

The other principal group is composed of such tissues as must not be singed. These are the fulling goods and those articles which, although of worsted yarns respectively of hard long-stapled wool, are, when finished, to present a cloth-like face. In these cases the adhering nap must be preserved, for it is this that in fulling produces the fine felted surface, or in the case of fine twills which are neither singed nor fulled, gives the matted cloth face. For the latter class the material is in finishing only sheared; the wool fibres being left to stand between the ribs of the twill, thus form a fine glossy cloth nap. If they were not preserved the face would everywhere appear equally glossy; the preparatory finish, therefore, is limited to crabbing, washing and drying, sometimes also to steaming.

Another important treatment of all-wool tissues is the next following crabbing of the material. This is done by a bath of soda lye combined with rinsing with water, while the piece is automatically kept broad. The object of crabbing is to fix the tissues at a certain permanent width, to prevent crinkling and to increase the gloss of the wool. According to the temperature of this lye and water bath, and to the duration of the operation, the goods turn out fuller, narrower or wider: what has then been fixed is only with difficulty done away with. Singed goods, as well as the others, must naturally be washed before drying, for which purpose they pass through washing tubs with guide rollers and squeezers, in which they are by means of soap and abundant water cleansed from all dressings and other impurities. Common dirt and grease spots caused in weaving and handling the goods should already previously in cleansing and examining the pieces have been removed by means of benzin or similar solvents of fats. This operation is followed by thorough rinsing, whizzing upon the hydro-extractor and drying. For this purpose, in most cases, hot-air, step-drying machines are employed, which at the same time automatically tenter and fix the material at a given, at will determinable, width. Cylinder dryers are only used for such qualities and materials as can stand stretching longitudinally and across, that is principally for heavy goods and those whose final width can in the subsequent finishing be fixed upon the tenter-frame or tenter-frame drying machine.

Steaming in preparatory finishing, which is sometimes reverted to, especially in the case of heavy fabrics, is only of real value when it is applied instead of crabbing. In that case the goods must be fixed correspondingly wider so that they cannot shrink again, as steaming after crabbing and washing is of little consequence.

For fulling either the crank machine or the cylinder fulling mill is used; the former principally for short cuts or any light goods which do not stand the strain upon the cylinder machine, which, however, presents the advantage of running much more evenly. In fulling repeated additions of Marseilles soap are made. Measuring and controlling of the width plays a principal part in all operations, particularly in crabbing and fulling. Too strongly fulled material turns out too narrow and too heavy; insufficiently fulled goods too wide and too light in weight. For dyeing very light and delicate shades sometimes bleaching is required, preferably with hydrogen peroxide, which is the simplest and quickest process.

JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO.

A very great deal of sympathy has been expressed for the woolen manufacturers who have suffered by this failure, and for the head of the firm of Jas. A. Cantlie & Co., Montreal, which has assigned on demand of the Bank of Montreal, with liabilities of \$220,000. For the past thirty years the firm has been prominent among the leading manufacturers agents of Montreal, and has always borne the best reputation. Some time ago it was announced that R. Simpson, confidential clerk of the house, was a defaulter in the sum of \$70,000. The investigation of the business following his departure showed that the business had been running behind for years, and that the firm was insolvent. The firm consists of James A. Cantlie, who of late years has been the sole owner. Mr. Cantlie has long been prominent in business circles, particularly in the Board of Trade. In 1890 and 1891 he served on the council of that body, and in 1892 was elected second vice-president. The year

following and also in 1894, he was first vice-president, and during 1895 was president of the Board. The meeting of creditors had not been held when THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS went to press.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

Wm. Thoburn	\$35,390 85
Almonte Knitting Co.....	20 19 05
R. Gemmell & Son	15 35 00
Adam Lomas & Son	34,282 05
Peter McDougall	8,900 00
Alois Knops.....	1,719 14
J. Cupper Sohn	1,600 05
Heinrick Ax.....	4,560 29
Mrs. Camp	1,000 00
James G. Field	1,633 28
Galletti Whyte	2,322 38
Dufton & Sons.....	1,156 03
A. L. Grindrod & Sons	1,879 00
Logan Bros	43 95
Dontigny & Hughton ..	13,761 76
E. A. Small & Co. ..	4,550 67
Truro Knitting Mill Company.....	2,433 31
Alex. Stewart	4,081 15
W. C. Pittfield & Co	2,232 44
Bank of Montreal	4,576 18
Geo. D. Ross & Co..	5,385 68
G. Bradshaw & Co.....	6 23
Montreal Cotton Co	63 23
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS	5 00
Monetary Times	25 00
Victoria Hosiery Co.	51 80
McMaster & Co.....	239 90
Jenner Roxburgh Co.....	2 70
Wm. J. Parks ..	16 93
Standard Hosiery Mills Co.....	34 38
Mosgiel Woolen Factory	18 05
St. Paul's Church ..	679 42
R. McD. Stephen (Privileged).....	60 15
T. F. Sullivan ..	56 66
R. Mellis ..	6 00
Rent to 1st May ..	275 00
Indirect—	
Bank of Montreal, about ..	50,000 00

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held in Toronto, May 5th, the following resolutions were passed.

Whereas, it is a feature of the new tariff recently introduced in the House of Commons to give to certain countries an ultimate reduction of twenty-five per cent from schedule rates;

And, whereas, under the interpretation of the tariff the reduction aforesaid has been immediately applied to Great Britain,

And, whereas, there exists a doubt as to whether other nations under treaty with Great Britain are entitled to the same privileges:

Resolved—(1) That in the opinion of this association the Government should take power from Parliament now in session to cancel or alter schedule "D" of the tariff, and the resolutions relating thereto, in case it should hereafter transpire that Great Britain cannot accept from Canada the preferential terms offered unless the same concessions are granted to Belgium, Germany and other foreign countries.

Resolved—(2) That while in the opinion of this association the reciprocal tariff should not be extended to any country unless that country give us a preference in their market equivalent to the discrimination allowed by us in its favor, yet, if such reciprocal tariff is applied, the minimum rate thereunder should be high enough to protect Canadian industries from the competition of all countries having low-priced labor, cheaper raw materials, fuel and capital, and whose long-established industries give them great advantage over the later established industries in Canada.