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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XII.

TORONTO, JULY, 1895

No. 7

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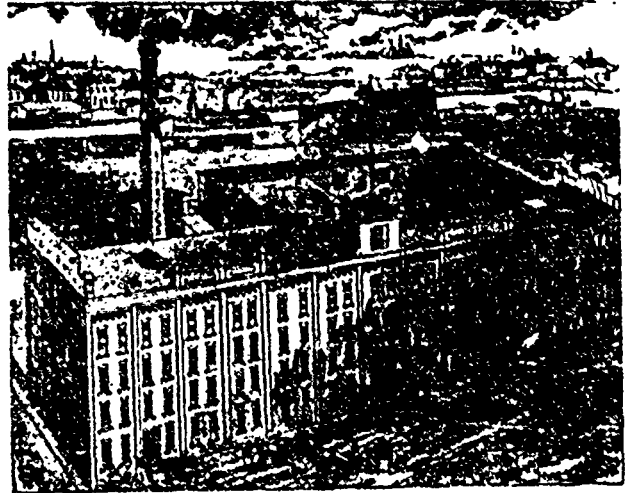
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Vol. XII

TORONTO, JULY, 1895

No. 7.

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For THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS :

### WOOL CARDING.

BY GEO. DAMON RICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

try to hurry a thing through, as is quite natural, for upon the way in which the machines are run, to great extent, depends the financial success of the mill, and so they are anxious to keep the belt of the card on the tight pulley all the time if possible.

They do not like to see a card stand idle for a half day to allow a main cylinder to be ground, even though the grinding of the same may result in better and more work. They see that the stopping of the first breaker or the second for five hours means that the finisher must be stopped an equal time, and perhaps the mule will run out of roving and have to stop, and then the weavers will be crying for filling.

So the mill proprietor urges the carder on, and the carder tries to grind the cylinder in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours instead of 5, and to do it he tries the rushing process, which consists in putting the emery close to the teeth of the cylinder; then there is a grind, a buzz, a wear, and a terrible grating going on all the time. The cylinder is ground in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours, the card is started, the mule has not been stopped, and the weavers have not had to wait, and the manager is happy. Now for the results. The costly wool is run through, the fibres are more or less torn, and although the work comes off, the goods made from this stock are not so good as regards substantiality as those made from the stock carder before the teeth were hooked by the racing process.

Only a few years ago days were consumed in grinding a card's main cylinder, and even now two or three days are needed to grind the first time, but modern machinery has come into use, and now the grinding process is done very quickly; but that is no reason why the thing need be rushed to such an extent that the wire points are made worse than before.

Give the carder plenty of time to grind, and it will pay in the end, if not in the beginning.

The best grinding is that which produces a point nearest in form to that of a needle point, and when a good ground point is once obtained it can be retained by the action of card against card in the working, as a card is the best sharpener of a card, when the machine is once got fairly to work. The stripper, properly set, keeps the worker in full point, and the fancy, properly set to work sufficiently deep into the large cylinder or swift card, will keep the point in good working order. The angle stripper will keep the doffer in point, except the last doffer, to which there is no angle, and which frequently needs a card-roller to keep it in point.

An essential consideration in producing good results from the woolen card, whether the cylinder be ground well or not, is employing a good lubricant. A requisite of oil, as an emulsion, should be a sufficient fluidity to secure its thorough distribution, and it should have body enough to prevent its running when the stock remains in bulk, also freedom from gumminess, and staying or non-evaporating qualities, and it must positively be devoid of any ingredients of a nature that would be injurious to the fibre of the wool or to the fabric and in the treatment of the same. With all

the so-called wool lubricants, or, as they are commonly termed, emulsions, the several makers will wildly exclaim: "Ours contains all of these good qualities, and still more, if what they claim is true. There are quite a variety of oils on the market, and one must be pretty well posted in order that he may secure the best.

An oil must be used that will conform with the condition of the wool fibre. In order to clean some wools thoroughly, manufacturers employ soda for the washing. Thereby a chemical process is carried out, since the soda combines with the grease contained in the wool, causing saponification. Thus the wool-fat itself is rendered serviceable as detergent.

The grease or suint is then recovered from clearing (settling) basins, in the same way as oil is recovered, and finally used for the manufacture of lighting gas. This washing method is very good, and especially efficient for these heavy and dirty classes of wool; but it is not to be overlooked that it renders the wools harsh and crisp. Applied to the fine Silesian wools, it would completely ruin them.

In the two classes, Silesian and La Plata wools, we find as regards quality two extremes, the highest and the lowest grade of the Merino race. Besides, we find here also two extremes as regards the condition of the clip, since the one requires the sharpest and the other the mildest washing process.

The Silesian wools are extremely easy to wash, and the old method of employing the steeping tub and the rinsing box is the best. The washing as formerly done was simple and little expensive. The scouring bath consisted in 75 per cent. water and 25 per cent. urine or dilute ammonia, and was heated to a temperature of 48 to 55° C. The wool was for 10 or 15 minutes soaked in this bath, and then rinsed twice in the rinsing box. With this treatment the quality of the Silesian wool remained better than with the application of the most laborious process. The low temperature of the suint-bath prevents the felting of the wool, while its little strength is not injurious to the fibres, and the rinsing renders the wool clear, loose and open.

Now it will not do to use an oil in carding that will in any way interfere with the condition of wools thus prepared. Thus the carder has to remember that his oil must be right for the wool, both before and after carding. The lighter oils usually on the market are good, as there are combinations of stock that need but little, if any, lubrication. But for those that do require it, true economy can be better practised by using a smaller quantity of the better article than much of an inferior.

Water is used largely now by some carders, and with good results. Of course the water is used only in conjunction with the oil. Sometimes the stock is moistened with clean water, and can be kept in such condition through the working process, and but a very small quantity of good oil will be sufficient, and will give excellent results; and the fact of it is, for the proper manipulation of the wool itself, will give fairer

turns than if treated with some of the cheap and fatty emulsion, which often becomes gummy, and so retards the straightening out of the fibres of the wool, which becomes so necessary.

Good water is needed in this connection. For carding purposes an abundant supply of good water is essential, and, except in rare cases, an independent source of supply is almost invariably necessary, either for regular or supplementary use, or for recourse in case of emergency. The mill that would be up to date must, therefore, make the question of an adequate and reliable water supply a question of first-rate importance. The manufacturer who finds it necessary to increase his supply, or to provide against contingencies, will do well to avail himself of the highly scientific means which engineers who have made wells and water supply their especial study, now place at one's disposal.

The two most approved modern methods of obtaining water supply by mechanical means are by the employment of driven tube wells or artesian bored tube wells. The former method, excellent so far as it goes, is applicable only where light soils and shallow depths have to be penetrated. It is not capable of being adopted where rocks or solid formations have to be pierced. For all purposes for which it is suitable, however, the driven tube system answers admirably for obtaining either large or small quantities of water.

With good water and suitable oil, the carder can accomplish good results. A word may be said about mixing stock. If the carder receives the stock either from the wool scourer or the dyer in proper condition, and the carder is allowed, as he ought to be in all well regulated mills, he can manipulate the stock in the picking room as he thinks will suit the carding, and no man knows this better than the carder himself, after the stock or batch has been picked and is ready to be transferred to the card room.

What the carder has to see to next is, that his cards are properly set, so as to card the stock properly without doing injury to the fibres; when he has got his cards into condition, the result will be good, even roping. It has been found to be profitable to have a blower in operation in the card room for the purpose of removing dust and flyings from the air.

I recently noticed an ingenious rig whereby the blower could be placed outside of the room where the air was fresh, and chiefly where the noise of the blower was less annoying.

The blower was located convenient to the shafting overhead, and a shipper rigged to guide the belt at will between the tight and loose pulleys. Instead of the regulation shipper handle, a very small wire rope was attached to either end of the shipper bar and carried over half-a-dozen pulleys to where they hung from the ceiling, each attached to a 20-pound sash weight.

A small casting on each rope, similar to those used on elevator starting cables, offered a good hand-hold when shipping the belt. The cables went through holes in a board shelf placed just above the sash

weights, thus keeping them from swaying around when pulled. A slide in the blower pipe close to the handles completed the arrangement, and the air blast was under perfect control.

#### DYEING OF WOOL WITH ALIZARINES.

The competition between madder and the artificial dyes began about twenty-five years ago, with the discovery of artificial alizarine by Graebe and Liebermann. It commenced in the cotton dyeing industry, and the great advantages of the artificial dye, as compared with the natural product, soon led to the complete abandonment of the latter, and to-day it may be truthfully asserted that madder and its several preparations have been entirely discarded in cotton dyeing. Encouraged by this success, the manufacturers of these colors undertook to introduce the Alizarine Red into wool dyeing, and the first trials with Alizarine Red were made on a small scale in 1878, when it was used in France for the dyeing of red military cloth.

Alizarine Red was the only color of its kind for some time, but it was soon followed by a series of other colors of the same class: Alizarine Orange, Alizarine Blue, Galleine, Coeruleine, Anthracene Brown, etc.; and soon the competition was renewed with the vegetable dyestuffs, which had hitherto held undisputed sway. This was true not only of madder, but of all other dyestuffs, as indigo, logwood, fustic, barwood, etc. In the course of a few years the number of fast tar color dyes increased, dyeing methods were improved, and new methods of employment were discovered as a result of innumerable practical experiments. It may be asserted that at the present day every dyer adheres more or less firmly to the Alizarine dyes, that is, if he has ever carefully tested them, for their excellent qualities may be said to become convincingly apparent as soon as they are given a fair trial.

The conditions for using the Alizarine dyes to their full effect coincide in many respects with those to be observed in the use of other dyestuffs. The first and fundamental requirement, says Dr. Lehmann in a lecture before the Central Union of German woolen manufacturers, is the thorough cleanness of the material to be dyed. Every dyer knows well that insufficiently cleaned loose wool, yarn, or piece goods cause no end of trouble in dyeing. For instance, a vat-blue dyed on a badly washed wool has the intensity of its color largely impaired in rinsing and fulling, and it is very difficult to wash the dyed material so clean that it will not smut. Indigo is very sensitive in this respect, but the Alizarine dyes do not suffer nearly so much, because the mordanting process preceding the dyeing partly assists in cleaning the material. Nevertheless, a thorough scouring of the material is necessary, because then a smaller quantity of dye is required, and, again, the shade produced is far brighter and purer. Wool, in the condition in which it comes from the sheep, contains varying quantities of yolk and grease, besides mechanically adhering quantities of dirt, excrement, etc.

according to the nature and condition of the sheep and the treatment before back washing. These impurities absorb a part of the dye in the dyeing operation, and retain it so that it cannot fix upon the fibres.

In order to render wool clean, it is scoured with soap and soda, whereby a perfectly clean fibre is obtained, that is, if pure water is used in the manipulation. But the water obtained from rivers, creeks, springs, or wells is never entirely pure. It invariably contains larger or smaller amounts of lime and magnesia salts, according to the strata of the earth's crust through which it passes. These lime salts, especially the bicarbonate of lime, and the sulphate of lime (gypsum), have the property of forming combinations with the fatty acids that are insoluble in water. These are the so-called lime soaps. The fatty acids present in the wool as soluble potash salts, as well as the soap used in the washing process, are partly converted into insoluble lime-soap by washing with calcareous hard water, and can be only partly removed from the wool, while the residue absorbs the dyestuffs and produces the defects referred to. As illustrating the effect of lime in wool washing, the results of three washing experiments will be given. Raw wool washed with distilled water suffered a loss of 45 per cent.; with Rhine water of 8° hardness a loss of 40 per cent., and with water of 25° hardness a loss of only 35 per cent.

Loose wool is either dyed in this state and worked, or it is spun in an undyed condition and dyed in hank. In the latter case the carefully scoured wool must be impregnated again with an oil, to impart to it the necessary suppleness. But as this oil for obvious reasons must be removed again from the yarn, before dyeing it, care must be taken to employ a lubricant which can be readily removed without in any manner impairing the good quality of the wool. As is known, olive oil and oleine [elaine] are employed for this purpose. Oleine is saponified olive oil, which dissolves readily and completely in the alkalies (soda), and is then washed out from the yarn by the usual washing process. Olive oil, by heating with soda, is decomposed into glycerine and fatty acids, and thereby converted into the condition of being readily soluble in water. Another point in its favor is its capacity of forming an intimate mixture with soap solution—an emulsion that can easily be washed out from the yarn. Both of these lubricating oils, therefore, comply with all demands, and will not cause difficulties if correctly used. Unfortunately, however, these oils are often adulterated with mineral oils, which, although perfectly adapted for machine oils, are not at all appropriate for lubricating wool, because they are insoluble in alkalies, do not saponify and will not form an emulsion so readily as olive oil, for which reason it is difficult to remove them from the wool. The same precautions observed in the scouring processes of yarn are also required for piece goods. As regards the washing process, it is evident that still greater care is necessary, because the fats and impurities cannot be taken out so easily from woven material as they can from yarn.

### STEAMING YARNS.

The action of steam on the wool fibre is about the same as the murderous volts of electricity upon its victim, and there is a striking similarity in the swiftness of the deadly work. The best possible application of steam for this purpose is dangerous, injurious, a positive evil, says a writer in an American paper.

Now take a fresh bobbin of a lot of yarn, just as it came from the spinner's hands, and compare with the yarn in the loom. For this test we will use a glass, and a frame in which quite a number of threads, from three-quarters to a yard in length, may be subjected to about the same strain as the warp. On comparison there is a noticeable difference even without the aid of a glass, and the external form and body of the thread has undergone a very perceptible change; it is not so round, compact, nor firm. The glass confirms this and reveals the further fact that the fibres are more or less broken and otherwise injured. Untwisting and disentangling the fibres of pieces of several threads, we find them broken, swelled, and the scales started, showing much less strength than those on the bobbin, which have not been subjected to the processes of dressing and steaming. And the large portion of the yarn shows the effect of excessive strain, and only those threads that have preserved a portion of their elasticity have "come off with a whole skin."

Now take a yard of the fresh yarn and stretch it to the breaking point, and mark the point of stretch at which it breaks. Applying the same test to the steamed yarn, not to a single yard of one thread, but to a number of threads, and they are found to break inches short of the unsteamed thread. In so far as we have affected the elasticity of the thread, to the same extent we have affected its life; and we have managed to get away with a goodly portion of that first element. We cosset the fibres until we get them into yarn, and then there is an apparent indifference as to what happens to them afterward, so we get them into cloth. The fact, however, is that these evils are not generally known to their full extent. Could they be seen as they are developed, most probably a remedy would be sought and applied on the spot. Much has been and much more could be written on this subject, and yet its importance not realized; but these and other matters, now slightly considered, are likely to be driven home to us.

The plucky empire of Japan is making rapid strides in textile manufactures, and it is probably only a question of a short time when that country will supply China with the class of cotton goods which the United States and Canada are now sending to the celestial kingdom. It is the opinion of the *Indian Textile Journal* that even India may be beaten out of the Chinese market, in cotton yarns at least. The coal bill of a Japanese mill is less than half that of an Indian mill, while wages in the Japanese mills seem also to be lower. The only question is whether China herself, as noted elsewhere, will start on a career in cotton manufacturing.

## ALPACAS.

The *Warehouseman and Diaper*, of London, observes with some interest that alpacas, mohairs, lustres, &c., are coming to the front again for dress material, as a result of the recent modifications of fashion. Soft clinging fabrics have had a long innings, and perhaps the only matter for surprise is that the change has not taken place before. Alpaca manufacture is of comparatively recent origin. A few bags of the wool were introduced into England as early as 1807 by the British troops who had been engaged in the attack on Buenos Ayres, but though the material attracted a good deal of attention, it was found intractable as a textile fibre, until a Mr. Outram, of Halifax, made an attempt to overcome the difficulty of spinning it, and eventually produced a fabric which sold at high prices for ladies' carriage shawls and cloakings. Other attempts, more or less successful, were made from time to time in Bradford, where the pieces chiefly fabricated from this material were "figures made with worsted warp and alpaca weft, the figure being raised and lustrous like union damasks." These, again, had only a short-lived vogue, and to Sir Titus Salt must be awarded the credit of finally overcoming the difficulty of preparing and spinning an even and true thread, and by combining it with cotton warps, he improved the manufacture so as to make it one of the staple industries of the country. This was about 1836. The growth of the new manufacture was rapid, and Saltaire became one of the most remarkable manufacturing communities of the world. Alas for the stability of human affairs! Fashion changed, and when alpacas, mohairs, and lustres "went out," and the soft-clinging all-wool fabrics "came in," Bradford could hardly believe that it was anything more than a passing whim, and for a long time the manufacturers were loth to alter their machinery and enter into vigorous competition with the French for the supply of the more marketable material. All this, however, is in the past. When the Bradford manufacturers did wake up to the fact that the change was likely to be a lasting one, they proved equal to the occasion. Now there is another change, but how far the revival will extend, and how long it will last, are questions which nobody can answer.

## THE SCOURING OF FRESH YOLK WOOL.

C. Heinrich Lœbner recently published in a German textile paper an article on scouring fresh yolk wools, which seems principally based on the statements of a Hessian manufacturer who scours the wool in a different manner from the usual method. Mr. Lœbner, supported by the evidence of Professor Krockner, shows that in the washing of wool as at present performed in mills it is altered more or less, and loses a certain percentage of wool substance, which, according to the strength of the lye and temperature of the bath, varies between 2 and 7 per cent. of the pure wool substance.

Mr. Lœbner, supported by the results of his own experiments, then takes sides with Professor Krockner,

and says that it is a great error on the part of the manufacturer to call the perceptible loss of wool substance an apparent one, only to be made up again by a larger increase in weight in the spinning process. The portion once lost from the fibre can never be restored by any agent in the spinning process. Putrid urine alone also injures the quality of the wool substance, and it is well known that one of the ingredients of the urine that enters into the combination with the yolk, known as saponification, is caustic ammonia. With pure concentrated ammonia the wool may be made so soft that with strong pressure and the presence of ammonia single scales may be peeled off. After drying and expelling the ammonia, the wool resumes its original state of hardness and elasticity. The wool substance cannot be dissolved entirely with ammonia. It is at best possible to soften it. Concentrated potash and soda lyes, however, will quickly change the wool into a paste, especially at a high temperature.

