

giving an increased production, and with the out-turn being greater, and the standing expenses being the same, the extra production is got free of standing wage cost. Let us look at the matter from a weaver's standpoint, and emphasize what we have already said, keeping the looms running. To do this there are many little things to be seen to, some of which we will not glance at.

**Knots.**—We must admit that the best of twist will sometimes break, and is joined together by a knot. In making these knots, it is often the case that about half an inch of yarn is left behind the knot, and in this way passes through the sibe and on to the weavers' beam. If this is not seen and cut off by the weaver, it may get twisted around some other threads and break them out when it gets to the shed. A good plan is to periodically, say every quarter of an hour, go round to the back of the looms and cut off all knots and lumps, and by so doing keep the yarn free from anything that is likely to break the threads.

**Observation.**—To avoid probabilities of looms having to be stopped for slight repairs, a good weaver will occasionally overhaul the leathers, and notice how long each one is likely to last, so as to have it replaced before a smash, or trap has been caused by its breaking. The same remarks may be applied to other parts of the loom, as, for instance, a nut or bolt may become loose at some vital part of the machine when, if the reed case is not in good order, it may cause a breakage of a considerable quantity of yarn.

**Oiling.**—Another thing to observe is to see that looms are kept constantly oiled at least twice every week. Probably it is better to oil three times a week, and use the oil more sparingly. Care must be taken not to use too much, so as to prevent it splashing on to the yarn, and thus get woven into the cloth, when it has often to be washed out by the weaver. A little care and forethought will avoid this waste of time. There is always more or less fly and dust about, which gets into the bearings, and to clean them out a good plan is to oil occasionally with paraffin oil.

**Smashes or Traps.**—As we said before, traps may be considerably reduced by the weaver being alert, and keeping an eye to those things which are most likely to go wrong. Even then they cannot always be avoided, however careful we may be. When a trap is made, and should it not be so bad as to require the warp to be redrawn, it is useless to waste time over it in sighing and lamenting; much better is it to set to and get it made right as quickly as possible, so as to get the loom running again. Some weavers prefer to keep the rest of the looms running whilst they are piecing up the break, others stop all their looms so as to give all their attention to getting over it, and it is preferable to do so, as you cannot see if anything is going wrong without coming from the back of the loom; besides it also takes up time. Get clear of the smash and you can give undivided attention to all your work. There is one point under this heading which ought to be mentioned, that is, if a shuttle in a loom is being frequently trapped, that loom must be out of order, and the weaver ought not to be blamed by the cloth-looker, but we fear it too often happens that this might have been remedied by the overlooker.

**Catching Cops.**—There is no doubt it is in the catching of cops that the greatest amount of time is saved, and more especially so, if coarse counts of weft are being used. If a weaver will make it a practice to catch as many cops as possible, the gain will be considerable over one who allows the loom to run until it stops of its own accord. There are certain classes of cloths that require to have the pick found, or a fresh shuttle to be put in the same shed and the same

place as the previous cop finished at, so as to make a perfect joining. For doing this the weaver is paid a certain percentage extra. Now if a weaver can get into the habit of refilling the weft before it breaks, he gets this extra profit, not only so, but the looms are kept going better, and thus it is a double advantage. Again, in coarse weft the shuttle becomes empty sooner, and if caught and refilled before breaking, the weaver gains the greatest part of the percentage allowed for stopping. This practice of catching the cop cannot be too highly commended. It is beneficial to both the employer and the employed, and much better cloth is made.

**Brake Motion.**—We often find, when the loom stops through the weft being broken, that the shuttle is either at the wrong end for convenience or it is in the middle of the shed. Is it not to the interest of the overlooker (as well as the weaver), for him to see that all the looms stop at the setting-on side? It is only a question of manipulating the brake. Note what a considerable amount of time is saved by the weaver not having to turn over the loom every time it stops of its own accord. I have known a few cases where, when the weft breaks, the shed and brake motion have been set in such a way that the shuttle has been thrown upon the cloth. How few of the overlookers see to this? Yet it is to their advantage, besides showing their ability by having the looms so much under control.—*Indian Textile Journal*

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### BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

Subjoined are the British Board of Trade figures of trade with Canada in textiles for April and for the first four months of the year, being the last to hand:—

Exports to Canada.	Month of Apr.		Four months to Apr.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
	£	£	£	£
Wool .....	311	4,771	10,706	13,382
Cotton piece-goods..	44,062	55,381	318,830	342,353
Woolen tissues.....	26,279	28,430	185,646	247,937
Worsted tissues.....	47,539	65,516	358,378	349,756
Carpets .....	21,996	18,078	156,975	156,158
Haberdashery .....	26,729	22,054	100,450	148,739
Jute piece-goods....	14,212	20,257	65,249	67,123
Linen piece-goods...	10,137	11,621	75,232	76,113
Silk, lace.....	1,250	192	4,432	1,814
Silk, articles partly of	3,251	3,780	28,196	29,302
Apparel and slops...	24,536	22,131	135,691	129,971

No imports in textile goods are reported.

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### DECAY OF WILTON.

A report from Wilton, Eng., says: "The evil effects of unfair foreign competition are strikingly illustrated by the fact that the Royal Axminster and Wilton carpet factory has closed its doors, for the time being at least. The industry has been killed by the foreigner, who has introduced an inferior article, and has displaced the home production, which has for centuries claimed the old parliamentary borough of Wilton, the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, as its centre. Many hands have been thrown out of employment, and there is little prospect of the works being reopened. The buildings have been offered to the War Office for a clothing factory, but they are not regarded as likely to suit military requirements. The carpets which now adorn the floors of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle were framed in the Wiltshire town. The town is now a scene of industrial decay.