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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. VIII, SUBSCRIPTIONS, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MONTREAL, JULY 1891. No. 28

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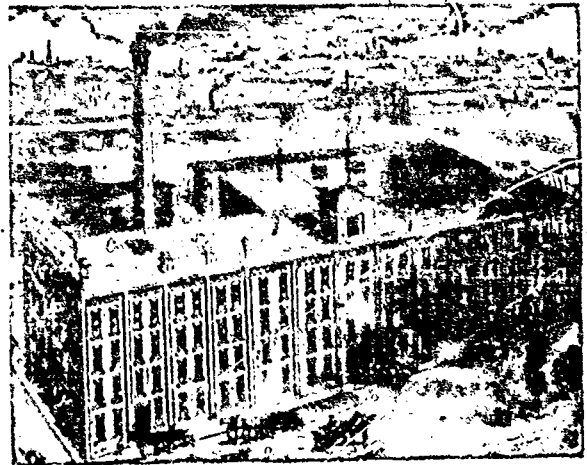
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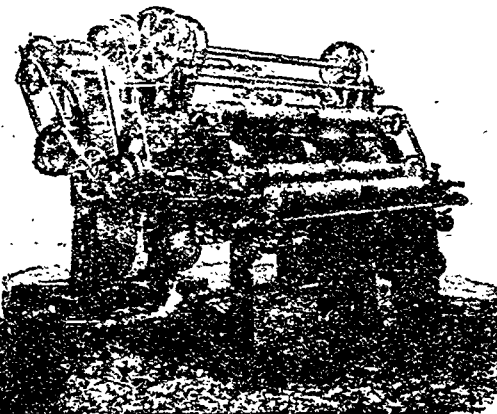


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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

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Textile Trades of Canada.

VOL. VIII.

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Great Britain and Ireland 1s. per year.

MONTREAL, JULY, 1891.

10 cts. per Single Copy  
(Great Britain 5 d.)

No. 7.

## Canadian Journal of Fabrics.

### LATE "DOMINION DRY GOODS REPORT,"

A Journal devoted to textile manufactures, and trade in dry goods, clothing, men's furnishings, hats, furs, millinery and ladies' wear.

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F. S. Verney is no longer authorized to transact business for this journal. He is a young man of about 25, thin, ruddy complexion and light moustache.

#### Review of Trade.

The crop reports issued since we last went to press are very encouraging. There appears likely to be a good average perhaps more than an average—crop in Ontario, while the reports from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are not discouraging. In Manitoba and the North-West, the acreage has largely increased, and the yield in many sections will probably surpass that of last year.

Meantime, trade in dry goods and kindred lines has been extremely dull, owing to the unfavorable aspect which was presented at the close of last month.

Wholesale merchants look for a revival next month, in view of the favorable crop reports.

The woolen mills are fairly well engaged, but the Canadian cotton trade is dull.

A delegation from the wholesale dry goods section of the Montreal Board of Trade is in conference with the Railway authorities on the subject of an autumn trade excursion to Montreal, for the benefit of retail merchants. It is proposed to hold the excursion during the latter part of August, tickets being good to the middle of September or later, so as to include the Montreal Exhibition.

#### Another Retrospect

In our May and June numbers we gave a series of facts regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the wholesale dry goods trade of Canada, this month we propose dealing with another of its causes of weakness.

Again looking backward, we find that the great bulk of dry goods sold in Canada was imported from Great Britain, and was purchased from warehousemen on a six months credit.

The duty with shipping and other expenses did not much exceed fifteen per cent. This only required a cash payment on a season's importation of £25,000, \$1,000,000, and over \$20,000. And as goods sold to retailers were generally paid for within the six months, the wholesalers were prepared to meet their payments when they became due without any extra effort.

