

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XII

TORONTO, JULY, 1895

No. 7.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Journal devoted to Textile manufactures and the Dry Goods and kindred trades.

Subscription. Canada and United States, \$1.00 per year Great Britain 5s. Advertising rates on application.

Offices: 62 Church Street, Toronto, and the Fraser Building, St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.

E. B. BIGGAR { BIGGAR, SAMUEL & CO. } PUBLISHERS { R. R. SAMUEL

Agency in Europe: Polson Bros., 30 Popplin's Court, Fleet St., London, Eng. Toronto Telephone, 1392 | Montreal Telephone, 2589

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. Fourth edition now in hand.

Price, on and after publication, \$3.00. Subscribers ordering in advance are given a discount of \$1.00.

BIGGAR, SAMUEL & CO., Publishers, Fraser Building, Montreal.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER :

	PAGE		PAGE
Alizarine Blues and Violets	203	Men's Suitings, New Designs In..	202
Alpacas	197	Miscellaneous.....	201, 223, 224
American Cotton Crop of 1895	204	Mohair and Alpaca.....	201
Among the Mills.....	215	New South Wales Woolen In-	
Chemicals and Dyestuffs.....	217	dustry	203
Cotton Culture and Trade in		Patents, Recent Canadian	220
Japan	200	Prince of Wales' Latest Photo ...	205
Cotton Manufactures in China ..	206	Ramie	202
Crompton Looms	224	Scouring of Fresh York Wool ...	197
Dress in the Time of Henry VIII.	203	Sea Island Cotton	202
Dry Goods Buyers Abroad	223	Sewing Machines	211
Dyeing of Wool with Alizarines...	195	Silk Finish for Cotton Fabric....	200
Dyes, Plain Cheap Piece.....	212	Silk Tests	204
English System Favored.....	211	St. Kitts and its Carpets	220
Fibroline Yarn	204	Textile Designs	202
Foreign Textile Centres	203	Textile Exports	213
Fur Sales for June.....	208	Wool Carding	193
Japanese Room	206	Wool Market	213
Wool Trade of Japan	206	Woolen Mills, the	201
Literary Notes.....	212	Yarns, Steaming.....	196

For THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS :

WOOL CARDING.

BY GEO. DAMON RICE.

To grind the cylinder in such way as to "hook" the points of the wire is a disastrous proceeding, and one most dreaded by carders. Once the teeth are "hooked," only great care and skill can remove the defect. Of course some men become a little reckless or discouraged at times, and allow the cards to run with the teeth of the cylinder hooked. The card may run all right, but what is the effect upon the stock carded? The fibre of the wool will be quite badly torn as a result, and weakened. Why it will be torn is readily perceived, because the wool in passing through

the card becomes more or less entangled about the wires of the cylinders, and if the teeth of the cylinder are smooth the fibre is removed all right, but if the teeth are hooked the fibre is broken or torn during the removing process. Broken fibres make poor roving, and poor roving means that there will be trouble in spinning the yarns; and if the yarns are not spun well, why the goods will be poor.

It is well known that broken fibres make weak goods. Hence many of the tender goods now on the market, the tenderness of which is laid to imperfect dyeing, or poor weaving, is often caused wholly by broken fibres, and these breaks in the fibre may be traced to hooked card clothing.

Card clothing wire is hooked by trying to rush the grinding process or by forcing the grinder too close to the clothing. Take a piece of steel wire in hand and rub it over a file. If you press the end of the wire hard upon the file there will be a little ridge formed around the end, and by drawing the wire through a bunch of wool or cotton several fibres will catch upon this ridge. Pull hard on the fibres and they will be torn or broken.

You have thus wrecked a half dozen fibres in a moment, but the millions of teeth in the cylinder of the card can wreck many millions of fibres in the same time, providing the teeth of the cylinder are hooked like the wire in your hand. Now if you take the wire and gently rub it over the file, the rounded point of the wire will gradually disappear, and a square, even and smooth end will be made.

This gradual grinding cannot be well tried by hand, as it is something which should require several hours' time, but it illustrates the idea. Sometimes a carder tries to get a cylinder ground in an hour or two, so as to rush off a certain lot of wool, but nine times out of ten this hurry results in hooking the teeth, and then a day or two must be consumed, as well as lots of labor given, to getting the teeth back into shape. Whereas, if at the start a half day was allowed for the thorough grinding of the cylinder, and the emery wheel placed only close enough to the teeth so as to grind gently, yet effectually, the desired results would have been obtained.

Mill owners, especially those who have mills ranging from one to five set, are usually on hand in the workrooms when anything like a job of grinding the cylinder of the card is in hand. These men generally