German and French manufacturers prefer to use wool that has been stored for five or six months, because it is more easily washed after having been kept for this time. Besides this, the wool loses less of its lustre and structure, and becomes finer in every respect. Much fresh wool is at present wasted in Germany, and this also appears to have been the case in England, only with this difference, that the English wool washer tries to preserve the wool substance. In Germany the wool is scoured with concentrated lyes as well as at a high temperature of bath, without the manufacturer taking notice of the loss of the substance and the subsequent injuries resulting from such loss.

Mr. Lœbner is of the opinion that the practical English wool washer does not subject the wool to such a drastic treatment, and that the manufacturers of England use another method for washing fresh wool than that in use on the Continent. It is probable that the English method is identical with that employed by the Hessian manufacturer, which consisted in scouring the wool with finely ground china clay. This manufacturer speaks of the method employed by him as follows:—"I work almost exclusively German yolk wool. I occasionally use spinning-room waste only for back filling, and it is scoured in my mill, then carbonized and washed in the same manner as I treat the yolk wool. This method is very simple. The wool after its arrival is at once spread out, dusted with absorbing powder (finest ground clay), and mixed. The wool is then pressed into bales, more powder being applied during the operation, and the wool is then stored. When the wool is ready for use (in from three to four weeks) it is first opened—that is, freed of the greatest part of the powder, after which it is easily washed. The wool assumes a fine soft feel, and its color becomes very white, because the yolk could not exert its yellow-tingeing influence. If the wool is to be carbonized, this is performed after opening, and therefore before washing the wool."

He further states that manufacturers preparing potash from the wool yolk, and not wishing to abandon it, cannot use his method, because the powder not only



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absorbs the wool fat, but also the yolk with the same avidity, and it is well known that the yolk is the raw material from which the potash is prepared. An attempt to use a clay powder of another locality for one of his mills resulted in a complete failure, as did also a trial with fossil meal. The various kinds of clay must, therefore, contain different ingredients, but he was unable to give further data as to their individual constituents.

The writer of the article declares further that the method of cleaning spinning and other waste with fuller's earth is not by any means new, and that he employed it forty years ago, although not in a dry condition, but as follows: The waste was packed into a vat, and then treated with dissolved fuller's earth to make a fairly thick solution, so that the mixture forms a stiff, tough paste. The vat was placed aside for twenty-four hours, after which the paste had penetrated well. Workmen then went into the vat, and with their bare feet trod upon the contents until the waste had surrendered its grease and dirt to the clay. Specimen samples were taken occasionally. The waste was then carefully rinsed in running water, whizzed and dried.

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The method is of Belgian origin. The waste becomes very soft and open, and is, therefore, much better adapted for respinning than waste cleaned with soda, which remains hard and brittle.

JUDGING by reports from New York and London, wholesalers anticipate a large sale of veilings this fall. In Paris bordered veilings in cream and beurre shades, and black and white effects, are selling heavily, while large advance orders have been placed for veloutine goods.

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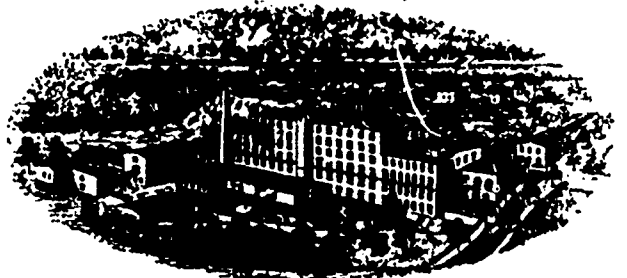
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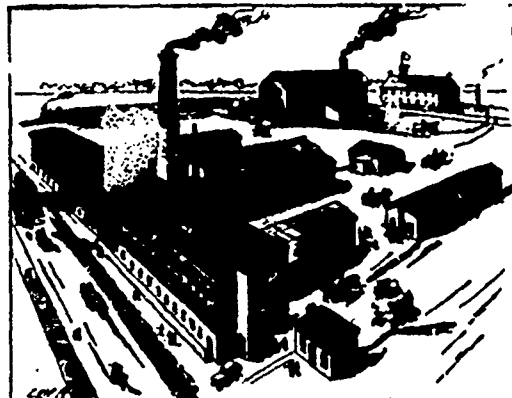
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FOR THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS:

**COTTON CULTURE AND TRADE IN JAPAN.**

BY PROF. P. L. SIMMONDS, LONDON, ENG.

Singularly enough, cotton was introduced into Japan before it was cultivated in China, at least a century previous; but it was not successfully acclimatized till a comparatively recent period, and even now it does not produce enough for local consumption, the annual production being about 94,800 tons, and the imports over 40,000 tons.

The largest factory in Japan is, we believe, that at Kagoshima, established in 1866, worked by water power, and employing about 400 hands. There are many also at Sakai, Oji, and other places; and there are about 500,000 spindles working up yearly over 280,000 tons of cotton, and employing 10,000 operatives.

The use of cotton fabrics is very general among the lower and middle classes, silk being patronized largely by the upper classes. The population of the Empire exceeds that of the United Kingdom by three or four millions.

The production of cotton in Japan, in 1887, was as follows, and there is but little change in crop, distribution, and production from year to year.

	Area, acres.	Product lbs.
Nippon Central .....	120,485	77,141,783
Northern .....	8,311	3,354,842
Western .....	94,733	93,854,071
Shitsoku .....	9,263	11,775,269
Kion-Sion.....	8,525	3,529,379
	241,317	189,655,344

The following were the imports of raw cotton, and yarn and twist, according to the Japanese returns in the years named. The weights are in catties of 1½ lbs. and the value in yens, which vary much, varying from 3s. to 3s. 9d., but the average value may be taken at 3s. 6d.:

Raw Cotton. Catties.	Value, Yen.	Yarn. Catties.	Value, Yen.
1882....	3,309,796	467,000	25,297,100
1883....	2,106,261	248,000	6,165,000
1884....	4,542,522	561,000	21,186,798
1885....	4,399,489	602,000	21,397,380
1886....	4,643,831	618,000	24,630,386
1887....	5,570,615	712,000	33,296,530
1888....	11,893,267	1,652,000	47,484,304
1889....	23,168,094	3,464,000	42,878,812
1890....	26,084,345	4,135,000	31,976,521
1891....	50,128,750	6,999,000	17,436,962
1892....	78,647,573	11,027,000	24,460,171

The value of the cotton in manufactures imported in these years was as follows, in yen:

1882.....	4,219,000	1888.....	4,700,000
1883.....	2,785,000	1889.....	4,672,000
1884.....	2,468,000	1890.....	4,132,000
1885.....	2,872,000	1891.....	3,428,000
1886.....	2,293,000	1892.....	4,668,000
1887.....	3,383,000		

Of cotton manufactures, the following were the values of the imports in pounds sterling, for the years named:

	Grey Shirtings.	All other kinds.
1882 .....	£455,062	£336,000
1883 .....	191,300	310,200
1884 .....	150,000	295,550
1885 .....	200,525	266,175
1886 .....	148,400	252,875
1887 .....	180,250	350,450
1888 .....	349,950	130,950
1889 .....	301,660	155,300
1890 .....	279,012	392,437
1891 .....	276,166	295,166
1892 .....	259,050	441,150

The value of the British exports of cotton goods and yarn to Japan have been as follows:

	Yarn.	Cotton Goods.
1882 .....	.....	£ 10,199
1883 .....	.....	15,132
188 .....	£835,820	567,811
1887 .....	455,704	506,784
1886 .....	534,232	395,988
1887 .....	830,004	728,393
1888 .....	1,007,063	816,030
1889 .....	1,042,198	879,960
1890 .....	983,295	736,962
1891 .....	645,215	719,323
1892 .....	839,474	819,979
1893 .....	811,350	747,778
1894 .....	662,846	754,456

**SILK FINISH FOR COTTON FABRIC.**

A French publication describes a method of coating cotton and linen fabrics with silk, thereby imparting to the former a beautiful lustre and soft feel and finish.

The solid framework of all vegetable fibre is composed mainly of a chemical compound, called cellulose. Any cellulose tissue may be treated successfully by this system. The yarn or woven goods is first run through a bath of strong sulphuric acid or caustic potash. If there be any animal fibre intermixed with the cellulose, the acid bath is preferable. By compressing the material with rollers the air is forced out of the pores, and the liquid is more readily absorbed. Then, after going through a washing machine, the cloth is dried under tension to keep it from creasing. The tissue has now not only been freed from certain impurities and become whiter, but its nature has been slightly modified.

Another bath is prepared, in which silk waste has been dissolved. The liquid used for this purpose is a solution of very pure hydrated oxide of copper or nickel in ammonia, although here again an acid may be used instead of an alkali. Special provision is made, through water jackets, for keeping all these liquids cool. The temperature must be maintained at or below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. At length the goods to be coated are run through the silk solution, and squeezed as before to exclude air and absorb the liquid. The silk thus penetrates all through the cellulose. In the next drying the cloth loses the ammonia, which is carefully recovered in the form of vapor, condensed and used again.

It is now necessary to get rid of the copper. The material is therefore soaked in a weak solution of an acid having a special affinity for that metal, and forming therewith a salt which easily dissolves. After fresh

washing, then the cellulose is left with a coating of silk and nothing more. If this first coat is not as thick as is desired, a second and third may be applied, and then the silk-faced tissues are mechanically finished by beetling, calendering, brushing, polishing and pressing. If any dye is to be imparted to the goods, it is used just before they are immersed in the silk solution.

### THE WOOLEN MILLS.

Representatives of the leading woolen mills have been in Montreal and Toronto this month, making a preliminary skirmish for orders for next spring's goods. There is a general feeling among woolen manufacturers that an advance in prices is necessary. Prices last year were reduced by the mills, in many cases without real necessity, and the great majority of mills were, and are still, working absolutely without profit. Now that the prices of the staple raw materials of wool and cotton have gone up, the mills must either advance prices for their own goods or lose money; and yet, so far, no advance has been made. There has been talk of issuing a circular by some firms, and others talk of inducing the community of woolen manufacturers to combine on the principle of an advance, leaving the amount of the advance to be determined by each for himself. The fact is that the woolen manufacturers as a body lack two things—they are wanting in cohesion and backbone. There is no earthly reason why the Canadian woolen manufacturers should not immediately get an advance more than corresponding to the recent rise in raw material (especially since foreign woolens have gone up), and if they do not they have only themselves to blame for it. The woolen manufacturer is not an adept at the game of bluff, when it comes to selling goods, while the wholesale dry goods buyer is. The manufacturers may be led by these able gentlemen to suppose that they are getting orders out of charity or pure philanthropy and good-will towards the home manufacturer. As a matter of fact the goods are bought because the Canadian consumer wants them, and because—notwithstanding the talk of the beauties of foreign goods—they fill a distinct want in the trade. If the Canadian manufacturer realized and acted upon this and showed a little stiffer spinal column, he would get plenty of orders at decent paying prices. Nor would the wholesale houses be any worse off for the rise, but rather better off. But as long as the clever dry goods buyer can use the Canadian mill to carry out his ideas in "leading lines," and as long as the mill owners remain invertebrate as they are, we can expect no improvement. If the woolen manufacturers cannot make a formidable combine (which is perhaps not really desirable in the general interest), they can at least take each a stand upon his own account on the principle that they are giving value for their products. We venture to say that if half a dozen of the leading mills made a determination to advance their prices there would be a general rise in the market value of Canadian goods before another month. Will they do it?

A NEW kind of cloth is being made in Lyons, France, from the down of ducks, hens and geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of feathers make rather more than a square yard of light and very warm waterproof cloth.

LATEST cable advices from England show that mohair goods are still going up in prices, especially for the better grades, while letters from Roubaix, France, state that repeat orders for cashmere goods can only be accepted conventionally on an advance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

As one of the evidences of a revival of silk we may mention that the value of the exports of the manufactures of silk from France, in the first three months of 1895, has been 71,557,000 fr., against 62,788,000 fr. in the corresponding period of 1894. For the same quarter, the value of the imports of manufactures of silk in France has been 12,646,000 fr. in 1895, against 10,438,000 fr. in 1894.

As noted elsewhere, fashion in the old country has taken a most decided turn towards mohair, alpaca silk and similar goods of lustrous weaves, as against soft clinging fabrics that have been in vogue during the past two or three years. Bradford manufacturers are working on positive orders that will keep their looms running for a year to come, and the advance in wages owing to the demand for night work has been quite remarkable. Alpaca and mohair have been of course steadily used as linings, even while the material was out of fashion for other purposes, but now the demand is for dress goods, and it is safe to say that 10 yards are now being sold where one yard was sold last year, and at more than twice the prices of 1894. We mention these facts in order to suggest that Canadian manufacturers should be on deck to take advantage of this shifting of the breeze of fashion, which is almost certain to be one of long continuance. There is no reason why something could not be done in some special lines in this way in Canada.

A JAPANESE Exhibition has been opened at Kioto, where various manufactures, including fibres, textiles, leather, machinery, hosiery, surgical and scientific apparatus, hardware, glassware and chemicals, are displayed at prices which are reported to "defy competition." The "native visitors study the exhibits eagerly, confident of conquest in the industrial world," so says a correspondent, and there are many signs which support the presumption that in due course of time Europe will be assailed with a systematic competition from Japan. The rate of wages is much below even the remuneration of German workers, and the dexterity and skill of the Japanese is frequently a subject of comment by visitors to Japan. One thing which may affect the march of Japan's industrial progress is the development which China may make in consequence of the opening up of that country to the commerce of the world, as a result of the war settlement. For instance, every few days we read of the departure of ships from the Manchester Ship Canal laden with cotton machinery destined for Wuchang, a place that is becoming a sort

of Chinese Lancashire. When it is remembered that it is only about five years since the first cotton mill was permitted to exist in China, this revolution means a good deal. It is awakening great interest not to say alarm, in the English cotton manufacturing centres, and it will affect America, too, for it is hard to see why the Chinese, with their cheap labor, will long continue to import their cottons, once they get started on mill work upon European methods.

PROBABLY no raw material, if we except flax alone, has been subject to more study and experiment in recent years than Ramie. The beauty and silkiness of this fibre and its marvellous strength would make it without parallel as a textile fibre if the stalks of the plant could only be decorticated or degummed with economy, but the saying of Longfellow that "Art is long and time is fleeting," is well exemplified in the case of Ramie. Almost every month some new process is heralded as the solution of the difficulty, but so far these processes when carried out on a commercial scale do not bear out the hopes of first experiments. During the past month a new process reported from England, another from France and a third from South America, have been announced as the long sought for solution. We trust the hopes of the inventors will be realized at last. If they should be, the discovery will be very timely, for Ramie fabrics will be quite in line with the present trend of fashion.

## Textile Design

### NEW DESIGNS IN MEN'S SUITINGS.

For men's suitings, says a German contemporary, from which the following designs are taken, heavier, loosely twisted, so-called flock yarns Nos.  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  for warp are at present used, and if suitable, single filling of a size corresponding to the warp. Crepe and armure tyings, especially 4 or 6 harness twills, are the weaves best suited. The cloths manufactured from these yarns are of a strong medium quality, and although requiring much material, they are proportionately still cheap, because the heavier yarn favors quicker weaving, fewer tearings of ends occur, and burling expenses are reduced to a minimum. Beside this the finishing is much cheaper than for cloths of finer yarn. These points are of considerable importance, and cloth manufacturers are more and more turning their attention to these styles of weaves.

The manufacturer should endeavor to get up a nice large collection in vigoureux or mixtures, and of course, the quality of the material used for the yarn is of great importance. His attention should next be directed toward the closeness of the warp and proportion of filling, so as to produce a clear design. For weaving finer cloths, the higher numbers of yarn, such as  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , are used, and corkscrew-like tyings are employed most. Narrow, modest diagonals appear to again comply with public taste. Color combinations are but

rarely used, so that plain, single colors in mixture, vigoureux, or moulinet will be almost the only lines in the collections. Nevertheless, the designer has ample choice left among the many always well-liked bindings, and he should be able to get up a handsome cloth. When cloth of a better quality is to be produced, napped goods will be likely to be ready sellers.

Cloth with nap finish should be drawn in at a good breadth, and very loosely woven, so that it can be milled fairly forcibly before being teazeled. The designer should provide for a shrinkage in milling of at least 20 to 25 per cent. both in length and breadth.

In the same manner, samples are at present shown in "English yarn," and some very nice ones have been seen. The following diagrams show the style of some of the above mentioned qualities:

#### FOR FLOCK YARNS.



Warp: 4,000 ends.  
Vigoureux  $\frac{3}{4}$ , shorn bare.  
Length of reed: about 1,650 millimeters [65 inches].  
685 dents per 1,000 millimeters [39.37 inches]; 3 and 4 ends per dent

Filling: like warp, 25 picks per 10 millimeters [0.39 inch].  
Wash, shear bare, etc.

#### FOR NAP FINISH.



Warp: 6,600 ends.  
Vigoureux  $\frac{3}{4}$ , shorn bare.  
Full breadth: about 1,800 millimeters [70.87 inches].  
1,055 dents per 1,000 millimeters; 3 and 4 ends per dent.

Filling:  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 30 to 32 picks per 10 millimeters.  
Shrink from 20 to 22 per cent. in length, and 1,420 millimetres [55.91 inches] in breadth.  
Teazel heavily and shear short.

#### FOR ENGLISH YARN.



Warp: 3,200 ends.  
Moulinet  $\frac{1}{2}$ , shorn bare.  
Full breadth: about 1,650 millimeters.  
500 dents per 1,000 millimeters, 4 ends per dent.

