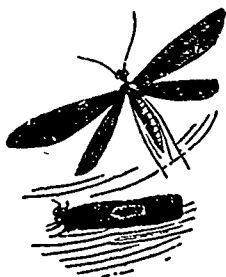


tightly on rolls and stood on end over night. In the morning they are carefully unrolled and put in the extractor, and from there go to the dryer.

In drying it is well to have a brush attached to the dryer so that all the fibres may be properly straightened before they dry, for if they are not dried that way no subsequent process will be able to straighten the nap, and it will be necessary to return them to the wet gig. When the goods come off the dryer they must be looked over on the back for knots, and then given a good steam brushing, when they are in condition for the shear. The shearing depends upon the taste of the buyer, some preferring a longer nap than others, but they should at any rate receive a good many runs to square the nap properly. The more runs they get, the better they will look; in fact, it never pays to hurry the shearing on face goods, for one of the great beauties of the finish is a good, even nap. After shearing and specking they are inspected, brushed again with steam, and are then ready for the press. Press face down or to the bed, and apply plenty of steam after pressing so as not to leave any glaze. This is what is termed the water finish, and on fancy colors is much to be preferred to the steam finish, as it will be possible to get out the goods with about one-tenth the allowances and remnants usually made on the steam-finished goods.

CARPET MOTHS.



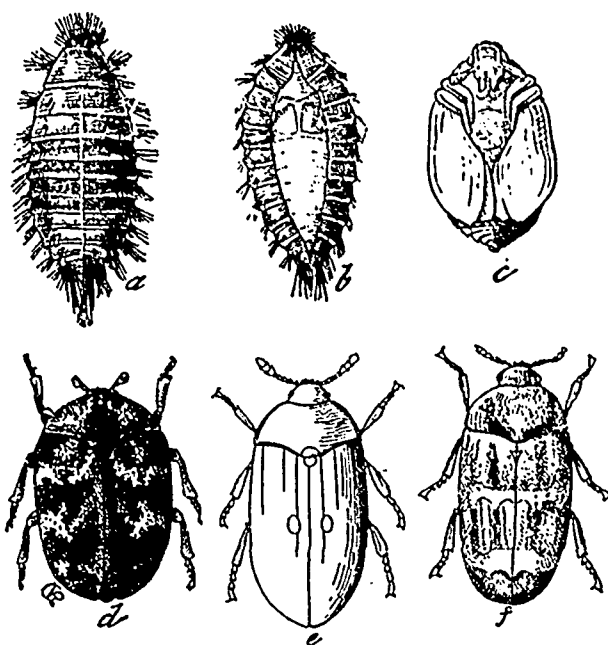
Now is the time when the thoughts of carpet dealers and housewives turn sadly to moths and carpet beetles. In the good old days when camphor was sold at a reasonable price, it was the first resource of most housekeepers in their struggles against these villainous vermin, but in view of the extremely high cost of camphor nowadays and the ridiculously low price of carpets, it seems advisable to select some less precious article as a protection against those insects whose appetites work such havoc among woolen floor coverings.

Moreover camphor, however liberally used, is not regarded as a certain protection.

Among the substitutes for camphor, which are less expensive and more efficacious, are: Benzine, corrosive sublimate, kerosene oil and carbolic acid. It is said that corrosive sublimate is the only sure defence against the Buffalo carpet beetle. In utilizing this drug, take a wide-mouthed earthen jar, pour into it two quarts of boiling water and dissolve in this one teaspoonful of corrosive sublimate. As the solution is poisonous the jar should be plainly labeled and kept carefully covered. When possible it should be used out of doors, and applied with a small whisk brush kept for this purpose only. Gloves should be worn in using it, and care taken to prevent any of it touching the face or eyes. In applying it to rugs or carpets the best method is to hang them over a line, then dip the whisk into the liquid, shaking it nearly all off against the inside of the jar, then carefully brush the rug over both the right and wrong sides without using enough of the solution to make the fabric wet. It is sufficient to slightly dampen the outside. The liquid will not injure any textile fabric however delicate.

Benzine or kerosene oil will always kill the insects if it can be brought into contact with them, and the mere odor of benzine will kill the larvae. When it is evident that a house has become infested the carpets should be taken up and all the cracks and crevices in the floor and under the baseboard filled with benzine, a hand atomizer being used for the purpose. The carpets should also be beaten and then lightly sprayed with benzine. The cracks should then be filled with a mixture of plaster of Paris and water, which will soon set and form a hard substance which the insects cannot enter. In the case of a stock of carpets the benzine spray alone is generally sufficient to kill the insects. The benzine evaporates quickly and leaves no odor, but in using it one should remember that it is very inflammable, and that no light should be brought near it.

It has been recently discovered that besides the ordinary clothes or carpet moth, *Tinea pellionilla*, and the Buffalo bug or beetle, *Anthrenus scrophulariae*, there are two more species of insects, *Attagenus* and *Megatoma*, which prey upon carpets. Figures a, b, c



and d of the illustrations presented herewith represent the Buffalo beetle in the various stages of its existence, e is the species *Attagenus*, and f represents the *Megatoma*. The ordinary clothes or carpet moth, as known in this country, is shown in the cut at the head of this article. The species *Attagenus* is black with a straight ashy patch of hair at the three posterior angles of the thorax, and one rather larger on the disk toward the middle of each elytra or false wing, which is the salient feature of the beetle family *Megatoma* is raven black with a small patch of silvery gray hair at the posterior angle of the thorax, and two transverse crenulated bands of the same color across the elytra. The Buffalo bug differs from these two species chiefly in color, the fully developed bug d being white, black and scarlet, the latter color being confined to a stripe down the middle of the back.—*Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review*.

THE weight of ostrich feathers exported from Cape Colony during the past ten years has reached a total of about 1,700,000 lbs. In order to preserve a monopoly in ostrich farming, the Cape authorities fixed the export duty on adult ostriches of £100, and at £5 for each egg. An effort is about to be made by the French to domesticate ostriches in Algeria, and with this object in view an endeavor is being made to secure a number of the birds from breeders at the Cape.

In John Wanamaker's dry goods establishment in Philadelphia there are close upon 15 acres of floor room. The electric light installation comprises 550 lamps, each of 16 candle-power, and 472 arc lights of 2,000 candle-power each. Coal to the average quantity of 20 tons daily is required for the 11 boilers which keep seven steam engines and 16 dynamos going, turn fans for ventilation, and fill reservoirs for providing hydraulic power for 11 elevators. There are 77 pay-places, connected by over 30,000 feet of brass tubing with the central cash station, and 60 two-horse wagons are regularly employed in the delivery of goods, with an increased number at holiday seasons. There are 53 separate departments and 11 "factories," and from 3,500 to 5,000 employees. "according to the season"—a wide margin. "Five reception rooms provide comfort to the throng of daily buyers and visitors. . . . A restaurant seating 800 persons at once is conducted in a most satisfactory style. Four tons of ice are used daily, over 25,000 oysters are served on a busy winter day, and in hot weather 1,600 quarts of ice cream disappear daily."