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CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1894

No. 4

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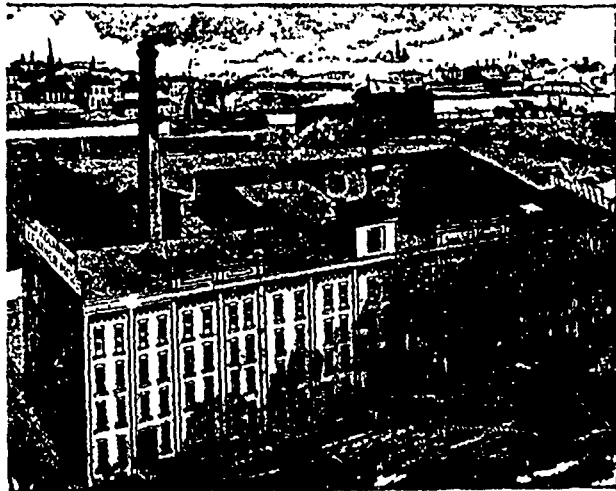
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TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

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THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

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THE WOOLEN TARIFF.

The tariff on textiles has been the subject of a great deal of talk, and does not satisfy either the dry goods trade or the manufacturers. A considerable section of the dry goods trade want more reductions, while the great majority of the manufacturers feel outraged at the changes made.

In common with a large proportion of Canadians, this journal has always advocated a moderate tariff, and has held that this country has been the gainer rather than the loser by refusing to follow the lead of the United States in this respect. We have shown that the policy of keeping prime raw materials on the free list, makes our textile tariff, with all its faults, a far more rational one than the American. But, so far as it touches woollen goods, our tariff has had a very weak point—it gives no protection to the manufacturer of ready-made clothing (including in that term ladies' garments and all apparel made up from piece goods).

Keeping in mind this weakness, we maintain that the proposed reduction in the woollen tariff entails a double injustice to the Canadian manufacturer. It lets in a class of goods essentially undesirable even from the consumers' point of view, and at the same time it strangles in their birth any attempts made to establish home manufacturing in the many lines of ready-made goods that could be made here if there was a fair margin of protection over the duties now existing on piece goods. Apart from piece goods, there are over \$2,000,000 worth of ready made goods imported to

Canada annually, and if only half of this were made up at home, see what an amount of labor and capital might be employed in this work alone, to say nothing of the extra consumption of home manufactured cloths. Much of this cloth, it is true, would be of a kind not made in Canada, but even here the importation of the cloth would benefit the dry goods importer, whereas the cloth now imported in the shape of a ready-made garment benefits nobody but the German maker. These facts are generally lost sight of by those who ought to understand the bearings of this question. Considering the altered condition of foreign manufacturing, the proposed reduction in woollen goods is altogether too sweeping, and contains no compensation for the home manufacturer.

Another consideration evidently not digested by the framers of the tariff is this: In the cotton trade the raw material is a foreign product, and the crippling of the cotton mills would not directly affect any agricultural interest: while, on the other hand, the extinction of our woollen industry would also ruin the Canadian wool business. Of all the vast quantity of wool consumed by our woollen mills, about two thirds is home grown wool. Legislate for the ruination of our woollen mills, and what will the Canadian farmer do with his wool? What kind of a market would he find abroad under present conditions, considering that thousands of pounds of American wool have come into this market within the past three months to displace his own?

Hitherto the Canadian farmer has been able to sell his wool at home, at a better price than he could get abroad, and get back cloth strongly made, and comparatively unadulterated with shoddy. Under the proposed order of things his wool will go down in price, and the cloth he wears, while perhaps a little cheaper, will be more than correspondingly poorer, for if the tariff carries in its present shape, those Canadian manufacturers who have the capital will only have to meet European competition with European methods of manufacturing. They will have to introduce machinery especially adapted to work up shoddy and cheapen the cost of production. Added to this, they will probably have to reduce wages. So when the farmer loses his best market for wool, when home manufacturing is curtailed, when the standard of quality in Canadian goods is lowered, and wages reduced, how will the whole account stand?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOBIERY MACHINERY.

The invention of the stocking frame in 1589 by William Lee, of Calverton, Notts, has been the means of providing for us the most comfortable, durable, and easy style of hosiery underwear that we can possibly obtain, and all the improvements made by man in this direction, and in the production of various kinds and classes of machinery, have been upon the groundwork and principle of Lee's idea, which consisted of a series of loops made by a set of needles in a horizontal direction, thus giving to the material the great elasticity that it possesses. This is one reason of its great adaptability for the manufacture of goods for underwear; another is the capability of this frame in making the article to fit the shape of the human body. Elasticity is very essential for a class of clothing that is required to fit somewhat closely to the body of the wearer, and it renders this fabric easy and suitable for this purpose, as it gives way with every action and movement of the body. If, on the other hand, the underclothing were made from a non-elastic material, such as that produced on warp machines, where the loops are formed in a vertical direction and have not the elasticity of the horizontally-formed loops, and have therefore a tendency to drag and not to give with the movements of the wearer, it would prove less suitable for use next to the body.

Before the introduction of this looped fabric many hose were worn made from cloth which was sewn together, but could not be made to fit the legs so well, and were not so easy for wear as the knitted and shaped hose. Prior to the invention by W. Lee, the knitting by hand of hose had been introduced into England from Spain during the reign of Edward VI., and at that period many ladies made and wore knitted silk hose.

The hand frame for hosiery, as invented by Lee, was very much improved by his brother, James Lee, and a man named Gaston. These hand frames were built up to the year 1844, which was the culminating point in the history of this class of machinery. At this time it is estimated that there were in England 48,462 frames, and out of these nearly 20,000 were worked in the town and county of Leicester, the manufacture of hosiery having been first introduced into Leicester in 1670. It was found impossible to make sufficient hosiery from the hand frame to meet the increased demand, and, besides, the price of the hand-made goods placed them out of the reach of the poorer classes of the people. Manufacturers consequently turned their attention to inventing machinery on a similar principle to that of Lee's, but with a greater production for the same amount of labor, and we find that in 1769 a frame called the rotary frame, working on the same principle, was invented for the production of four or six hose at one time, instead of one as on the original hand frame; but it was not until the year 1837 that the rotary frame was perfected for general use by a man named Coltman. Notwithstanding this introduction, it was found

necessary with the largely growing trade in hosiery, and the demand for a greater, quicker, and cheaper production, to bring out some machine to meet the difficulty; and we find that a Frenchman named Brunel, in 1816, invented a circular machine having horizontally-fixed needles. This was very little used until A. Paget, of Loughborough, adapted it for use in England. In the year 1849 Moses Mellor, of Nottingham, converted this machine into the English circular machine working with needles in a perpendicular position, and moved by power. This latter class of machines, with numerous improvements and additions, has been very largely built and worked in all hosiery centres. The production of these machines, worked by steam power, is such as to have glutted our markets with the cheapest styles of hose, half-hose, shirts and pants, etc., that it is possible to have made.

It remained for the late William Cotton to invent, in 1864, a machine known as "Cotton's Patent Rotary Frame," which caused a revolution in the trade, and was the downfall of the old hand and rotary frames. This invention was exactly on the same principle as W. Lee's original invention, and is simply a series of hand frames thrown upon their backs and combined into one machine, worked by steam power, and producing in most modern frames 12 legs at one time. Any one of the frames can be put out of action by means of a lever whilst the other legs are being made. They are built in gauges varying from the coarse eight-gauge to a fine 50-gauge, which is about the finest fabric that is used in the trade.

Since the patent was taken out for this invention it has been improved in every possible way, and has had many additions made to it, until it has reached such a state of perfection as to produce goods which none but an expert can distinguish from those made on the one-at-once hand frame. From simply making hose with the ordinary narrowings in the feet and legs, there have been added, to work by automatic appliances, the splicing tackle for the heels, instep, and knees when required, the double, or crowfoot, narrowings in the feet to represent a wrought hose, and the marking by eyelets or letters in any part of the article. By an extra machine, to which is attached an extra row of needles, called the machine needles, which work in conjunction with and opposite to the frame needles, a one-and-one ribbed fabric is produced, and by the alteration of the quantity of needles used on the machine a two-and-one rib is obtained. Also there are produced from this class of machinery ribbed tops, which are of a very elastic nature, and are adapted specially for the purpose of placing (by means of running on) on the legs of half-hose and socks, the sleeves of shirts and vests, and the legs of pants, etc., etc., to keep the different articles in their proper position on the body. Half-hose are produced in great variety on this class of machinery, and some very beautiful designs are produced by varied colored yarns forming stripes, which are made with the assistance of an extra wheel attached to the end of the frame, known as

a striping wheel, and which can by means of a lever be placed in or out of action. Again, these striped fabrics are produced by means of a striping chain, which runs in front of the frame, and near the bottom part. The drawback for making certain patterns is a new addition, and is also worked on this chain. In most modern machinery the chain is used for striping purposes in preference to the striping wheel, as by means of the chain a greater variety of patterns can be produced. The making of pants on this "Cotton's Patent Frame" has become almost as perfect as those made by hand, and amongst the latest improvements are the automatic arrangements for splicing the seats, making twisted ankles, and split hips. Men's shirts, ladies' vests and combinations are made on this patent frame, with every appliance worked automatically for the perfection of the article made thereon.

Of late years, says the *Textile Manufacturer*, from which the above facts are compiled, there have been several inventions of machinery of a similar class to the famous "Griswold" knitter, which makes and finishes the whole of the hose or sock on the one machine. Improved machines are used for this style of work, and in some centres of industry they are largely worked by girls. The product is in great request among retailers in the home trade, as it is specially suited for heavy and winter wear of the working classes. It is also growing in favor with many shippers.

These goods are in still larger demand. In America, where owing to the difficulty of procuring trained operators in sufficient numbers, many attempts are being made to produce this class of work on machines that are almost entirely automatic, requiring no operators more than the boys that carry the yarn bobbins to and remove the knitted goods—one boy to a dozen or more machines—and the usual fixer or turner who takes care of the room.

Noticeable amongst these machines is the Boas King automatic, a Canadian invention that has previously been referred to in these columns. This machine not only adds a splicing thread at parts desired, but produces automatically an entire change of yarn or color.

Owing to the great demand for goods made from Cotton's patent rotary frames, there has been a difficulty for some years in obtaining sufficient hands to seam the parts that require to be joined together after coming off the frame. For some time most goods made on this machinery were seamed by hand, like those made on the hand and rotary frames—i.e., by taking the loop of the selvedge on either side of the fabric and joining them together by means of a needle and thread worked through each loop by hand. This is necessarily a very slow process, and of late years it has been impossible to find a sufficient number of hands to do the work, as it is badly paid. Girls and women have found that by going into the factory and working machinery, or into the warehouse to mend and fold goods, they can obtain higher wages. To meet this difficulty of seaming there have been invented by Englishmen several styles of

seaming machines, worked by power, which are more or less perfect in their working. Some have been perfected to such a degree that they make seams which very nearly represent in feel and appearance the hand seaming, and are almost sufficient to deceive the manufacturer himself. By the use of the lock stitch the seams do not run, but are as fast as a seam done by hand. At the present time in America, where the manufacture of hosiery is becoming more extensive every year, it is impossible to obtain female labor to do the seaming, and the machines used by them for this work are defective; and the best class of goods produced there is spoilt in appearance by this inferior seaming. Especially so is this the case with silk goods, which are largely made there on Cotton's frames, as at this period the cost of this machinery is so great before getting to work in the States that it does not pay the owners to make ordinary cotton or woolen goods upon them. There is no difficulty in buyers knowing the goods made in America from those of British manufacture by the style and finish. It has been left for the Germans to invent a class of seaming machines which for speed and cheapness far surpasses the English inventions. They are, however, not equal to the English in the quality of the work done upon them, as they have a bulky seam, which is caused by taking up the fabric on the second and third row of loops, and which renders them uncomfortable to the wearer. The stitches, too, are wide apart, and present an open, jagged, tooth-like appearance, which is very detrimental and makes the goods unsightly.

DESIGNING IN WOOLENS.

Good patterns, says "Temple," in the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, are often made to assume an undesirable appearance by excessive fulling of the goods. Plaids, checks and similar designs need be handled properly in fulling. But it is hard to find men who are skilled in this work in the finishing processes, and so the designer often has to take hold himself. After seeing two or three of his elaborate designs wrecked by too excessive fulling, he is willing to go into the finishing department himself and take a hand. However, it is better to prepare for this in the beginning. An uninitiated designer frequently fails to allow for the shrinkage which must occur during the fulling. All woolen goods shrink more or less, and with the shrinkage goes a change in the form of the pattern. If a check, and that check made square in the loom, very likely the shape will be oblong after fulling, thus ruining the effect. Flowers, vines and other figures may be put into a weave in the most natural way, and while in the loom appear perfect in form, but when fulling resemble a jumble. To prevent this, the designer needs be posted as regards the fulling and finishing. Many are already, but some are not. For the latter we give the following:

The worsted cloth is made in the loom. The principal noticeable difference in these goods before

and after they are finished is that a very desirable degree of lustre is imparted by the fulling and finishing operations. However, every piece of worsted cloth must be more or less fulled, otherwise the difference will have an effect on the sale of the goods. The ordinary buyer of this line of fabrics can readily detect the difference between the fulled and the unfulled sample. The effect of the weave is more pronounced in the fulled and finished fabric because the straggling fibres have, in a measure, been removed. Thus, as the worsted fabric is subjected to comparatively little fulling, it follows that there is but a small degree of shrinking. The solidity and firmness so necessary in all woven fabrics must, therefore, be obtained in the weaving of the goods, and not by excessive fulling, as is sometimes the case in woolen cloths.

We next consider that class of goods in which the warp or filling yarns are made up of part wool and part worsted. This line of cloths are also but lightly milled. From the loom these goods are taken to the fulling mill and run through a few times so as to loosen up the fibres. Then they are allowed to hang on the rack over night, when they are ready for the final fulling. In case the goods are piece-dyed the operations are conducted on pretty much the same plan as mentioned before. It is recommended that these goods be subjected to the wet-finish process after fulling. This will insure a cleaner and firmer piece of cloth.

The characteristic chinchilla fabric, with its strength, bulk and softness, requires a special process of fulling in order to produce a good effect. Chinchillas are fulled but very little. The fabric must be well felted, but it is absolutely important that it be entirely free from harshness or stiffness of any character. Many finishers do nothing more than wash these goods. The action of the scouring process appears to felt the fabric sufficiently. If it is found necessary to speck the goods instead of carbonizing them, then it is best to wash them with a very thin soap. The smaller the amount used the better will be the results. The water, too, must not be hot, but merely lukewarm. If the goods can be carbonized, however, the method of procedure is somewhat different. First, a thin-bodied soap is used, and then after the carbonization a stronger soap is applied. When carbonizing a properly neutralized acid is used, and the goods are run through cold water both before and after they are subjected to the action of the chemical. The chinchilla fabric has a decided tendency to felt on account of the extreme softness of its texture, so care is essential on this point or the result will be disastrous to the goods.

With the advancement of the art of designing has gone all other branches of the trade, hence the designer is called upon to-day to accomplish more than ever before. Defects in designs which were overlooked some years ago are now considered sufficient to justify the purchaser in demanding a discount in price. The result is that manufacturers look for designers who make the most perfect designing effects. They like men who can reproduce figures in goods so perfect that

the real is truly represented. Men who can thus design are the ones who draw the largest salaries now. But, again, it is necessary to say that although the designer may produce a good, real and elaborate pattern, that pattern may be made to appear defective by the use of poor stock in the yarns, or bad handling during the dyeing, etc. The designer needs knowledge regarding these branches of the work in order that he may be able to place the blame when a defect arises not caused by designing. Designers of chevots often have trouble in getting a good pattern effect on account of the burry wool often used in this class of goods. In such cases the remedy consists in applying the new burr dye, which all designers should be familiar with, as many pieces can be saved by it.

An important step toward improvement was made when the habit of burr dyeing was introduced. This operation serves to cover up a multitude of the defects that are so prominent in some pieces. All the specks and pieces of foreign substances are made to take the color of the groundwork of the cloth, hence they cannot be distinguished. The method of preparing the cheviot fabric for burr dyeing is as follows: Allow the goods to drain until all the water has run off, then let them dry a little. They need not be thoroughly dry. They should be damp. It is found best to apply the dye mixture to the goods when in the washing machine. It is quite important that the application be conducted by an experienced hand. This is because a beginner is very likely to disregard the matter of uniform application, and uneven coloring will be the result. Introduce the dye liquor in a cold state. Allow the goods to run in the dye for twenty-five minutes, and then run off and rinse with warm water. A light application of fuller's earth is used with beneficial results. It tends to soften the materials of which the goods are made, and, therefore, imparts a desirable feeling to them.

ACCORDING to a recent issue of the *London and China Telegraph*, the cotton interest in Japan is going ahead in a most remarkable way. In 1888 the production of cotton yarns in Japan was less than 1,000,000 pounds weight. In 1892 it had risen to more than 64,000,000 pounds. This result is due, of course, to the cheapness of labor in Japan, which renders the cost of production even less than in India. The figures form a commentary on the demand among English operatives for shorter hours and larger wages.

It is proposed to hold an international convention of workers in textile mills this year. A circular has been issued by James Maudsley, secretary of the united textile workers of England, to the labor leaders in Europe and America, asking for a conference to discuss matters of interest appertaining to their occupation. Should sufficient favorable replies be received, it is proposed to hold the conference in Manchester some time in July of this year. The principal subjects for discussion will be the hours of labor, wages, child labor, and the best methods of promoting international federation.



