

Textiles.

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURER.

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THE Gibson Cotton Mills at Marysville, N.B., is being supplied with 200 additional looms for the manufacture of shirting.

A co-operative carpet manufacturing company started in Philadelphia a few months ago by dissatisfied workmen, has been sold out by the sheriff.

THE manufacture of rubber goods in the United States has come under one control with a capital of \$35,000,000. They have agreed to a combined resistance to the demands of organized labor.

MR. THOMAS C. KELLOGG, Skaneateles, N.Y., grower of and dealer in American teasels, has removed his New York city office to Nos. 100 and 102 Reade street. Mr Kellogg invites those interested to write to him for his Price List No. 71.

THE name of the Telfer & Harold Mfg. Co., Toronto, has been changed to the Telfer Manufacturing Company, the occasion of the change being the purchase by Mr Andrew Telfer of the interest of Mr. James Harold in the concern. The company manufacture hoop skirts, bustles, corsets, etc.

FIVE great branches of manufacturing employ together 85 per cent. of all the water power that is used. Flouring and grist mills use 38.4 per cent.; saw mills, 22.7 per cent.; cotton mills, 12.1 per cent.; paper mills, 7.2 per cent., and woolen mills, 4.4 per cent. The iron industry now uses scarcely any water power.

RECENTLY a Chemnitz, Germany, weaving loom manufacturing firm delivered its 30,000th loom. The progress made by this concern is focussed into the sentence that it took 20 years to sell off the first 10,000, and 10 years the second; while the batch of which the one just despatched made the total up to 30,000 has been sold within 5 years.

THE following mixture is given by a correspondent in *L'Industrie Textile* as suitable for water-proofing all kinds of woven fabrics. Linseed oil, 77.0; acetate of lead, 1.845; litharge, 10.0; amber earth, 0.4; vegetable wax, 1.3; soap powder, 1.2; manilla gum, 0.7; lamp-black, 4.0; essence of turpentine, 2.0; india-rubber varnish, 1.555; total, 100.

COTTON is not a fibre, but a plant hair. It holds to be spun into a thread because of peculiar twists in each hair, shown under the microscope, especially in polarized light. Linen thread may be spun, because the flax fibres have certain roughnesses on their surfaces, which enable them to cling together. Hence it is impossible to make as fine linen as cotton cloth, but it is much stronger.

AMERICAN inquisitiveness and ingenuity united have produced thread made from the blossom of the common milk weed, which has the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread, and is produced at a much less cost. The fibre is long, easily carded, and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It has the smoothness and lustre of silk, rendering it valuable for sewing machine use.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Craven Cotton Company of Brantford, Ont., the half-yearly statement showed a gratifying balance to the credit of the company, which was ordered to be placed to the credit of the reserve account. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year. I. Cockshutt, John Harris, Wm. Buck, Clayton Slater and H. B. Leeming. The selling agents of the company are Messrs. J. E. Lancaster & Co.

ONE of the most conspicuous evidences of the growth which is taking place in general trade throughout the United States is the expansion in cotton manufacturing. In 1885 the United States exported 174,536,582 yards of cotton cloth. Last year this was increased to 215,221,104 yards. The prospect is promising that the increase will continue in similar ratio this year. There is no reason why the United States should not lead the world in cotton manufacturing and exporting.

NOVA SCOTIA has commenced to compete actively for the trade of the North-West in the manufacture of binder twine. The Dartmouth Ropework Company, of Halifax, have placed their twine in competition for the trade of this country, and have taken active steps to ensure the extensive use of their product here during the present season. The manufacturers claim that their twine is superior to anything of the kind made, and this statement is borne out by the

experience of those who have used the article. — *Winnipeg Commercial.*

THE first cotton mill in the United States was built in 1791. The capital employed in 1816 was \$40,000,000, giving employment to 100,000 persons, and producing goods valued at \$24,000,000. The number of yards was 81,000,000, or an average of about 20 cents a yard. The spindles in Massachusetts in 1850 were 1,288,091, and in Rhode Island, 624,138. Now the number of the mills in the United States is 756. They require \$208,280,346 capital, employ 10,653,435 spindles and 225,769 mules. Altogether they employ 55,685 men, 15,107 boys, 84,539 women and 13,213 girls, or a total of 172,544 persons.