But gradually, as buyers sought out cheaper and cheaper markets, the Canadian wholesale trade was transferred from warehousemen to manufacturers. This made it necessary for them, in most cases, to pay cash for their goods. The rate of duty, too, has been so increased that with shipping expenses it will average nearly forty per cent. This, on the £25,000, of which two-thirds (\$80,000) has to be paid in cash and \$50,000 for duty, will make \$150,000, to be provided by the wholesale merchant each season before a single note can be secured for discount. Remembering that imported goods are still sold at six months, with a forward dating averaging three months more making nine months in all, we find that at least \$6,500 will have to be paid in interest each season on the above amount, or \$13,000 per annum, on account of cash purchases and duty.

When the London, Manchester and Glasgow warehousemen found that the Canadian wholesale trade had slipped away from them, they sent out their own travelers to sell direct to the retail; and these travelers were so bound by being subjected to a percentage of the loss, that they were confined to doing business only with the cream of the trade, leaving questionable accounts and small buyers to their Canadian brethren. And as these men thus left are seldom able to meet their bills when due, credit has to be further prolonged from three to six months.

It will be seen then that Canadian houses must have a large capital at command, compared with the volume of their business, or be accorded unlimited accommodation at the banks. Practically, then, most of the wholesale dry goods houses in Canada are in the hands of the banks, and were these institutions to force matters, few if any of these houses would prove solvent. Although showing a large surplus on their books, their estates would seldom pay over fifty cents on the dollar.

The only remedy proper to cope with this unhealthy state of trade is a shortening of credits, for few if any houses can continue on small profits to buy for cash and sell on long dating without loss. Although combinations are spoken of as only evil to the consumers, they sometimes accomplish good. It does not seem out of place to suggest that if the different firms composing the wholesale dry goods trade were to combine to materially shorten credits, they would be working not only for the good of themselves but of the whole country.

## Literary Notices.

The June and July numbers of the *English Illustrated Magazine*, published by MacMillan & Co., New York and London, are, as usual with that attractive periodical, filled with articles that combine in a happy way good instruction with capital entertainment, while its illustrations are on a par with those of the best American publications.

There will be issued from the press during this month a little pamphlet of thirty-two pages entitled "The Church and Poverty," by John Brisben Walker, Ph.D. This is the substance of a lecture delivered in Washington before the Catholic University of America. The *Washington Star* said at the time: "The lecture was in some respects a remarkable effort in the boldness with which he brought home to clergy and laymen their responsibility for many of the social difficulties that beset our civilization. No such plain speaking has been heard upon a platform under similar circumstances, and for this reason, as well as because of the food for thought to every one interested in the welfare and prosperity of his race and the government under which we live, an extended report of the lecture is given." Price 10 cents.

Life in the open air and adventures afloat and ashore make up a large part of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine's* contents for July. Trout Fishing in the Laurentides (a Canadian sketch), the Diamond Fields of South Africa, Ostrich Farming in California, and Country Life in Honduras, are descriptive titles of some of these profusely illustrated open air papers. In addition to other articles, Elizabeth Bisland describes London Charities in a paper illustrated from picturesque photographs and character studies.

Poultney Bigelow, who was a schoolmate of the German Emperor, will contribute an article to the Midsummer (August) Number of *The Century* on the first three years of the Emperor's reign—the third anniversary of his ascent to the throne having taken place on the 15th of June. Mr. Bigelow believes that "since Frederick the Great, no king of Prussia has understood his business like this emperor," and in this article he gives what he considers the secret of the power of William II. with his people, and incidentally contributes many facts regarding his life. This number of *The Century* will be especially rich in illustrated articles and complete stories, and the illustration of Mr. Bigelow's paper will include a number of views of the palaces at Berlin and Potsdam, and engraved portraits of the Emperor and Empress will form a double frontispiece.

The *Educational Review* says: "Mr. E. B. Biggar will shortly publish a book of incidents and anecdotes of the life of Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Biggar has had exceptional opportunities for collecting and arranging sketches, which will make the book he proposes to publish a very interesting one." The book will be published this month, and has been noticed in advance of publication by three hundred Canadian newspapers.

