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THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

A Handbook of all the Cotton, Woolen and other Textile manufactures of Canada, with lists of manufacturers agents and the wholesale and retail dry goods and kindred trades of the Dominion; to which is appended a vast amount of valuable statistics relating to these trades. Third edition 487 pages, price \$3.00. E. B. BIGGAR, Publisher, Montreal.

SPOTS IN WOOLEN GOODS.

In working with fulling stocks on light weights there is a mere possibility that a tendency may exist for the formation of spots in the fabric which seem thinner or less felted than the rest of the goods. If any part of the box is worn, or in a condition to chafe the goods, such results are sure to come to pass, and if it happens that the cloth does not get properly and regularly turned so that its position is continuously changing, the uneven felting will be apt to appear in a more or less marked degree. There is no doubt that in fulling with the stocks the length of time during which the operation is continued is the only thing which keeps the process from being fraught with more risk in this particular than it is. But when the goods are pounded so long they usually manage to come under the influence of the felting mechanism for a sufficient length of time to at least insure regularity enough for all practical purposes. Practically, says the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, we may say that in the use of the fulling stocks the only way in which goods are liable to receive a worn or chafed appearance in spots, is where defects are present in the hammers or in the inside of the box, or when foreign substances happen to get in with the cloth. The latter sometimes occurs. A small article, like a nail or a screw or a nut, will cause untold havoc if it once gets into the piece in the stocks. Great care should therefore be taken when the goods are fed into the stocks, and all articles of the above nature should be kept out of the vicinity of the machine.

In the washers, one of the most common causes of bad spots in the goods is to be found in the condition of the rollers. A very slight unevenness or irregularity, a nail head or a splinter, may, upon certain kinds of goods, give rise to imperfections in the finished cloth. To insure a smooth roller, and to reduce the danger from this source as much as possible, we have found it a good plan to cover the rollers with cotton cord wrapped tightly and evenly into place. The same remarks apply in the case of the washer, too, as in that of the fulling mills and stocks, with regard to the condition of the inside of the machine. Any machine in which the cloth has to be pulled or dragged along over a wooden surface, or in which it has to come in contact with such a surface, is particularly open to care in this regard, and the finisher is not going beyond his province at all if he should insist on a careful examination of the inside of such machines once a week, for example, after cleaning up on Saturday mornings. Then if the operatives are required to sweep the floor often and well, and if no nails or screws are allowed in the walls or wainscoting, near the machinery in question, little danger need be feared of producing goods which are worn and rubbed away in spots throughout the piece.

In treating of this subject, we cannot overlook at this stage the treatment which goods sometimes get in the dyehouse. It is possible that sometimes worn and thin places are to be blamed more upon the dyer than they are upon the finisher, and where goods are dyed in the piece there is certainly great danger of this sort of thing while the cloth is in the dyer's hands. In the reeling of the goods, careless work on the part of the operator is almost certain to result in chafed spots on the cloth. In forcing down the cloth the way the stick or paddle is handled will be very apt to cause bad work. If the stick is made to slip along the face of the cloth when it comes in contact with it, or if the stick is placed in the cloth and then the goods are rubbed along the hard surface of the kettle in which they are contained, it is pretty sure to cause a streak or thinness in the goods that will be visible when all is done. The only way to avoid these things is to exercise care in manipulation. In reeling, also, or in the moving of the goods about in the vat or kettle, any irregularity on the surface should be carefully avoided. If rivets project or show sharp edges, or if the edges of the holes in perforated plating become sharp by much use, there