

FINISHING COLORED FABRICS.

It has been found that mercerizing and dyeing yarns before weaving so as to produce a colored fabric having a silky lustre is very difficult, both because the weaving of mercerized yarns is very troublesome, and because it has been found impracticable to mercerize the wet cops. Mr. Thos. Pickles, of Burnley, has patented a process whereby these difficulties are avoided. The process consists in putting the weaving between the dyeing and the mercerization. It is then obvious that the mercerization does not affect the weaving, which is done before it, and that if dyes are used which will resist the lyes used in mercerization, the subsequent mercerization will not affect the colors.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

From the Handbook of the American Society of Dyers.

If poisoning is only suspected, give an emetic made of two tablespoonfuls of mustard in a pint of warm water; or 1.25 grains sulphate of zinc may be given, and afterwards employ the antidote mentioned in the list following; but in all cases of poisoning from whatever known cause, the first thing to do is the application of the above mustard emetic, and when the stomach is emptied of its contents, give the antidotes as stated below:

For sulphuric acid, nitric acid, hydrochloric acid, aqua regia, oxalic acid, solution of oxalates, give: Chalk, bicarbonate of soda, whiting, carbonate of magnesia, plaster, which may be scraped from the wall, powdered and mixed with a little water; then give milk, white of egg, or sweet oil, or in the case of oxalic acid or soluble oxalates, lime water and then castor oil.

For all cyanides, sulpho-cyanides, hydrocyanic acid (Prussic acid), nitrobenzol and oil of bitter almonds: Pour cold water upon the head, apply mustard to the sides of the feet, and keep the sufferer awake by shaking or walking him about if he be able to walk, until he is well awake again.

For chromic acid, chromates and chromium dyestuffs, give: Chalk mixed with water.

For carbolic acid, give flour and water.

For caustic soda, caustic potash, caustic ammonia, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, water-glass (silicate of soda), give: Warm water to produce vomiting; after that dilute vinegar or lemon juice, and then plenty of milk or some sweet oil.

For arsenic and its compounds, white arsenic and Fowler's solution, give: First the mustard emetic, to which a tablespoonful of kitchen salt may be advantageously added; then sweet oil, milk or butter; or give after the emetic dialyzed iron, or ferric hydrate (which is precipitated from ferric chloride by a slight surplus of ammonia and then filtered).

For corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), and nitrate of mercury, give: Abundant drinks of milk, or white of egg in water, and then flour and water.

For nitrate of silver (caustic), give at once: Kitchen salt dissolved in water, and the mustard emetic after it; then plenty of milk.

For sugar of lead (acetate of lead or white lead); other compounds of lead and compounds of barium, give: Glauber's salt, or Epsom salt at once, and after that an emetic of sulphate of zinc, or mustard emetic.

For iodine, give: Gruel, arrowroot, or starch paste.

For tartar emetic, give: Warm water to produce vomiting, then drinks of strong tea or bark (oak, slippery elm, etc.)

For laudanum, morphine and opium, give: Strong coffee, and keep the patient awake by moving about, shaking, or any other means.

For ether, benzine, petroleum, benzol, strong alcohol, fruit essences, chloroform, chloral hydrate: Pour cold water on the head, give plenty of fresh air, keep the patient awake, and employ artificial respiration.

ENQUIRIES RELATING TO CANADIAN TRADE.

The following are among the enquiries relating to Canadian trade received recently at the Canadian Government office in London. The addresses of those interested may be had on application to The Canadian Journal of Fabrics: Enquiry is made for importers of cotton yarns and cloth by an English firm who are desirous of extending their business with Canada in these lines. An important house in the linen trade desire to get into communication with some of the best Canadian wholesale houses in the soft goods line who are importing such linens as are used by clothiers or the making-up trade. A Liverpool house is desirous of appointing agents in Canada for the sale of their sheep dips, disinfectants, weed killers, etc. A Bradford house exporting raw wool, tops, noils, waste, yarns, cotton and worsted yarns, ask to be referred to a good commission agent in Canada who could bring such goods before the principal users in the Dominion. A Canadian firm engaged in the woollen trade desires to communicate with wool pullers in Great Britain.

NEW NAPPING MACHINE.

A new machine for napping cotton and woollen goods has recently been placed on the market in England. Instead of the ordinary teasels, or rotating card-covered rollers, this machine has a number of hexagonal rollers, which have imparted to them a rapidly reciprocating motion. Each bar or flat surface of the roller is covered with card fillets after the manner of the revolving flats used in cotton carding engines. The bars reciprocate vertically in front of the cloth, and by so doing raise the nap thereon to any required degree. This reciprocating motion is of a dual kind, the downward movement being parallel, while the return or upward movement is circular, in other words, the whole movement resembles the outline of the letter D. It is claimed that this particular movement is as near as possible that performed by the operative when raising is done by hand labor, and that, therefore, the merits of one method are embodied in the other. As the bars descend, the wire teeth of the clothing come into contact with the cloth, and comb out the fibres, but immediately on reaching the bottom of their strokes, the bars return by the curve mentioned, and the movement is repeated. For obvious reasons there are several sets of hexagonal rollers in a complete machine, and the number may be varied, moreover, according to requirements. The cloth to be operated upon is carried over suitable guide rollers in a stretched condition, and in a plane perfectly parallel thereto. As a natural result of the continuous reciprocating of the wire surfaces at such a great speed, the card teeth become charged with a certain amount of flock, which must from time to time be removed. In order to effect this object, the machine is provided with an arrangement which causes the hexagonal raising rollers to be revolved one-sixth of a revolution every few minutes. A fresh card surface is thus brought to bear against the cloth at such intervals, while those which have been in use are respectively cleaned by means of an automatic arrangement consisting of a series of flexible wire covered rollers having a reciprocating and