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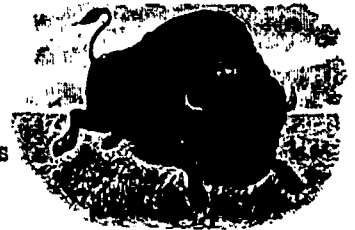
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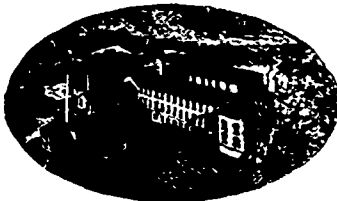
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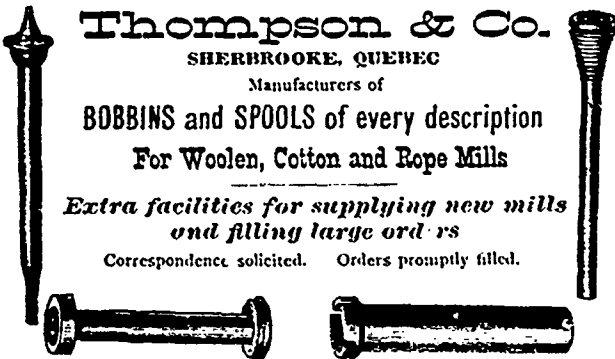
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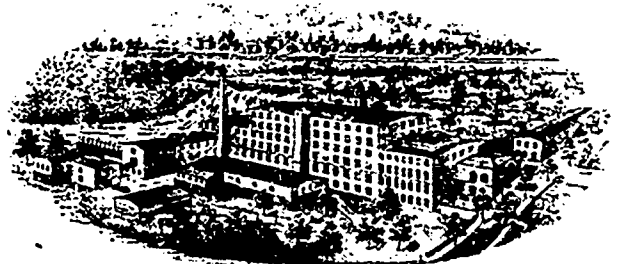
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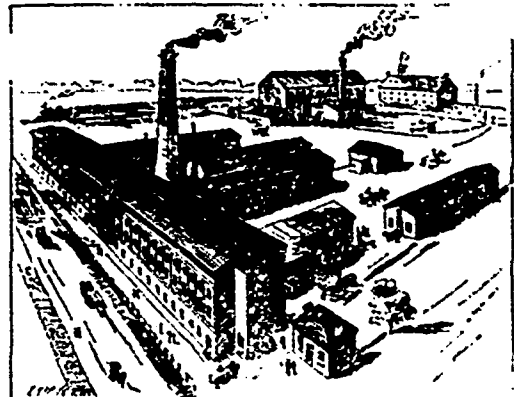
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THE WORLD'S GREAT FUR MART.

At this time of the year, says a writer in the *London Times*, when the earth is becoming clothed with verdure and the whole world is putting off its winter vestments in preparation for the coming summer, it seems somewhat out of place to direct attention to articles only adapted for winter use. Such is the enormous extent of our trade, however, that before one winter is over active preparations are being made for the next; in fact, the skins which have during the past two weeks been sold at C M Lampson & Co.'s sale room in College Hill, were obtained mostly during the summer and fall of last year. But even that furs should be bought now for next winter's wear seems a matter of astonishment until the reader becomes aware that London is the great emporium of the world for furs, and that, after being collected from all quarters of the globe, they have to be almost as widely distributed. During this distribution they pass through many hands. Some recently bought, for instance, are destined for the Easter Fair at Leipsic, where they will be purchased by Russian, French, German, Greek, Austrian, and other merchants who have not attended the London auctions; and some of the furs will find their way in August to the great fair of Nijni-Novgorod for further distribution, and thus they arrive in the hands of the wearer none too early. Though there are four series of auctions held here each year, the March sales are the most important, the skin of almost every fur-bearing animal at present known to commerce being included in the enormous catalogues, which consist in some cases of more than 300 pages, and contain nearly 9,000 lots. It is no exaggeration to say that such collections of skins as are shown each year in London are not to be seen in any other city either in the Old or New World, the assortment being most varied. Foxes of all descriptions are represented and bear skins of all kinds are to be seen in profusion, no fewer than 4,972 black bear skins having been sold during the past fortnight. Since the last Afghan war a new source of supply has been tapped, and we now get many fine long-haired tiger skins, which find their way through from Tibet. Some remarkably fine specimens of the lion were also to be seen, and one skin with the head complete brought as much as £150.

Though selling goes on with vigor from morning until night each day, the disposal of the skins occupies a full fortnight. Most of the city skin brokers have small catalogues, but the burden of the sales rests on the shoulders of Lampson & Co. and the Hudson's Bay Company, the first named firm controlling fully three-fourths of the whole offering, including the United States and Alaska consignments. These are of the greatest bulk and most valuable, and find among their customers the Russians, their best buyers, prices being paid by these merchants that seem to us incredible. Of all furs that of the sea otter is the most costly, and each year, as it becomes rarer, promises to grow more so. Last year as much as £220 was paid for a skin, and at the sales just finished £210 was realized, the lower price obtained being accounted for by the skin not being so fine as that sold last year, for the average advance on these furs this year is fully 15 per cent. Such fabulous sums for skins, which at the most do not measure more than two yards long by three quarters of a yard in width, must naturally awaken curiosity as to the uses they are put to. So great, however, is the Russian's love of furs that £50 is thought no extraordinary price for a noble to pay for a piece sufficiently large to make a coat collar, for which purpose the skin of the sea otter is used, it being supposed to possess the special properties of preventing the breath from freezing. Next in point of value is the silver fox fur, which in one case realized as much as £120 for a skin. This animal, which is found in Canada, somewhat belies its name, the hair and wool being really black and only intermingled with white or silvery hairs, and the choicest skins are jet black without any trace of white. The skins, like the sea otter, are almost entirely bought for Russia, and go to adorn the collars of the ladies' mantles. Fewer Russian sable skins have been offered this year, but the collection containing many dyed and inferior skins, declines of 15 to 30 per cent. had to be accepted. In point of value the finest of these skins are comparatively little, if any, behind those of the other two we have mentioned, they being not a fifth the size, while as much as £35 per skin has been made. Up to

recent years the darkest or bluest skins collected in the region known to the trade as Takutski, have either been received as tribute or appropriated by the Court authorities at St. Petersburg, and hence are known as Crown sables. But lately dealers have obtained possession of some good parcels, and these have found their way to London, falling on a market willing to pay exceedingly high prices. English, French and American furriers competing strongly for same. The Chinese dye and broaden marten skins to represent the sable, but they can be detected by the under fur, which is of a creamy color, it being impossible to impart the bluish hue characteristic of the sable. For some years there was no call for ermine, and when a year or two back a demand sprang up and inquiries were made, the Chinese informed the merchants that they had given up catching them, finding they were unsaleable when obtained. This year, however, more than 10,000 were received and met a ready sale, fetching double as much as could have been obtained last spring, and we may expect next winter to see it much in vogue again.

The following furs, which form an important part of the fur trade of the world, are exclusively sold in London prior to their distribution to the manufacturers: Skunk, mink marten (known to the public as sable), raccoon, musquash, red fox, Australian opossum, and many others. All of these furs, which may be called the domestic furs of the world by reason of the enormous quantities which are yearly collected and play an active part in the London sales, have suffered severe declines, owing to the general depression in trade throughout the world and the late financial crisis in America, the want of support from the States being much felt throughout the sales. Though not intrinsically the most valuable, the fur-seal skin is the most important of any brought to this market, the October sales being composed almost entirely of these skins, arrangements of late years having been made that the total yearly produce of seals should be offered then, and, therefore, only a few come forward in January and March. The conditions enforced by the United States Government on the lessees of the Pribiloff Islands prior to the dispute as to the Behring Sea fisheries, caused a very sharp rise in values in 1890, when the average price realized per skin for the then relatively small catch of 21,000 Alaska skins was 146s. 6d., as against 67s. in the preceding year, as much as 165s. in some cases being made. But in the following year, though only 13,000 Alaska skins were offered, not more than 125s. was realized, and last year's average was down to 108s. 4d. per skin. This decline is partly to be accounted for by the generally unsatisfactory state of financial affairs and also the large increase in the North-West catch which has taken place since sealing on the islands and in the Behring Sea has been so much restricted by the regulations of the Russian and United States Governments. The North-West catch is now the largest made, over 100,000 skins having been taken last year, as against scarcely a fifth of this number a few years ago, thus showing that if the seal-hunters are prevented from visiting the shores, they are almost as well able to effect their purpose in the open seas. The largest take of recent years was in 1887, when no fewer than 226,375 seals altogether were captured, but at that time the Alaska catch was far larger than it is at present. For quality the Alaska skins still maintain their superiority, the fur being thicker than that on either the Copper Islands or North-West seals. Though many of the seals are caught in American vessels and on American shores, the skins are nearly all brought to England for sale, and are also nearly all dressed and dyed here, very few being prepared in the States, our conveniences for handling, sorting, selling, &c., being more extensive. It is probable that our financial and credit-giving resources have also an important influence in attracting the skins hither, and account for the fur trade being kept here, but as a central market for such produce London is incomparable. The turnover in all furs at the four auctions held in January, March, June and October is between 3½ and four million sterling. The only other sale of importance outside England besides the two which we have mentioned takes place at Irbit in February, when most of the Russian domestic furs are sold, but comparatively this is only a local market held away on the other side of the Ural mountains beyond the reach of most merchants. Another fur market which can scarcely at present be taken into account, we believe, takes place at

Kiactka, on the borders of the Chinese Empire, but as yet we know little either about the resources of consumption as a fur-producing country of that vast country which has yet scarcely been penetrated by the traveller and explorer, much less the merchant, and it may truly be claimed that London is the market of the world for furs, as it is for so many other kinds of produce.

MORE SPRING FASHIONS.

An effective novelty is a spring wrap made of melton, and consisting of a tight-fitting coat part with wide skirt, the fullness being added to the seams, and detachable cape-sleeves, in two lengths, pelerine style, with small ostrich plumes to cover the joining. The coat part has a deep cape collar and wide revers, the latter faced with black velvet. It is single-breasted, with five velvet buttons.

A dark leaf-green melton coat has sleeves full at top and fitting below the elbow, with narrow passementerie-trimmed cuffs. The fullness of the basque is produced by gores at the seams below the waist. Rich applique of passementerie covers the front of the coat, narrowing as it approaches the waist, but continuing the full length of the garment. The turn-down collar is embellished with passementerie in like manner with the cuffs.

Among elaborate dresses of creped gingham are those in stripes of several light colors together, and also in the plain colors sometimes called cotton crepons. A charming model is a sage-green gingham with creped surface, on which are white zigzag lines. This has an accordion-plaited skirt hung on a white lawn foundation skirt well gored, and faced at the foot with green crepon, finished with a green ruffle set in the edge. A very full round waist is gathered at neck and waist line in back and front on a white cambric lining closely fitted, slightly boned, and curving just enough to cover the skirt belt. A bodice of white ecru guipure lace is gathered to the edge of this waist, and extends up on the bust, with scalloped edge at top; it hooks invisibly under the left arm. Square gathered epaulettes of the lace fall low on wide gigot sleeves that have a frill of the lace falling on the hand.

Dimity muslin gowns made so simply that they can be easily laundered at home, have a straight hemmed skirt pressed in plaits from top to bottom, and gathered to a belt that is covered by a crush belt of the dimity, bias, six inches wide, edged all around with white beading, through which black satin baby-ribbon is drawn. This belt goes above the edge of an unlined waist, the top gathered full and drawn in a shallow round yoke of three puffs, with a row of the ribboned beading on each shirring between the puffs. The last row of beading is an inch above the armholes, and to this is added a scant bertha, sloped from six inches deep on the shoulders to only three inches of depth in front and back. The beading trims the bertha, and also the wrist of the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Four small rosettes of the black ribbon are in front of the yoke. A bias stock of the dimity matches the belt. Thread buttons fasten the front. For older ladies are lavender dimities, with a yoke skirt falling scantily on the hips, and trimmed around with three rows of black satin ribbon half an inch wide. To this is gathered a straight skirt four yards wide, with three rows of ribbon above the hem, and the whole is mounted on a white lawn foundation skirt, gored closely and faced with dimity. A black satin belt ribbon three inches wide is attached to the skirt, and ends in a square bow on the left side. A round waist has a broad jabot down the front of the dimity, scalloped and dotted with black. Pearl buttons fasten the front. Three rows of ribbon are around the wrists of the large tapering sleeves, and the collar is a black satin ribbon stock.

A fine-looking, tailor-made dress is made of plain goods trimmed with scrolls in one or two colors of soutache braid over plain contrasting cloth or moire. The trimming is applied on the wrists, basque, collar and waist front, the bodice opening invisibly. The basque is cut in circular form, with points in front, the outside material being laid in close overlapping plaits. The skirt is four yards wide.

Linen batiste of pale ecru and tan shades is made up in very chic gowns, trimmed with heavy laces in points, medallions and in-

sertions, and given a touch of color by a velvet stock and belt of Nile green, turquoise blue, golden brown, or pink. Round gathered waists hooked on the left are made of this batiste, over a lining of the same batiste with few whalebones. One of the prettiest waists of this kind has points of ecru guipure applied in two curves as a yoke on the front and back, the front lapping to hook on the left, while the lining hooks down the middle. Gigot sleeves, enormously full at the top, have the tapered wrist edged with guipure points. The skirt is like the double skirt just described, and the rich guipure borders both. A twist of china-blue velvet edges the waist, ending in two donkey-ears in the back, and a stock of the same velvet completes a charming dress.

A frock with belted waist, leg-o'-mutton sleeves and nearly straight skirt about four yards wide, is a favorite design for the simplest gingham morning dresses. It is made of two pieces. The unlined waist is gathered just below the throat and at the waist line in front and back, then extends four to six inches below the waist inside the skirt. The only seams are those on the shoulders and under the arms. A high collar-band, requiring two buttons to fasten it, has a turned-over collar attached of the gingham edged with embroidery, or else entirely of the embroidery. Narrow cuffs to match are on the leg-o'-mutton sleeves. The skirt, gored in front and on the sides, but straight in the back, is widely hemmed, and is gathered to a belt of the gingham which passes over the gathered part of the waist and is concealed by a belt ribbon.—*Cloak Journal*.

HANDLING BOBBINS.

Can the overseer of the knitting-room save money for his employer by instructing the help how to handle the costly bobbins of yarn as they should be handled? asks a writer in an American contemporary. All manufacturers think so, also many overseers. Operatives of knitting machines seldom realize the value of a bobbin filled with yarn. They handle so many every hour of the day, and see so many boxes filled with them, that they think that yarn is cheap stuff anyway. Thinking thus, they give much less care to preserving the bobbins of yarn than they would if the real cost were known. It would seem that it is the business of the overseer of the room to instruct the hands in the value of yarn, and how to save as much waste as possible. But there are men skilled in hosiery machine fixing and help managing, who are as lacking in the knowledge of cost of yarns as the common operative. To these this article is presented. Wool can be had for as low as 15 cents per pound. When washed, carded and spun into yarns the cost per pound has tripled. Good woollen yarns are frequently worth \$1.00 per pound on the bobbins. There are not many bobbins in a pound. Hence, it is quite easy for the operatives to waste more than a day's pay in yarns every day. Yarn while on the bobbins is worth full value. As soon as it is pulled off from the same, and thrown into the waste-box, the value decreases many times over, for then the once-good yarn becomes nothing more than "hard" waste. Hard waste is something which every manufacturer dislikes, because to get it back into yarn again, it is necessary that it be ground in the shoddy picker, and this operation breaks the fibres considerably, so that when the stock appears in the form of yarn again it is worth much less than in the beginning. Soft waste is all right, for it can be run through to cards again, but hard waste is almost a dead loss. Of course there are many hobbins of yarn which come to the knitter in such condition that she cannot knit them. Such hobbins she can knit down as far as possible, then hand them to the winders who will rewind them. Through her own carelessness, however, she will frequently get bobbins into such condition that they can neither be knit nor rewound. There are many such knitters in every hosiery mill, and these are the ones that help make a big waste pile every week. They may be good knitters, but careless. Their carelessness, nine times out of ten, arises from ignorance of the value of the stock which they are handling. The writer has seen a girl take a bobbin of valuable yarn, and, while talking with another, beat time upon the machine stand with the end of the bobbin till the yarn slipped over the point, then, with a laugh, toss the thing into the waste box as though it was worth about two cents, instead of perhaps twenty.

If she did this five times a day, she wasted just about what her pay amounted to. This is one case out of five thousand which the writer has noticed during his mill experience, and upon investigation into the reason for this useless waste on the part of the hands, the excuse has usually been that they did not know that the bobbins were worth so much. Then, let us tell the hands how much the property is worth that they are handling so recklessly ten hours a day, and see if the waste pile in our mills cannot be made smaller at the end of each week. Surely the day for more care in this matter has come. Once the manufacturer could afford to allow a limited amount of waste to be made, and still he would get a profit, but not so now, every yard of yarn spun ought to go into the goods. There will be a point gained in this direction if more care is taken in handling the bobbins in the boxes and at the machine.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL MARKET.

Fuhrmann & Co., of Melbourne and Sydney, report to the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS as follows, under date 12th February, 1894:—

After the usual Christmas and New Year interval, our wool sales were resumed on Tuesday, the 9th January. Medium-sized catalogues have since been submitted to a full muster of buyers on the days from the 9th to 12th and 29th to 30th January and on 9th February.

The character of the offerings, as usual at this time of the season, was rather indifferent, comprising chiefly greasy wools of average quality and various scoured descriptions.