Filling: like warp, 21 picks per 10 millimeters.  
Mill 10 per cent. in length and 1,420 millimeters in breadth.

### SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Reports have recently been given circulation that Egyptian cotton is making serious inroads into the markets hitherto controlled by Sea Island cotton. An inquiry among cotton merchants, says the *New York Journal of Commerce*, failed to show such a condition, though it is believed that imports of Egyptian cotton this year will be heavier than in any previous year. The following shows the imports of Egyptian cotton into the United States for seasons ending August 31st:

	Bales		Bales.
1887-88 .....	5,792	1891 92.....	27,739
1888-89 .....	8,430	1892-93.....	42,475
1889-90 .....	10,470	1893-94.....	33,606
1890-91 .....	23,790	1894-95 to date ..	47,000

The following table shows the total crop of Sea Island cotton, and its disposition during recent years:

Season.	Total crop. Bales.	Exports to Gr. Britain.	Exports to Continent.	Taken by U. S. Spinners.
1887-88.....	39,479	18,695	1,915	19,560
1888-89.....	44,089	21,515	1,811	20,152
1890-91.....	46,803	25,991	2,251	19,124
1891-92.....	68,133	34,300	4,823	26,602
1892-93.....	59,134	24,778	2,653	32,279
1893-94.....	61,052	33,355	4,636	23,516

Reports indicate that the new crop will probably be equal to if it does not exceed that of last year.

There was a larger number of direct shipments of Egyptian cotton to the United States during the season of 1892-93, but it will be noticed that there was a material decrease last year. Mr. Alfred

Shepperson, in his "Cotton Facts," states that the importation of Egyptian cotton is increasing, and, for obvious reasons, it does not conflict with American cotton, indeed the use of it is beneficial, inasmuch as it has developed a profitable business in manufactures for which American cotton is not so well suited.

Egyptian cotton has a long, strong silky staple ranging from  $1\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in length. It is especially adapted for thread, fine yarn, fine underwear and hosiery, and also fabrics requiring a smooth and high lustered surface and finish. Egyptian cotton is also used extensively in cotton warp silks, and it is claimed that printed goods manufactured from this cotton hold their color longer than fabrics manufactured from American upland cotton.

But the Sea Islands of South Carolina produce even a finer grade of cotton than is grown in Egypt.

The crop is more extensive than the Sea Islands of the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Freely, Chairman of the Committee on Information and Statistics of the Cotton Exchange, when questioned, said that the Sea Island cotton requires a rich alluvial soil which is only afforded in small districts along the Atlantic coast, and was the same as any other grade of cotton which requires certain climatic conditions and soil. He said further that there had been no reduction in the crop, but on the other hand a material increase had taken place during the past three seasons and the crop was too valuable to restrict.

A member of one of the largest cotton exporting firms in the market said there is always a good market abroad for Sea Island cotton, but that unfortunately its production was restricted, otherwise this grade of cotton would in itself provide a very profitable trade. He said that Egyptian cotton does not compete, but only fills the place of Sea Island cotton after the supply of the latter has been exhausted.

#### ALIZARINE BLUES AND VIOLETS.

Of special interest to wool yarn dyers is a sample card issued by A. Klipstein & Co., 122 Pearl street, New York, containing dyeings of the following colors: Alizarine Blue C G, C B, C R, B and G A, and Alizarine Violet. Other colors shown are Fast Violet B, Fast Brown, Fast Blue, Fast Chrome Black and a combination shade of Alizarine Blue C G with Alkali Violet. Four shades each of the blues and violet are shown, and the mordanting bath is composed of bichromate of potash and tartar.

This firm call attention to the fact that chrome fluoride may be used as a substitute for the bichromate of potash, and using oxalic acid in place of the tartar. The shades produced on this new mordant with the alizarine dyestuffs, and particularly with the blues above mentioned are, they state, rendered faster both to fulling and milling, and at the same time fuller and purer in tone, while the danger of uneven dyeing and over-chroming is not so great as with the bichromate of potash. For one dip dyeing they also say that the chrome fluoride may be employed to advantage with the alizarine dyestuffs in a single bath.

#### THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the bulky but well-arranged volume on the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales," written by T. A. Coghlan, the Government statistician, appears an interesting table showing the number of woolen mills in the colony, the number of employes, and the quantity of cloth manufactured. The table shows that as far as the mother colony of the Australian group is concerned, the attempt to establish the manufacture of the golden fleece in the district where it is produced has been a failure—a fact showing that it does not necessarily follow that the district where raw material is produced is the best in which to manipulate it. In 1882 there were 385 operatives in the New South Wales woolen mills, eight in number. Since then the general tendency has been one of decline, and the number at present is 185, divided amongst five mills. The quantity of cloth produced amounted in 1882 to 319,225 yards. In 1883 the quantity was 352,000 yards. Since that year the output has fluctuated as follows: 1884, 305,000 yards; 1885, 337,000 yards;

1886, 324,000 yards, 1887, 348,000 yards, 1888, 241,000 yards, 1889, 207,000 yards, 1890, 310,000 yards, and 1892, 302,000 yards. It is interesting to note in this connection that the attempt to establish a boot industry in the colony has been much more successful, the number of hands having increased from 2,036 in 1882 to 2,708 in 1892. In view of the results which have accompanied the efforts to establish the woolen industry in New South Wales, it will be remembered that Mr. Reid, the Premier, won the last elections on the free trade issue, and is pledged to remove the duties imposed at the instance of Sir George Dibbs a few years ago. This pledge he intends shortly to redeem.

#### DRESS IN THE TIME OF HENRY VIII.

In the history of John Winchcomb, or Witcomb, the famous clothier, called Jack of Newbury, he is described as going to Henry VIII. dressed in a plain russet coat, a pair of white kersio slopps, or breeches, without welt or guard (*i.e.* lace or border), and stockings of the same piece, sewed to his slopps; and his widow, in the same work, is described, after having laid aside her weeds, as coming out of the kitchen in a fair train gown stuck full of silver pins, having a white cap on her head, with cuts of curious needlework under the same, and an apron before her as white as driven snow. Her wedding dress is also specified in the same history in the following manner, the bride, being habited in a gown of sheep's russet and a kirtle of fine worsted, her head attired with a *billiment* (*habiliment*) of gold, and her hair as yellow as gold hanging down behind her, which was curiously combed and plaited according to the manner of those days, was led to church by two boys with bride laces, and rosemary tied about their silken sleeves. The maidens employed in spinning are said to have been dressed

" In *petticoats* of stamell red  
And milk-white kerchers on their head,  
Their smock-sleeves like to winter's snow  
That on the western mountains flow,  
And each sleeve with a silken band  
Was fairly tied at the hand."

Here we have the first mention of the petticoat in the present sense of the word, and henceforward we find it used synonymously with kirtle.

Articles of dress at this period, even among the middle ranks, were frequently bequeathed in wills. Wm. Cheryngton, yeoman, of Water-beche, August 14, 1540, leaves "to my mother my *holiday gowne*." Nicholas Dyer, of Teversham, October 29, 1640, "to my sister, Alice Bichendyke, 13s 9d, which she owed me *two kerchiefs of Holland*," &c. John Holden, rector of Gamlingay, October 29, 1544, leaves to Jone Grene "my *clothe frock* lined with *sattin* of cyress." These entries are from wills in the Ely registry.

Howe, the continuator of Stow's Annals, informs us that many years prior to the reign of Queen Mary (and therefore as early as the time of Henry VIII. at least) all the apprentices of London wore blue cloaks in summer, and in the winter gowns of the same color, blue coats or gowns being a badge of servitude about this period. Their breeches and stockings were usually made of white broadcloth, "that is round slopps or breeches, and their stockings sewed up close thereto, as they were all but of one piece." The "city flat cap," so often mentioned by writers of the time of James and Charles, was probably the cap of Edward VI.'s time, worn by the citizens long after it had gone out of fashion at court. When apprentices or journeymen attended upon their masters or mistresses at night, they went before them holding a lantern in their hands, and carrying a long club upon their shoulders. Some apprentices wore daggers in the daytime, behind or at the side. Sir Walter Scott has drawn an admirable picture of the brawling 'prentices of James' time from these materials in his "Fortunes of Nigel." In 1544, Sir Wm. Laxton, the Lord Mayor, wore for the first time the rich collar of gold presented to the city by Sir J. Allen, the previous mayor, for the use of all the succeeding mayors of London.

### TESTS FOR SILK

The first thing to do when you want to test the quality of a sample of silk is to try to tear it both lengthwise and crosswise. If it gives way readily in either direction, be sure either that the dye has destroyed the strength, or that the thread is composed in part of what is technically known as silk waste. Pure silk, properly dyed, is the strongest known fibre. Nearly all the cheaper dyes, particularly the dark and black ones, have a basis of metallic salts that eat into and weaken what they color. Next test the firmness of weave by scraping diagonally across the fabric with the thumb nail. If it is durable and worth buying the threads will not slip for any amount of manipulation. Otherwise, the thumb nail will soon make a space of loose threads as big as itself. After that ravel out a bit of the silk and look carefully at the quality of both warp and woof. Sometimes a pure silk warp has heavily loaded woof. At others, especially in satin weaves, so much of the woof as comes on the surface is of pure silk, with inferior backing. The pure silk, unloaded, is of a lively lustre and very soft to the touch. If the lustre has been artificially produced, the fibre feels harsh and brittle. If it is silk, but loaded with metallic dye, the fibre looks like cotton, but is somewhat softer.

Another test of quality is to pull out threads both ways and try their strength between your fingers. That is, catch them with both hands about an inch apart, give a quick outward jerk, and note the force necessary to break them. Then try to tear the silk along the lines that the threads come out of. If it parts so difficultly that there are puckers along the tear, it is proof that it will wear decently well.

The most valuable of the tests for either weighting or adulteration of fibre is to burn a fragment of the sample, and also some ravellings of it. If it is pure and properly dyed, it will take fire with difficulty, even when held directly in flame. It will go out almost as soon as the flame is withdrawn, leaving ashes that are nearly jet black. On the other hand, weighted silk is almost dangerously inflammable. It takes fire readily, and once burning, will smoulder through the piece, leaving ashes that keep the shape of the cloth, and are of a light yellowish-red color. If there is cotton mixed with the fibre, the smell of the smoke will betray it. The requisites of a thoroughly good silk are strength, smoothness, lustre and richness, without weight, no matter how thick the texture. Adulteration invariably causes a harsh feeling. In heavy weaves, such as brocade, it is particularly important to see that the foundation is of sound, firm silk, as otherwise the fabric will not repay the cost of making. The writer, of course, refers especially to silks that are sold as "dress goods." For drapery and upholstery one seldom wants to buy pure silk, a well-made mixed silk and woolen fabric will not only usually last longer than pure silk when applied to furniture, but it will hang better when used for curtains or portieres.

### FIBROLINE YARN.

The U. S. Consul at Bradford, Eng., writes as follows regarding this product:

Manufacturers will, no doubt, be interested in a new product called "Fibroline Yarn." A company with a large capital has just been incorporated here to carry on its manufacture. The yarn is produced from what has hitherto been regarded as useless waste, viz., the noils created in hemp and flax spinning works. Experiments have been carried on with the new process for some time in this district, and have resulted in the incorporation of a company, as noted above.

The raw material is a very dirty waste, containing, however, a large proportion of fibres of various lengths, but the difficulties encountered in treating them have hitherto proven so insurmountable that the waste—which is produced in enormous quantities in Ulster and on a still larger scale in Belgium and Italy—has been used chiefly as a material for making paper. The introduction of wood pulp and the extraordinary expansion of the wood-pulp industry in Europe have, however, almost ousted it as a paper-making material, and, as a result, the price has fallen to about \$40

per ton, or less than 2 cents per pound. It may not be generally known that in spinning flax the fibres are kept wet, and the first and all-important departure made by the inventor, a Belgian—Felix Victor Max Raabe—was to treat the fibre as wool is treated, spinning it dry and using oil in the process. To do this, he found that the appliances used for treating short wools were not in themselves sufficient, and the result of his experiments has been the adaptation of the carding, condensing, and spinning mules of the woollen trade to the peculiar requirements of his rather intractable material, which adaptations and inventions are the subjects of various patents, two in particular, which have been secured in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Canada. In effect, the processes are practically a combination of the systems of cotton and woollen yarn spinning, with, however, some peculiarities not found in either.

The yarns produced are either single or folded, as may be required, and are mainly thick counts, it not having been found advisable so far to spin higher than twentys. These yarns, samples of which I have seen, are wonderfully regular and strong, and they can be used for any purpose for which similar vegetable-fibre yarns are now employed, as, for instance, in the weaving of linen "hardens" for aprons, for warps and wefts of Brussels and other carpets, and, although primarily the object of Mr. Raabe has been to deal with flax, hemp, and jute waste, his system has been found equally applicable to that troublesome, yet tempting, material—Rhea fibre. The principal and immediate demand for "Fibroline" yarns is expected to come from the carpet manufacturers. Partly owing to their cheapness, and partly for other reasons, cotton yarns have recently been extensively used for the backs of carpets, notwithstanding that linen yarns, which were invariably used in former years, are admittedly superior to cotton in durability and other qualities. The new yarn has been tested by several Kidderminster manufacturers, and found to be in every way suitable for their needs, while its price is lower even than cotton. Indeed, the syndicate which has hitherto controlled Mr. Raabe's system has already received large repeat orders. It is the intention of the company to erect a carding and spinning plant in this district forthwith, to produce the "Fibroline" yarns on a commercial scale.

### THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP OF 1895.

There can be no doubt that the acreage planted to cotton in 1895 is less than it was in 1894. Still another fact equally apparent is, that this condition represents the prevailing tendency in every State, though that of course does not mean that every planter in the South has seeded less land to cotton than a year ago. A good many planters are successful men who never plant more than they can comfortably manage. They are cautious even when cotton is high, so that if it happen that their crop meets a very depressed market, they can use their judgment about selling or holding. As a rule, that class has planted just as much this year as it did last year, except it may be in cases where the weather has interfered; but neither the weather nor anything else interferes much with the plans of that kind of men.

Certain well-known conditions must control acreage. The large majority of planters are usually disposed to put as much land under cotton as they can command the labor, mules and supplies to do it with. The argument is the natural one, that if they can clear ten dollars more an acre, the greater the number of acres they plant, the larger their income will be. Hence it is that planting ordinarily goes on increasing year after year. But the past season has left an unfortunate experience, which, as we all know, does not favor any disposition of that kind, indeed, the price received for the crop has been so low that the argument is reversed, for by far the greater number have found that the more acres planted the greater was the loss. Then, too, there is the other condition which helps to regulate the extent of the seeding, which is money, and this likewise has not only been decidedly unfavorable to the carrying out of the usual enlargement, but has enforced contraction. Finally, weather during the planting season has more or less effect, according as it facilitates or hampers the requisite work. This year has

acted adversely in some States, more adversely than the same conditions would have acted had there been less of discouragement in the other surroundings.

The price of cotton has advanced materially since the early spring, and moreover, spinners' takings have increased in America, while the promise is that they are likely to increase also in Europe during future months. No doubt, too, this change has had a considerable effect upon planting, had the earlier conditions been prolonged up to the present time, the year's acreage would have been much less than it now is, for a most decided inclination prevailed in all sections not to put fresh money into cultivating cotton, inasmuch as most sections could buy the staple cheaper than they could raise it. That feeling has, of course, been to some extent modified by the later developments with reference to the value of this raw material, and yet the year's experience is too recent to be forgotten at once, and the money-lender would not forget it even if the planter could.

From the details by States we sum up our conclusions briefly, as follows:

First, notwithstanding the modification of early intentions by some as a result of the upward movement of prices in April and May, the aggregate decrease in area has been quite large. North Carolina has apparently made the greatest reduction. The smallness of the decrease in Florida is due to the more extensive planting of Sea Island cotton. In the Gulf States the decline ranges from 10 per cent in Mississippi to 14 per cent. in Louisiana. Texas records a loss of 11 per cent.; Arkansas 12 per cent. and Tennessee 9 per cent. Oklahoma stands alone in showing an increase in area. The changes this year, as we make them up for each State, have been as follows:

States.	Average, 1894.	Estimated for 1895— Decrease, Per Cent.	Acres, 1895.
North Carolina.....	952,741	20	762,193
South Carolina.....	1,953,363	10	1,785,027
Georgia.....	3,346,928	13	2,911,827
Florida.....	247,509	5	235,134
Alabama.....	2,858,847	11	2,544,374
Mississippi.....	2,862,783	10	2,576,505
Louisiana.....	1,123,948	14	966,595
Texas.....	4,474,310	11	3,982,136
Arkansas.....	1,429,372	12	1,257,547
Tennessee.....	628,866	9	572,268
Other States and Territories	198,580	12½	173,757
Total.....	20,107,247	11.6	17,767,663

This shows a net decrease compared with 1894 of 11.6 per cent., making the total 17,767,663 acres in 1895, against 20,107,247 acres in 1894.

Second, as to the maturity, cultivation and condition of the plant, the results reached are as follows:

(1) As to maturity, the crop is unquestionably a late one; the spring opened late, delaying planting, and the weather, up to about May 27, was not as a rule favorable either for satisfactory germination or rapid development. This statement is applicable to almost all sections, but more decidedly to the Atlantic States, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee. In early May the conditions improved except in the southwest, where rain was needed; but about the 12th of the month an unusually cold term set in, which continued with more or less severity until near the close of the month, checking growth for the time being. Whether any permanent injury to the plant has resulted from this adverse influence cannot in all cases be determined; but it is likely, since the weather has now become almost everywhere more satisfactory, that no serious harm has resulted except in limited districts, where the frost may have made replanting necessary.

(2) Cultivation has not been kept up in as thorough a manner as it was a year ago. In the Gulf States, Texas and Tennessee fields were reported to be in good condition at the date of our mail advices, but along the Atlantic and in some parts of Arkansas, etc., we have received many complaints. By telegraph, however, we are informed that cultivation is now making rapid progress everywhere.

