

When the roving guides are at the top of the traverse there is an enormous difference in the pressure. With the duplex traverse the pressure and draft, and the wear of the top rolls are said to be uniformly the same at every point of the traverse, thus insuring a perfectly drawn yarn, reducing to a minimum the rapid wear and the grooving and channeling of the top rollers which cause crimped and broken fibre and roller licking and lapping, and relieving all the working parts of the machine. We understand that the demand for these frames has been so great that Platt Bros. & Co., already the largest builders of frames in the world, have recently been obliged to considerably extend this department of their works. Not only have Platt's frames been supplied to more than half the mills in the Oldham district, where there are over 13,000,000 spindles, but a list is shown which states that most of the leading fine spinning mills in Bolton and district have put in these frames in recent years along with Platt's other machinery. E. A. Leigh, of Boston, Mass., Platt's sole representative in this country, informs us that he has sold several hundreds of these frames during the last five years, and in every case they are giving the greatest satisfaction.

NEW DYESTUFFS.

Alizarine Viridine DG in paste produces, with Acetate of Chrome, darker shades than the older FF mark, but its other properties closely approach those of the former quality. Alizarine Viridine DG can be dyed on chrome padded and discharged cloth. In combination with Alizarine Yellow, very useful Olives can be obtained, and, like the older FF brand, can be employed for slubbing printing.

Pluto Black A and 3B extra in properties closely approach Pluto Black BS extra, but their shades are of a more bloomy and violet tone. Pluto Black A is not quite so fast to acid as BS extra, but the 3B extra quality is equally as fast in this respect. The fastness to light, alkalis and washing of both marks is the same as that of the BS extra quality.

Fast Green CR is possessed of the same good fastness to washing as Fast Green extra, but faster to alkalis, and does not turn out so faint when milled. The fastness to light of this new brand is equally as good as that of the other fast greens. Fast Green CR dyes well on wool in a neutral bath with Glauber's Salt, and is especially valuable for the dyeing of half-wool in one bath. Fast Green CR is also well adapted for the printing of woollen fabrics and slubbing. The color can be easily discharged with zinc powder.

Benzo Rhoduline Red B and 3B dye in the usual manner on cotton, and produce fine shades similar to those of Brilliant Geranine B and 3B, but the color exhausts far better. They are all extremely fast to washing, and do not bleed into white, and are sufficiently fast to meet most requirements. Their fastness to light approaches that of Brilliant Geranine B, and they are very fast to acids and alkalis. Benzo Rhoduline Red B and 3B are equally as well adapted for the dyeing of loose cotton as for yarns and piece goods, and are especially suitable for fancy woven cottons and mercerized yarns. Both qualities can be discharged well with zinc powder, but the B mark alone discharges well with tin.

Benzo Fast Blue B dyed in the usual manner on cotton produces a navy blue of a similar shade to indigo, and in fastness to light is far superior to any of the well-known direct dyeing blues. It possesses about the same fastness to light as indigo itself, which no other blue does, and its fastness to alkali and acid is good, while its fastness to washing is the same as that of most substantive blues. Benzo Fast Blue B dyes well on loose cotton, yarn and piece goods, and is equally suitable for half-wool and half-silk dyeing.

Information about new colors, samples, dyed shades, etc., will be supplied promptly by writing to the Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents in Canada for the Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany.

THE RUBBER-REST SHEAR.

The grinding process of the rubber-rest shear calls for carefulness on other lines than those we have been used to on the old-style shears, not so much on account of the rubber tube on the rest as on account of the difference in construction. The first thing to be done is to remove the swab, which may be lifted from its position without the aid of a wrench, and, in passing, it is well to notice the position of the swab on these shears, for this is a source of much annoyance to the shearer, says a writer in The Boston Journal of Commerce. The addition to the usual complement of the shear of a flock conductor which, by means of a fan, takes the flocks from the blade into a barrel or bag off at one side away from the shear, has made it necessary to enclose the back part of the revolver with a tin casing, and this is carried to such a height that it is impossible to get the swab into a position to retain the oil and feed it to the revolver by small degrees. The swab has to be brought forward enough to make it hang almost straight down in front, and as soon as the oil is applied it finds its way to the lower end and there drops off on to the goods unless carefully watched. This makes it necessary to apply but very little oil at a time and apply it oftener, besides keeping a sharp lookout on the swab to prevent dropping. After the swab has been taken off we loosen the four screws holding the flock pan, take out the screws holding the conductor pipe and remove this first, and then take off the flock pan. We now take off the caps which hold the cylinder boxes in place and raise the cylinder. As said before, the cylinder boxes slip on the shaft and cannot be removed unless the pulley or collars are first taken off. But the center of these boxes has a square about 3 inches high and $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide by 1 inch thick, and this slides in a groove so that the cylinder may be raised from two to three inches away from the ledger blade without taking it out altogether. However, it should be securely blocked, so as to keep it in its position and prevent it from slipping down again while working on the blade. When this has been done a general cleaning of the blades is in order, and after that we are ready to look to the position of the blades, for on this depends not alone the grinding but the whole successful running of the shear. We have found it of great convenience to have a special tool made to aid us in this part of the work. This is in the nature of a steel straight edge, about 18 inches long, one-quarter of an inch thick and about three-quarters of an inch wide at one end and tapering to a sharp point at the other end. One side of this is to be a perfect straight edge and is to be used as such, and therefore should be true. The frame holding the cylinder is centered at the lower side, giving us thus the true center of the revolver and consequently the highest point of same. We take the straight edge above described and place it on the front of the blade, and bring it out to the frame, and we are then enabled to see just where the point of the blade comes in relation to the cylinder. The point of the straight edge should come about 1-32-inch in front of the center mark, not any more, and above all things not less. If it does not show slightly ahead of this line the frame must be brought forward, which of course brings the cylinder with it. This is done by means of a screw found in back of the frame, and the whole is held firmly in place by two set-screws. After one side is thus attended to we repeat the same operation on the other side. The reason this is done first is because after the grinding is completed the cylinder may be brought forward, but if it has to go back the grinding will have to be done over again; therefore get