Prices ruled about in parity with December values, a change (if any) being in favor of the buyers, particularly for lambs and crossbred wools. The clip, as a whole, has been dealt with, and our season may be considered closed. A small sale may yet be held before the 1st of March, whereafter monthly auctions will take the place of the fortnightly sales. The past season has been the most lively ever experienced on this side. The large catalogues offered in November and December met with a ready clearance, owners as a whole being willing to submit to market values, whilst buyers, whose number has largely increased against former years, were anxious to secure as much wool as possible at the established low scale of prices. The French and Yorkshire sections of the trade have given the main support to our market, whilst Germany has shown less eagerness to buy than last year. The United States, too, have taken considerably less than in previous years. The total number of bales sold in Melbourne and Geelong during the past season amounts to 299,700, the destination of which we estimate as follows:—

	1893-1894. To 10th February. Bales.	1892-1893. To 1st March. Bales.	1891-1892. To 1st March. Bales.
France.....	98,000	72,000	105,000
Belgium.....	18,000		
Yorkshire and Scotland.....	80,500	76,000	84,000
Germany, Austria, Switzerland, &c.	60,000	98,000	34,000
United States and Canada.....	14,000	32,000	43,000
Japan.....	1,000	1,000	1,200
Local Scourers and Manufacturers..	28,200	32,000	25,800
	299,700	311,000	293,000

The total business done in our three colonial markets shows again a remarkable increase on previous years, as will be seen from the table hereafter:—

	To 10th February, 1894. Sold Bales.	To 15th February, 1893. Sold Bales.	To 20th February, 1892. Sold Bales.
Melbourne-Geelong ..	299,700	298,300	280,000
Sydney ..	366,900	323,100	246,000
Adelaide ..	62,500	53,800	58,000
	729,100	675,200	584,000

It is expected that next season will witness an increase of another 100,000 bales in the colonial offerings, and arrangements are now under consideration to extend the season on this side over a longer period than has been the case so far. It has been generally

admitted that the offerings of such heavy catalogues as we have had in November and December last, comprising sometimes over 10,000 bales of greasy wools per diem, is a severe strain on even the most tenacious and capable valuator, and it has been found desirable to limit the daily quantities to a certain maximum, reserving by this measure a larger quantity and a better selection than heretofore, for the months of January and February.

The latest official returns of the number of sheep in Australasia show the following result:—

	March, 1893.	1892.	1891.
New South Wales	58,080,114	61,831,416	55,986,431
Queensland	21,708,310	20,289,633	18,007,234
Victoria	12,956,306	12,928,148	12,692,843
South Australia	7,251,349	7,646,239	7,004,642
Western Australia	1,685,500	1,962,212	2,524,913
Total for Australia .. .	101,681,579	104,657,648	96,216,063
New Zealand	16,570,752	18,227,186	18,117,186
Tasmania	1,623,338	1,664,118	1,619,256
Total from Australasia.	121,875,669	124,548,952	115,952,505

NEW DYESTUFFS AND ANILINES.

MUCKLOW'S HEMATINE POWDER—This has only been offered in liquid by the manufacturers, but the agents for Mucklow & Co., the Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., advise that they will shortly place on the market the same quality of Hematine, only in powder, which will be a more convenient form for use, besides the saving in freight.

For particulars write the Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto.

DIRECT NAVY BLUE R.—This new aniline color has the valuable properties of dyeing both cotton and wool in one bath with common salt and glauher salt as a mordant. It is an invaluable color for knit goods or other goods containing a percentage of cotton.

NEW VICTORIA BLUE B.—This new color dissolves much more readily than the ordinary Victoria blue, is faster to alkali and light, and dyes either in a neutral or acid bath. It is highly recommended for blanket borders or when a specially bright blue is required.

The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co. control the color for Canada and will furnish dyed samples on application.

NAVY BLUE D.—Dyes wool in an acid bath, takes on level and is a cheap color suitable for yarn or piece goods.

For samples write the D. D. & C. Co.

A NEW firm of calico printers, Moir & Co., Ltd., has been established in Glasgow, Scotland, with a capital of £20,000.

JAS. ROBERTSON'S (the St. Thomas, Ont., dry goods merchant) creditors have offered to accept 70 cents on the dollar, or they will give him a year's extension of time.

T. G. & J. J. MASON'S clothing and dry goods store at Bowmanville, Ont., was gutted by fire last month. Loss on stock about \$23,000; insured for about \$11,000.

JOHANNESBURG, in South Africa, can show a barber shop and bar-room whose walls are covered with gold mine share certificates which had been of great value.

NORTH BERSTED, England, has a room in the Rising Sun inn the ceiling and walls of which are papered with the stamps of all nations, which before being-cancelled had a value of \$70,000.

MORIN & JULIEN, dry goods merchants, Montreal, were burnt out last month. Loss, \$30,000 to \$40,000. Insured for \$25,000. Francœur & St. Marie, furriers, next door, claim \$4,000 damages.

AN American contemporary says the workers in the Philadelphia carpet mills have been "famed the world over for the exceeding comfort of their surroundings, their contented performance of duty, and for the hopeful continuance of their environment." What is the hopeful continuance of their environment?

Foreign Textile Centres

MANCHESTER.—The market remains quiet, and a small attendance on 'Change indicates little expectation of better prices, yet a fair inquiry for various classes of goods is met with. Prices buyers are prepared to give are rarely adequate to remunerate manufacturers, and can only be accepted by such as are either running out of contract or those willing to accept a further decline. At the existing low figures there is no ground for apprehension, and in many quarters an ultimate improvement is anticipated. Yarns are dull. The labor troubles of Lancashire are by no means at an end. The threatened strike of Blackburn twistors and drawers in is the subject of much conversation on 'Change. It is contended that, although the rate per 1,000 ends is less in Blackburn than in Burnley, yet, owing to the longer warps used in the first named town, the result in the amount of wages paid is more favorable to the operative. It looks as if a strike were inevitable; and although the matter may appear of small importance to individual concerns, it is said more than 85,000 looms will be stopped. It is earnestly hoped peaceable counsels will prevail. For the moment Eastern business is slow, but China shippers are doing a little more in low shirtings and Mexicans. South American markets continue increasingly active. Dhooties, mulls, and jacconets are in steady demand. Burnley goods are quiet, while Glossop prints move slowly. In yarns there is very little doing, and it is in fact difficult to quote in the face of such a poor demand. Great complaints are being made that the markets at Java and district are practically closed to English bundle yarn, owing to the cheaper, but dishonest, short-reeled yarns sent from Holland and other foreign ports. It is said that the yarn from which these short-reeled bundles are made is sent from this city and manipulated abroad in a manner which is at variance with recent legislation here.

LEEDS.—There is a more hopeful tone noticeable, manufacturers being confident of a revival in trade before long. The latest advices to hand show that travelers have been much more successful than a month ago there was any probability that they would be. The sale of ladies' costume cloths, it is now evident, will be much larger than producers were anticipating, and work is resuming at their mills in order that prompt deliveries may be made, which many buyers are insisting upon. The prospect is good for producers of superior serges and covert coatings, and the turnover of unshrinkable flannels is likely during the next three months to be larger than ever it has been before. As compared with the prices obtained in this department last year, those now quoted are decidedly favorable to buyers. Stocks of meltons are large, but deliveries now proceed more regularly. Scarcely any mention has been made of the foreign trade, but shippers to Canada and Australia are full of expectation of a busy time for some weeks to come. Wool sells but slowly, and yet is so firm that spinners are asking higher prices.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Trade throughout the district continues greatly depressed, and little more than half-time is being worked at many mills, so that the holidays have caused little or no inconvenience. Still there are signs of a slight improvement in the inquiry for goods, and no doubt much greater briskness will set in if the present phenomenally bright and warm weather for the time of year should continue, and repeat orders for summer goods will be given more freely. The shipping trade continues dull, but great hopes of improvement in the demand for low and medium goods for the United States are built upon the prospective reductions in the tariff. Wools are selling very slowly.

LEICESTER.—The wool market is quiet, business being scarcely resumed after the holidays. Stocks of all the more fashionable descriptions of home-grown are now in comparatively few hands, and are well held, it being impossible to replace on better terms. There is, however, no tendency to speculate. Bright haired fleeces and skin wools sell with considerable freedom, and crossbred colonials maintain their value, but other qualities are difficult to sell. Larger contracts for yarns are offering for immediate delivery. The

hosiery trade opens up steadily, all the lighter branches being busy. Great activity prevails in the boot and shoe industry, and the stocks of brown shoes, canvas shoes, and similar goods, have been cleared out. Large repeat orders are coming to hand. The sales of leather are large, and English tannages are firm, but American and Australian upper leathers are extremely low. Guaranteed elastic web fabrics are attracting more attention, and a good trade is doing in cords, braids, and specialties.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade has undergone little change. At many of the lace and hosiery factories work has not yet been resumed. Fair orders are on hand for some of the more fashionable millinery laces. In this branch cotton goods of a superior make are relatively most wanted, there being comparatively little inquiry for silk laces. Cheap cotton laces for making up and box assortments are also in indifferent demand. A steady inquiry prevails for veilings. Some manufacturers of lace curtains have pretty good orders on hand, but the current demand is not sufficient to keep machinery fully employed. Only moderate business is being done in plain cotton nets, and prices remain about the same. In the making-up departments a fair amount of business is being done. In the hosiery trade manufacturers are steadily employed, but there is no pressure of orders.

BELFAST.—There has been no change as yet in the general condition of the linen trade; the quietness of the past few months still prevails in most departments. Home inquiries are necessarily fewer on account of the holidays, and the delay in regard to the settlement of the American tariff, if further prolonged, will, it is believed, injuriously affect the prospects of the ensuing season, not only as regards manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic, but also on the other. So far as local productions will be touched by the most recent amendments to the bill, no serious results are probable. Taken all round, the linen schedule is fairly satisfactory.

GLASGOW.—Since last report there has been little change in the position of affairs in the south of Scotland tweed districts. So far, orders for winter goods have not been coming in as manufacturers wish. There is a scarcity of spring repeats, but should good weather continue, an improvement is anticipated in this class of goods. Several looms in different districts are still idle, but spinning machinery, on the whole, is well employed. Ayrshire lace manufacturers report trade as being still very quiet. The output is fair, but much below the capacity of the looms. Encouraging orders for the home trade are being booked, but the American trade is not what it should be. Makers anticipate an early improvement, and are consequently pushing forward their new styles. The handloom silk weaving trade at Stonehouse is still in a very depressed condition, so much so that a large number of weavers have been forced to seek employment in other spheres of labor. Nearly 400 looms are idle.

BRADFORD.—The beautiful weather seems to have put a certain amount of spirit into the wool and top men, and there is certainly less anxiety to sell. Rumors of inquiries for wool to be shortly wanted for America are also more general. In merinos, which have been to some extent neglected, there is less dullness, and the most peculiar feature of this market is that there is very little difference in the price of the medium and finest qualities. Spinners report more doing in miscellaneous sorts of yarns for the export trade, and one or two fair transactions have taken place in mohair yarns for plush purposes. For the home trade worsted coatings, although quiet, are moving better, especially neat, better-class fancy effects and serges. For the winter season tweeds are being made here with happy minglings of bright colors, and there seems a growing tendency in favor of mixed effects of a quiet character, in preference to those with very large spots and flakes. Some very handsome as well as serviceable fabrics are also being made of a piece-dyed serge character, in both small effects and plain serges, with a very clothly finish, and in rather heavier fabrics than usual. For the United States there are a few orders now coming in, both for dress goods and linings, but the whole business is at present somewhat insignificant, and the particular classes that now seem to be wanted in small quantities give no indication of what may be

required under the new tariff conditions. There is also a little movement in light coatings and imperials for this market, principally in plain mixtures and very quiet fancies. In the flannel and blanket trade there is less depression, and makers in this district are better employed. In the Yeaton and Guiseley districts, mantle cloths are still meeting with an increased sale, and some very handsome styles are now being produced in two-faced cape cloths, with a raised camel-hair face and fancy checked backs. Weavers in this district have, I hear, given these cloths the name of "Methody." The waterproof trade is again quieter, but tweeds seem likely to be again in demand for ladies' wear in rubber cloths.

LYONS.—The demand for silk fabrics for spring consumption is general and extends to many lines of goods, although not with the same liberality to all. Manufacturers are more active, and the looms are well engaged in making goods, which for some of the favorite styles have to be delivered with the least possible delay. Orders for fall are not being received, but their absence is compensated for by the activity of the spring demand. The low price of the raw material is not an unmixed evil. While it has caused losses in the past to nearly all concerned, it now permits of goods being made at a price that makes them popular and insures a further good run of consumption of silk fabrics. Moires are leading in demand and find ready buyers for moire Francaise, antique and other varieties, goods for ready delivery are scarce and manufacturers have orders ahead. Pekin moires are also doing well. Small stripes and checks in taffeta, especially the latter, are scarce and in good demand, and in these also the looms are working full. Gaffre styles are also another favorite. They are in demand in the cheaper satin weaves and also in pongee gaffre. Velvets are in some demand for special purposes, coat collar qualities finding buyers. Velvets for trimming purposes also find a market. The general demand, however, is limited and orders for fall are still to come.—*Dry Goods Economist.*

CRELFELD.—The usual lull in the demand from the retail distributing trade which occurs towards Easter is being utilized by wholesale buyers in ordering from manufacturers, so as to keep their assortments ready for the demand in the second half of the season. This year the demand for silks has been satisfactory, at least as regards bulk, although this has not in every instance been the case with prices. The liquidation of last season's goods that has been going on, and the presence in the market of parcels that had to be sold, have made their effect felt on the general list of prices. But as regards the quantity that has been disposed of, no complaint is heard. Business for export has been less satisfactory, and the large orders which Crefeld manufacturers were accustomed to receive have either failed altogether, or those placed have been in smaller volume than usual. In the silks more activity prevails and the orders received for export have been larger than the dullness previously prevailing had led one to expect. The looms are fairly well provided with orders. Piece-dyed satins have improved and are in better demand, but yarn-dyed goods are still slow.

ZURICH.—The demand for silk fabrics is fair, and orders by mail, as well as by buyers in the market, are being received in many lines of goods. Moire Francaise and antique continue in good demand in black and colors. Black and colored damasses are receiving attention from stock and have also been ordered ahead. Plain black and colored surahs and merveilleux and the same weaves in changeable are not in heavy demand. Stocks in the market are still sufficiently large to make sales in large lots possible only at reduced figures. The demand for small checked taffetas, in colors and in black and white, is improving, and there is every prospect that these goods will do well also in the fall. They are scarce in stock and are being made on advance orders.

MILAN.—The demand for raw silk is fair with prices unchanged, but although holders have sold much recently they have sufficient raw silk left to cause a pressure on the market. The weather so far has been favorable to vegetation, and it is hoped that it will continue so and that cocoons of the new crop may be cheap. This would enable spinners to retrieve the losses incurred in the present campaign. Trams are in good movement owing to their relatively low price. Italian grege 1st, 10-11, is quoted 44 to 45 lire.

AMERICAN TEXTILE RECORD OF 1893.

The shrinkage of production in textiles in the United States last year must be considerable. New mills are certainly fewer. A report of the new textile mill constructions in that country has been prepared by the *Textile World*, which says that the number of new cotton mills for 1893 is 52, with 501,976 spindles, in comparison with 73 mills with 1,068,024 in 1892. The total number of cotton spindles in the United States in 1892 was 16,286,099, and, with the increase in 1893, the total number of cotton spindles in the country is now 16,788,075. "We report 33 new woolen mills for 1893, containing 66 sets of cards; 41 sets have been added by old mills, making a total of 107 sets, compared with 157 in 1892, 1,485 looms have been put in, as compared with 1,177 in 1892. This is in keeping with the tendency which we have noted before of the addition of looms beyond spinning capacity, and the increase in the use of cotton and imported yarns. There are 53 new knitting machines and giving employment to 2,024 hands; 21 are hosiery mills, 22 underwear, 4 make both underwear and hosiery, while 6 manufacture odd goods, such as mittens, leggings and fancy articles. The new knitting mills are located in 14 different States."

There are 15 new silk mills in the report, compared with 21 in 1892. The new mills, with two exceptions, are small, and it is doubted that the total gain has made good the loss by fires and depreciation.

It is significant of the lull in business of all kinds that marked the latter half of the year 1893, that less than one-fourth of the new constructions, for the most part, took place in the first half of the year. Of 153 mills erected in the twelve months, namely, 52 cotton mills, 33 woolen mills, 53 knitting mills and 15 silk works—there were 117 built during the first six months, and only 36 during the latter half of the year. But in the twelve months of the previous year, the number of those mills erected was 276, as against 153 in the year 1874. And the hands employed in these and the new bleaching works was 21,500 in 1892, and only 13,160 in 1893.

	First half.	Second half.	Total.
Cotton	42	10	52
Woolen.....	23	10	33
Knitting	38	15	53
Silk	14	1	15

The report shows a marked decrease as compared with the previous year. This will be made more evident by a comparison of the mills erected during the two years, and the approximate number of hands employed in these new constructions.