A FORTUNE awaits the genius that can spin a cotton or a woolen cop on a bare spindle that will weave from the inside, that is, similar to what is used on a carpet loom and on the Lyall loom. He will earn a fortune. This has not been accomplished on fine yarn with a loom running at a high rate of speed. We believe a cop can be wound by hand that will weave in this way. It requires a rapid vibration while winding on to prevent the yarn from sloughing off in a tangled mass when weaving. With this fact before us it would seem that some genius ought to be able to produce the motions that will produce the cop wanted. — *Wade's Fibre and Fabric.*

ACCORDING to the views of the Chamber of Commerce at Plauen, the proposals of the 7th Commission of the Reichstag, on the question of child labor, will inflict so serious an injury on the principal branches of industrial commerce, in particular the tin-goods trade, the cigar, carded yarn, and wigwag spinning trades, but above all the machine embroidery trade, that the president of the Chamber has felt it his duty to lodge a protest with the Imperial Chancellor. In the course of one year 162 embroidery machines have been removed from Plauen, having ceased to be profitable, and have mostly been set up in small towns. This fact alone shows the bad condition of the industry in question. — *Kuhlon's German Trade Review.*

EXHAUST steam is of practically the same value as an equal quantity of direct steam of high pressure for heating in the winter season, for use in dye-houses, and with proper arrangements for many of the numberless dyeing operations carried on in textiles and other manufactures. For all these purposes the pipes must necessarily be somewhat larger than they need be where direct steam of high pressure is used. In many cases where failure has resulted from an attempt to use exhaust for the above purposes, the result has been due to the use of a too contracted system of piping, and in other cases to a wrongly designed system. Where a large establishment is heated by the exhaust, the system should be designed especially to promote a free circulation, otherwise dead failure is certain to result.

A UNITED STATES Consular report says that in the manufacture of cottons, the Germans are far behind the Americans in men, methods and machinery. One is surprised to find old machinery, rejected in America 20 years ago, used in Germany to-day; to see work done by hand slowly that machines in America do infinitely better, quicker and cheaper, to see girls doing work that men should do. In the largest concern in Baden he found in the picker room eight machines doing the same work that four do in the United States cotton mill, women doing the same work that men do. All the hands in the picker room were women, with the exception of one. In the carding room are old machines, old methods. In the spinning room were three, four and five girls doing what one little girl does in America; mule spinning room, a man 35 years, two young men, 18 and 20 years of age, doing what one young man 18 to 20 may be found doing in every cotton mill from Rhode Island to Georgia. In the spooling and wrapping rooms were old machines.

MR. ROBERT H. HUNT of San Francisco, California, has invented and put in successful operation a loom which he claims is to revolutionize present methods of weaving all kinds of fabrics. The essential principle of this loom is described as being that instead of running a shuttle, which carries inside of it the filling yarn, it runs a shuttle, or perhaps it may be more properly denominated a "thread carrier," which takes the filling yarn from an outside and endless supply of thread, and with this improvement, which is the key-note to the whole invention, a loom can run all day without stopping, provided that none of the filling or warp threads break, and as such breakages will be less frequent in this loom, than in those of the old style, one operator will be able, instead of running only one broad loom as at present, to run a number of looms, and certainly, not to make an overestimate, not less than four broad looms, making to the manufacturer a saving of three wages out of four. A point of great importance in this invention is that inasmuch as it consists merely of an attachment - which can be put on any style of loom now used - it is not necessary to discard any looms now in use.