

the dyehouse, and what I say has been gathered from observation and experience of a few years' practice at that sort of thing. The greatest compliment that could be paid to a man managing a place is to have people who enter it unexpectedly see that things are not topsy-turvy. If a manager or superintendent walks into a department and sees a number of the men employed there jump to the nearest occupation they can find, if that manager is shrewd he will know that those men are not engaged in work which has been planned for them. He knows that the degree of concentration which the men exhibit at the time he is in the department cannot be kept up all day. On the other hand, when a manager enters a department and finds everything working smoothly, no sudden spurt, nothing unusual taking place, he knows that the work has been well planned and something is being accomplished.

We must remember that the men who work in the dyehouse, although they do the drudgery of life, are human. It is good practice always to speak to these men with the same degree of consideration that one would employ in conversing with a man who holds an equal or better position in the establishment where one may be located. Men will do more faithful and honest work if they see they are being treated like gentlemen than they will if sworn at or treated with no consideration. In nearly every instance they will strive to be what you appear to regard them.

The dyer has perhaps the most trying life of any person employed about a manufacturing establishment. His operations are directly the reverse of being mechanical, and many factors enter into them which even the learned chemists of the day are unable to explain. On the other hand the management of the factory seems to have less charity for the dyehouse than any other branch of it, consequently the dyer is working under high pressure nearly all of the time. Often-times, where one gives a true and faithful explanation of some difficulty, it is scoffed at or looked upon as a fairy story; therefore, it is better to accept the situation, keep quiet, and find a way out of the surrounding trials, than try and make people understand why things are not what one could wish them to be.

This leads me to the keynote of success. It may be expressed in a few words, many men who possess technical ability cannot manage a place well because they have not self-control; they are, therefore, weak in emergencies, and fail to inspire respect among those whom they direct. It has been said many years before our time, in earlier days of civilization. "He that ruleth his tongue is greater than he who taketh a city."

—We have received the report of the special committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers which was appointed to consider certain charges made by Frank P. Bennett, publisher of the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," against officers and members of the association. The committee found Mr. Bennett's charges to be unfounded, and so has expelled Frank P. Bennett

from the membership of the association on account of a number of statements made in the "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" which reflected upon the motives of the secretary of the association in influencing recent tariff legislation. Mr. Bennett had accused Wm. Whitman and other members of the association of conspiracy and improper lobbying.

FAULTS IN WOOL.

BY A HAWKSWORTH.

So much has been written about wool, and yet so rarely do we see anything mentioned, save of its good properties, that we are almost given to understand that there are no faulty wools. This is all very well, as far as it goes, and very pleasing to the growers and many others, but, at the same time, it is misleading.

Wool is a very curious and sensitive fiber, and there is not another that is so liable to become faulty through many different causes, chief of which are sickness in sheep and climatic changes. A sheep one year will produce a fleece pleasing to the eye and touch in every respect, and it will be a commodity of great value to the manufacturer, who can make from it a fabric of artistic nature, with delicate colors, and a kind, silky texture. The next year the fleece of the same sheep may be quite the reverse, and of much less value.

In my opinion, unsoundness is the greatest fault of all. It indicates that the sheep has had sickness or insufficient food. Under these circumstances no sheep can produce a sound fleece. Unsoundness must be taken under two heads—tenderness and a break in wool. Tenderness really means that the wool is unsound throughout the whole length of the staple, and not in one particular part or place. To verify this statement, let any person take a staple of tender wool and apply a slight tension. It will be found that it gives way readily, and will come asunder easily, just the same as a piece of cotton wool. It may be that the growth looks healthy, and to all appearance perfectly sound, but when tested (all buyers try the soundness first, whether long or short wool be required), it will break off short in any part of the staple. The proper way to test wool for soundness is to take hold of the tip of a single staple with the thumb and finger of the right hand, drawing it through the thumb and fingers of the left, but leaving it attached to the main piece of wool. When you feel you have got the length, hold the top and bottom of the staple with the thumbs and fingers of each hand, then bring the second, or sometimes the third finger of the right hand smartly across the middle, and if it breaks or gives way, it is a faulty wool. This defect is caused by a lingering sickness, starvation, and especially a want of water. The break in wool is altogether different from tenderness, although in the trade they are synonymous. Above and below this break the wool has a perfectly sound growth, and this is where the difference is between a break in wool and a tender wool. This break is very acute in many instances, and upon holding up a staple by one end, I have many times seen the lower part fall off by its own weight. In most cases this break is readily observed by a thin line or growth running transversely across the staple. The two causes of a break are sudden sickness or a sudden change from a bare paddock to one having a copious supply of young and luxuriant herbage or grasses. During illness, the blood of the sheep naturally becomes poor, and, as a consequence, the plastic lymph, or elements from which wool is formed, derived, as it is, from the blood, causes a stoppage of growth. This stoppage is so apparent that the defect is perceptible throughout the whole fleece. On the other hand, when sheep have been running in bare paddocks, and then taken out and put into good, young, green feed, the growth takes