As to the takings of commercial fertilizers there has been a very heavy decrease, but of home-made manures a slightly greater use is reported.

(3) Condition of the plant, as already indicated, was on the whole less satisfactory at the close of the month than at the same date last year. The States of least promise are apparently the Carolinas and Georgia, but the plant is late almost everywhere, and so is farm work. It does not necessarily follow that the condition is really unpromising, but rather that more depends upon future development than has been the case in some other productive years. —Commercial and Financial Chronicle.



THE PRINCE OF WALES' LATEST PHOTO.

THE JUNE FUR SALES.

The fur sales held by C. M. Lampson & Co. in London on June 10th and 11th, resulted as follows:

Bear, black, 15 per cent. lower than March; bear, brown, 20 per cent. do.; bear, grizzly, 20 per cent. do.; bear, Russian, 20 per cent. do. Fox, red, 15 per cent. lower than March; fox, white, 15 per cent. do.; fox, gray, 15 per cent. do.; fox, Japanese, same as quoted in March. Beaver, 10 per cent. higher than in January. Sable, Russian, 17½ per cent. lower than March. Marten, 10 per cent. do. Mink, 12½ per cent. do. Lynx, 20 per cent. do. Otter, 10 per cent. higher than March. Wolf, 15 per cent. lower than March. Wolverine, same as quoted in March. Chinchilla bastard, 10 per cent. higher than March. Lamb, Thibet, same as quoted in March. Opossum, 25 per cent. lower than March. Raccoon, northern, 5 per cent. lower than March. Raccoon, western, 10 per cent. do.; raccoon, southwestern, 25 per cent. do. Skunk, 17½ per cent. do. Cat, civet, 15 per cent. do. Muskrat, 15 per cent. do.; muskrat, black, 10 per cent. do. Cat, wild, quite unsaleable. Badger, do. Cat, house, 15 per cent. lower than March. Squirrel, same as quoted in March. Hair seal, dry, do. Rabbit, North American, 25 per cent. lower than March. Ermine, 10 per cent. do. Opossum, Australian, 10 per cent. do. Wallaby, 10 per cent. do. Wombat, 10 per cent. do. Fur seal, salted, Australasian, same as last November.



### DIAMINE NEW BLUE "R." AND "G."

Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Limited, dyestuff manufacturers and dealers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, U.S.A., and Montreal, send us a card of handsomely dyed cotton samples of diamine new blue with the following notes: "We offer two new direct dyeing dyestuffs, manufactured by our principals, Leopold Cassella & Co., which we call Diamine New Blue R and G. In fastness to light and washing these colors possess advantages over any of the direct blue dyeing dyestuffs now in the market.

"*Cotton*.—This is best dyed with 5 per cent. soda and 15 per cent. Glaubersalt. In combination with dyestuffs that go on without the addition of alkali, it can be dyed with only common salt or Glaubersalts. The fastness to light and washing, as above stated, is better than with the other known blue direct dyeing stuffs. The fastness to alkali and hot ironing of the Diamine New Blue 'G.' is very good, but the 'R.' is marked slightly reddened by ammonia or hot pressings. Both marks can be easily discharged. If treated with bluestone (sulphate of copper) Diamine New Blue 'R.' gains fastness to light and washing, while the G. mark is dulled by this treatment.

"*Unions*.—Diamine New Blue 'G.' dyes wool and cotton equally well, and on account of its great fastness to light and facility of mixing with alkali blues in mixtures, should find a large outlet. *Diamine New Blue R gives bright navy blue shades, but dyes the wool a little darker than the cotton.*

"*Half Silk* is dyed exactly the same as Unions.

"*Wool*, as well as *Silk*, is best dyed with the addition of 10 per cent. Glaubersalts and 2 per cent. acetic acid, and the Diamine New Blue R should particularly win favor as producing a navy blue which is fast to washing."

Messrs. Matheson & Co. have also issued a card of samples of diamine scarlets and Bordeaux which show up very brilliantly. Those interested may have a card of either on writing to the firm's Canadian address, 425 St. Paul street, Montreal.

### CHINESE COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The large decrease in the exports of American cotton goods to China during the past twelve months, says the *Manchester Guardian*, to which we have on previous occasions drawn attention, is attributed by the United States Consul-General at Shanghai partly to the successful competition of the cloth produced in the new cotton mills in China and partly to that of imports from Japan. Mr. Jernigan states that no exact statistics of the quantity of cotton machinery now at work in China are available, but that according to a very moderate estimate there will be at the end of the current year not less than 300,000 spindles and 3,000 looms. In view of the large quantity of such machinery known to have been dispatched from Manchester to China for some time past, this statement has the appearance of being well within the mark. The Consul-General dwells upon the seriousness of the fact that the wages paid to factory workers in Japan and China are not only low when stated at their nominal or par equivalents in gold, but that, owing to the wide disparity between gold and silver, they are really much lower than they seem to be. Mr. Jernigan is convinced that unless some remedy can be found for this disparity the product of the Oriental laborer supplied, as he is, with the very best modern machinery, will at no distant date become a dangerous rival to that of the Western laborer in gold standard countries. He adds that it is not only in respect of American but of British cotton goods that the growing competition of China and Japan is being felt.

According to some Japanese authorities it is not Japan, but Europe and America, that will most benefit by the treaty of peace between Japan and China. According to the most favored nation clause the Americans and Europeans can engage in manufacturing pursuits in China, with cheap labor and an unlimited supply of materials. "In fine," says a Tokio authority, "the European and American capitalists will find it to their advantage to shift the scenes of industries from Europe and America to China. This may appear a wild speculation, but it is by no means devoid of the chances of possibility. It will be no wonder if the banks of the

Yang Tse-Kiang be covered with tall chimneys and its water reverberating with the sound of revolving engines. If our manufacturers and capitalists were as keen and enterprising as the Europeans, we might launch in the same undertaking and compete with them on Chinese soil. But the issue is very doubtful, when we remember of what stuff our capitalists are made—the most unprogressive and prejudiced element in our national existence. So far every advantage rests with the Europeans and Americans."

### A JAPANESE ROOM.

The Japanese house is full of emptiness, for the Japanese have learned the art of doing without. The floor, spotlessly clean and covered with padded matting, serves for table, chair and bed; the wooden chopsticks do away with knives, forks and spoons, and the hibachi of hot charcoal is the substitute for fireplace, poker and tongs. As the women wear no petticoats, bonnets, hats, gloves, boots, shoes and stockings, nor jewelry, great wardrobes and chests of drawers for clothes are unnecessary, and as household and personal linen is not used presses are not required. Thus a Japanese household is so arranged as not to need the services of the laundress, the chimney sweep, the knife and plate cleaner, the shoemaker, the bonnet-maker, the glover, and, I should add, the window-cleaner, for the outer walls and the partitions between the rooms of a Japanese house are made of panels which slide over one another, and are filled with translucent paper which admits light, and thus takes the place of glass windows.

One of the dainty cabinets which we are accustomed to treat as ornamental toys, and a small writing table about 8 inches from the ground, are often the only articles of furniture in the room of the house of a wealthy owner. In a cupboard or double wall are thrown during the day the futons, or padded coverlets, which serve both as mattresses and bedclothes at night. In every room is found the tokonoma, or sacred recess, decorated even in the poorest houses with a vase containing a flower and a kakemono or hanging picture, giving an impressionist sketch in black and white of a misty mountain or waving bamboo branches. In the tokonoma of the house of a wealthy person are hung the finest paintings, and here is also placed a gem or two from his art treasures, taken from his fireproof godown and changed from month to month. In a Japanese room there is neither privacy nor comfort, and hence the screen becomes a necessity, both to give shelter from the draughts which traverse the room from all sides and some protection from the eyes of the curious. "To decorate construction and not to construct decoration" has always been an axiom to the Japanese, as it must be to an art loving people, and hence screen decoration has been an art to which the greatest painters—Korin, Tanyu and Hokusai did not hesitate to devote their talents, and screen decoration is still the subject to which the highest efforts of the art embroiderers are directed.

### JAPANESE JUTE TRADE.

The latest move of the Japanese in the commercial line seems to be an attempt to acquire a share of the jute trade of the far East, though more as middlemen than as actual producers. Since the cessation of the war the Bengal jute mills, which have already contrived to injure Dundee almost mortally, have had their order books full of contracts for early deliveries of jute yarns and fabrics from the Japanese merchants, and the prices obtained are said to allow very profitable results to the mills. The purchase of jute fabrics by Japan is no new thing, but jute yarns are quite a novelty of this trade, and even the demand for the manufactured goods has gone up very largely. The Japanese, not having the spinning machinery on hand, yet intend to work the yarns up into cloth for consumption at home, in China and in the Eastern archipelagos generally. The manufactured goods are probably bought because the Japanese have orders which they cannot execute in their own factories within the stipulated time of delivery.—*Jute and Upholstery Trade Review*.

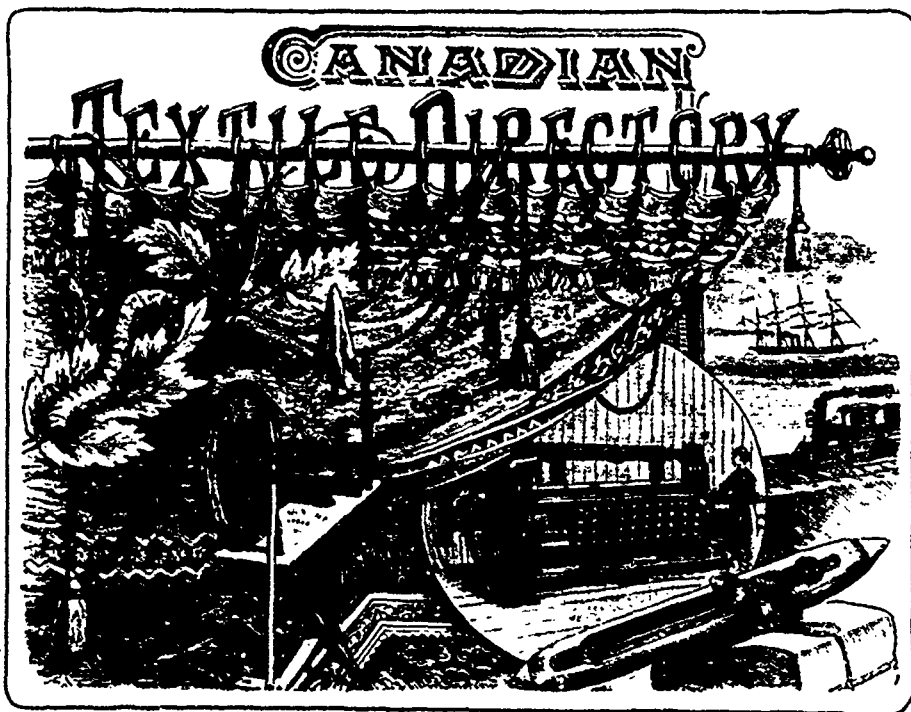
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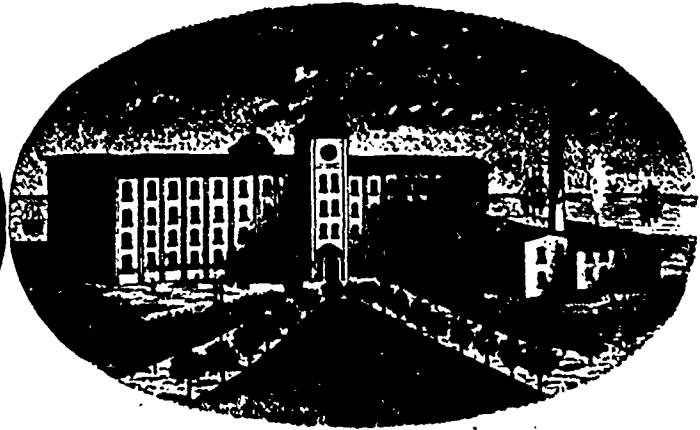
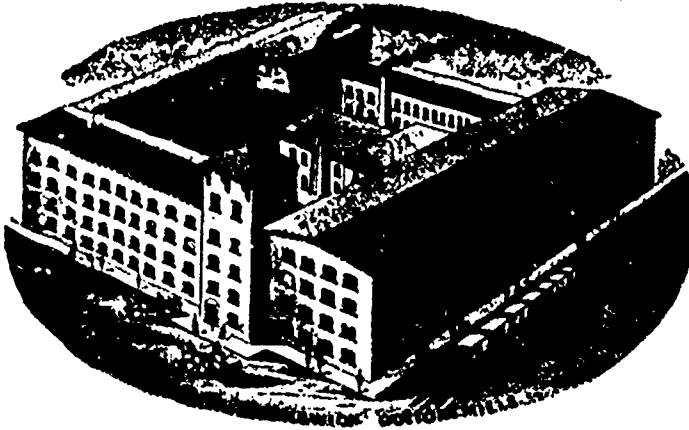
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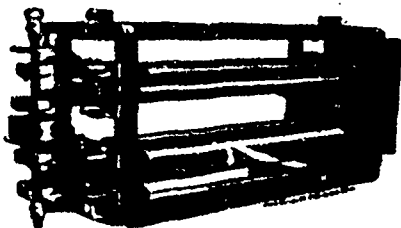
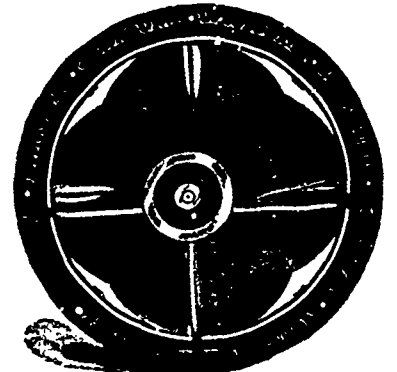
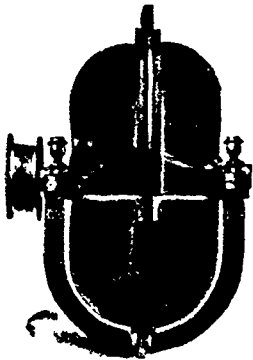
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## Foreign Textile Centres

**MANCHESTER.**—There has been little change in the cotton market during the first week of July, says the correspondent of the *Drapers' Record*. A rather steadier tone prevails, and spinners are buying more freely, but the depression, attendant upon the recent decline in prices, has not yet disappeared, and great caution characterises the action of spinners. On the one hand they are anxious to cover all yarn contracts, while, on the other, they do not wish to largely increase their cotton holdings. In this condition of uncertainty business drags slowly along. Egyptian cotton is in rather greater demand, and is advancing in price in view of the depletion of stock and the small shipments, but the daily sales continue of small amount. In yarn the enquiry is weak, and spinners show increased anxiety for business at easier rates. Both home trade and shipping orders are difficult to find, and when found are of small dimensions. In cloth a little more has been done, although not enough to keep looms engaged, and even what has been put through has been the result of the low prices manufacturers have accepted to keep their machinery at work. Some Shanghai business has been obtained at fair prices, but the minor markets and the Indian are alike quiet and trade generally dull. A large number of cotton companies took stock last week, the result being in most cases a small profit, but few dividends. American woolen manufacturers are complaining about the enormous imports of woolen goods, which in one district alone exceeded in May by 2,000,000 dollars the amount of last year in the same period. They find themselves unable to compete with these goods. Several Zurich travellers have visited Manchester. The pertinacity of the Swiss silk manufacturers has been one of the most striking facts in connection with the silk trade of the past few years, and it has no doubt been greatly increased in the English market by the hostile tariff legislation of France. Last week, however, the strained relations between the two republics came to an end by an exchange of ratifications between the French Ambassador at Berne and the Federal Government, by which each nation accords to the products of the other on entering the most favored nation treatment. In addition, France concedes to Switzerland reductions on thirty articles mentioned in the minimum tariff. Silk cloths and embroideries are included in the latter, the reduction, it is said, being due rather to a new valuation than to a reduction in the duties. Details of the charges which have been made will no doubt reach you through other channels. The "peace" is no doubt highly important, and may serve to modify the severity of the competition which has prevailed of late between Swiss and French houses. Swiss houses have shown their French rivals that there are other methods besides tariff reprisals with which to punish hostile fiscal legislation.

**DEWSBURY.**—The principal firms in Dewsbury and Batley are well employed, chiefly with orders from America. Serges are still being made in large quantities, and presidents and tweeds are selling very well at late rates. Fancy cloths for France and other places on the Continent are in fair request, and some firms are working overtime to complete orders for this class of goods. The blanket trade is quiet, and there is no improvement in the carpet trade. The fancy rug trade is fully maintained.

**BRADFORD.**—It is still too soon to form an opinion as to whether the advance in merino wools and tops, which has recently been established, will be fully sustained to the end of the present series of London wool sales. Shrewd wool traders here seem to think that the end of the sales may be somewhat more in favor of buyers. The tendency of the "term" market at Antwerp has recently been upwards, and the state of this market may generally be taken as a true indication of the feeling of the manufacturing districts on the continent. Should, however, the French and German buyers show no greater eagerness for wool than at the commencement of the last series, I do not think the Yorkshire requirements will long keep up the standard of prices. In English lustre wools there appears to be less excitement, although prices are still quite

firm at late rates. The general trade is certainly not prepared to follow the extravagant lead of a few wild speculators in the country districts. In mohair the recent rapid advances, both here and at the sources of supply, have tended to quiet business, and there is no evidence of any further immediate advance; in fact, there is practically no business whatever in raw material. In the yarn trade, as more business is coming from abroad in two-fold yarns, spinners have again advanced their quotations. They are well under contract, and are thus in an independent position. Ordinary well-known marks of yarn are now from 2d. to 3d. per lb up from the bottom. The fancy prices asked for lustre yarns have brought about a check to new business, although there are good lines off-ring at rates not much below to-day's prices. In mohair yarns it is impossible to place business for delivery before the spring of next year. On 'Change, the few men who have time to gossip are telling of the large hauls the big, bright yarn spinners are making. The profits of one well-known firm are set down at a million sterling for the present year, but one would suppose this to be only an outside estimate. There has been new business placed in merino and fine crossbred yarns for worsted coating purposes, occasioned by the influx of further repeat orders from the United States. These goods are quite keeping their ground against native competition, notwithstanding the statements of the American commercial press. In the warehouses the attention being paid to bright goods for dresses and costumes has somewhat interfered with the regular trade in winter dress materials, but Amazon cloths in plain and mingled effects are doing well for the costume trade. Some of the leading makers are already getting repeats for these goods. The leading manufacturers of mohair dress goods are not content with producing simply the old-fashioned types of bright styles, but are giving evidence of the improved taste of Bradford by producing beautiful novelties in *chindé* effects and other fancy styles. In the blanket trade there is still a steady business doing, and reports from travellers in nearly all districts continue to be satisfactory. In flannels there is no great rush, yet numerous small orders continue to come to hand, which, with the larger season's orders placed previously, suffice to keep machinery employed. The approaching general election is already having an adverse influence on new business. There is a healthier inquiry for the better qualities of white Yorkshire flannels, and the demand for natural Shetlands shows signs of revival.