	Mills	
	1893.	1892.
Cotton	52	73
Woolen.....	33	49
Knitting	53	93
Silk	15	21
Dye works, bleaching.....	6	5
Shoddy	3	6
Cotton batting.....	6	7
Other miscellaneous	4	18
	<u>172</u>	<u>272</u>

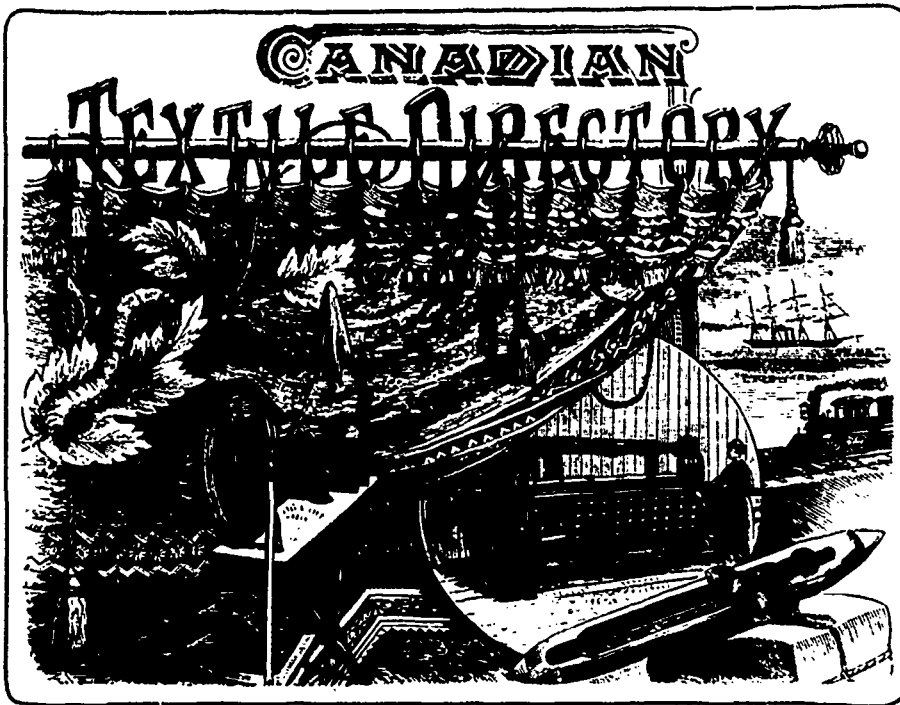
MR. AND MRS. C. L. SHOREY, of Montreal, sailed last month on a month's trip to Naples.

THE stock of Hope & Co., tents and mattresses, Winnipeg, has been sold to Emerson & Winder, who will continue the business.

THE Hawthorn Woolen Mills, Carlton Place, have resumed operations, but the woolen mill of Gillies, Son & Co closed this month for repairs and alterations.

THE Kingston Penitentiary binder-twine factory is starting up this month. The machinery is bought from Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE weavers of the Halifax Cotton Factory, numbering 110, struck work on March 31st, owing to a notice of a reduction in wages, to take effect from April. The reduction only amounts to about 5 per cent.



THE "Canadian Textile Directory" is a reference book comprising all manufacturers and dealers in the textile trades of the Dominion. It embraces Cottons, Woolens, Print Goods, Carpets, Silk, Jute, Flax, Felt, Rubber, and Asbestos Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishing (Haberdashery), Ladies Wear, Buttons, Feathers, Job Dyeing Establishments, and Laundries, Furniture, Upholstery and Upholsterers Supplies, Sails, Tents, Awnings, Window Shades, and Wall Papers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats and Furs, Paper Mills, Dealer in Raw Wool, Furs, and Cotton with principal Dealers in Dyestuffs, etc.

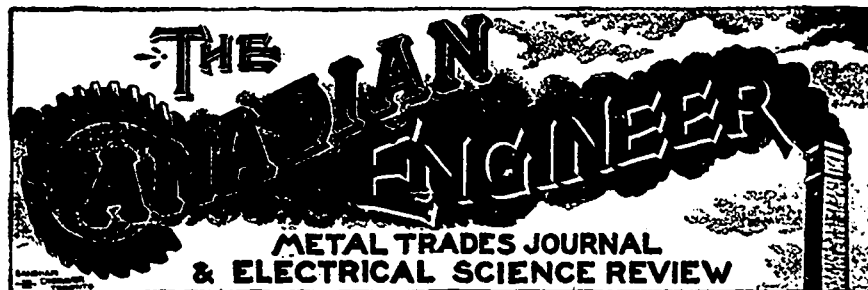
It gives lists of all Manufacturers Agents, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Dry Goods and kindred trades of Canada. Also, Statistics, Tables of Imports and Exports, Customs Tariffs of Canada Newfoundland and the United States, the Canadian Boards of Trade and Textile Associations, and other information. The Third Edition includes also the Trade of Newfoundland.

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THIS Journal is devoted to the interests of Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineers; Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Engineers, Sanitary Engineers and workers in the metal trades, Machinists and Iron and Brass Founders, and generally to Mill-owners, Manufacturers, Contractors and the Hardware trade.

The *Canadian Engineer* has been received in the most flattering manner by the press and people whose interests it serves. Among the many press notices are the following:—

"There are some suggestive editorial notes, besides descriptive and technical articles and a wealth of short Canadian notes. It fills a distinct place in colonial journalism."—*Electrical Engineer, London, Eng.*

"The paper is brightly written, neatly printed, and replete with news of interest to our Canadian cousins."—*Electrical Power, New York.*

"Every article has a practical purpose, and it gives a great

deal of Canadian news of interest to the trades concerned."—*Water and Gas Review.*

"There is no reason why such a journal should not become a power in Canada."—*Charlottetown, P.E.I., Watchman.*

"It contains well-written technical and illustrated articles, and a surprisingly large amount of Canadian news."—*Metall and Eisen Zeitung.*

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WOOL MARKETS.

The Canadian wool markets are still in a state of stagnation and uncertainty. Last month it was thought by many that by this time both the home and American markets would be firm, with rising prices; but whether it is because the tariff question is still unsettled in the States, as well as here, or whether it is due to the dull condition of manufacturing, is a question. In the United States, although there are more woolen spindles running now than at the beginning of the year, there is still about half of the woolen machinery idle. Strange to say, though there is thus an improvement in manufacturing, nobody there is disposed to buy wool for more than their most immediate needs, and wool is still being shipped into Canada for want of a market at home. This wool is generally of the Ohio type, corresponding to the "extra" grade of the Ontario market. This reversion of the old order of things, under which Canadian dealers shipped to the States, cannot last long, and it may even be possible that before the season is out Canadian wool may again go to the States under the stimulus of a revival of manufacturing and rise of prices. A case like this occurred recently, when a quantity of Australian wool sent to America from England was re-shipped back to London, and sold to better

advantage than it could have been in the States. But this, of course, is all speculation, and few dealers either here or over the border are confident enough to prophesy anything as regards the future.

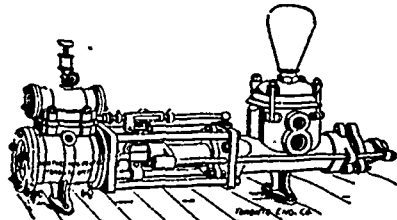
The March series of the Colonial wool sales in London closed with somewhat firmer prices. Out of 247,000 bales available, about 74,000 were withdrawn. Had they not been withdrawn, prices would probably have gone down to a point as low or lower than ever recorded. As it is now, for the grades used in this country, prices are near the low water mark of any recent year. At the carpet wool sales held last month in Liverpool prices were pretty firm, and Egyptian wools especially sold well.

Coming home again, the Toronto and Hamilton wool markets are devoid of incident. The following are the prices quoted in Toronto, but they are only nominal, and while American wool is coming in still to some extent, few transactions are taking place or are looked for till the tariff questions are settled: Super, 18 to 20c.; extra super, 22 to 24c.; combing fleece, 17c.; clothing wool, 19 to 20c. In Montreal prices are quoted as follows: Greasy Cape, 14 to 15½c.; Canadian fleece, 17 to 20c.; B. A. scoured, 26 to 34c. Stocks of Cape are pretty well cleared out here.

W. J. WALLACE will lease his woolen mill at Fallbrook, Ont.

THE NORTHEY MFG. CO., Ltd. - - Toronto, Ont.

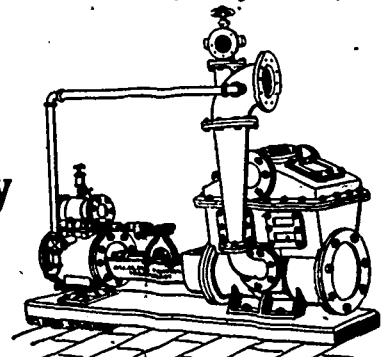
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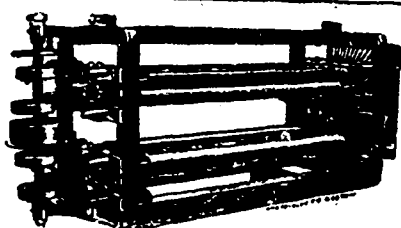
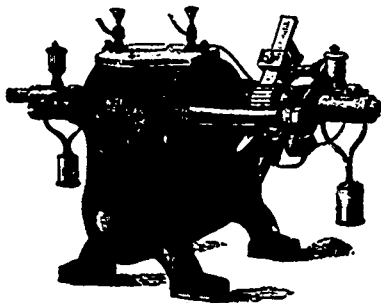
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Textile Design

(For the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, by an English Designer.)

Design No. 1 is a simple arrangement, giving some very effective results—10 thread draft on 4 heald harness (see weave plan). As there occur two filling picks in a shed it would be necessary to have one of the selvaige threads as a "catcher;" 9 dents per inch, 2 threads per dent, 1,224 warp threads on 68 inches in the reed, rough, finish to 56 inches.

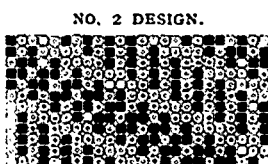
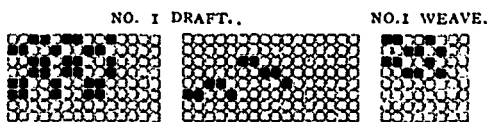
Warp pattern 1 dark brown wool and cream silk twisted, the wool 2,304 yards per lb., silk sp. as 8,400 yards per pound, 3 of wool, 1 twist, dark blue wool, coral silk—total threads in warp pattern, 5 and repeat. Filling pattern, 22 picks per inch.

4 dark brown wool, 2,304 yards per pound.
1 dark brown twist with cream silk.
1 dark brown twist with yellow silk.

6 picks full pattern and repeat.

The 5 lb. thread in the warp and 6 the pick of the filling, may be all silk spun threads at the rate of 5,040 yards per lb. A pretty and useful suiting pattern.

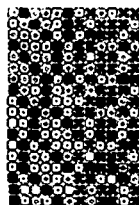
Design 2 on 12 harness, 24 picks of filling to the round; this design, if reproduced, will give every satisfaction as a saleable cloth, made if possible from the following particulars: Worsted warp 2,872 filling 12's single, 60 threads per inch, 54 filling picks per inch, 66 inches wide in the reed to finish 56 inches; this weave is self-backing, and as the draft is straight over, many elegant varieties may be made by different weave plans.



STRIPED TROUSERINGS.

The following plan will be found to make quite a variety of this popular class of goods in both woolens and worsteds. The full design is omitted owing to space, but can be readily made from the draft.

No. 1.



Draft: 1; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

Warp 1;

1 thread black and scarlet twist,
22 threads slate (320 yards per ounce),
1 thread black and blue twist,
1 thread black and scarlet twist,
22 threads slate,
1 thread black and blue,
10 reed, 4 threads.

Filling 1: All dark olive (320 yards per ounce); 40 picks per inch.

The yarn for the above twists must be spun 320 yards per ounce, then twisted.

Warp 2:

1 thread black and orange twist (160 yards per ounce, then twisted),
22 threads drab (160 yards per ounce),
2 threads black and blue twist,
22 threads drab,
1 thread black and orange,
10 reed, 2 threads.

Filling 2: All dark olive (160 yards per ounce); 30 picks per inch.

POINTS ABOUT WOOL.

The fleece of a hundred-pound sheep makes up ten per cent., or more, of the animal's weight, and it consists of a greater proportion of the most exacting elements of nutrition than the flesh of the sheep does. Flesh has seventy-five per cent. of water in it; wool has only fifteen per cent. The flesh has in its dry matter the following elements, and wool has the quantities set opposite to them. Thus the composition of flesh is: Carbon, 51.83 per cent.; hydrogen, 7.57; nitrogen, 15.01; oxygen, 21.37; ashes, 4.23. Wool: Carbon, 49.65 per cent.; hydrogen, 6.93; nitrogen, 17.31; oxygen, 22.11; ashes, 2.0; sulphur, 2.0.

Taking into account, says S. Henry in the *American Agriculturist*, that the wool has only one-fifth as much water in it as the flesh, it is easily seen that it requires five times as much of the elements of nutrition for each pound weight as the flesh, and thus, if the fleece of a Merino weighs fifteen pounds, and the carcass, after shearing, weighs seventy five pounds, equal quantities of food are required for the production of each. This is, perhaps, never thought of by any feeder of the flock, for, so far, it seems to be completely ignored by all writers upon sheep husbandry; and yet the importance of it is paramount. The common ignorance of these urgent demands of the fleece for special nutriment is, doubtless, the cause why the sheep suffers so much for the exhaustive requirements of the wool. As the fleece must be supplied after the animal itself, the wool suffers while the sheep escapes, at least to some extent; and as the wool cannot exist without its necessary accompaniment of the yolk and grease, which naturally protect it from injury from the rains, heat, or cold, this is to be considered as calling for the requisite nutriment as well as the actual body of the animal. It is worthy of note, too, that as the wool contains considerable sulphur, this is

also to be provided in the food. Every time the sheep is underfed, or suffers from any other cause, it appears in the wool, the fibre of which shows a thin place in it, and each of these weak spots represents a fault in feeding, or other part of the management. This weakness in the fibre is ruinous to the wool, as it causes it to break in the carding or combing, and thus become too short for the spinner, and fit only for felting. This defect is known by the woolen manufacturers and buyers as "break," and makes it unsaleable. Consequently, the matter of feeding, and the regularity of it, are special points to be regarded by the shepherd. Yet it must not be supposed that the wool only suffers; the sheep must necessarily suffer, for the damage to the wool is only one of the visible signs of injury to the whole animal.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following, from the *Textile Mercury*, will serve to show what an increasing appreciation there is in the old country for things Canadian. In commenting recently upon the condition of the Canadian trade we took occasion to remark that business was interfered with to a considerable extent by rumors as to projected tariff legislation. It is now certain that tariff revision will be the object of some of the proposed legislation which will be laid before the Dominion Parliament at its present session. Lord Aberdeen, in the speech opening the session, said that while the Ministry does not propose to change the principles on which existing enactments are based, the amendments which will be offered are designed to simplify the operations of the tariff, and to lessen, as far as can be done consistently with those principles and with the requirements of the Treasury, the imposts which are now in force. There will also be laid before the Parliament a measure on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency which is expected to make more adequate provision than now exists on that subject for the increasing trade and commerce of the country, and for the greatly expanded trade between the several provinces of Canada; and measures will also be submitted making more effective provisions for the lines of steam communication on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, for improving the law with regard to Dominion lands, and with regard to the management of Indian affairs, and for the regulation of joint-stock companies and fisheries. The announcement that the Government is determined to grapple with the tariff question will be received with satisfaction by all friends of Canada. The Dominion has, during the past few years, borne itself amidst the troubles which have swept the Western Continent in a manner that speaks highly for the stability of her commercial structure. Canadians may indeed be pardoned for the belief that is in them as to the destiny of their grand country. Responsible government, a scientific banking system, excellent municipal organization, an absence of the extravagant speculative spirit, good roads, excellent inland rail and water communication, an unsurpassed educational system, scientific farm-

ing—these are a few of the features which constitute Canada's elements of greatness. The total trade of the country for 1893 increased 24 per cent. as compared with 1892. That this increase was almost wholly in exports intensifies its value, and shows that Canadians are producing wealth and accumulating it in their own country. Another feature of interest in the returns for 1893 is that the surplus over 1892 is due solely to increased shipments of Canadian produce, the value of which exceeded 105½ million dollars. The total trade amounted to 247 million dollars, which gives an average of \$49.52 per head, against \$25.09 in the case of the United States. A significant feature in the returns is that the trade with the United States, which ranked after that with Great Britain in 1892, last year stood at the head of the list. This result is not due to a falling off in business with this country. Our trade has, in fact, grown; but that of the States has grown more rapidly. There was a heavy falling off in transactions with Germany, the Spanish West Indies, China, Japan, Holland and Australasia; but France, Italy, Belgium and Brazil, amongst others, showed increases. Probably the new Atlantic and Pacific services, which Mr. Huddart is endeavoring to arrange, will have a beneficial effect upon the international trade of the Dominion.

FRENCH DESIGNS FOR 1895.

The situation of the producer of novelties may be compared to that of Sisyphus in the nether regions. Heathen mythology shows us the founder of Corinth condemned to roll a huge rock to the summit of a mountain, down which it always falls immediately the heights are reached. No sooner is the prospect of an end to the laborious task offered than the whole work has to be begun over again. And so it is with the manufacturer who wishes to satisfy the demands of fashion. When by dint of numerous efforts he has achieved some success with his productions, and has taken advantage of the fact, it is time for him to think of the forthcoming season, and the wearisome round previously gone through has once more to be repeated—experiments, preparations, fatigue and uncertainty of success, all are his. At such a period the opinions of others as to the probable character of fabrics for 1895 are of special value, and the *Textile Mercury* reproduces the views which appear to prevail in France on the subject. The future demand will be largely for goods having a sheared finish, in worsted for the most part, woolen being used to a small extent only, both slightly felted; and for rough-faced cloths, chiefly in cheviots in all grades of fineness, and a small portion in soft wool. Other articles will be used in smaller quantity. The colors used will be more varied than formerly—if not in number, at least in appearance—by which we mean to say that to light and medium shades many more will be added of a darker hue. By this means the monotonous appearance of existing designs will, it is hoped, be done away with, light and half tones

being the prevailing effects. These are but general hints, which are capable of special application according to circumstances. When present ideas have been more fully developed by producers, a better notion will be obtainable as to details.

