification on these resolutions proposed is to assimilate jute to linen, as the numbering is already the same for the two textiles. The motive of this proposal is a good one, and an international system would do much to facilitate the interchange of knowledge, and promote trade, which cannot be accomplished under the present variety of measures.

Statements published by the United States Bureau of Statistics would appear to show that, working through a period of depression, the United States woolen manufacturers have so reformed their methods, that they have not only reduced the imports of foreign wools to less than a third of what they were in 1895, but that they have doubled their exports of woolen fabrics in the same time. To be sure, the figures of their exports are very small, but the fact that any increase at all has been achieved, is of some significance to those studying the course of the American textile trades in recent years. These figures show that during the eight months, ending 31st August, 1900, the imports of woolen manufactures amounted to £2,518,000, against £8,472,000 in the eight months of 1895, and £6,155,000 in the corresponding eight months of 1896. The average annual importation of woolen manufactures during the decade from 1890 to 1900 has been £5,208,000, the highwater mark having been reached in the year 1895, when the total was £8,472,000. Since that period the importations have constantly decreased until in the years 1898, 1899, and 1900, they reached their lowest level, averaging during the eight months of each year only £2,292,000. On the other hand, the exports of woolen manufacturers have slowly but steadily increased, advancing from £56,000 in 1890; £98,000 in 1895; £128,000 in 1896; £30,000 in 1897, and £150,000, in 1898, to £185,000 in the eight