**LEEDS.**—In Leeds the clothing trade is still in a healthy condition, and the favorable season has enabled retailers to get down their stocks to such an extent that they are prepared to meet the coming autumn and winter in better spirits and with better-filled pockets than for years past. Makers of worsted coatings are getting further new business from the States, Canada and the continent. In the heavy woolen districts there is a somewhat quieter feeling, with rather less new business coming to hand. This can be fully accounted for by the half-yearly settlements and the rainy weather we have had for the last week or so. For the shipping trade business continues good for most markets in fancy goods, serges, presidents, and reversibles. In low classes of rugs there is less doing, but makers of speculatives, where good taste has been displayed in the production, are busy.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—Although the carpet season is drawing to a close, there is no perceptible falling off in the number of orders. They are, as usual at this time of year, in small amounts and of wide variety, but the total is respectable. The amount of yarn going into consumption keeps up. New business in yarn is very quiet; contracts are working down, but so far few substantial inquiries have been made.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—The condition of the lace trade is without improvement. In the plain net branch the present state of business compares unfavorably with what it was earlier in the year. Fewer bobbin nets are being exported for embroidery purposes, and there is not much doing in mosquito and corset nets. Stiff Paris and Paisley nets are also dull of sale, and the demand for Mechlin, Brussels, and zephyr tulle is quiet. Silk tulle is slow, but a steady business is being done in veilings and hair nets. The de-

mand for silk fancy laces remains dull. No change is apparent in the cotton millinery lace department. Moderate orders are on hand for the more fashionable goods, but in no case is there any real animation, and it is only in exceptional cases that machinery is profitably employed. The lace curtain trade is quiet, the supply of goods being fully equal to the demand, and neither makers nor finishers are fully employed. The hosiery trade is in a better condition than the lace industry. The shipping trade has improved, and compares favorably with its condition last year.

**SCOTLAND**—The wholesale section of trade is quieter, and only small sorting-up lots have been bought. An abnormal demand for straws has been experienced, and it would seem as if there would be a complete sweeping out of all wholesale and retail stocks before the end of the present month. The Dundee market has been more steadily active, and prices have been kept steadily at £11 15s. and £12. Makers are willing to pay these prices in view of an increased number of orders from foreign markets. In manufactured goods, however, there has been no general advance, but an advance of 1-16d on Hessians is likely to take place any day. For small lots such advance is reported to have been paid. Wool sales have been held at Edinburgh and Leith. The slight drop of ¼d. which was noted at Glasgow sales two weeks since, was recovered and prices for picked lots touched 1¼d above the prices paid at Glasgow sales. There was a good attendance of buyers, and unlike Glasgow sales of a fortnight since, only very few lots were withdrawn for lack of bidders. Advices from Canada and the States have been received this week by Ayrshire curtain manufacturers which predicate a good sale in the "full" season. Mills are now within a couple of weeks of the holiday stoppage, but the reports referred to, as well as the indications of the home market, are a hopeful outlook for a resumption of full time in August. The tweed trade is dull. Linoleum manufacturers are busy, but complain of keen competition.

**BELFAST**—Although no marked change is observable from day to day in the condition of the linen market, says the *Warehouseman and Draper's* correspondent, reports from almost every branch of the trade speak of gradual improvement taking place. Yarns have been much more freely dealt in, but, although some numbers of certain spinings are reported to be fetching slightly higher prices, the prices yet obtainable are still far from being as remunerative as they ought to be. The backward condition of the growing flax crop, both in Ireland and the continent, owing to the long-continued period of drought that set in shortly after seed time, leads to a general expectation of higher prices both for yarns and flax in the early autumn. Some classes of foreign flax are already quotably dearer. For the last week or so we have been favored with a good deal of rain, which will be of service to the late sowings of flax, but for the earlier sowings it has come too late to be of any practical benefit. An increasing amount of business is passing in the brown linen market and most manufacturers of power loom goods are now engaged working to order, which would tend to verify the reports of considerable reductions in white and finished stocks having taken place within the last month or so. There are some who believe that the linen trade is on the eve of a period of altogether higher values than have been ruling for some time past; if a substantial advance should be established in yarns and cloths before next stocktaking, it will prove a veritable gold-mine to some limited companies whose directors at present seem to have arrived at their wits' end. The trade in cotton goods in the local warehouses is unusually active for this period of the season. Both here and in the shirt factories flannelettes and other heavy cottons have been purchased on an extensive scale for the coming winter, added to which there has been an unusually prolonged demand for grand-rills, harvards, and other lighter makes of woven colored shirtings. The apron and pinafore factories have just entered upon their new season's trade, and have been operating very freely in cotton goods. Bleached corydons have been sold for the coming season more largely than for some seasons past, in some cases, it is said, taking the place both of union and cotton holland. The irregularity that has marked the Manchester cotton market since Whitsuntide has had little effect on this side so far as goods made from American

yarns are concerned, prices for these never having reached full proportionate quotations, but in the finer end it has been followed by some little dulness. Some of the largest buyers of cloth from Egyptian yarns are holding off and running down present stocks; when these buyers are again forced into the market a considerable reaction upward may be expected.

**PLAUCEN**.—Advices from this centre state that there has been no alteration in the condition of trade. In laces the demand appears to be for the cheaper qualities, and for these there is a good inquiry. It is anticipated that the demand for the American market, which is at present but small, will shortly improve. Embroidery goods are in fair request, especially for machine-worked goods; still, hand embroideries are doing fairly well. Dress embroideries are selling well, especially in leather colors, the trade done being fully up to the average for the summer months.

**LACE IN FRANCE**.—Some of the newest shades of lace collars are made like square berthas cut down square at the top. Later on in the season we shall see similar collars or berthas made of velvet, shaped so as to set quite plain and very broad, that they may enclose the top of the big sleeves as well as the bust. During the height of summer we are likely to see a great many Marie Antoinette fichus—some made of muslin and lace, others of gauze, the frills edged with a satin band. A new idea is to have these gauze fichus of a dark color. Some are of bluet blue, worn over grey dresses. All interested in the lace trade find themselves just at present very undecided as to what part laces may be expected to take in the new fashions. Many new toilettes are out, and not much lace is seen on them. The corsages and dresses are simple, and the ornaments, etc., worn on them are various. Among these are seen jet, pailletés ribbons, application and white and black laces, but principally mousseline de soie. It is, therefore, difficult for our lace manufacturers to foresee what is to be worn, and many of them are simply waiting to see what will appear in the month of July, by which time fashion will have taken a more decided turn. The styles of collars, collarettes, etc., which have been created and which have disappeared are without number. Many of them, according to the *Dry Goods Economist*, are made with coarse tulle grec, entirely covered with ribbon six to eight centimetres wide, placed side by side, following the lines of the cape as they widen out at the bottom, a feature being a bow of ribbons as a finishing off of each line of ribbon. These bows are now very much seen, and are very effectively used, forming, as they do, a relief to the cape as bows at the bottom, and, being all close together around the neck, form a band of bows. When these are not used they are replaced by lace plissé, with two pompons (or bows) of lace, and by two ribbons to tie in front. Many of these ruches are made in black, with violets or other flowers as relief to color. To make these ruches various materials are used, from coarse tulle grec to the finest Chantilly, and also plain mousseline de soie. The widths are generally from 15 to 18 centimetres. The most striking novelty is the fichu Marie Antoinette, which is taking the place of the lace collars of last year. This fichu is always of a very light material, and white, in mousseline de soie or some such material, and finishes in accordion plaits. It forms a complete collar, and has long ends which fall down in front or are tied together behind. Blouses are very much in favor. They have only recently been generally adopted here. In America and England they are always much more to be seen in ordinary use, and to an American it seems quite a bread-and-cheese article. Not so here, at all. The shape is the 1830 style. Some are trimmed with lace (usually old laces) or application laces, and also Luxeuil lace. Laced is placed plissé as epaulettes, or as jabots or boleros, and with or without a stiff collar round the neck covered with lace. Crêpon, the rage of the season, is very much used for dresses, and for the corsages heavy laces in bertha or cut-out designs. These latter, relieved by spangles, jet, or metal, produce a very agreeable effect. Plauen laces are naturally the most used for this purpose, in addition to Escorial and Lyons laces, as are also Lyons collars in characteristic good styles. Luxeuil, however, has effective collars in a different but equally good class.

BERLIN.—The preparation of dress goods samples for the spring of 1896, has commenced quite early, and the work has so far progressed that assortments can already be selected, says the *Dry Goods Economist* correspondent. The activity that has prevailed in the preparation of the collections confirms the opinion that manufacturers are looking forward to the coming season with greater confidence than formerly. Striking figures, strong color combinations and fantastic effects seem to be the coming style. The spring season will see goods which can with right lay claim to being novelties, being simple, yet unconventional and combining with correct design, good coloring and quality. Manufacturers have given much attention to producing fabrics of good quality, which are also as nearly perfect as possible in regard to execution. Fashion favors specially striking, colored, irregular designs. Scaly crêpes with strong shiny effects and "loud" colored mohair tissues are seen. In the making of these, neither gold nor silver colors, which look very well on the shiny mohair material, have been spared. The most brilliant tones of red, blue, yellow or green are not despised. There is also a very large assortment of goods with silk effects which show, almost without exception, irregular and often fantastic designs. In crêpon materials appear new designs. One of the most novel of these is produced by a double weave of rough, shiny mohair yarn. The upper weave consists of thick, dark-red warp and silver-grey filling threads, woven canvas-like and loose. These form large, cushion-like prominences in the form of irregular triangles. The ground of this tissue is woven with thinner mohair threads, grass green for the warp, steel-blue for the filling. These ground threads are woven grate-like under the triangles, which hide them from view. This material is very effective without being too "loud." Seen at a distance it resembles a snakeskin, the raised triangle appearing like scales, an effect that is considered highly fashionable. Less exclusive but not so striking is a similar material in which the colors are gray, olive and black or brown, blue, light brown and silver gray. A new hopsack looks well. It is made of shiny cheviot material in crêpe-like weave with small designs. This is seen in the brightest colors, such as fire red, deep blue, olive, reddish gray, gray green. In the dress fabrics with silk effects some novelties are seen. A pattern with lightning like, irregular, zigzag design is distinguished by its lively effect. This material consists also of two weaves, one being that of the wool material proper, which is of strong blue worsted yarn in ordinary twill weave. The other is a grate-like weave of yellow silk underneath, in which the filling threads are double and the warp threads are single. This yellow silk is used in certain spots as filling in the upper material, and zigzag lines are formed that seem as if they were produced by embroidery. This design is not less effective in brown wool and pale-yellow silk, or in gray green with rose silk. Tissues in softer combinations are not missing. A grayish-white and green-striped tissue is woven so that four silver-gray and four green threads always run alongside in the warp. In the filling fine silver-gray worsted, which does not show in the green stripe, alternates with yellow silk. This silk shows on the surface in groups of short stitches and gives the material a distinguished appearance. Still softer combinations in this material are pale brick red and light-blue or black and reddish-gray stripes with white silk.

CHENITZ.—Duplicate orders for fleeced hosiery have been quite numerous, and many have been refused by the manufacturers, as the time for delivery was too short. For the coming season black will still be the leading article. Goods with high-spliced heels, double soles and spliced welts are the style now for a plain stocking. Large assortments of fancy drop-stitches and Richelieu-ribbed styles are also shown. Maco split feet with a pearl line are good on ladies' black hosiery in the better grades, while in the lower qualities plain split feet or Maco feet will be sold, as they are less expensive. In men's half-hose, too, these styles have gained great popularity. Ladies' fancy hosiery has been slow for years, but it looks as if trade in this line were picking up from season to season. Trade in silk-plated hosiery is very quiet. This stillness is due to the fact that customers have lost confidence in these goods through the poor light-weight qualities that have

been brought out. Summer gloves are very dull, but the usual business in taffeta and silk gloves is expected. In silk mitts the American makes compare with German products so favorably that only a small share of them is now shipped to the United States. Business in ribbed underwear is quiet. Prices on all goods are above last season's quotations, and even though there may not be much chance of a further important rise, there is still less possibility that goods can be bought cheaper later in the season.

#### FAVORS ENGLISH SYSTEM.

Of one of the most progressive mills in Ontario writes Robert S. Fraser, of Montreal, as follows: "We got the big sett of cards fully started to work the first of this week, and they are turning out elegant work and lots of it. It is a pleasure to see them run. We can readily understand how the English mills, equipped throughout with such machinery as these, have been always able to manufacture so much cheaper than the Canadian." Mr. Fraser, in discussing the question of English vs. American system, says he is convinced that the Canadian mill that would successfully compete and keep out English and other foreign made goods, must revolutionize their plants by adopting the English cards and mules and the same system of carding, as it is an admitted fact that the high rate of speed necessary to get off production on the narrow cards cuts up and shortens the staple of the stock, causing a tender and fibby yarn, which results in a serious loss in spinning, weaving and milling; while with the English system they can produce a stronger and more even yarn of from 15 to 20 per cent more weight from the same quantity of raw material than is possible under the American system.

Starting from this point, with a greater quantity and better quality of yarn, the percentage in saving increases with each stage in the manufacturing.

#### SEWING MACHINES.

To ensure good work on these machines, the following points should be borne in mind, as they are essential to perfect work.

- 1.—The tension should be in perfect order, and to adjust it requires patience, moving the tension screw little by little, until the desired result is obtained.
  - 2.—The stitches should be short, and not longer than the gauge of the goods, that is, if the goods are knit on a machine the needles of which are  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart, the length of the stitch of the sewing machine should be sixteen to the inch.
  - 3.—The operator should hold the work in such manner as to have the goods a trifle stretched as they pass under the foot.
  - 4.—The needle throat should be as narrow as possible on the top side next to the work, and the edges of the hole not rounded off; but on the under side the edge should be rounded off and made perfectly smooth, so as to present no obstruction to the passage of the loop.
  - 5.—If the machine has a trimmer attached, care should be taken that the pieces cut off do not wedge between the knife and the edge of the foot. If crowding should take place there, the machine will put two stitches nearly in the same place and at the same point. If stretched, you will find the seam to break.
  - 6.—The bobbin from which the sewing thread is used should be set to deliver the thread just as it should be for a knitting machine, to prevent a break and consequently a press-off.
- If these rules are strictly carried out, there is no reason why a single thread machine will not make a seam whose stretch is equal to the elasticity of any properly knitted fabric, and without these seeming little points it will be the exception, and not the rule, if the seam does not break.—*Knitters' Circular*.

S. GLUBE & Co., dealers in clothing, etc., Halifax, N.S., have offered 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents on the dollar, on liabilities of \$11,000. Mr. Glube, who is a Russian Jew, came from Chicago some years ago, and in 1892 started a branch in St. John's, Newfoundland. His difficulties are ascribed to the financial stress affecting the island branch.

### PLAIN, CHEAP PIECE DYES.

A leading commission agent remarked the other day that he had always noticed that immediately following an era of hard times there always followed an era of mourning, an era of black and blue goods of a cheap sort to fit the requirements of the situation. It is from this period of mourning, deep mourning, that the goods market is now emerging, no better proof of which need be furnished than an examination of the light-weight samples for the spring of 1895, which are now being shown.

There is every indication that we may not in years again experience such a demand for black and blue piece dyes as was enjoyed the past season. Anybody who will carefully survey the market cannot doubt the abandonment already of many of the lower grades of overcoatings, chevots and worsteds in favor of a finer, better grade of goods. The day of the 60 and 70-cent commercially all-wool chevots is drawing to a close; the day of fake fabrics of all kinds is about over, and while we do not mean to say that many cheap goods will not continue to be made and sold every season, there is no denying the fact that thousands are tiring of shoddy fabrics, nor that the demand for fancy worsteds and other finished goods is increasing.

Reviewing spring samples one finds a very pronounced return to fancy styles, not by any means to loud patterns, but to neat, genteel effects, such as invisible plaids, hair lines, pinchecks and undefined patterns. This return to a higher plane of quality and value is a natural result of better times, of an improvement in the purchasing power of the people; of a practical demonstration that something cannot be had for nothing, that it pays to buy other than fake fabrics, that the best is always the cheapest.—*Am. Wool Reporter*.

A. E. RONDOT, of the former dry goods firm of Deneau & Rondot, of Amherstburg, Ont., is in financial difficulty. At a meeting of his creditors held a few days ago Mr. Rondot offered 50 cents on the dollar; he afterwards increased this to 55 cents, which was accepted.

THE first of the textile schools authorized by the Massachusetts Legislature will probably be started at Lowell. A resolution of the Board of Aldermen has been passed authorizing a loan of \$25,000, to be paid over to the treasurer of the trustees of the school. When this amount has been paid in, the city will be entitled to a similar sum from the State Treasury. The Board of Trustees of the school has already been appointed, A. G. Cumnock, for many years agent of the Boott Cotton Mills, being president; Arthur G. Pollard, a prominent dry goods merchant, treasurer, and J. T. Smith, secretary of the Lowell Board of Trade, clerk.

