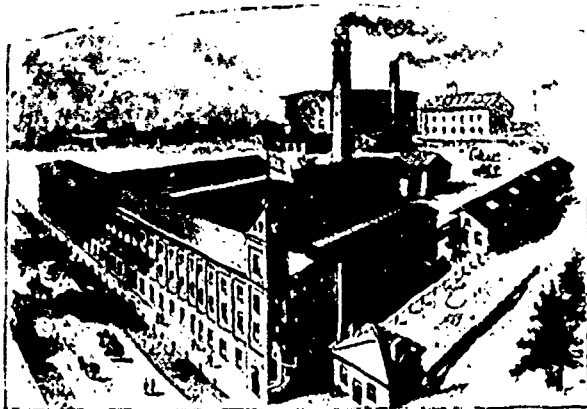


Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton

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.



SOLE AGENTS:

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

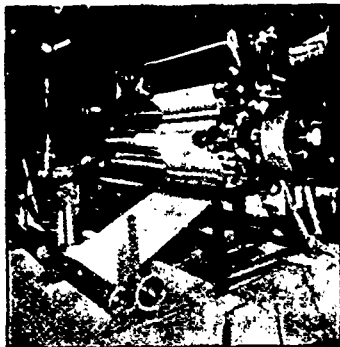
DEROCHIE BROTHERS, Cornwall, Ont.

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. John's; Dominion Cotton Mills, Halifax.



box runs underneath the drum, presses up against the yarn by means of springs adjusted to the carriage, and thus rules a streak of the color right across the yarn on the drum.

In tapestry printing, one becomes impressed with the great importance of attention to the minutest details. Without this, the process would become most uncertain, and the many separate threads would become hopelessly confused. Inexperienced or careless printers, in not paying due heed to the proper tying of each separate hank on the drum, the numbering of each drum of yarn as it is printed, the accidental breaking of a thread, or the emptying of a bobbin while the drum is filling, or omitting to tie the certain kind of knots on the thread ends in order to guide the winders, and many little similar points, all apparently mere trifles in themselves, if not attended to will give rise to serious trouble and waste of material in the subsequent operations through which the yarn has to go. Likewise in the printing, the furnishing of the yarn is a question of importance.

Furnishing the Yarn—If the colors be barely printed on the yarn they come out thinner and lighter in color than the shade desired; and should an excess of color be used, the opposite effect is produced in making the colors much deeper in tone than they should be. In both instances a color which might be carefully matched to the standard shade by the color chemist can be put off the desired tone in the printing by using either an insufficient or excessive amount of color. This is sometimes a cause for difference of opinion between the printmaster and

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,

113 OAK STREET,

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, at reduced prices.

GREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.

15 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

color chemist; and only those experienced in the business can believe how much a color may be altered in appearance, either lighter or darker, according to the bare or full manner in which the color has been printed. It is quite possible to make the same color present three stepping shades, light, mid, or dark, by applying the color paste barely, in medium quantity, or excessively to the yarn on the drum. Hence arises the necessity for preserving all through a pattern a medium and uniform amount of color to be administered. The print overseer must attend to the wipers or doctors on the color box, that they be neither too wide nor too tight, and that the spring of the carriage of the color box be so adjusted as not to press the pulley too firmly against the drum, and thus squeeze out the color. It is, however, no easy matter to produce exactly the same shade of color on yarns widely different in quality. Different yarns require slightly different treatment, and it is only from experience that the print overlooker learns to adjust the little details to produce satisfactory results. Some of the poorer or "hungry" yarns absorb a much larger quantity of color than those of fine quality; and the finer the lustre of the wool, the richer and fuller is the color produced. In printing fine yarns the colors as a rule are put on as thinly as possible, as the wool is easily satisfied but when the yarns are heavy or are of an absorbent nature and contain what is known as "kemps" or dead hairs, a greater quantity of color is absorbed. It is impossible to get rich and full-bodied colors on a harsh, lustreless wool; they look dry and impoverished. With such yarns the color-box is