Among the features which appear worthy of notice is the probability of silk being used largely for figured designs. The best qualities will be used in the case of articles with a rase (sheared) appearance, either pure, or twisted with wool or other material. Silk of secondary quality (schappe or spun) will be more specially employed in rough-faced cheviots. The extensive employment of this description of silk yarn is due to various reasons. The principal one is its beauty, for the appearance it imparts to all goods is inimitable. Another reason for its extended use is to be found in its cheapness, which permits of its more frequent employment. It is not thought that artificial silk, about which so much has been said of late, can supplant preceding descriptions for all purposes, although some appear to think that the trade in natural silk may be injured in some respects. Artificial silk is, at any rate, already being regarded as a novel acquisition to the range of materials from which textile manufacturers can select, and some go so far as to say that the fibre is an assured success, and that producers may hope to make good use of it in various branches of the trade.

THE CHINA COTTON TRADE.

The following gives the amount of shipments of Canadian and American cottons (so far as they go over the Canadian Pacific) to China, the figures being for the calendar and not the fiscal year. These cottons run at about 3½ to 3¾ yards to the pound:—

	Can. Cottons, Lbs.	Ain. Cottons Lbs.	Totals, Lbs.
1887.....	1,742,205	4,055,970	5,798,175
1888.....	2,009,974	6,816,798	8,826,772
1889	886,322	12,245,153	13,131,472
1890..	2,279,150	17,979,730	19,358,880
1891....	2,456,944	7,413,167	9,880,111
1892.....	1,825,259	4,322,452	6,147,711
1893..	1,742,312	9,321,205	11,063,517

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE WITH CANADA.

The following are the values in pounds sterling of the exports of wool and textile fabrics from Great Britain to Canada for February, and for the two months ending with February, as compared with the same periods of last year:—

	Month of Feb.		Two months ended February.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Raw wool.....	£2,815	£1,257	£ 2,815	£ 1,884
Cotton piece-goods.....	70,238	58,204	152,093	134,444
Jute piece-goods	8,853	9,479	21,550	21,904
Linen piece-goods	1,883	12,045	29,662	32,865
Silk, lace	8,207	4,030	19,184	12,057
" articles partly of ..	5,450	3,196	14,845	6,873
Woolen fabrics	42,652	30,720	77,902	55,520
Worsted fabrics	77,991	65,432	166,586	127,182
Carpets.....	45,097	35,542	67,020	62,020
Apparel and slops	24,838	21,611	48,530	41,936
Haberdashery.....	29,750	23,268	61,749	46,091

ALUMINUM is coming into prominence in the textile industries. It is the lightest of all metals in common use, and shuttles made of it are said to work very successfully. An apparatus for cutting the plush in velvet looms has been recently invented by Faure, an Austrian. It is made entirely of this metal.

HOLFERT'S process for waterproofing textile fabrics consists in first passing them through a bath of gelatine, and then exposing the impregnated material to the action of formaldehyde in a gaseous condition. The gelatine is thereby rendered insoluble, and so imparts water-resisting properties to the fabrics. Lister & Co. have marketed a waterproof seal plush. Shower-proof prints are not new; and now we have a rain-proof velveteen, with a patent finish, which repels dampness, is porous, and affords permanency of color. If, as it is claimed, the fibre will not spot with rain, a serious disadvantage against which velveteen has hitherto labored will have been removed.

THE following recipe for wool bleaching is furnished us by a dyer who has had successful experience with it in England: For 100 lbs. weight, yarns—1st. Scour with from 5 to 8 lbs. of good white curd or olive oil soap at a heat of about 50 degs. Cent., and if necessary add from 2 to 3 lbs. of soda crystals; work all up for one hour. 2nd. Pass into a fresh bath with 1.5 lb. of soap in water at 50 degs. C., drain, squeeze out or put into the hydro-extractor. 3rd. Hang up in sulphur stove for the night, with 5 lbs. of brimstone burning on heated iron trays. Dry, if possible, in the open air or a cold room. 4th. The blueing or tinting bath may be made with either indigo, carmine, alkaline blue, or methyl violet, according to tint required.

We deeply regret to hear of the death of one of our most able and valued contributors, John Reeder, which occurred at his home in Pendleton, Manchester, Eng., a few weeks ago. Mr. Reeder confined himself to weaving topics, with which he was well qualified to deal, having been brought up as a hand-loom weaver, and having for many years worked practically in the manufacture of all sorts of fabrics. His wide experience, which found its culmination in the post of special weaver to a large firm of manufacturers, where he was intrusted with the duty of working out new patterns, combined with a fund of native shrewdness and keen observation, enabled him to give the world a series of striking articles which have been appreciated by readers of the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, as well as of other journals, at their just value. Mr. Reeder was a contributor to the *Boston Journal of Commerce* and one or two of the leading English textile journals.

WHETHER it is owing to the friendly feeling which sprang up between the two peoples, owing to the spontaneous sympathy shown by Canadians when the great fire occurred two years ago in St. John's, Newfoundland, or whether it is the natural tendency towards an affiliation of interest among the colonies of the British Empire, we cannot say, but there certainly is a satisfactory development of trade between the Dominion and "Britain's

oldest colony." The total exports of Canada to the island of Newfoundland in the fiscal year 1893, amounted to \$2,594,633, of which all but \$211,629 was the produce or manufacture of Canada. The total in 1892 was \$1,750,714, the figures for 1893 being larger than any period since 1873, which was exceptional. The articles we sent to Newfoundland last year included coal, salt, oil, granite and building stone, wood and wood products, horses, cattle, sheep, live swine and pork, tinned meats, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, grains and fruits; while among manufactures, are agricultural implements, books, biscuit and bread, bricks, carriages, drugs and medicines, explosives, electrotypes, iron and steel manufactures, lime, soap, sugar, doors, sashes, household furniture and other wood manufactures, leather and leather goods. In textiles and kindred lines the following was a list of our shipments:

Wool	\$ 281
Hemp	7,330
Clothing, etc.....	12,755
Cordage	9,093
Cottons	14,425
Dyestuffs.....	461
Felt goods	5,128
Hats and caps	47
India rubber goods	2,448
Sails.....	50
Wallpapers	142
Woolens	24,202
Total	\$76,362

Cottons and woolens appear to be a line in which Canada is doing an increasing trade with the Island. It is worthy of note that of the amount of cottons we shipped to Newfoundland last year, all but \$609 appear to have been the product of Canadian mills, according to the official figures. The following is a comparative statement of the principal items of our exports there in textiles in certain years.

	1883.	1886.	1888.	1893.
Canvas	\$ 711	\$ 67	\$	\$
Cordage	2,496	4,507	1,982	9,093
Rubber goods	5,993	2,179	2,448
Clothing, etc.....	3,231	1,175	3,140	12,755
Woolens and cottons..	45,825	22,054	14,761	38,627

PARIS, says an English paper, joins the European concert in singing the praises of lace. At a charity bazaar, held at the Ministry of the Interior recently, where was to be seen the cream of the Parisian world of fashion, nearly all the dresses were well covered with laces, principally cotton. Some fine real Venetian point, in relief and flat, and rose point, were seen; also Milan lace and its Mire-court imitation, but mostly the new St. Gall and Plauen laces in heavy relief make. The great secret of the success of the two latter markets lies in the bare fact that the loom—the Schiffli loom—and hand embroidery machine, are continually being improved; while the levers loom employed in Calais, Nottingham and Lyons has not been, and cannot produce the variety of real lace-like effects that can be turned out by the embroidery machine. This is the real reason why silk laces, such as Chantilly, etc., have been obliged to play second fiddle for some while past, and

will probably do so for some time to come. It is a real case of promotion by merit, and not entirely a fad of fashion, that makes Plauen busy and Calais idle. Current offerings in bourdon laces include makes of silk which, while possessing the richness of the guipure laces, are very much lighter and clearer in design. They are also a firm-made lace, and as a trimming for millinery and other purposes are a more effective class of goods than has been seen for some time. They are made in edgings from three to ten inches wide, and in insertions to match from one to two inches.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

The following list of patents granted by the United States Patent Office for inventions relative to textiles and textile machinery is reported for THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS by Glascock & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D.C., of whom printed copies can be obtained for 25 cents each.

PATENTS GRANTED FEBRUARY 6TH.

J. A. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, Nottingham, England, straight knitting machine.

A. A. Merritt, Cohoes, N.Y., electric stop motion for knitting machines.

J. Magee, Westerly, R.I., loom harness motion.

G. W. Stafford, Providence, R.I., loom shedding machine.

O. Piper, Manchester, N.H., loom shuttle.

J. Kauffmann, Hanover, Germany, apparatus for forming sheds in looms electrically.

PATENTS GRANTED MARCH 13TH, 1894.

W. H. Palmer, jr., Norwich, Conn., machine for measuring, cutting and stitching fabrics.

D. Ryan, Owosso, Mich., pattern for drafting garments.

J. Douglass, Elizabeth, N.J., sewing machine.

R. W. Whitney, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine, ruffling attachment.

PATENTS GRANTED MARCH 20TH, 1894.

T. Sarfert, Chemnitz, Germany, cloth sponging machine

S. Bosi, Terricciola, Italy, knitting machine

J. D. Hemphill, Huntington, Conn., circular knitting machine. Draw cam for stocking knitting machine.

M. Sutz, Stuttgart, Germany, pattern for drafting garments.

PATENTS GRANTED MARCH 27TH, 1894.

G. Lisenard, New York, N. Y., cotton harvester. Two patents.

H. A. Houseman, Philadelphia, Pa., stopping mechanism for circular knitting machines.

W. F. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., loom.

C. H. Thomas, Altgersdorf, Germany, loom shedding mechanism.

C. E. Parks and L. Mollart, Watertown, Wis., slat and wire fabric loom.

W. Veitch, Kansas City, Mo., tailor's adjustable measure.

D. Brown, New Haven, Conn., sewing machine.

J. C. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing machine; sewing machine trimmer.

W. V. Miller, St. Joseph, Mo., buttonhole sewing machine.

E. G. Varney, Hartland, Me., spinning mule safety attachment.

G. G. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., device for adjusting bearings of spinning spindles.

PATENTS GRANTED APRIL 3RD, 1894.

F. Meisel, Boston, Mass., machine for cutting, folding and piling cloth, paper, etc.

S. G. Goss, Chicago, Ill., machine for doubling webs of fabrics longitudinally.

S. Sills and J. E. Wood, Thornton, R.I., hosiery.

I. Mossop, Wiconisco, Pa., hosiery cutting machine.

O. Lever and W. S. Grundy, Philadelphia, Pa., spooling machine, stop mechanism.

G. P. Conant, Lake Geneva, Wis, cloth measuring machine

W. H. St. George, Ashland, Mass, automatic tension regulator for spooling machines

G. L. P. Eyre and T. J. Hopkins, Trowbridge, England, wool washing machine

PATENTS EXPIRED MARCH 13TH, 1894.

S. S. Walker, loom picker.

D. H. Chamberlain, loom shuttle.

W. Ireland, machine for printing textile fabrics

PATENTS EXPIRED MARCH 20TH, 1894.

O. S. Hazard, sewing machine.

D. Porter, sewing machine.

L. Loeske, sewing machine needle.

P. M. Beers, machine for pointing sewing machine needles.

A. Warth, machine for cutting textile and other material.

C. H. Landenberger, knitting machine.

C. W. Anderson, loom shuttle.

A. Wright, loom shuttle.

Porter and Clark, loom temple.

J. Long, jr., shuttle box motion for power looms.

PATENTS EXPIRED MARCH 27TH, 1894.

W. F. Draper, bobbin.

Widdup and Thompson, loom let-off mechanism.

E. W. Marble, loom shuttle.

C. Stobel, pattern chain for looms.

G. W. Baker, sewing machine.

C. T. Powers, sewing machine bobbin winder.

T. L. Luders (reissue), spinning machine bobbin and thread holder.

W. T. Carroll (reissue), spinning machine ring.

J. C. Stanley, spinning quill.

J. Goulding, spinning ring.

PATENTS EXPIRED APRIL 3RD, 1894.

J. Mawso, bobbin.

C. Corron, machine for dressing silk, etc., in hanks or skeins

H. Thoulew, treating wool oil or grease to obtain glue or gelatine.

TRADE MARKS.

Woodbury Manufacturing Co., Baltimore, Md., cotton duck
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell, Mass., two trade-marks,
woolen and cotton goods.

E. D. Rice, Boston, Mass, cleaning compound for scouring
raw wool.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills Lowell, Mass., three trade-marks,
woven cotton goods.

Albion Co., Providence, R. I., cotton, linen, woolen, worsted,
and silk velvet and velveteen.

A. Benjamin & Co., New York, N.Y., three trade-marks, over-
coats.

Giron Freres, St. Etienne, France, velvets.

DESIGNS.

C. Schlaepfer, Paterson, N. J., pattern for textile fabrics.

DIAMINE BLACK H. W., PAT.

W. J. Matheson & Co. (Ltd.)—Montreal house, 423 to 425 St. Paul street—call our attention to a new mark of their series of Diamine Black Dyes, viz., Diamine Black H. W., Pat.

This mark is distinguished from other marks of Diamine Blacks by the following characteristics:

1. On account of its different shade,
2. Its favorable operation in the dyeing of mixed goods,
3. It does not change in hot pressing or drying.

On cotton Diamine Black H. W. is dyed in a boiling bath with the addition of 3 to 5 per cent. soda and 10 to 15 per cent. glaubersalts, or from 15 to 20 per cent. glaubersalts or common salt, the same as our other marks of Diamine Blacks.

It is an advantage to use Diamine Black H. W. in some cases

for grey and mode shades, and in other cases to produce ark blue and steel blue shades, in mixtures with the other Diamine Dyes, which are preferred for this work.

On account of the great evenness of this color, as well as its green tone, it is a valuable supplement in the production of the more violet blue shades made with the other marks of Diamine Blacks.

In fastness to washing, light and acid, Diamine Black H. W. is equal to any of the other marks of Diamine Blacks. It can be dyed in copper vessels as well as in wooden vessels, and owing to its easy solubility, is to be preferred where the dyeing is done in mechanical apparatus. (Cops and Fine Loose Wool).

PIECE DYEING.—For piece dyeing our experiments prove that Diamine Black H. W. on the jigger, can be dyed as well with soda, or soap and glaubersalts, as with glaubersalts alone. The color dyes on well and exhausts the bath. Its fastness to hot drying and pressing makes the H. W. mark particularly valuable for this class of dyeing.

The dyeings can be discharged with zinc dust as well as with white tin salts. (Zinnsalz.)

PADDING AND PRINTING.—For padding 1 kilo of glaubersalts per 100 liters of water is added to the necessary quantity of dye-stuffs.

As well as being generally adapted for piece dyeing, Diamine Black H. W. will produce light to medium shades in padding and printing.

THE STRIKE AT THE MONTREAL WOOLEN MILL.

Thirty weavers of the Montreal Woolen Mill met on the 2nd April. They objected to a reduction in the price of a new class of goods the mill was experimenting on, and refused to let any of the weavers take the looms for these goods. As fast as they had finished their pieces the weavers went out, and all the looms are now idle. The company refuses to take the men back except at their own terms.

Regarding the strike, the *Montreal Star* says the men are showing no signs of coming to terms. It is stated that the management of the Globe Woolen Mills also propose a reduction of wages, and that if they do so the men will go out. One of the striking weavers of the Montreal Woolen Mill Company said to a *Star* reporter: "The Montreal Woolen Mill Company pay no more than any other mill in Canada for the same class of goods, and instead of the reduction being in contemplation it is a reality to the extent of 27½ per cent. The weaving department has been running night and day for three months past in order to get ahead of the orders. The sole reason for shutting down the mill was not on account of the weavers coming out. A notice was put up in the office before the weavers contemplated a strike, in fact before the management put the reduced work in a loom, to the effect that the mill would close down on or about the first week in April. As regards the effect of the strike on the firm's orders, the weavers were told that there were no orders in, hence the reason for shutting down. Another of the weavers, when asked regarding the reasons for the strike, said: "The explanations given by the management of the company are misleading. Whether the company have always paid more than other companies or not makes no difference. The management say their goods are heavier, but the looms have been running about the proper speed for which they are made. The other companies have a different make of loom, which is more suitable for fast running. As to the lighter class of goods, I agree that they are a little lighter than most of the goods they have been making, still they are not dress goods, and would not stand the extra speeding of the loom, for it is well known that some of the work which is now made would weave better if the looms were running rather slower. As to experimenting, why not have paid the weaver the same price as before for the same number of picks put in, until the experiment had been proved a success?"

UNDER the superintendence of Mr. Pointer, the woolen mills owned by the estate of Maclaren on the banks of the Peche in the Gatineau Valley, are running at their full capacity.

CANADIAN TEXTILE IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1898.