HOUSE HAIR can be dyed a splendid black in the following way: First, the hair is cleansed from grease by steeping for an hour in a lukewarm solution of 1 kilo. of soda ash in 200 litres of water. It is next put in a basket and entered into a bath of cold water. From this it goes into a mordanting bath, made with 8 litres of pyrolignite of iron (15° B) in 100 litres of water and treated cold for two or three hours. Leaving this, it is given a cold chalk bath, 250 grams of chalk in 100 litres of water. The basket is then plunged anew into clean cold water, and then the dyeing is done in a boiling bath made with 3 to 4 kilos. of logwood extract of 30° B.

SICK wheat has declined so much in price, in recent years, the importance of flax as an alternative crop is being discussed in certain parts of Ontario. It is well known that in Waterloo, Wellington, and adjoining counties of Ontario, flax has been largely grown for years, and the mills of the Livingstons manufacture large quantities of linseed oil cake, and upholstery tow for home consumption and export, while Perine & Co., of Doon, make large quantities of flax twine. In addition to the products of these counties, the Mennonites of Manitoba ship largely to the mills of Mr. Livingston. The year before last, it is stated by John A. Donaldson, no less than 160,000 bushels of seed, and last year over 100,000 bushels, came from these people. Their land being well adapted for the growth of flax, they get from a sowing of half a bushel of seed to the acre, a yield of 20 or even 25 bushels to the

acre. The flax crop of Ontario will be very light this year; but that of Manitoba will be the largest in the history of the Province. The Provincial Department of Agriculture there estimates the area of flax this year at 82,668 acres, as against 30,500 acres in 1894.

### LITERARY NOTES.

*The Canadian Magazine* for July is a seasonable number, containing food for serious thought, and an abundance of light matter in the way of fiction, adapted to the lighter moods of the large mass of readers who make July a time of leisure. "By the Judgment of God" is a story by Rev. R. F. Dixon, which in plot, strength and sustained interest is one of the best stories of the year. "An Indian Lover," by a New England lady, is redolent of the air of Quebec. C. R. W. Biggar, Q. C., in his contribution of "Rome Revisited," gives a most entertaining article on Rome and its suburbs. "The Revival of Napoleon Worship," by J. W. Russell, is thoughtful and true to nature. "Two Days in Wemier," by Ellen Sigrid, is a sympathetic and thoroughly natural study of several of the great men of Germany and their surroundings. Catherine Helen Spence, one of the most famous advocates of Woman's Rights, deals in an interesting manner with the movement in Australia, though all readers will not fully sympathize with the views expressed. A socialist gives tersely a view of the effect of selfishness on the Socialistic Programme which should prove interesting to students of the vital questions of the day, and to many others. "Hypnotism," by George M. Aylworth, M.D., is an interesting contribution on the subject which should be followed up by other writers. There are other articles of interest, and several poems, amongst which may be mentioned (poetry has been in eclipse for two decades at least) the exceedingly graceful poem by J. Henderson, "In Arcadie," and the humorous, serious poem on "The Microbe," by D. McCaig. *The Canadian Magazine* is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., at 25 cents per copy.

The *Textile Manufacturer*, of Manchester, is having an interesting series of special articles on jute spinning and the manufacture of jute carpets and matings.

The high-water mark of pictorial interest in the Napoleon Life, now running in *The Century*, is reached in the July number, which will contain among its illustrations a picture by Myrbach, of Bonaparte and his generals at the Tivoli Garden in Cairo; a spirited picture of the Battle of Aboukir, by Checa; and "Josephine at the Door of Napoleon's Chamber," by Pape, all original drawings made especially for this work; also reproductions of Gérôme's "Bonaparte in Egypt," Sergeant's "Kléber at the Assault of Acre," "The Assassination of Kléber at Cairo," by Callias, Bouchot's "Bonaparte at the Council of the Five Hundred at St. Cloud," "Installation of the Council of State," by Couder, and portraits of Cambacérès, Lebrun, Joubert, Gohier, Barras, Lanusse and Kléber, and of Napoleon as First Consul and as a member of the Institute. W. D. Howells continues his diverting and yet not wholly unserious "Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," in which he deals very suggestively with various forms of beggary. Prof. James E. Keeler, of the Allegheny Observatory, contributes to the July *Century* a paper on "Picturing the Planets," with illustrations drawn by himself and Prof. Holden, of Lick Observatory, giving views of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn as shown by photographs taken through the great telescope. Prof. Keeler's recent discussion of problems relating to Saturn will be remembered. Among the editorials of this number is a suggestive article on "Bicycle Problems and Benefits," in which the influence and importance of the bicycle comes in for recognition. There is a very diverting article entitled "A Japanese Life of Grant," of the "English as she is spoke" order, with funny illustrations. "Memoirs of Robert Louis Stevenson" is another interesting paper. Canada is represented by a short but suggestive sonnet, "The Passing of the Spirit," from Archibald Lampman.

"The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula, 1626 to 1895," is the title of a volume of 352 pages, from the pen of Dean Harris, and very handsomely printed and bound by Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

Dean Harris is a man who, through a long residence in the Niagara Peninsula, appears to have gained and retained the respect and affection of almost all classes and denominations, and those who know him personally will be prepared to find his treatment of the subject broad and spirited. To those who do not know the author we would say that they will find this a volume of far wider scope than is indicated by the title. Nine chapters relate the labors of the French and other pioneer missionaries from the time of Father Brebeuf, Chaumonot, and Hennepin down to the times of the American Revolution and the War of 1812, and give an interesting description of the life of the Indians, and of the remains of the prehistoric peoples who dwelt in Western Ontario. The later history is not narrowed down to mere parish records, but gives us instructive glimpses of public men and public movements in this historic part of Canada. Dean Harris' style of writing is unconstrained, and the book he has presented, brightened as it is by a wealth of illustrations, will live in the literature of our country.

The Farbenfabriken, vorm Friedr Bayer & Co., have commenced the publication of a guide to the use of their dyestuffs in handy form. Part 1, relating to the employment of their specialties in wool and cotton dyeing, has already been issued, and is a well got up and thoroughly indexed book; in fact it is a very perfect dictionary of their coal tar colors. The first or general part of this presents to the dyer in an abbreviated form those methods of work on which particular stress is to be laid. Then follows a special part giving the process of applying particular colors recommended by the firm as being the best to use. The book contains a vast amount of general information, which will be found extremely useful by the dyer. The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Company, Toronto, are sole agents for Canada.

Undoubtedly one of the most popular stories yet given us by a Canadian pen is "Miss Dexie, a Romance of the Provinces," which was issued in March, and found public favor so rapidly that already the publisher, William Briggs, has been obliged to hurry through a second edition to meet standing orders, and which is announced as ready this week. The curiosity of readers as to the identity hidden by the evident *nom de plume*, "Stanford Eveleth," is happily gratified in this second edition, from which we learn that the clever authoress is a Mrs. W. J. Dickson, residing, we understand, in Truro, N.S. Mrs. Dickson is to be congratulated upon the success of her book, which we are safe in saying, has won a permanent place in the fiction literature of Canada.

**THE WOOL MARKET.**

The interest in the Canadian wool market is still maintained, and the advance in merino wools at the current colonial wool sales in London, and the presence of American buyers in Canada, tend to keep up the excitement in the local markets here.

With regard to the colonial wool sales, which began on the 2nd July, and continue as we go to press, it was decided in June to close the list when the arrivals amounted to 400,000 bales, which they did over a week before the sales opened. The quantities available for disposal were: 116,000 bales New South Wales, 63,000 bales Victorian, 26,400 bales Queensland, 15,000 bales So. Australian, 9,000 bales Tasmania, 5,000 bales West Australian, 130,000 bales New Zealand, and 54,600 bales Cape of Good Hope, together making a total of 419,500 bales, from which was to be deducted 60,000 bales of Australasian and 34,000 bales of Cape forwarded direct to Yorkshire and the continent, while there was to be added 64,000 bales left over from the previous sales. The sales have been attended from day to day by a large concourse of buyers, America being more than usually well represented. The bidding was spirited, and even inferior sorts were in demand. Up to date the general results of the sales may be stated as follows: Cape and Natal advanced from 1 to 1½c. per lb., Australian, 2c (1d.), and New Zealand cross-breeds 2 to 2½c., and much in demand at that advance.

In the Montreal market several American buyers have made their appearance this month, and have readily picked up any lots that have offered. These have been small, however, and the attentions of local buyers, with American visitors, have kept the market

well cleared up. An advance of 3 or 4 cents over prices at the opening of the season has been paid by some buyers. Quebec fleeco is now quoted at 22 to 24 cents, and 22 cents has been paid for some very common wool. Quebec combing is quoted at 25 cents, other classes as follows: Cape and Natal, 13½ to 16c., Australian greasy, 14 to 17c.; Montevideo, 15c.; Buenos Ayres scoured, 26 to 33c.; New Zealand, 25 to 30c.; Canadian North-West, of which the market is now cleared, 14 to 15c. Some of the new clip of the North-West wool is expected in the market by August 1st.

The Toronto market has not been quite so excited as last month, but the advent of more American buyers has kept the interest from flagging. During the past month quite a number of small lots have been shipped to the States. The bulk of Canadian fleeco is now out of the hands of farmers, though considerable is said to be still held by country dealers. The Toronto papers published the report that John Hallam had bought three-fourths of all the wool of the North-West on his trip there during the past three weeks. The local papers in the Territories say that sheep men have had a better year than ever before, and that the total clip is also the largest on record. During the past week the Toronto markets have advanced somewhat, and the following are prices quoted: Merchantable fleeco, 23c., pulled super, 21 to 22c., extra super, 22 to 24c.

The following are prices of new clip wool as quoted at various local markets in Ontario, in July:

Aylmer .....	18 to 21c.
Belleville .....	15 to 20c.
Bothwell .....	18 to 21c.
Chatham, Ont. (washed).....	21 to 22c.
" (unwashed).....	12 to 14c.
Collingwood .....	.. to 19c.
Durham .....	20 to 22c.
Fenelon Falls .....	18 to 20c.
Hamilton .....	.. to 21c.
Kingston .....	18 to 21c.
Lindsay .....	18 to 20c.
Listowel.....	20 to 22c.
Meaford.....	17 to 18c.
Orillia (washed) .....	16 to 18c.
" (unwashed) .....	10 to 12c.
Owen Sound.....	16 to 17c.
Ferth .....	16 to 20c.
Pembroke .....	.. to 18c.
Peterborough, fleeco .....	19 to 20c.
" Southdown .....	19 to 20c.
Renfrew.....	17 to 20c.
Sarnia .....	20 to 20½c.
Wyoming, Ont .....	18 to 20c.

**EXPORTS OF TEXTILES, GREAT BRITAIN TO CANADA.**

	Month of May.		Five months ending May.	
	1894. £	1895. £	1894. £	1895. £
Raw Wool .....	607	796	3,876	2,257
Cotton Piece Goods ....	19,626	23,277	222,672	230,078
Jute Piece Goods .....	3,719	6,220	40,314	42,060
Linen Piece Goods ....	6,781	7,627	54,231	64,455
Silk Laco.....	3,345	1,087	20,509	17,231
" articles partly of ..	1,202	2,255	13,267	12,747
Woolen Fabrics .....	6,897	8,396	89,941	89,918
Worsted Fabrics .....	17,147	23,583	203,591	209,766
Carpets.....	4,980	5,547	106,773	102,661
Apparel and Slops.....	11,897	13,313	106,540	133,599
Haberdashery .....	8,014	4,931	89,217	64,974

S. H. BRITTON, of Montreal, has arrived in Manchester, and we have had amongst us recently Messrs. Morrice, who are largely interested in the Canadian cotton industry.—*Warehouseman and Draper.*



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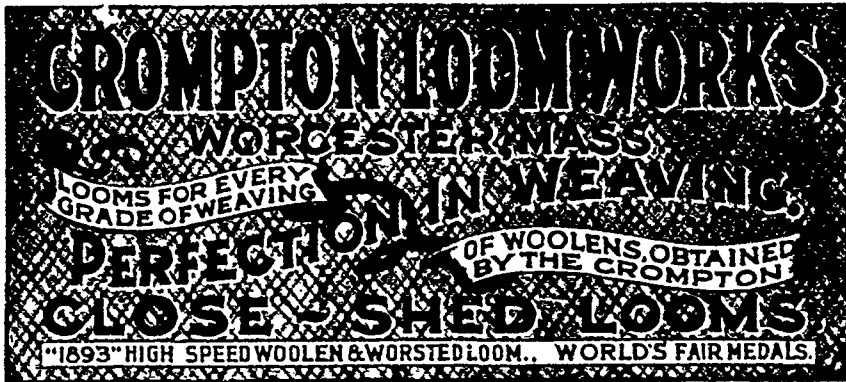
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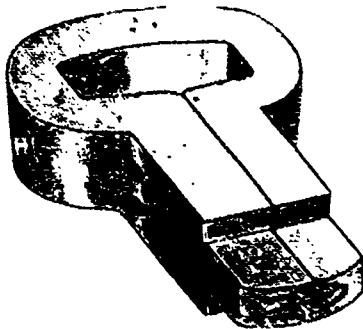


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## Among the Mills

The Sebringville Flax Co. has declared a dividend of 30 per cent.

The Newbold Hosiery Co., of Toronto, is now conducted by Robert Newbold alone.

The Granite knitting mills report that they are working on orders which keep them running night and day.

J. Raudall, Meaford, Ont., is about to start another woolen mill at Manitowaning, Ont., still operating the Meaford mill.

H. Clarke, an employee of the Matysville, N.B., cotton factory was drowned while bathing in the river at that place this month.

The Winnipeg papers state that John Hallam, of Toronto, has purchased nearly the entire wool crop of the North-West ranches.

United States papers say that the Mexican cotton weevil is moving northward rapidly and is reducing the cotton acreage as it goes.

George W. Sawyer, paymaster at the Methuen Company's mills, Massachusetts, is spending his holidays at the Caledonia Springs, Ont.

H. Shurey & Co., clothing manufacturers, Montreal, have taken a large order for their Rigby waterproof clothing from a firm in Amsterdam, N.Y.

The Standard Shirt Co., Montreal, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$200,000, to manufacture shirts, collars, haberdasher's supplies, etc.

A large quantity of cloth that was stolen from Rougier's dye works, at Vancouver, was discovered a few days ago in a second hand store in that place.

The Montreal Cotton Co. has placed several new lines of dress canvases and grass cloths on the market. These new lines will compete with imported goods.

Warren Bros., of St. Catharines, Ont., have had their knitting factory running full time on their well known makes of athletic goods and Salvation Army fabrics.

In the destruction by fire last month of the village of Lorneville, a suburb of Cornwall, a number of the cotton mill employes lost nearly all their worldly goods.

There has been an increasing demand for hair cloth and a sharp advance in prices. The St. Catharines hair cloth factory is running night and day to fill orders.

W. Graham, of the Laskay, Ont., mills, bought a lot of 12,000 lbs. of wool, mostly from his brother, A. Graham, of Uxbridge, Ont., and teamed it a distance of 28 miles to his mill.

John W. Barlow, manufacturer of loom pickers, raw hide goods etc., Lawrence, Mass., reports a large number of good orders on hand, and says that business prospects are better all round.

W. Allen, son of Joseph Allen, of the British American Dyeing Company, Montreal, has arrived home from England, where he graduated with high honors at the Yorkshire College, Leeds.

Madam Vermilyea, the former Belleville and Toronto corset manufacturer, whose case at Cleveland—where she was charged with smuggling—was referred to in a recent issue, has been fined \$200.

A. Parker, job dyer, Peterboro, has met with great success in his laundry, which is now well equipped with new machinery. He is now adding to this by putting in a new washer and a new starcher and band ironer, imported from the States.

The oil cloth works of Dupont & Wilson, of Kingston, Ont., recently referred to in these columns, produce damask mats, rugs, stair cloths, and carriage oil cloths. They are situated in Catarqui street, and turn out 1,200 to 1,400 yards a week.

A boy named C. Lanson had a narrow escape of being killed at the cotton print mills at Magog, Que., on the 15th inst. His garments became entangled in the shafting of the machinery and were completely torn from him, but fortunately he escaped without injury.

The binder twine manufactured last season at the Kingston penitentiary was 331,266 pounds. Of this 241,016 pounds were sold, and 90,050 pounds were left on hand. Two hundred pounds were sent as samples. The amount realized from the sales was \$15,515.

The dyehouse of the St. Croix cotton mill at Milltown, N.B., is to be enlarged. The enlargement will consist of an extension 62 x 60 feet, two stories high. The work will begin at once. The contract price is about \$7,000. In addition to the building \$10,000 will be spent for new machinery.

Booth's woolen mill, at Odessa, Ont., caught fire on the afternoon of the 5th inst., burning the roof and floor. The southwest portion of the building was saved with great difficulty. Cause supposed to be combustion or a hot box. Mr Booth had called a meeting of his creditors last month.

The Watson Manufacturing Company of St. Catharines, Ont., knit goods manufacturers, have been continuously successful since they started two or three years ago. They are running on underwear, and, by having two shifts of hands, keep their mill in operation to its fullest capacity night and day.

"It is reported that the cotton mill building at Dundas, Ont., is to be purchased by the Macdonald Tobacco Company, of Montreal. The building will be used as a branch tobacco factory." The foregoing item has been going the round of the press but we are informed by Mr. Macdonald that there is not the slightest truth in it.

A fire broke out at 7 p.m. on the 9th inst., in the premises of the Smith Wool Stock Co., Front st east, Toronto. The flames first appeared in the engine room at the rear, and were not subdued till damage to the extent of about \$1,000 was done to the stock and another \$1,000 to the building. The company were insured in the Gore Insurance Co.

