

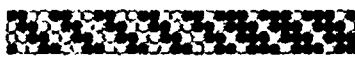
Now there is a good market abroad for our dressed flax, and before the committee I tried to show the advantage of raising flax for the seed and fibre, and especially from my own experience, I attempted to show how easy it was to prepare the flax for exportation and how simple and inexpensive the machinery required for that purpose is. You have got a number of flax mills in Ontario similar to mine, and I hope to see a good many in Quebec before long. Our farmers much preferred the dressing of their flax at our mills to the old method of breaking by hand, which required the flax to be well dried over a fire, thereby often injuring the fibre. We dispensed with the fire and sent the flax through the brake without heating it, as I dare say you do in Ontario, provided it is not soaking wet. Of course if we can teach our farmers to rot their flax in the water instead of rotting it on the ground, the fibre will be much more valuable.

Believe me, yours truly,

H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

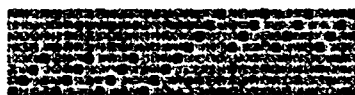
Textile Design

WOOLEN TROUSERING.



Repeat once.

DESIGN.



Repeat once.

Draft.

Ends

Warp	1 Brown, 13 skeins	5
	1 White, "	times.
	1 Red, "	
	1 White, "	
	1 Brown, "	4
	1 White, "	times.
	1 Blue, "	
	1 White, "	
	1 Brown, "	13
	1 White, "	times.
	48 ends in pattern.	



FEEDING PLAN.

West:—1 pick Black, 13 skeins.
1 " White, "
2 picks in pattern.

2,240 ends in warp; 34 ends per inch; 8½ reed, 4 ends in a reed; 30 picks per inch, 66 wide in loom, 56 inches wide when finished. 21½ ozs. cloth.

THE WOOL MARKET.

TORONTO.—There is not enough fleeces in the market to make the business done worth talking about. While a few sales are taking place, it might be said that prices are nominal. We quote 24c. for fleece, tub-washed 22c. Pulled wools are not moving freely, in fact the market is almost stagnant. Transactions that have taken place have been on a basis of 21 to 22c. for supers, extras 22 to 23c. Foreign wools are steady and without any special features.

MONTREAL.—Business in the Montreal wool market still remains quiet. Prices, however, are well maintained. Stocks are low, but are considered sufficient for the demand. We quote prices as follows —Greasy Cape, 14 to 16c., Natal, 15 to 17c.; Canadian fleece, 22 to 25c.; B.A. scoured, 27 to 35c. In Canada pulled wool, 20 to 21½c. is quoted for supers, extra 23 to 26c.

At the recent London sales prices were practically unchanged and closed steady, a very large proportion of the offerings being sold. The chief interest centered in full-grown staple merinos, the supply of which is said to have been very much short of last year. At the opening of the series it was estimated that the quantities available for disposal during the series was 48,500 bales Sydney, 35,300 bales Queensland, 35,300 bales Victoria, 17,300 bales South Australia, 200 bales Tasmania, 1,700 bales West Australia, 16,800 bales New Zealand, 24,400 bales Cape of Good Hope, together making a total of 179,500 bales, of which about 5,000 bales Australasian and 15,000 Cape and Natal were forwarded to the Continent and the North of England, thus leaving 159,500 bales new arrivals;

to these were added the quantity carried forward from the previous series (i.e., 10,000 bales), and the total available quantity amounted to 169,500 bales, as against 189,163 bales, which were available at the corresponding period of last year. Competition was brisk and Americans bought freely of the best lots, taking up 1,000 bales in the first three days. Medium merinos were readily sought and crossbreds sold at full previous rates. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were in steady request, occasionally lots were withdrawn, the limits not being reached. As the sales went on the higher grade wools strengthened, but inferior parcels and coarse wool realized lower prices than in the previous series.

A bulletin just issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries shows that the total clip of wool in 1895 was 6,214,811 lbs. In 1894 it was 6,235,036 lbs., valued at \$1,053,721. In 1893 the clip was 5,896,891 lbs., valued at \$1,073,234. The average annual clip for thirteen years was 5,560,608 lbs., valued at \$1,035,439.

WOOLEN CARDING.

Under this head I don't intend to say a word about which style of cards I think the best, or about the different counts of wire for the several parts; nor the kind of feed it is best to use for the various classes of goods, but wish to speak of how to make the best of the cards and feeds you have got. I have no doubt in many mills the weight fed on the first breaker is a mere matter of guess work. If the first breaker has a side drawing, and it happens to run through more stock than the second breaker and finisher can consume, either the first breaker must stand two or more hours per day till the other two parts catch up, or some of the weight is taken off. When the fault is discovered in this latter case, if the second breaker has a creel feed, you will be putting in thick and small ropings together, and however well you mix them you cannot get even yarn at the finisher, and if you alter the speed of the feed-board on the second breaker to suit the variation, it will only be guess work. Then, in the event of making no change in the weight on the first breaker, it must stand two hours a day to let the others catch up. By so doing you overcrowd your wire, or in other words decrease your carding space per pound, one-fifth. You might just as well have a first breaker four-fifths the size and run it full time like the other parts. I hold that every part in a set of cards, to be fully utilized and made the most of, must run all of its time. But some may ask how can we tell what weight to put on the first breaker to start with, so that it will do just enough and nothing more to keep the other parts going? I will try to tell you. We will suppose that all your 3 parts in the set have 60-inch cylinders all running the same speed. You are making one run yarn, have 60 threads on your finisher card, and a 9-inch doffer running 30 revolutions per minute. You will, from the 60 threads running at that speed, produce 4,500 yards per minute; 9-inch doffer × 30 revolutions × 60 threads = 4,500 yards. Now 4,500 yards of one run yarn will weigh 45 ounces; that will be the product per minute from the finisher doffers. It necessarily follows that if your first breaker cylinder runs at the same speed as the finisher, you must have your feeding machine drop on the feed board 15 ounces three times a minute, or 22½ ounces twice a minute, with a trifle of an allowance for what is thrown under the card or left in the wire in its passage through the set. To find out how to set your feed to drop at the right time, measure the space the feed board travels in one minute and divide into equal distances to suit. When once so arranged, whatever size of yarn you make, the weight per minute delivered from the finisher doffer will determine the weight to be fed on said spaces on the board of the first breaker. Another thing I would notice is the careless way some carders run their spool drums on the finisher. Men who have their wire in good shape and the work done first-class all through, sometimes undo all that their skill has accomplished by carelessness in running their spool drums. They have their belts in good shape all through the set, and having got the work done satisfactorily, they seem to think it does not much matter how it gets on the spool if it only gets there. This is a great mistake. It is as essential to have