(Continued from March Number)

SHEETINGS OF FLAX OR HEMP, RUSSIA OR OTHER.		
	Yds.	\$
Great Britain.....	3 119	243
LINENS, BROWN OR BLEACHED.		
	Yds.	\$
Great Britain.....	1,176,87..	90,716
Other countries.....	21,094	4,513
	<u>1,197,967</u>	<u>95,239</u>
LINEN DUCK, CANVAS, DIAPERS, HUCKABACK, OR OTHER MANUFACTURES OF FLAX, N.E.S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	439 207	
Other countries.....	11 656	
	<u>450,863</u>	
LINEN CLOTHING N.E.S.		
Chiefly from Great Britain.....		\$ 4,689
LINEN THREAD.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	296,627	151,010
Other countries.....	8,338	4,909
	<u>304,965</u>	<u>155,919</u>
SHIRTS OF LINEN.		
Chiefly from Great Britain..	Doz.	\$ 769
YARN, SINGLES, FLAX AND HEMP.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	16,240	701
YARN, SINGLES, JUTE.		
	Doz.	\$
United States.....	1,000	106
TAPESTRY, JUTE.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	10,107	
Other countries.....	4,228	
	<u>14,335</u>	
JUTE ROPE FOR HINDER TWINE.		
Great Britain.....		\$ 4,975
OTHER MANUFACTURES OF JUTE, N. E. S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	118,299	
Other countries.....	23,136	
	<u>141,435</u>	
FURS — SKINS WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY DRESSED.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	340,008	
Germany.....	232,349	
Other countries.....	74,804	
	<u>647,161</u>	
FUR CAPS, HATS, MUFFS AND OTHER FUR GOODS.		
Chiefly from Great Britain....		\$ 89,127
GLOVES AND MITTS OF ALL KINDS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	367,193	
France.....	133,608	
Germany.....	137,590	
Other countries.....	63,295	
	<u>701,686</u>	
GOLD AND SILVER LACKS, KNOTS, STARS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.		
Chiefly from Great Britain and United States.....		\$ 1,104
GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, WITH TOPS OR UPPERS OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN RUBBER.		
		\$
United States.....	18,739	
Great Britain.....	907	
	<u>19,706</u>	

GUTTA PERCHA BOOTS AND SHOES, N.E.S.		
Chiefly from United States....		\$ 147,695
RUBBER BELTING		
	Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from United States.....	44,470	13,267
RUBBER CLOTHING OR CLOTHING MADE WATERPROOF WITH INDIA RUBBER, N.E.S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	269,727	
United States.....	14,991	
Other countries.....	1,211	
	<u>285,929</u>	
RUBBER CLOTHING, INDIA RUBBER SURFACE, WATERPROOF.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	12,050	12,242
United States.....	2,716	2,123
	<u>14,765</u>	<u>14,365</u>
RUBBER HOSE, INCLUDING COTTON OR LINEN, LINED WITH RUBBER.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	5,611	1,278
United States.....	52,398	22,914
	<u>58,009</u>	<u>24,192</u>
RUBBER PACKING, MATS AND MATTING.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	6,885	2,849
United States.....	28,304	9,406
	<u>35,189</u>	<u>12,255</u>
RUBBER SHEETING.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	184	47
United States.....	91	55
	<u>275</u>	<u>102</u>
HAIR BRAIDS, CHAINS OR CORDS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		20
United States.....		12
		<u>32</u>
CURLED HAIR.		
	Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from U. States..	61,547	14,557
HAIR CLOTH, ALL KINDS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	9,795	
Germany.....	2,001	
Other countries.....	932	
	<u>12,728</u>	
OTHER MANUFACTURES OF HAIR, N.E.S.		
Chiefly from United States....		\$ 6,382
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS, N.E.S. OF BEAVER, SILK, OR FELT.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	606,50	
United States.....	177,5	
Other countries.....	9,439	
	<u>793,955</u>	
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS OF STRAW, CHIP, GRASS, AND LIKE MATERIAL.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	189,067	
United States.....	90,608	
Other countries.....	4,483	
	<u>284,158</u>	
ALL OTHER HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS, N.E.S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....	160,967	
United States.....	76,907	
Other countries.....	3,902	
	<u>241,776</u>	
HORSE CLOTHING, SHAPED, N. E. S.		
		\$
Chiefly from U. S.		2,736

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.		
Chiefly from G. B. & U. S.....		\$ 14,368
KNITTING AND ALL OTHER STEEL NEEDLES, N. E. S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		18,909
Germany.....		401
United States.....		7,701
		<u>27,011</u>
NEEDLES, KNITTING MACHINE, CYLINDER, HAND-FRAME AND LATCH.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		131
United States..		2,394
		<u>2,525</u>
WIRE, COVERED WITH COTTON, LINEN, SILK OR OTHER MATERIAL.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	22,847	7,190
United States.....	275,499	47,178
Other countries.....	262	187
	<u>298,608</u>	<u>54,555</u>
JET GOODS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		33
BELTING LEATHER TANNED BUT NOT DRESSED, WAXED OR GLAZED.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	118,398	38,828
United States.....	58,039	20,102
	<u>176,437</u>	<u>58,930</u>
BELTING LEATHER, DRESSED, WAXED OR GLAZED.		
	Lbs.	\$
United States.....	3,930	1,341
CALF, KID, LAMB AND SHEEP SKINS, TANNED, BUT NOT DRESSED, WAXED OR GLAZED.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	16,953	9,601
United States.....	26,984	11,915
Other Countries.....	3,198	3,543
	<u>47,135</u>	<u>25,059</u>
CALF, KID, LAMB AND SHEEP SKINS, DRESSED, WAXED OR GLAZED.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	9,354	7,948
France.....	71,426	26,612
Germany.....	17,498	9,677
United States.....	151,609	84,982
	<u>249,887</u>	<u>129,219</u>
GLOVE LEATHERS IMPORTED BY GLOVE MANUFACTURERS FOR USE IN THEIR FACTORIES.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	1,782	1,851
Austria.....	6,855	8,221
Germany.....	17,297	11,772
United States.....	43,953	36,426
	<u>69,887</u>	<u>58,270</u>
LEATHER BELTING, N.E.S.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		3,130
Germany.....		17
United States.....		8,148
		<u>11,295</u>
MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		22,012
United States.....		8,904
		<u>30,916</u>
MATS AND RUGS—SMYRNA.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		1,368
United States.....		10,617
Other countries.....		132
		<u>12,117</u>

MATS AND RUGS, N.E.S.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

ASBESTOS IN ANY FORM OTHERWISE THAN CRUDE.

Table with 3 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, Germany, United States.

FLAX SEED OR LINSEED OIL, RAW OR BOILED.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Lbs., Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States.

LUBRICATING OILS, COMPOSED WHOLLY OR IN PART OF PETROLEUM, COSTING LESS THAN 30 CTS. PER GAL.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Gals., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S., United States, Great Britain, Other countries.

OILED CLOTH AND OILED SILK, IN THE PIECE, CUT OR SHAPED, OILED, ENAMELLED, STAMPED, PAINTED, OR PRINTED, INDIA-RUBBERED, FLOCKED OR COATED, N.E.S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Sq. Yds., Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, France.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Sq. Yds., Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, United States.

CALENDERED PAPER, INCLUDING WRITING AND NOTE PAPER.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

CARDBOARD, BRISTOL BOARD, PASTE BOARD, IN SHEETS OR CUT TO SIZE, N. E. S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S., TARRER OR COATED PAPER.

WALL PAPER, BROWN BLANKS AND WHITE BLANKS PRINTED ON PLAIN UNGROUNDED PAPER.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: From Great Britain and U. S.

WHITE PAPERS, GROUNDED PAPERS AND SATINS, NOT HAND MADE.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

WALL PAPERS, SINGLE PRINT BRONZES AND COLORED BRONZES.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

WALL PAPER, EMBOSSED BRONZES.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

WALL PAPER, COLORED BORDERS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

WALL PAPER, BRONZE BORDERS

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

WALL PAPER, EMBOSSED BORDERS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Rolls of 8 yds., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

ALL OTHER HANGINGS OR WALL PAPER, N. E. S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: United States, Great Britain, Other countries.

MILL BOARD (NOT STRAW BOARD).

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from Great Britain and U. S.

UNION COLLAR CLOTH PAPER.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: United States.

STRAW BOARD, IN SHEETS OR ROLLS, PLAIN OR TARRER.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Lbs., Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

WRAPPING PAPER.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from U. S.

PAPER OF ALL KINDS, N. E. S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

RIBBONS, N. E. S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, United States.

TRAVELLING RUGS, NOT SILK.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States.

SAILS FOR BOATS AND SHIPS, TENTS AND AWNINGS

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

FLAX SEED.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from United States.

SILK DRESS AND PIECE GOODS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, China, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, United States, Other countries.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, China, Japan, United States, Other countries.

SILK HOSIERY.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from Great Britain and Germany.

SILK CLOTHING, N.E.S.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, B. E. Indies, China, France, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, United States.

SILK RIBBONS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, China, France, Germany, Switzerland, United States.

SILK IN THE SPUN, NOT MORE ADVANCED THAN SINGLES, TRAM AND THROWN, ORGANIZINE, NOT COLORED.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from Gt. Britain.

SEWING AND EMBROIDERY, SILK AND SILK TWIST.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, United States, Other countries.

SHAWLS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, France, Japan, Other countries.

SILK PLUSH NETTING FOR MANUFACTURING GLOVES.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain.

SILK, ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES, N.E.S., OR OF WHICH SILK IS THE CHIEF ELEMENT.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, B. E. Indies, Austria, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, United States.

SILK VELVETS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Yds., Value, Total. Rows: Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, United States.

STARCH, INCLUDING FARINA, ETC., NOT SWEETENED OR FLAVORED

Table with 4 columns: Country, Lbs., Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from Great Britain and the U. States.

TIN CRYSTALS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: From Great Britain and United States.

TRUNKS, VALISES, HAT BOXES, AND CARPET BAGS.

Table with 4 columns: Country, Value, Total. Rows: Chiefly from Great Britain and the United States.

(To be continued.)

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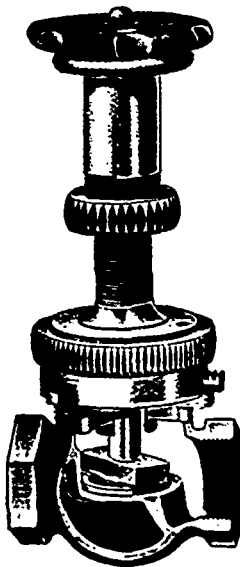
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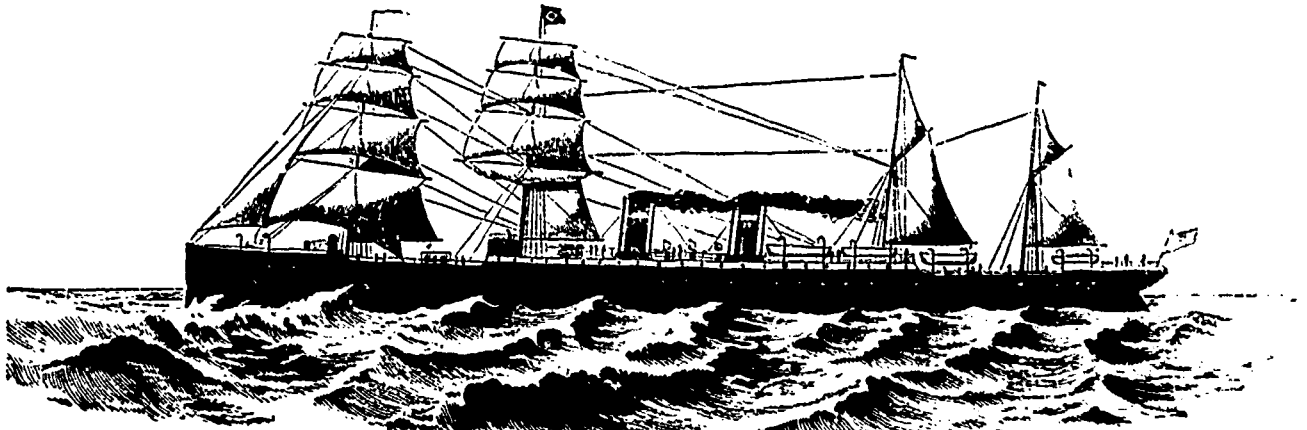
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LITERARY NOTES.

Jas H. Quilter, teacher of framework knitting, and proprietor of the "Knitters' Circular and Monthly Record," Leicester, Eng., has sent us "Counts and Gauges," a hand-book for the spinning and manufacturing branches of the hosiery trade. The book, which is a reprint from the *Textile Manufacturer*, besides a useful series of tables on the numbering of yarns and their comparisons and relations to gauges of machinery, contains some very interesting information on this subject in a general way and is well worth study. It is published at the Technical Bureau, 11 Millstone Lane, Leicester, England.

We have received from the *Montreal Witness* Printing House a pamphlet written by George Hague on "Capital and Labor," with the bearing of Christianity on the subject. The paper, which has been enlarged and revised, was originally in the form of an address before the Y.M.C.A., Montreal. The author's field may be best shown perhaps by a summary of the subjects treated, which are as follows: The throwing open of land to the people; shortening of the hours of labor by law, the giving of workmen greater share in what they produce, co-operative working and profit-sharing, the ignoring of the law of supply and demand, the distribution of surplus wealth. Lastly, Mr. Hague gives what he considers the teaching of the religion of Christianity upon these social questions: "Christianity," says he—"if its principles were adopted by all employers and all employed—would put an end once for all, to all difficulties and controversies between them. It has a word for each, which goes to the very root of the matter." The difficulty, probably, lies in the little word "all."

The *Drapers' Record*, London, England, has issued a large and beautifully got up special spring number. Besides a large amount of advertising matter, and several special sketches of big dry goods houses, there is the usual information about the affairs of the trade, and altogether it is a most interesting issue. The price is only 1d.

The *Warehouseman and Draper* is another London publication to which we are indebted for a fine looking spring annual. No less than eight nicely printed pages are devoted to the spring fashions, and these alone would make the paper well repay the attention of the Canadian trade. Price, 1d. This is the oldest dry goods paper in England.

The *Dry Goods Economist*, of New York, sends us a beautifully colored number as an Easter *souvenir*. The useful nature of the information given each week in this journal is too well known to need comment, but in addition to this information, the Easter number contains the result of a window-dressing competition, together with some portraits of successful windows.

The *Starch-room* is the name of a new paper devoted to the laundry trade, just started in Chicago. It is a sumptuous looking paper of 40 pages, and contains a number of illustrations. If the reader can forgive the slang, it "takes the starch out" of anything in the laundry line as far as typography goes. Published at 44 South Clinton street, Chicago, by Geo. H. Bishop. Subscription, \$1 a year. Sample copy free.

The enterprising proprietors of the *Indian Textile Journal*, Bombay, have published a very useful and wonderfully complete "Directory of Indian Manufactories for 1894." This book ought to prove a valuable *trade-mecum* to the many manufacturers in America and Europe who now have business dealings with India. The first article treats of the peculiarities of the Indian climate which exert such a marked effect on many lines of merchandise made in other places. An outline is given of the principal industries at present in operation in India, together with a long list of all the factories of any importance. There is a collection of Acts and rules of interest, principally to Indian manufacturers and importers. Besides all these useful features there are several articles on textile matters which, from the special importance of the subjects treated, have been thought by the publishers worthy of reproduction from the *Indian Textile Journal*. Altogether the *Directory* may be pronounced well done, and a thorough success. It may be obtained from M. C. Rutnagur & Co., 27 Medows st., Fort, Bombay.

Among the editorial articles in the April *Century* are an announcement of the "Life of Napoleon," which is soon to begin in that magazine, and articles on "The Look from Above Downward" and "Voting by Machine," the last being a description of a recent invention designed to circumvent cheating at elections.

The April number of *The Canadian Magazine* is excellent, both in the variety and quality of the contents, and in typographical appearance. Readers of this most creditable periodical will be pleased to find the first instalment of a new narrative of travel in

the far north, by William Ogilvie, F.R.G.S. The story, which is that of an exploratory survey on the Athabasca, Peace, and Liard rivers, is entitled "In North-Western Wilds," and is well illustrated, and full of interesting facts and incidents.

A VALUABLE contribution to Canadian history has been given to the public by C. C. Morton & Co., booksellers and publishers, of Halifax. This is a "History of Dartmouth, Preston and Lawrencetown," by the late Mrs. Lawson, the work being edited by Harry Piers. This work, which covers the period from 1759 to 1893, won the Aikins prize for the best historical essay relating to Nova Scotia, and gives not merely a dry record of local events, but many sketches of character involving no little of the romance of history. Among these, not the least pathetic is the career and death of a near relative of the Empress Eugenie. Mrs. Lawson, whose maiden name was Mary J. Katzmann, was otherwise well known as a Nova Scotia poetess, and a lady personally much esteemed.

BUTTONS, SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

The Waterloo Chronicle gives the following interviews with local manufacturers anent the new tariff:—

"The new tariff will, on the whole, slightly affect Canadian button manufacturers," said S. Brubacher, of Jacob Y. Shantz & Son. "On ivory buttons, our principal line, and on horn buttons, the duty has been reduced from a specific duty of 10 cents a gross and 20 per cent. ad valorem, to 8 cents a gross and 20 per cent. On the other hand, we are slightly benefited by a specific duty of 8 cents a gross and 20 per cent. on pearl buttons, where formerly it was 25 per cent. ad valorem. On the higher priced pearl buttons it will be seen that the old duty of 25 per cent. was more exclusive than the new specific duty of 8 cents a gross and 20 per cent; as for instance, a gross worth \$6 under the old system paid a duty of \$1.50, while under the new it is only \$1.28. The change will not, however, prove disastrous to our trade"

"The new tariff drives us out of one line of manufacture completely," said W. A. Greene, jr., of the William Greene & Rome Company. "We have been making a line of low-priced, colored shirts, used largely by workmen, which, owing to English, Scotch and Irish competition, we shall not now be able to put on the market. This is due to the pauper labor of the large Old Country cities and the cheapness of their raw material. The day after the new tariff was announced we closed out our entire stock of this class of shirts, and all the raw material on hand, at a sacrifice, and shall not attempt to make them hereafter. Last evening we received a telegram from a firm in Montreal that manufactures colored workmen's and negligé shirts exclusively, and who occupied a four story factory 80 x 200 and employed hundreds of hands—they wire us that this new regulation closes their doors for good. The lowering of the tariff makes it impossible for them to compete with the cheap labor of Europe.

"In other lines we are also affected, but not to such a great extent as in these, so far as we can judge at present."