The contract for building the Wallaceburg Flax Mill Company's new mill at Wallaceburg, Ont., has been let to P. McCarron. The building and machinery of the new factory will cost \$3,700. The capital stock of the company is now \$10,000, and more stock is being solicited. A large number of the original stockholders are doubling their amount.

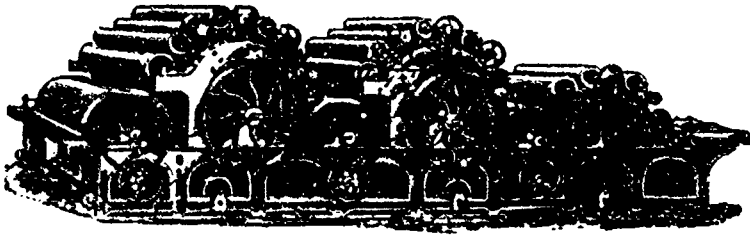
About forty weavers, all girls, made a sudden and successful strike at the Cobourg Ont., woolen mill a few days ago. The trouble arose out of a rule of the new foreman which abolished the dressing room used by the girls. The strike lasted but one day. Then the girls went back to work triumphant, and secure in the possession of a dressing room that would satisfy the taste of the most fastidious.

The following appears in the *Hamilton Times*: "There was but one case on the docket at the County Court, Harvey v. Struthers. The action was brought by John Harvey, of this city, against R. C. Struthers & Co., London, for \$204, the amount of an account for goods supplied by the Garden City Carpet Co. The plaintiff got the account in a transfer. The defence was that it was paid some time ago. Judgment reserved.

Last winter S. Taylor and his sons, who ran the one set woolen mill at St. Catharines, skipped out, leaving behind him a good many small creditors (Mr. Taylor appears to have made it a principle never to pay a debt except in cases of dire necessity), and the mill remained idle for some months. It is now taken over by W. E. Channel, who is operating on hosiery, for which he finds a good market in his own town. Mr. Channel is an experienced knit goods manufacturer.

W. T. Benson & Co., the Canadian agents for John Dawson & Co., of Glasgow, report a large and increasing demand for Hematine paste among the Canadian mills. They are now introducing a new article called "Ferro-line," which has remarkable properties as a preservative against rust for iron or other metal. Several of the textile and other mills are now making tests of it for their machinery, and it is certain to have a large sale. Full particulars can be had on writing to W. T. Benson & Co., 11 Common street, Montreal.

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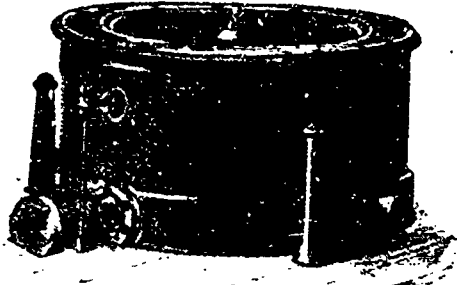
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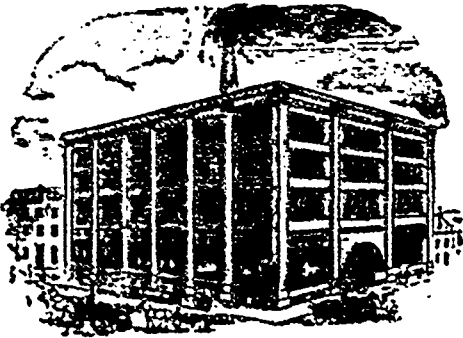
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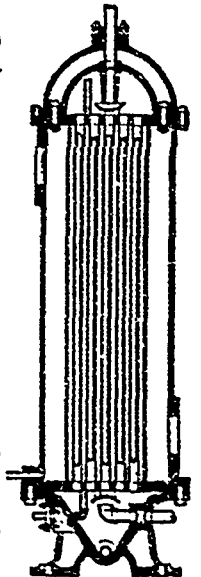
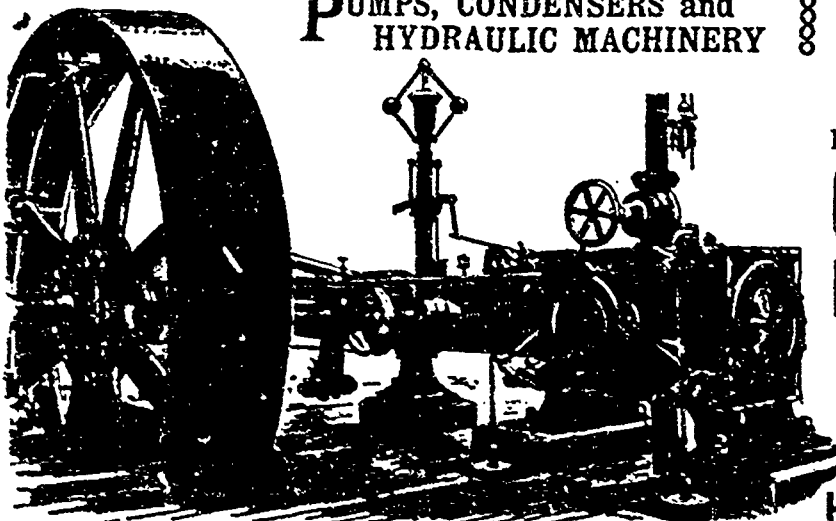
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The Quebec *Weekly Budget* says "It is stated that the arrangements between the Montmorency Cotton Co., whose mills are at Montmorency Falls, and the Canadian Cotton Combine, expire on the 31st of August. No new arrangements have been made and the probabilities are that the Montmorency Company will run its mill independent of the combine. Montreal members of the combine confirm this report. The Montmorency Company have issued circulars to the trade that they will be prepared to furnish goods on their own account on and after September first.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co., of Montreal, agents for the Dominion Cotton Mills Company and the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, have been making large sales of Canadian cotton goods in the Australian market, and they are now pushing the trade in knitted woolen goods in the same market. Mr. Morrice informed the JOURNAL OF FABRICS representative that his firm intended opening up trade in Africa, and that good results were expected. Of course Canadian manufacturers would have to fight against English firms, but with the right enterprise good business might be done, as was the case with the West Indies, which were introduced to special lines of Canadian goods some four years ago.

Geo. M. Waite, superintendent of one of the departments of Wm. Parks & Son's cotton mill, St. John, died suddenly at his home on the 2nd inst. He had eaten a hearty dinner and went back to his work, but in a short time he found it necessary to go home. This was about 2 o'clock. Within three hours he expired. Mr. Waite, who was a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, was 51 years of age. He left a widow, who has a grown up family by a former husband. Mr. Waite was well thought of by all who knew him, says the *Sun*, and his circle of acquaintances was large. He was at one time a member of the 62nd Fusiliers band. He was an active member of Hibernia Lodge, F. and A. M.

The Canadian Fibre Chamois Co. have entered an action in the Supreme Court for an injunction and for \$5,000 damages against Boisseau & Co., the owners of La Cie. Generale des Bazar, of St. Lawrence street, Montreal, upon the ground that the defendants have been infringing the plaintiffs' trade mark by selling an interlining known as "Textile Buckskin," under the name of "Fibro Chamois," and to purchasers asking for the latter. The plaintiffs also complain of a sign displayed in one of the windows of defendants' store, which it is alleged is calculated to deceive the public into buying what is called an imitation article under the belief that they are getting the genuine article. Plaintiffs will apply for an interim injunction.

For some time past numerous petty thefts have occurred at the Canada Cotton Mill, and on Sunday night, 30th ult., James Cook, watchman at the mill, saw a man, who had come through a hole in

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the fence, approach the wall and take from under a box a large bag, and started to walk away with it. Cook shouted to him to stop, but the fellow ran some distance, and then, fearing capture, dropped the bag and escaped. Cook went out and found that the bag was filled with rolls of cotton goods. It had been taken out of the mill and hidden in the box some time previously. Cook was sure that the culprit was Mitchell Mercer, a fireman at the mill. Mercer was arrested, but the magistrate decided that the evidence against him was not sufficient, and dismissed the case.—*Cornwall Standard*.

Henry Markland Molson, assistant general manager of the Molsons Bank, Montreal, has taken an action against the Consumers' Cordage Company for \$52,900. Macmaster & McLennan are the prosecuting attorneys. The plaintiff complains that for some time previous to the 19th of April last, Charles B. Morris, of Montreal, was owner of 361 shares of common stock and 168 shares of preferred stock of the said company at par value, that on the 19th June last Mr. Morris transferred them to the plaintiff in trust upon the books of the defendant company, which were kept for the purpose of transferring stock. They were duly and regularly transferred. Morris at the time gave his certificates to the company, and they now illegally refused to transfer to plaintiff these certificates. Their par value of \$52,900 is therefore sued for. Mr. Morris denies the claim of the plaintiff.

**CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.**

The chemical market during the past month has shown signs of improvement, and the sales of alkalis have been particularly encouraging. The heavy demand for chlorate of potash has induced an advance of one cent per pound. Sulphate of ammonia is firm, and other ammonia products unchanged. Acetate of lime and acetate of soda are steady. Sulphate of copper is somewhat easier; borax rather depressed, and tartaric acid and cream of tartar firm. Other chemicals generally maintain the prices quoted last month.

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 20	10	\$ 2 50
Bicarb soda.....	2 25	"	2 35
Sal soda .....	0 70	"	0 75
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 16	"	0 21
Alum .....	1 40	"	1 50
Coppers .....	0 70	"	0 75
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
Samac, Sicily, per ton .....	70 00	"	75 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58° .....	1 25	"	1 50
Chip logwood .....	2 00	"	2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	"	0 07
Cocoonut oil .....	0 06½	"	0 07

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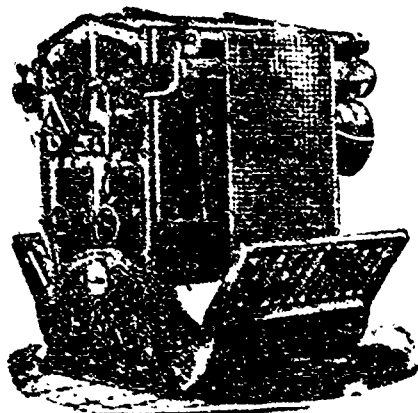
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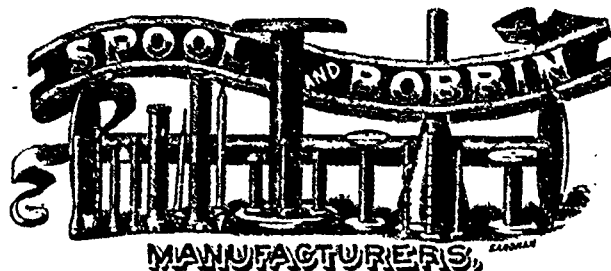


THOMAS KER

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## KER & HARCOURT,

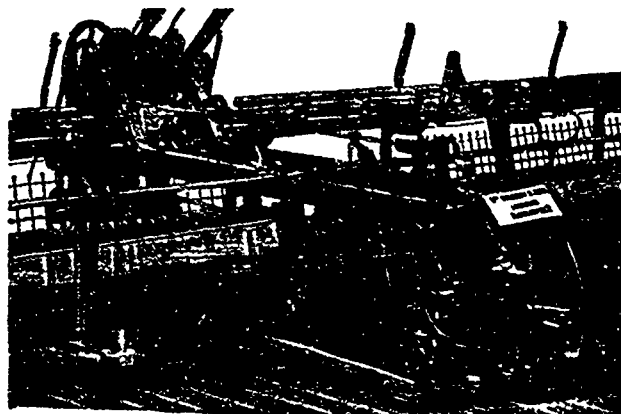
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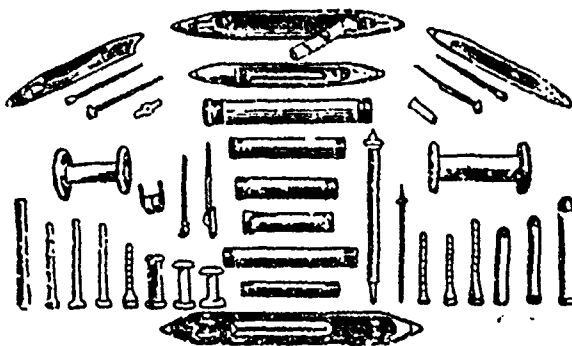
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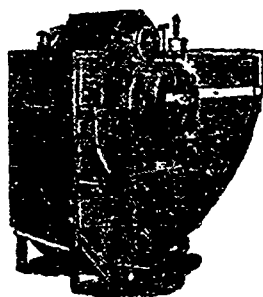
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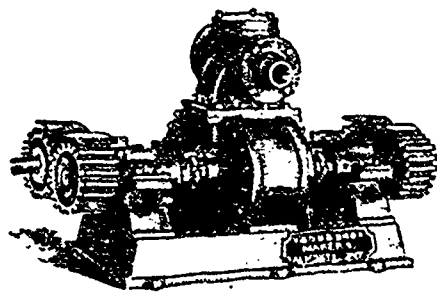


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**LOWELL, MASS.**

## ST. KITTS AND ITS CARPETS.

The vicissitudes of the carpet manufacturers of St. Catharines have been many, and some of them sad. We have before referred to the doings of Stephen Syer, who appears to have proved the evil genius of carpet manufacturing in this town, and who, since the collapse of the three factories there, has been flitting from town to town with all the uncertainty of a butterfly, till he has at last lit upon Port Hope as the site of his next venture. It will be remembered that James H. Etherington, a hard-working Yorkshireman, brought up to the carpet weaving trade from infancy, and who established a growing business at Paris, Ont., moved to St. Catharines about three years since, the liberal-minded council of that city voting him a bonus for the enterprise. Here Mr. Etherington extended his business and sold his products readily to houses in both Ontario and Quebec, having Stephen Syer as selling agent. Mr. Etherington states that he lost between \$800 and \$1,000 by his traveller, and when he dispensed with his services, Syer went off to Woodstock, Ont., and induced Michael Gates, another steady, plodding English carpet weaver, to move to St. Catharines and start a rivalry with Etherington. Gates and Etherington, though long separated by time and distance, had gone to school together as children; but Syer proved to be the Iago through whose influence they opened on a policy of not the most friendly rivalry, when Gates had been persuaded to move to St. Catharines. The latter's experience, however, was such that he withdrew from the partnership he had formed with Syer, and retired a poor man to his former home in Philadelphia, where he is now working as a journeyman weaver. Meantime Syer induced other parties to take up the parable, and soon bloomed out into a new concern called the Garden City Carpet Company. The talent he displayed in scraping together, without capital, the machinery for this factory, was worthy of a better cause, but here, at all events, was a third carpet factory. But the end came. The closing up of Mr. Gates' place was soon followed by the financial troubles of Mr. Etherington, and it was not long before all that was visible of the "Garden City" carpet works was the name on the plate glass window of the large office on Ontario street. The calls of local creditors were numerous and urgent, but Mr. Syer was in the condition of Abner Dean of Angel's when struck with a chunk of old red sandstone—"the subsequent proceedings interested him no more," save that though he may have "smiled a sickly kind of smile," he did not "curl up on the floor." Far from it. With an energy that would command plaudits if exerted in a better sphere, he visited town after town, holding out glittering hopes of the benefits of a big carpet factory, on condition of certain bonuses and exemptions. Strathroy, Glencoe, Bowmanville and Oshawa were among the towns and villages that discussed those propositions, but Port Hope has been destined to capture the prize. The bankrupt estate of the Garden City Carpet Co. somehow fell into the hands of John Harvey, of Hamilton, and when this happened it was said that Syer had run against a snag that would undoubtedly stop his progress. How it happened has not transpired, but Syer managed to get the machinery belonging to the factory loaded on a schooner from Port Hope. Later the slaver in the broad lagoon probably

"Wailed for the rising moon  
And for the evening gale."

At all events Mr Syer and his cargo arrived in Port Hope, where it is sincerely to be hoped the mistakes and misfortunes of his life in St. Catharines will not be repeated.

Mr. Etherington, we learn, has, during the present month, been able to resume operations. Frank Maguire, to whom he had assigned, has since died, and Mr. Etherington says he has hopes of getting the machinery from the creditors on terms that will enable him to start again.

S. CARNEY, dry goods merchant, Montreal, left for England this month on an extended trip.

J. E. MOLLEUR, hat manufacturer, St. John's, Que., accompanied by his son Charles, is now in England on a business trip.

## RECENT CANADIAN PATENTS.

## OF INTEREST TO THE TEXTILE TRADES.

D. H. McKay, Toronto, has patented a method of manufacturing jerseys, sweaters, etc., the collars of which are so affixed that when turned down outwardly, as is the fashion, the correct side of the knitting is shown.

T. Barker, of Todmorden, Eng., has patented a suspender, in which the buttoned tongues are held apart by springs, so as to hold the garment divided in its length, and not creased together as is usual with ordinary braces.

I. H. McKechnie, Granby, Que., has patented a rubber overshoe having a textile leg portion.

N. P. Bean, Stoneham, Mass., has patented a rubber garment for ladies' wear in wet weather.

G. W. Bartman, Hamilton, Ont., has patented a new waistband for trousers and overalls. A gusset or puff, into which is sewn a piece of elastic, is made to allow for the contraction of the waistband, which is formed with loose, elongated ends, fixed with buckle and strap, so that suspenders or a detachable belt are not required.

The Dill Spool Support Co., Camden and Philadelphia, Penn., have patented a spool support for spinning mules. The support has a nearly horizontal arm. A drum is fixed on the bearings of the frame with a spool suspended between the arms. The arms support the major part of the weight of the spools.

B. L. Armstrong, New London, Conn., has patented an envelope for enclosing a skein of thread, the envelope being doubled upon itself, and having its end secured together with the doubled portion of the skein.

W. D. Mitchell and J. Mitchell, of Toronto, have patented a new waterproof fabric, consisting of a patterned material placed between two layers of waterproof material, the layer on the back of the material being opaque, and the one on the pattern side transparent.

The Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Company of Toronto have patented a machine for cutting chenille cloth, consisting of a frame upon which are fixed movable cutting discs which operate over a sliding bed plate on the frame.

