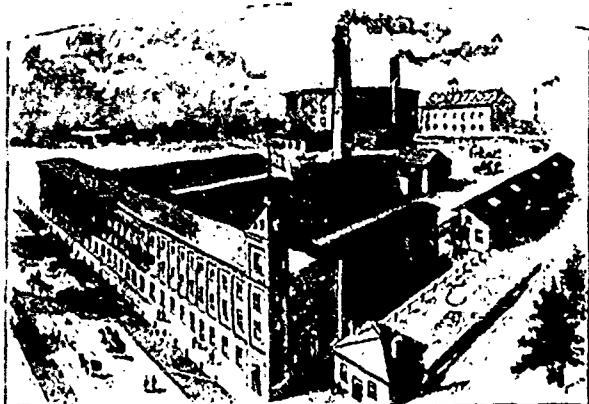


Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton

MANUFACTURERS OF

White and Colored Yarns, Single or Double, Hosiery Yarns of all descriptions, Warps, Twines, white or colored. Webblings & Bindings in great variety, Lampwicks, etc.



SELLING AGENTS:

WM. B. STEWART, 18 Front St. East, Toronto.
Agent for Warps. GEO. REID, 118 Duke Street, TORONTO

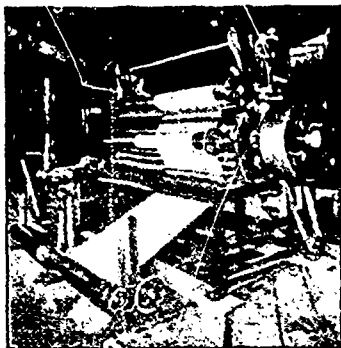
DEROCHIE BROTHERS, Cornwall, Ont.

We build

NAPPING MACHINES

up to 80 inches wide, to nap one or two pieces in width. The machine naps cotton or woolen goods; can either furnish folders or winding attachments; this machine is so geared that the changing of small gears changes the nap on cloth that is needed. The main shaft is 3 1/2 in. in diameter. All roller bearings are bronze and self-oiling. All Rolls are made of hydraulic piping—and every part of the machine is first-class in every respect.

Some of the machines are running at Canada Mills, Cornwall; Montreal Cotton Co.'s Mills, Valleyfield; Wm. Parks & Sons, St. Johns; Dominion Cotton Mills, Halifax.



WOOL SCOURING.

First of all, it is of the utmost importance that the water used for preparing or cleaning textile fabrics should have special consideration, and unless water for wool scouring is either soft or to be softened, considerable damage may be done in the preparation of the cloth; besides, needless expense will be incurred, observes a writer in a foreign contemporary. When an excess of carbonic acid is present in water, it takes up from the earth lime with which it comes in contact and forms carbonate of lime in solution; that is to say, two parts of carbonic acid gas combine with one part of lime, and this produces what is called temporary hardness. There are two ways of softening water, either in a separate vessel, or in the tank from which the supply is drawn. Caustic soda softens water by precipitating both the carbonate and sulphate of lime, rendering them insoluble. To water of medium hardness add two pounds of caustic soda to each 1,000 gallons of water. To very hard water add three or four pounds of caustic soda to each 1,000 gallons of water. The caustic soda simply requires to be thrown into the water tank when full in the quantities I have given. It dissolves instantly, and the water only requires to be stirred once or twice to mix the caustic soda "through" and throw down the lime. If the tank be left for three or four hours undisturbed the lime falls and settles to the bottom of the tank, and the clear softened water can be drawn off by placing the

Second-Hand Machinery

Leonard-Ball Engine, 8 1/2 x 10 cylinder, 42 h.p. indicated, nickel plated fittings.

Boiler 42 in. diameter by 12 ft. long, 35 h.p., 60 ft. smoke stack and fittings.

Set English Wool Cards.

Fulling Machine.

Hand Cloth Press.

Felting Machine.

All of above in first-class order and may be had cheap.

Lancaster Machine Works,

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LANCASTER - - ONTARIO



The Underwood

Visible writing start to finish—tabulating attachments for invoicing, billing, etc. No extra cost, easy touch, rapid action, handsome designs—
... fully guaranteed. . .

All other makes, new and second-hand,
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CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

15 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

exit-tap rather above the bottom of the tank, thus leaving the sediment behind.

The next important thing in wool scouring is the soap, and I give two, viz., potash pearl ashes and potash soap. First, pearl ashes is the purest form of potash, and it is safer and better than ordinary carbonate of potash. Too often the latter is palmed off on consumers as pearl ashes; carbonate of potash, if held in the hand and a drop or two of water added will give off heat; pearl ashes will not give off any heat; this is a sufficient guide to distinguish between pearl ashes and carbonate of potash, but in cases of doubt recourse should be had to analysis. Second, potash soap is made from caustic potash and water combined with fatty matter, or, speaking more correctly, in soap you have to deal with an alkali and a fatty matter. The alkali and this substance enter into combination, and when this is complete you have a new product, viz., soap. Wool washers find it to their advantage to make their own soap.

Next we come to the wool scouring, which operation consists in removing the oily substance in the wool, which is called "yolk," and nearly one half the weight of this yolk is potash. This yolk is capable of forming a soap with an alkali in the bowl, consisting largely of potash, no soda being present. Before, however, the wool can be used for spinning, this grease must be removed in such a way that the fiber of the wool be not injured, or its natural bright color destroyed. This is best accomplished by the use of pure potash soap. The action of such a soap, which contains neither an excess of free or un-