The Berlin Shirt and Collar Co'y say: "We may be somewhat benefited by the new tariff, for, while a reduction has been made on shirts, we notice there has been a reduction on cotton, so that we think on the whole our business will not be much affected by the change."

JONATHAN SCHOFIELD has just put in a new set of cards in his knitting factory at Oshawa and is preparing to add another set.

THE Kingston Knitting Mill presents a very busy scene at present, says the Kingston Whig. The full staff of workmen and girls are employed and the output of goods is increasing every day. Mr. Brick, late of the mill, but who was transferred to the electrical works in Peterboro' for a few years, has returned and is now superintending the manufacture of the new machine for making men's socks, for which Mr. Hewton is now selling the right in England. Mr. Brick has constructed machines in the institution that comprise no less than 4,500 pieces independent of the screws. The manager has not yet returned from the old country.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

Buyers are ordering somewhat cautiously, owing to the unsteadiness of the market. The price of soda ash has touched an exceedingly low figure. Sal soda in sympathy is also weaker. Castor oil still droops, owing to large stocks and a limited demand. Bichrome of potash is held at higher prices by English makers.

The following are present quotations:—

Bleaching powder..\$ 2 50	to \$ 2 75
Bicarb soda.....	2 25	" 2 35
Sal soda	0 85	" 0 90
Carbolic acid, 1 lb. bottles	0 25	" 0 30
Caustic soda, 60°	2 30	" 2 50
Caustic soda, 70°	2 60	" 2 75
Chlorate of potash.....	0 22	" 0 25
Alum.....	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas	0 80	" 0 90
Sulphur flour	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphur roll	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphate of copper.....	4 00	" 5 00
White sugar of lead	0 07½	" 0 08½
Bich. potash	0 10	" 0 12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton	75 00	" 80 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58°	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07
Cocconut oil	0 06½	" 0 07

RAW FUR MARKET REPORT.

Montreal, April 12th, 1894.

Things are very quiet in the fur trade, and with the exception of bear and beaver, very little is offering. The following are quotations for prime raw furs:—

Beaver, spring, per lb.....	\$4 00	to \$4 50
Bear, large size, choice, per skin	20 00	"
" med. size, per skin	14 00	"
" small size, "	8 00	"
Otter, spring caught "	" 8 00
" winter caught "	" 13 00
Marten, "	0 80	" 1 00
Mink, dark, "	1 00	" 1 50
" spring "	0 50	" 0 60
Fisher "	4 00	" 6 00
Lynx, "	2 00	" 2 50
Muskrat, spring trapped, per skin	0 18	"
" winter " "	0 12	" 0 10
" fall " "	0 07	" 0 10
" kids " "	0 02	" 0 05
Fox, red	1 25	" 1 40
Raccoon, "	0 25	" 0 75
Skunk, "	0 25	" 0 90

WANTED—By a Maritime Province mill—a piece sewer and mender. None but a first-class hand need apply. Good wages will be paid. Address Box 1, JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Fraser Building, Montreal.

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IMPROVED CLOTH FOR TROUSERINGS.

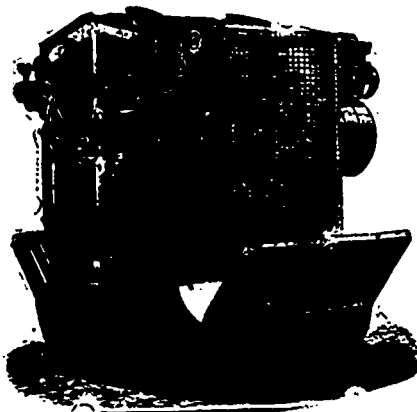
A patent has been applied for having for its object the production of an improved cloth for trouserings, suitings and other purposes, composed partly of woolen or angola and partly of worsted or other lustrous yarns, in which the lustrous part forms the principal feature of the design. In carrying out the invention, woolen or angola warp and worsted, or other yarns having a lustrous effect, either single or two-fold, are arranged alternately in sections the number of ends of each description of warp being determined by the width of the stripes or pattern to be produced on the fabric, and their distribution through the healds or harness also depending on the exact nature of the design. The construction of the cloth, so far as regards the woolen or angola warp, is ordinary, but the worsted or lustrous warp is knitted to or secured by the shoots of weft being floated over one or more ends of warp at intervals, in each section, so that the warp is brought prominently to the surface of the cloth, while very little weft appears, and that only at intervals, and is scarcely noticeable in the pattern formed by the alternate sections of lustrous warp. In addition to the solid or mixed design of worsted appearing on the fabric, the portions of weft lying under the sections of lustrous warp cause the worsted warp to be slightly raised or to stand out from the face of the cloth. When the fabric has been passed through the "finishing" process the lustrous stripes have, or the pattern has, a lustre thereon, in strong contrast to the dull woolen face, which is novel, presenting a result similar to or in imitation of a worsted fabric.

McCarthy & Co., Toronto, have the contract for making clothing for Toronto firemen at \$13.40 per suit. This is the same price as was paid last year. Since then, however, the cost of manufacture has increased, and it is said the contractors will lose 61 cents on each suit.

This journal of the textile trades of Canada (the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS) is in its eleventh year, and is a representative of the interests in that line. Every question of interest is presented from month to month in it, except to a limited extent the processes of dyeing, which field is largely left for us to cover.—*American Dyer.*

THE *Draper's Record* refers as follows to the trip of Mr. Porter, of Carsley & Co., now on his way round the world: Mr. Porter purposes making a very extended tour and has by this time accomplished considerable of his journey. Constantinople and Smyrna will be visited, and he will thence proceed to India, calling at Bombay, Calcutta and other business centres of our Indian Empire. Japan, China and other markets are also down on his programme. Mr. Porter will return to Montreal via British Columbia. His tour will, it is expected, occupy several months.

H. W. KARCH,
HESPELER, ONT.



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Cloth Washers, Wool
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Ring - Twisters, Card
Creels, Rag - Dusters,
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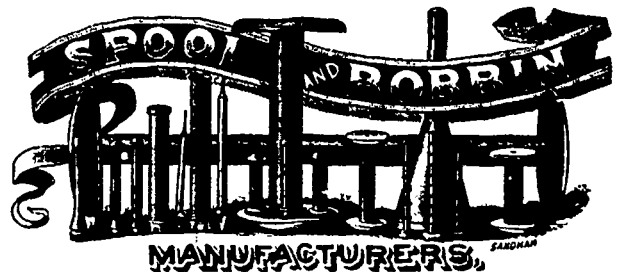


THOMAS KER

J. HARCOURT

KER & HARCOURT,

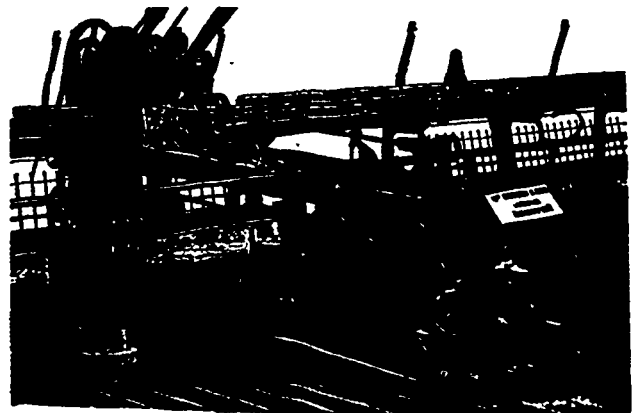
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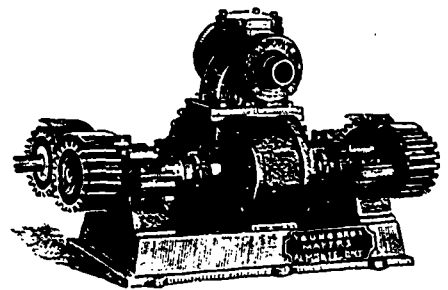
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LOWELL... MASS.

Among the Mills

The Hawthorne woolen mills at Carleton Place, Ont., are in full work.

Joseph Brooks is putting in three new looms in his woolen mill at Simco, Ont.

The assets of J. M. Dufton, woolen manufacturer, London, realized 55 per cent.

John Hallam, wool merchant, Toronto, has returned from England by the "Campania."

A shoddy mill, employing 10 hands, has been started at London, Ont., by T. W. Birks & Co.

Millbank, Ont., flax mill has closed down all the season's scutching having been completed.

The Kingston cotton mills, which were closed down, have now been running again for some little time.

Hodge's woolen mill at Cornwall, Ont., closed down last month, owing to the water being let out of the canal.

S. V. Clutton's new woolen mill at Vienna will be larger than his old one. The machinery is now being installed.

Wm. Fraser, well known at Cornwall, Ont., is now designer at the Liverpool Woolen Mill, North Adams, Mass.

The Waterloo, Ont., woolen mill stopped operations a few days ago in order to have a new engine put in.

Gillies, Son & Co's woolen mills at Carleton Place, Ont., have closed down for repairs and improvements.

Jas. Dunsmore, of the Paton Mills, is leaving Sherbrooke to take a place in the woolen mill at Beauharnois, Que.

Wm. Hanna is now overseer of carding and spinning in the knitting department with the Berlin, Ont., Felt Boot Company.

Robt. S. Fraser, manufacturers' agent in textile mill supplies, has moved his office from St. Paul st. to 3 St. Helen st., Montreal.

Mr. Scholfield, formerly manager of the Penman Mfg. Co's mill at Paris, Ont., is thinking of erecting a knitting mill at Merriton, Ont.

Gemmell & Son have ordered a new mule from England and are putting in other machinery into their woolen factory at Perth, Ont.

D. Horricks, of the Innisville, Ont., woolen mill, has deserted the bachelor ranks by taking unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Semple, of Beckwith.

The Lindsay, Ont., woolen mill closed down this month for repairs and improvements. It will start up again in a few days on orders that will keep it running till November.

The Riverdale woolen mills, Inglewood, Ont., are running in parts day and night. Additions and improvements are being made, a new dyeing room being in course of erection.

Here is a chance for some enterprising woolen man. Knowlton, Que., council is advertising for some manufacturing company to locate there. The town would assist with a bonus.

T. Partelow Mott, proprietor of the knitting factory, Union street, St. John, has purchased the entire plant of the Moncton knitting factory, and will remove it to that city shortly.

Robin & Sadler, leather belting manufacturers, Montreal and Toronto, have put in two 50-inch belts for the Montreal Electric Power Co., and have shipped a 48-inch belt to Thos. McAvity & Sons, St. John.

The Northey Manufacturing Co of Toronto are preparing to open a branch in Montreal for the sale of their well-known pumping machinery. The office and warerooms will be situated in St. James' street, nearly opposite the Star office, where skilled attendants will be on hand to set forth the details and working of this machinery. A stock will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. They will also be prepared to quote on entire plants, including pumping, piping, valves, etc.

The Brussels, Ont., woolen mill was not sold when offered by auction a few days ago, and the town, who hold a mortgage on the same for \$5,000, has applied for an order for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

Garfield Allen, the nine-year old son of Albert Allen, of the Plantagenet, Ont., woolen mills, was crossing a bridge on his way from Sunday-school early this month, when he fell into the quickly-flowing river and was drowned.

It is understood that the proposal of Gates and Syre to start a new carpet factory at St. Catharines, as reported in last issue, will be encouraged by the city council, and it is said Mr. Gates' factory at Woodstock is now closed down preparatory to its removal to the city of the saints.

A. W. Slocum, formerly of the Camden Woolen Co., Camden, Me., has been appointed superintendent of the Yarmouth, N.S., Woolen Company's four set mill. Mr. Slocum holds an A1 certificate of proficiency from the Philadelphia Textile School. He is an all-round capable man.

S. A. Rife, woolen manufacturer, of Walkerton, has assigned. Three years ago McKelvie & Rife purchased Turner's woolen mill for \$4,500. In the fall of 1892 the firm dissolved, and Mr. Rife continued the business, which at that time showed a surplus of \$6,000.

J. E. Fuller's woolen mill, at Bridgewater, near Tweed, Ont., was burnt down on the last day of March. The building was valued at \$3,000, and the machinery at \$2,000. Besides the destruction of the mill, the dam was also injured. There was small insurance. The mill was a one set mill doing a local trade.

M. B. Berry, manufacturer of horse blankets, Quebec, claims that almost the entire output of his four looms goes to the United States, where he has found a market in spite of the tariff, low prices, and depressed trade. Mr. Berry's statement is interesting, to say the least.

The Yarmouth, N.S., Woolen Company have recently rebuilt their dye-house and washing and fulling mills, and re-laid with brick the foundation of the extractor. They added last summer a Stillman wool and waste duster, a 6 1/4 Paragon steam press. At present they have under contract a new boiler, which will be delivered early in May. This boiler will have a capacity nearly double the one now in use, and will give the company additional power, which they much need. They have just re-clothed all their cards with Tetlow's English card clothing, supplied by Robert S. Fraser, of Montreal.

Among other tariff deputations to Ottawa a number of representatives from the woolen mills went down from Ontario to protest against the woolen schedule. In the deputation were Messrs. Leadley, Pattinson, Morley, Long, Lockhart, Kendry, Copeland, Morrison, Millichamp, Turnbull (Standard Woolen Mill), and others, with B. Rosamond, M.P., and Senator Ferguson, representing two-thirds of the capital invested in the Canadian woolen mills. They pointed out the great injustice that would be done to the home manufacturer if the duty were fixed as proposed by the new tariff. Ministers Foster, Bowell and Wallace promised to give their arguments every consideration.

On the evening of the 10th inst., about 7 o'clock, a fire broke out in Stroud & Co.'s carpet factory at Paris, Ont. Inside of an hour the place was a complete wreck. The cause of the fire is unknown. A strong wind was blowing, and it was impossible to save the building. The roofs of the dwellings in the immediate neighborhood were covered with snow, and this saved them. The dye house and boiler house were saved. The factory employed from 25 to 35 hands. The total insurance carried on the building, machinery, stock, etc., amounts to \$30,000. Following are the companies interested: Norwich Union, \$1,500; Fire Insurance Association, \$2,500; Guardian, \$3,500; Union, \$2,500; London & Lancashire, \$2,000; Phenix of London, \$5,500; Caledonian, \$2,500; Northern, \$2,500; Queen's, \$2,500; Millers' and Manufacturers', \$2,500; Imperial, \$2,500. These insurances will probably fully cover the loss.

GRENOBLE GLOVES.

At Grenoble, near Paris, France, 1,200,000 dozen pairs of gloves are manufactured annually. This represents a value of \$7,000,000 to \$7,200,000, and gives employment to 25,000 work people of both sexes. France produces a certain quantity of useful skins, but as now everybody wears gloves, the Alps of Dauphiny could never nourish enough kids and lambs to supply the demand, even that of Grenoble. Only kids and lambs furnish glove skins, the first about 95 per cent. of the whole quantity. As regards other animals, they have never covered any person's hands, and when you see the sign "dog-skin gloves," to designate a certain kind for riding and driving, accept my word for it that the merchant is taking advantage of your blissful ignorance.

Kids must be killed when still at milk, otherwise their skins are only fit for making boots and shoes. Only very small goats can, therefore, be used, and from each skin not more than three gloves can be obtained. To produce the 1,200,000 dozen pairs that Grenoble alone manufactures no fewer than 9,600,000 bleating little victims have to be killed yearly. The reason why Grenoble takes the lead over any other town in the glove industry is less on account of the number of goats reared thereabouts than it is to the special quality of the waters of that city for dyeing the skins. Dauphiny dyers have reached a perfection in coloring which cannot perhaps be realized elsewhere. The current card of a glovemaker comprises 300 different tints, and every day consumers demand novelties which must be turned out after any sort of sample.

The Chicago *Herald* describes the processes to which the skins are subjected from their first arrival at the factory. First, they are submitted to an examination that is very important. Employes look at them one after the other, and decide by the grain, the fineness and quality of resistance, what kind of color each ought to receive, and it is ticketed accordingly. I should have to be very technical to tell you why certain skins color best with certain tints, and will reserve myself for those which are for black kids. They are the skins of kids which by the humidity of their stalls have contracted pimples, and these leave marks on the leather which prevent the even distribution of light dyes. When they come from the vat they have their beauty marred by spots very much like those ugly spots we see on some human faces. In dyed blacks these marks do not show, and this is why young goats which have imperfections serve to furnish gloves for mourning purposes.

Before this, though, it had been decided whether the glove is to be a glazed or a suede glove; for, though these two sorts appear so different to the touch, they are, in fact, identical, except that the first are worn just as the animal wore the skin—that is to say, the exterior is the hairy side—while with the suede the skin is turned, and the hair, or "flower side," to use a term of the trade, is in contact with the hand. The skins which were sent to the dyer are returned for cutting. Now they undergo a much more delicate sorting, this time by the foreman, who decides how many gloves of this or that side can be got out of each, and they go to their workmen, who must cut according to the measurements indicated. Now the skin is in the hands of the glover and is ready for the "dolage." This is to shave the skin with a very sharp blade, so as to give it the minimum of thickness with the maximum of flexibility. This is such a delicate operation that, before proficiency can be obtained, at least two years' apprenticeship is required. The most expert workmen cannot dole more than six skins an hour. The process adopted for glazed gloves is exactly the reverse of that for suedes.

You would perhaps think that some men would be employed to do the "dolage" only, and all others to do the rest of the work, but it is better that all glovers should prepare their own skins, as they thus learn the resources of each; hence the dolers do the "depeage"—that is to say, stretch the skins in both length and breadth to ascertain their full elasticity. After this the next process is called the "etavillonnage," or the putting of the same skin, now divided into squares of desired lengths, on a card board model which represents a flat hand almost precisely. This ends the work

of the glover and cutter. Formerly, with a pair of scissors, he had to clip the skins off at the edge of the frame and cut out the fingers. But Jouvin Xavier found a way, a sort of punching process, by which, with one blow of the baton, four or five pairs can be cut at the same time. This is the only mechanical contrivance used in kid glove making.