P. M. Hartpence, Harrison, O., has patented a window curtain stretching frame.

J. J. McInerney, Brooklyn, N.Y., has patented a special corset the feature of which is a succession of pleats in which are inserted steels. The corset is formed of one or two main pieces folded vertically at intervals and stitched together by a curved seam.

T. Laycock, Wallingborough, Eng., has patented a style of lacing boots, corsets or other laced articles which conceals the lace from view. To accomplish this a holder is fixed inside the article which maintains the lace in its place.

A. C. Bull, Peoria, Ill., has patented a garment protector, consisting of two sections of material laced together and having two elongated tabs for attachment.

J. H. Tharner, Roseville, Ont., has patented an adjustable bag holder, consisting of a bottomless bucket fixed upon a tripod and having a holder for the mouth of the bag.

E. F. Haynes and T. S. Griesbach, Birmingham, Eng., have patented a device for fastening boot laces without tying. The contrivance consists of a metal loop fixed with clasp jaws, round which the lace is wrapped.

R. B. ROGERS & Co., of Winnipeg, are reported to have purchased the clothing stock of Lang, Morphy & Anderson, also of Winnipeg.

A FIRE broke out last month in the Warren Chambers, Wellington Street East, Toronto, and among other damage, burnt out the firms of Edward Mahoney, children's headwear; A. O. Buchanan, manufacturers' agent, and Arthur & Co., wholesale dry goods. The insurance in most cases almost equals the damage.

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Creating value by application of color is our particular business. All the products of the loom, such as Serges, Foules, Estamenes, Beiges, Nun's Cloths, Crepons, Soft Silks and Union Ribbons, Braids, Hose, Yarns, etc., are subject to new effects at our hands.

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Our men are artisans. We care not how faded or lifeless a piece of goods, we'll rejuvenate it. The worse it looks when it comes to us, the greater will be the improvement. We finish when finishing is required, dye when dyeing is needed, charge for the work so little that it's like getting new goods at 75 to 90 per cent. less than cost.

## R. PARKER & CO.

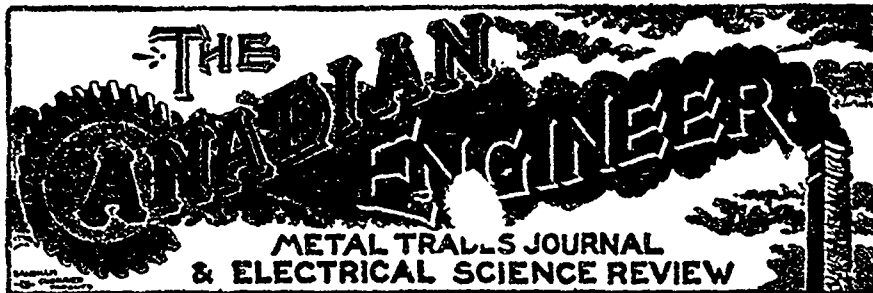
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**T**HIS Journal is devoted to the interests of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineers; Stationary, Marine and Locomotive Engineers, Sanitary Engineers and workers in the metal trades, Machinists and Iron and Brass Founders, and generally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

The success of the *Canadian Engineer* has been unprecedented in the history of trade journalism in Canada, for not only was it encouraged and assisted from the start by able Canadian writers in the various branches of engineering, but it achieved what was still harder to accomplish—a sound financial position within the first year of its existence. The number of subscriptions received, and the number of firms who have sought the use of its advertising pages, have justified the publishers in twice enlarging the paper in its first year, and preparations are now being made for a further enlargement. It is hoped, by this increase, to make it twice its original size. While this will mean a large growth in advertising patronage, it will also mean a greater variety of reading matter and illustrations for our subscribers.

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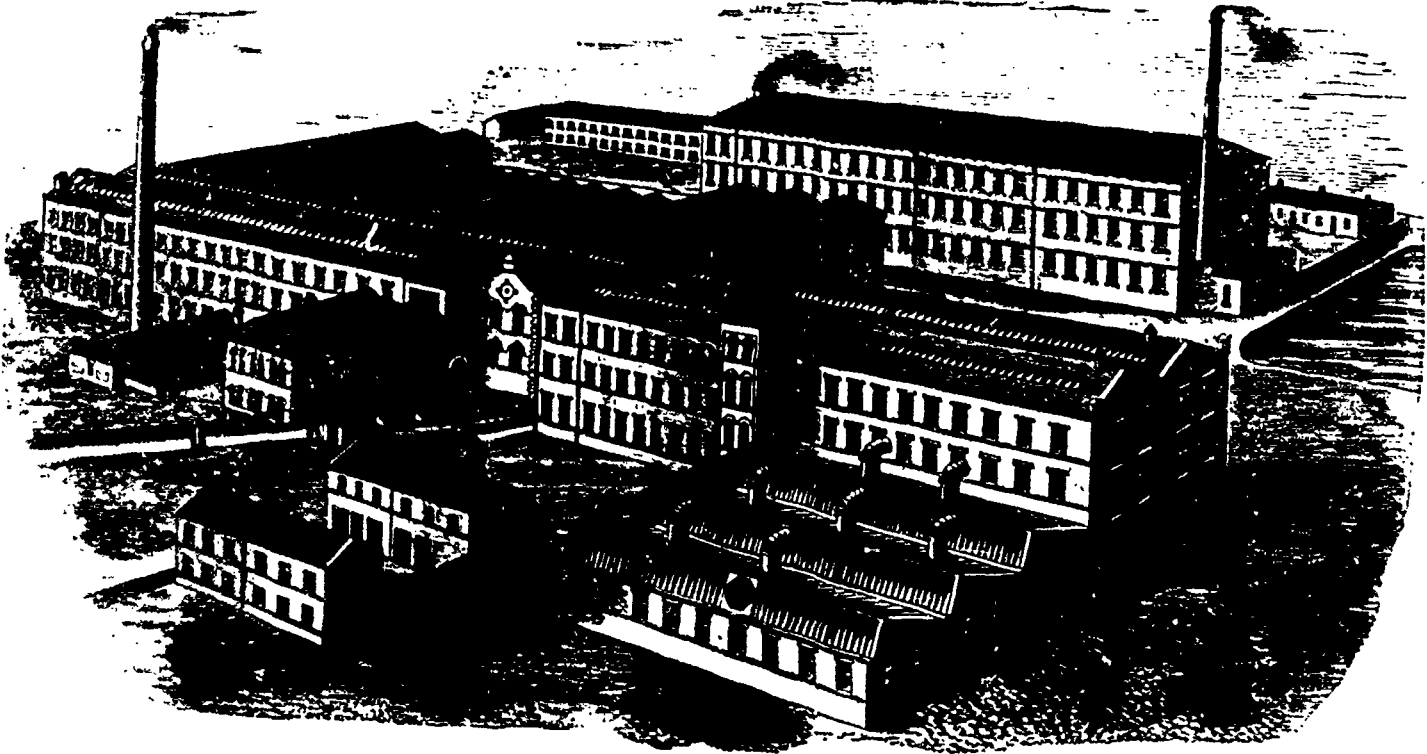
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### DRY GOODS BUYERS ABROAD.

The following are some of the buyers in the dry goods and kindred trades whose arrival in England has been reported during the past month: A. Loeb, Montreal; Jas. McDougall, of J. McDougall & Co., Montreal; John Torrance, Montreal; T. W. Watkins, Pratt & Watkins, Hamilton, Ont.; L. H. Ingram, Smallman & Ingram, London, Ont.; James A. Ogilvy, jun., Ogilvy, Sons & Co., Montreal; Paul Campbell, of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto; Samuel Finlay, Montreal; George Calbeck, Woodstock, Ont.; Charles Cockshutt, Toronto; S. C. Lacroix, of Z. Paquet, Quebec; J. T. Lowry, Toronto; R. J. Tooke, Montreal; G. M. Smith, G. M. Smith & Co., Halifax, N.S.; Mr. Tackaberry, Montreal; Chas. Boisford, Toronto; T. F. Kingsmill, London, Ont.; Robert McLaren, St. Catharines, Ont.; Isaac Friedman, Montreal; A. M. Vineberg, Montreal; S. H. Bethune, of Galt Bros, Montreal; C. E. Corbonneau, Montreal; Walter Scott, of St. John; W. McMaster, Toronto; John Carsley, Montreal; Alex. Auld (late with W. R. Brock & Co.), of Hutchison, Nisbet & Auld, Toronto; C. J. Catto, John Catto & Co., Toronto; G. D. McKay, Toronto; Jas. Sutcliffe, of Sutcliffe & Sons, Toronto.

The following arrived on their way to Germany:

MONTREAL.—A. M. Duckette, of Henry Morgan & Co.; G. D. McKay, of John Murphy & Co., and A. P. Porter, of S. Carsley

TORONTO.—G. W. Kenney, of W. A. Murray & Co.; Geo. Dean, of the T. Eaton Co.; Mr. Tackaberry, of Robert Walker; Mr. Campbell, of Robert Simpson; T. C. Thompson, of T. Thompson & Son; Jas. Sutcliffe, of J. Sutcliffe & Sons.

HAMILTON.—T. W. Watkins, of Thomas C. Watkins; and Mr. Ingram, of Smallman & Ingram.

WOODSTOCK.—Mr. White, jr., of John White & Co.

BRANTFORD.—Mr. Crompton, of Crompton, Appley & Co.

GUELPH.—G. B. Ryan.

PETERBORO'.—Mr. Gilchrist, of Hall, Gilchrist & Co.

ST. THOMAS.—M. J. Mickelborough.

THE Plymouth Rock Tailoring Co. (J. C. Taylor, prop.), Montreal, assigned this month owing \$4,000.

FRANK GEBHART, proprietor of the Dominion Quilting Co., Montreal, has assigned on the demand of S. Ackers.

R. B. ROGERS & Co., Winnipeg, have purchased the clothing stock of Lang, Morphy & Anderson, of Winnipeg.

A FIFTEEN thousand dollar dry goods stock, in the store of T. Cole, Woodstock, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire a few days ago.

THE city council of Sherbrooke have decided to allow ten years exemption from taxation to Walter Blue's new clothing factory.

THE retail dry goods firm of C. Ross & Co., Ottawa, is being turned into a joint stock company, to be entitled, "C. Ross & Co., of Ottawa, Ltd." The capital is \$250,000, and the first directors are to be W. C. Bronson, Charles Magee, Denis Murphy and Edward Seybold.

"THE rational dress for woman," says a Western humorist, "is a pair of trousers, very baggy at the knees, abnormally full at the pistol-pockets, and considerably full where you strike a match. The garment is cut *decollette* at the south end, and the bottoms tied around the ankles or knees to keep the mice out. You can't put it over your head like you do your shirt, nor around you like a corset, but you must sit on the floor and pull it on just as you do your stockings, one foot at a time in each compartment. You can easily tell the right side to have in front by the buttons on the neck-band."

A PRESS despatch from Jackson, Tenn., says: "There is now at the gin of the White Brothers, in this city, an invention of an Englishman, which, if report is true, is the greatest discovery in cotton machinery since the invention of the cotton gin. This invention will revolutionize compressing. It takes the cotton from the gin on an iron spindle, winds it like batten, keeping the fibres untangled, compresses the cotton so that a 500 pound bale is about the size of a flour barrel. It is said cotton compressed by the new invention will be worth at least half a cent more a pound."

THE "tarbouch," or red fez cap is the national wear of Egypt and Turkey. They take their popular name from Fez, in Morocco, where, and at Rabat, they are largely made. Many are also woven at Tunis, but they are sent to Zaborianu to be dyed red. About 50,000 are manufactured yearly at Rosetta. The larger portion are, however, now made in Austria, chiefly at Vienna and Strakonitz, from whence about 5,000,000 are sent annually to Constantinople and Smyrna. The Tartar merchant will wear a yellow fez, not red.

MALCOLM McKECHNIE died at his home in Sherbrooke on the 30th ult., at the ripe age of 81. Mr. McKechnie was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1815, and came to Montreal in 1853. There he started in business as a dry goods merchant. Two years later he sold out and moved to Sherbrooke, where he carried on business up to the time of his death. Mr. McKechnie's father was a Paisley shawl manufacturer, and his first visit to this country was to introduce these goods on this side of the water. The deceased gentleman's family, which survives him, consists of his widow, four daughters and two sons. One daughter is married to L. A. Bayley, dry goods merchant, who succeeded to the business of R. D. Morkill & Sons.

THE natives of the Nicobar Isles have a perfect passion for hats. They delight in possessing them a hundred apiece if possible. In fact, the greater the man the more hats has he. Second-hand hats are greatly preferred to new ones, the latter being regarded with suspicion and disfavor. This craze for hats is so well known that traders from Calcutta make annual excursions to the Nicobars with whole cargoes of old hats, which they barter for cocoanuts, the only product of importance of these islands. The native swells will give a fabulous price (in cocoanuts) for a tall white hat with a black band, sixty to sixty-five good nuts being the ordinary price. Intense excitement pervades the island while the trade is going on.

A CONSIDERABLE improvement has been effected in the production of Turkey red by the introduction into commerce of a new soluble soap recently patented in Germany and Austria, being a compound product of sulphonated oil, alkali, and alumina. This soap, it is said, effects oiling and mordanting in a single operation, thus saving much time and labor, without any interference with the quality of the color. The bleached goods, thoroughly washed are padded, or in any other convenient manner impregnated with the solution, well squeezed, and then repeatedly run through a solution of ammonia salt until they cease to smell of free ammonia. They are then well washed and are ready for dyeing. Carbonate, phosphate, or chloride are most suitable, or a mixture of these salts may be employed. To 50 lit. of water 15 ks. of soap are required; the bath is kept on and made up from time to time. For printing purposes the soap solution is thickened with animal glue. Being strongly alkaline, this new soap may also serve otherwise in discharge or resist styles.

A COMPOSITION has lately been brought to notice in the textile organs designed to impart a silky appearance to fabrics, the composition, it is claimed, laying the downy fibres, giving strength to the yarn, facilitating weaving, and insuring a glossy finish to the woven cloth. The composition is produced by boiling one bushel of flaxseed in twenty-four gallons of water until it has evaporated to twenty-three gallons, by which time a thick liquid is formed, this being strained in a sieve and then through a cloth to remove all foreign matter. Sixteen ounces of Iceland moss are boiled in five quarts of water and strained, and the two liquids are mixed thoroughly together in the proportion of one quart of the former to one pint of the latter; one ounce of white vegetable wax and one half ounce of spermaceti are dissolved in two wine glasses of boiling water, this being stirred into the liquid when hot, and, after well mixing and allowing to cool, half a wine glass of strong liquor ammonia is added to three pints of the liquid and thoroughly stirred. When in its finished condition the composition is put into size of flour or other farina commonly employed for dressing yarns or threads for weaving, in the proportion of about twenty or thirty wine glasses of the former to ten gallons of the latter, according to the fabric to be treated.

The Retail Dry Goods Association, of Montreal, will hold a picnic to Iberville, opposite St John's, Que., on the 31st July

McKENRIV & Co., of Toronto, have purchased the stock of the Colonial Manufacturing Co at auction, at 50 cents on the dollar

E. O Callaghan, retail dry goods merchant, Cornwall, has become financially embarrassed. The liabilities are \$9,000 and the nominal assets \$15,000. An extension of twelve months has been asked

The uses of aluminum do not seem to have been exhausted yet. It is now coming into use in the decoration of wall papers, many beautiful conceptions being shown in which this metal is a conspicuous figure

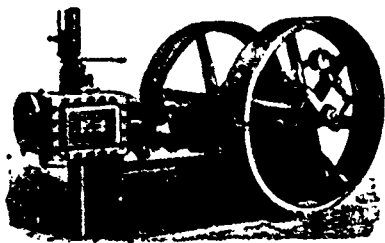
The weaving of cotton cloth in Greece appears to be making progress, for Greek piece goods are beginning to be exported to Turkey and other markets. They are well made, cheap, and durable. The "Société de Tissage le Phalère" declared a dividend of 10 per cent last year

The employes of John Calder & Co., wholesale clothing manufacturers, Hamilton, had a very successful picnic to Niagara Falls, on the 13th inst.

MAX FRANKENBERG, owner of the new Globe Rubber Factory, Quebec, has returned from Manchester, Eng., where he spent some eight weeks, hiring old, experienced hands, to add to the staff. Mr. Frankenberg has 400 people in his shop.

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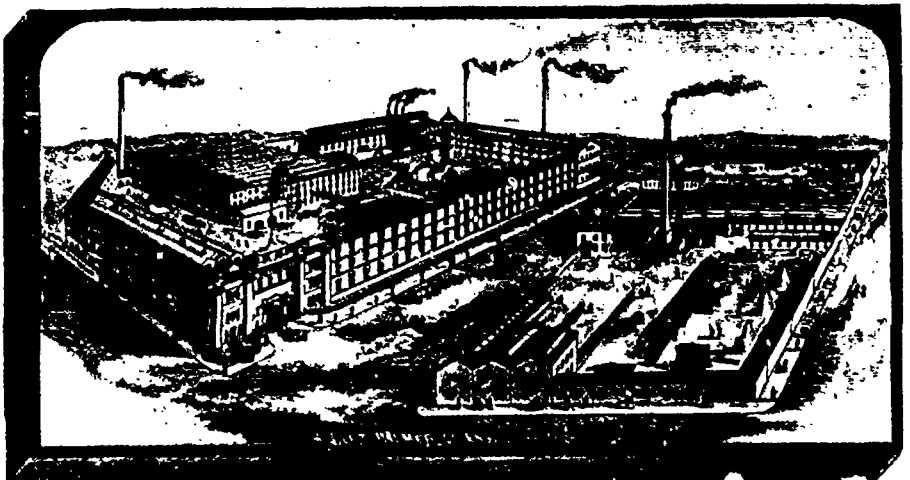
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Award (Medal), Melbourne, 1880.



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