

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS,
OFFICE, 55, SUMMER STREET,
BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 18, 1866.

*To the Executive Committee of the National Association of
Wool Manufacturers.*

GENTLEMEN, — I have the honor to call your attention to a statement of facts in relation to the demand for consumption in American manufactures of the class of wools known as “combing-wools,” as distinguished from card or cloth wools.

The former class are wools specially fitted for the process of combing by hand or machinery, which consists in drawing out the fibres, so that they may be straight and parallel; the shorter portions called “noils” being removed by this operation. The fibres having been rendered straight and parallel, are twisted, and the yarn is called worsted. The ends of the fibre being covered by the process of spinning, the yarns are smooth and lustrous.

Card or cloth wool is wool fitted for being carded. By this process the fibres are placed in every possible direction in relation to each other, adhering by the serratures of the fibre, which are more numerous in the wool fitted for carding. They are thus fitted for felting, and the ends of the fibre are free to be drawn