Now the gloves are packed in boxes and sent to different parts of the mountain districts, where contractors receive and distribute them among a considerable number of sewing women.

It would seem as though constant caressing of the soft, pliant skin of little mountain kids has produced an affinity between their hands and the material on which they work, as most assuredly no duchess ever had lovelier hands than these little female bread winners. Each girl or woman sits before a sewing machine run by steam; a simple touch of the foot puts it in motion or stops it. One woman fastens the finger stalls, another the pieces of leather uniting them, the third puts on the thumb sheath and a fourth stitches the back of the glove. Counting up all the processes to sew one pair, it takes twelve hours to complete a dozen pair of four-button kids, average size; and the different cuttings require an equal length of time, consequently there are two hours of hard work in the production of each pair.

But the work is not yet finished. There are plenty of large houses where the stitching is tested by a sort of glove stretcher, and where all those soiled or presenting imperfections are placed to one side, and then comes the packing. In short, from the time the skins leave the tanner up to the moment when they pass into possession of the purchaser, each pair of gloves goes through nearly 200 hands, or thereabouts.

Glove-making represents a prosperous industry, for there is no slack season and the number of operatives is usually below the real demand.

STITCHES IN A MAN'S COAT.

That a lady's dress is a thing fearfully and wonderfully made is a fact that can be testified to by every man who has ever tried to get something out of the pocket when it was hanging up in the closet. But a man's coat and vest are themselves by no means simple affairs, but are the result of more labor than any person not acquainted with the details of the tailor's trade imagines, remarks a writer in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*.

A coatmaker has taken the pains to count the number of stitches necessary in a coat and vest recently made by him. The coat was a single-breasted, three-button cutaway, and the vest of the present pattern. He found that to complete the coat required exactly 33,356 stitches, and in the vest 11,527. For the benefit of those who may be interested in the figures these totals represented the following: Bastings for the coat, 2,575; for the sleeves, 642; for the pockets, 183; for the collar, 392; total, 3,792. Hand stitches on the coat, 8,501; on the sleeves, 1,646; on the pockets, 396; on the collar, under and upper, 2,913; total, 13,456. Machine stitches on the coat 7,578; on the sleeves, 3,600; on the pockets, 2,720; on the collar, 396; total, 14,294. Button holes (gimp holes), 1,814. Bastings on the vest, 1,469; hand stitches, 2,573, and 460 on the pockets, machine stitches, 3,654, beside 3,022 on the pockets and 349 for the button holes; total, 11,527. The machine stitches were counted at the rate of eighteen to the inch. On a coat and vest, then, there are required nearly 50,000 separate and distinct stitches.

A discussion in England concerning the wages paid shirtmakers brought out the information, based upon the estimate of a practical shirtmaker, of the number of stitches that are put into every one of these garments: Stitching the collar, 4 rows, 3,000; sewing the ends, 500; buttonholes and sewing on buttons, 500; sewing the collar and gathering the neck, 1,204; stitching wristbands, 1,228; sewing the ends, 68; buttonholes, 148; hemming the slits, 264; gathering the sleeves, 840; setting on wristbands, 1,468; stitching on shoulder straps, three rows, 1,880; hemming the bosom, 393; sewing the sleeves, 2,554; setting in sleeves and gussets, 3,050; tapping the sleeves, 1,526; sewing the seams, 848; setting side gussets in, 424; hemming the bottom, 1,104; total, 20,649.

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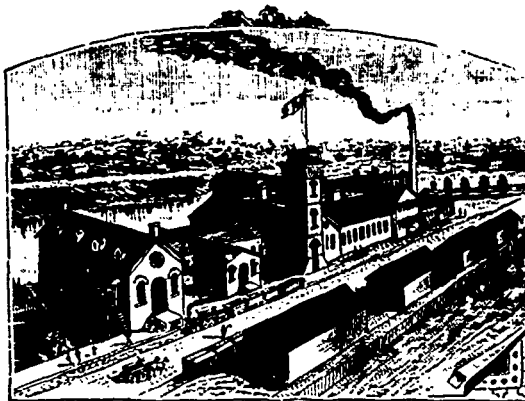
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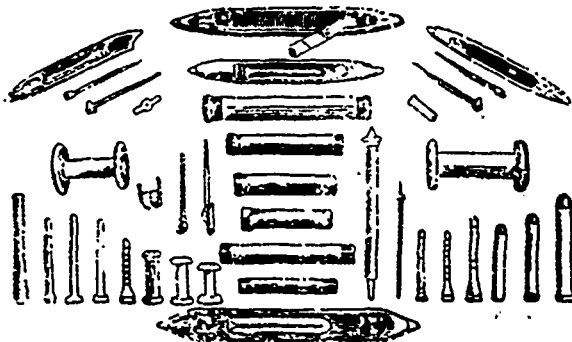
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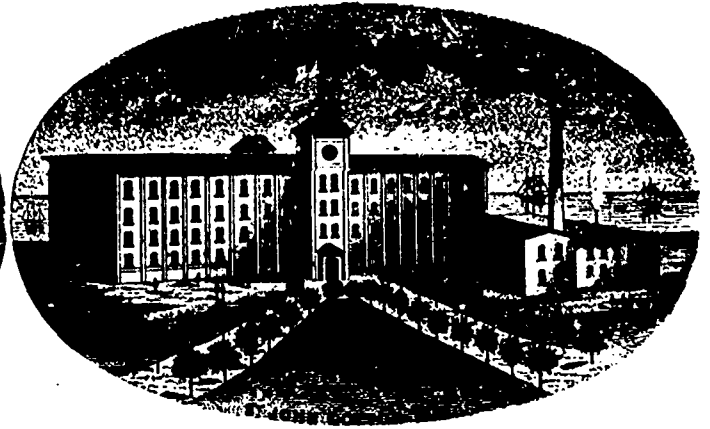
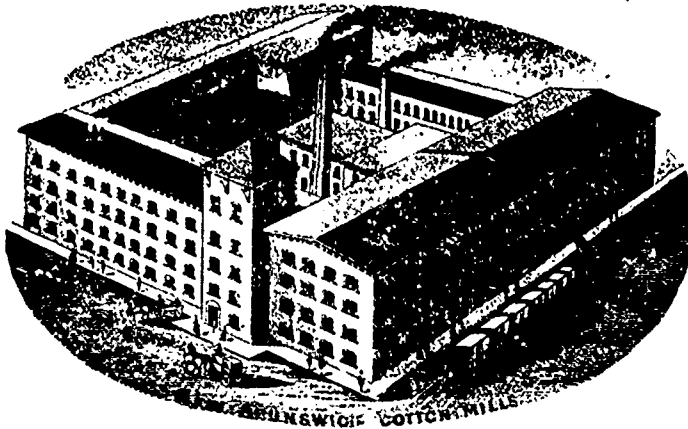
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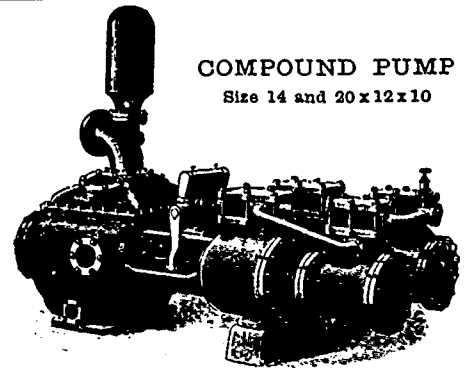
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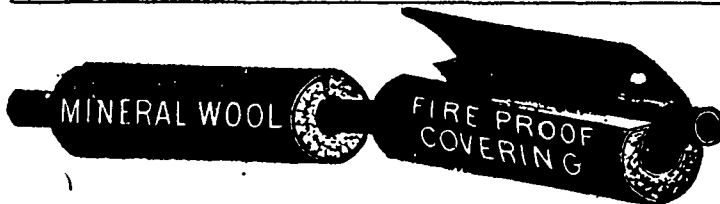
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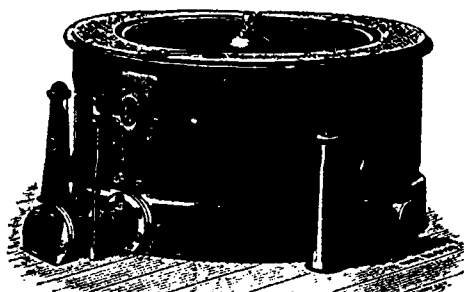


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GHIORDES WEAVERS.

Ghiordes, which has given its name to one of the most noted makes of Oriental rugs, is a town of weavers. The people live in huts, each of which is a factory, and from dawn to sunset the 8,000 souls are busy at the looms. Along the shores of the river the turbaned men are cleaning the wool of its dirt, and under the crude roofs of wild grass the households are on their knees stitching, tying, singing the weird chants of the Orient and drawing bright threads into woofs which the palaces want. They have no use for wheels and pulleys, nor anything which hurries, and the man still bends his back under burdens which the ox inherited. Two hewn poles form the ends of the warp, and between them are strung the thousands of threads, whose texture is faultless and whose colors are as true as the rainbow's, since in Ghiordes a man loses his hand as a penalty for cheating.

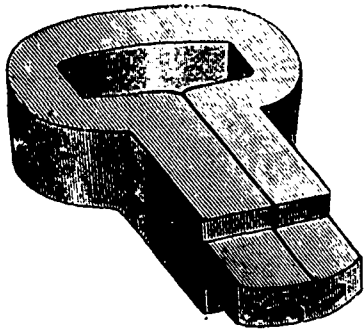
This weaving business of Ghiordes is a peculiar industry. It has nothing like it save at Oushak and Coula and Demerdjik, a trio of strange places whose laws and customs are similar. They make rugs for the world. They do it without a machine, and the gems which come from these homes of tapestry sometimes mean the life-work of an entire family. Mothers sit by the looms with their babies about them or swung in a basket from the wall. The woman holds a string attached to these swinging cradles, and as she works with the needles, she at the same time rocks the tot to sleep. The favorite wife sits at the head, and next follow the others in succession, so that it often happens that a thrifty weaver marries a dozen times. Each new wife joins the row at the loom, and her entrance to the family circle causes no more commotion than the purchase of a donkey. She has no assurance that the love of her new lord will last, being only positive that as soon as

she weaves badly or tires under the monotony she will be thrust from the door to starve in disgrace

This practical usefulness of the wives of the weavers of Ghiordes makes marriage a very active pastime. It not infrequently happens that some man from somewhere beyond the hills sends in a design for a hanging for a throne room. It must be done in two years, and the best artist finds his wives too few to carry out the contract. He may have seen some girl he admired, or some two or three, and forthwith he starts to wed her or them. He seeks the hut and leaves his shoes at the portals. Fathers do not value their daughters as precious gifts, and it usually happens that the mere asking gets them. Sometimes, however, there is a refusal. The rejection is not announced, nor yet published. The task of telling a suitor that his demand is not received with favor is broken very gently by a single sign. When he leaves the house he finds the decision in his shoes. Should they be turned with the toes pointing away from the door his petition has been refused. Should they remain as he left them he calls the next day and adds the daughter to his list of wives. There is no service, religious or civil, and each marriage is subject to caprice—wholly on the man's part.

The Public Accounts Committee of the Ontario Government have been enquiring into the prices of sisal, manilla, etc., some of the members thinking that the Government had paid too much for their supplies of those articles.

The Toronto Cap Manufacturing Co., J. F. Muir, manager, have moved their factory from King street to larger premises over Barber & Ellis' in Bay street. Mr. Muir reports that his line of business will not be affected by the tariff, though if the proposed increase were put on ready-made clothing, it would benefit the cloth-cap branch.

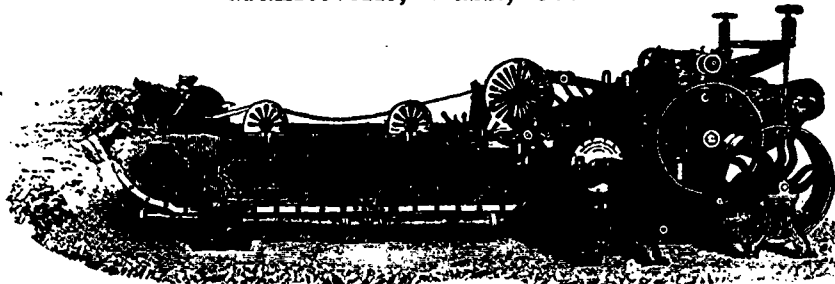


JOHN W. BARLOW
 Manufacturer of
Loom Pickers,
 LAWRENCE, MASS.

This cut represents Barlow's Pat. Bow Picker with solid interlocking foot. Pat. Feb. 26, 1889.

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- C. H. & A. Taylor, Galcar, near Huddersfield, Eng., Fancy Tweeds.
- Hy. Langley & Co., Huddersfield Worsted Coatings, &c.
- James Holdsworth, Uppethad Mills, Huddersfield Woolen & Cotton Card Clothing.
- Peter Desjbrush & Co., Elberfeld, Germany Buttons, Braids, &c.
- S. B. Sherrill & Co., Cotton Brokers, Jackson Mississippi.

A COMPLIMENT FROM FAR INDIA.

All who are interested in the art and science of advertising will find an interesting study in this book, "The Canadian Textile Directory," upon which there does not seem to be a square inch of wasted surface. The number and variety of manufacturers in the textile line to be found in the advertisement pages will surprise any one not conversant with the magnitude of the industry in Canada and the United States, while among them, undeterred by the heavy duties imposed on foreign goods, may be found many of the familiar names of Lancashire and Yorkshire machine makers or furnishers. Canada has copied the United States Customs Tariff pretty closely, charging 30 per cent. duty on the value of machinery (packing included) and 25 per cent on leather belting. Manufactured goods must be done in proportion to the Customs duties on machinery or stores—a fact which Australians and Canadian colonists know to their cost. Among the illustrations are some examples of the work that American printers and engravers can turn out when they like. It is so perfect as to make the rest of the book suffer by comparison. Conspicuous among these are the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, of Boston, and the Canada Bank Note Company, Montreal, also the Burland Lithograph Company, Limited, of Montreal. Some idea of the thoroughness of "The Canadian Textile Directory" may be obtained from a glance at the index, which includes every branch of business connected with the textile trade, from machine makers and spinners down to retail dealers of all textile products, such as carpets, clothing, silks, felts, oil-cloth, dyestuffs, trimmings, hosiery, and even laundries. Shoddy, canvas, tents, umbrellas, tarpaulin, wood pulp, and paper makers are not forgotten, and even fur dealers find a place in this *vade mecum* of industrial information. Useful trade statistics are also given, including the United States and Canadian Customs Tariffs, and information regarding associations of a textile and kindred character.—*Indian Textile Journal*

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All business arrangements formed when we moved here are now cancelled and dissolved, and we wish it distinctly understood that we have now no connection with or interest in any woolen or knitting mill whatsoever, more than the friendly interest we have ever taken in the welfare of our friends and patrons, whom we have always striven to impartially serve, and of whom Ontario contains the larger number.

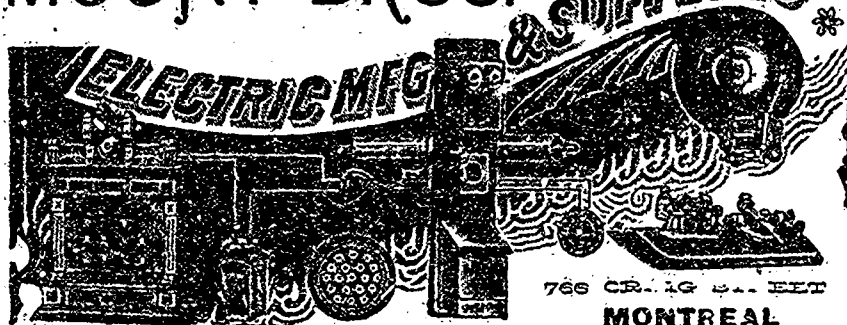
Any accounts due this firm will be thankfully received at above address as heretofore, till notice of change in said address is given.

Yours respectfully,

ROBT. W. KING & CO.

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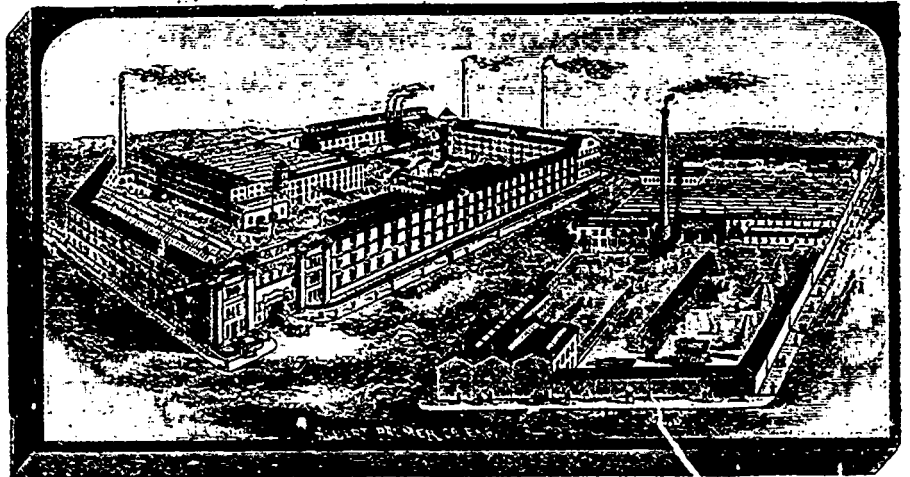
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