We have received from The Trades Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, a copy of Macke's "Carpet Dealers' Guide," a finely prepared and handsomely bound volume of 228 pages, which claims to be the first of its kind ever issued, and of paramount value to retail carpet dealers generally. From a careful examination of the contents of this volume, we believe that it is a work of great importance to every first-

class carpet store. The author argues that geometry is an underlying principle in carpet upholstery, and to demonstrate this he submits a great variety of diagrams of rooms in which the carpet upholsterer and cutter is guided with great minutiae. Modern architecture has filled our parlors, dining rooms, libraries, halls, etc., with all manners of alcoves, cuddies and retreats, and to cut out fine carpets for such apartments without unnecessary loss in matching is the aim of every retailer. Over 200 drawing cards are submitted in this book, and it is difficult to see how any cutter can fail to be helped by its use. The author of the work is John H. Macke, long and favorably known as the head carpet cutter and directing upholsterer for The John Shillito Co., of Cincinnati. He has produced his work in the midst of busy toil, but the artistic and literary features of the "Guide" would do credit to a professor of mathematics. Indeed, it quite resembles a text book on geometry, coupled with many plain statements of carpet store problems, which the novice will quickly understand. The book is sent, prepaid, for \$3.50 to any part of the world.

*Canada*, the new magazine published by Matthew R. Knight, at Benton, New Brunswick, is meeting with deserved success. Since it was started in January last, improvements have appeared in every number. It aims to furnish pure, high-class, patriotic Canadian literature monthly at the lowest possible price. Its contributors include many of the best writers in Canada. With the June number it is enlarged to sixteen quarto pages and cover, beautifully printed on a superior quality of paper. Beginning with the July number, the subscription price will be one dollar per year.

## British Textile Imports to Canada.

We give below a report of the shipments of wool and textile fabrics from Great Britain to Canada for the month of May and for the five months ending May, 1891. The shipments of wool show an increase of £1,150 over last year.

There was also an increase in silk and ribbons, and in carpets, but a decrease of £5,845 in cotton goods; £1,312 in jute piece goods; £68 in linen; £188 in articles partly made of silk; £1,719 in woolen fabrics; and £2,526 in worsted fabrics.

	Month of May.		Five Months ended May.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£
Raw Materials—Wool	796 ..	1,916 ..	6,121 ..	7,161
Articles wholly and partly manufactured—				
Cotton Piece-Goods	21,183 ..	15,638 ..	210,678 ..	210,455
Jute Piece-Goods	7,423 ..	6,111 ..	32,261 ..	50,848
Linen Piece-Goods	5,637 ..	5,569 ..	62,657 ..	68,843
Silk Broad-tuffs	151 ..	308 ..	1,117 ..	1,099
" Ribbons	109 ..	124 ..	250 ..	181
" Articles partly of	1,071 ..	883 ..	9,537 ..	17,573
Woolen Fabrics	10,752 ..	9,033 ..	141,416 ..	132,878
Worsted Fabrics	23,924 ..	21,398 ..	221,115 ..	270,378
Carpets	11,445 ..	13,379 ..	102,518 ..	127,484
Apparel and Slips	19,414 ..	17,680 ..	158,930 ..	169,719
Haberdashery	21,364 ..	16,179 ..	190,742 ..	203,121

Gold to the value of £15,000 was shipped from the United Kingdom to Canada last month, this being also the total for the five months ended the 31st ult.; last year there were no exports of the metal to the end of May. There were no imports of the metal for the first five months of this year or last. Of silver, none was exported last month, but to date £9,600 was shipped; in 1890 there was exported £24,420, all in May. No imports of the metal took place during the past five months, or in the corresponding period of last year.

**Clothing and Men's Furnishing Notes.**

The tendency in new cloths is the various shades of brown and blue.

In neckwear shades of blue and brown are being eagerly sought after. There are, however, some pretty and stylish cuffs and puffs in myrtle, cardinal, slate and white Merino, cashmere and natural wool socks have the cream of the trade. The most popular colors are black, moss and olive, and the natural wool shades. Striped socks are also in good demand.

Balbriggan underwear takes the lead this season, but cashmere in tan, old gold and blue still retain their place.

Handkerchiefs of crepe pongee are the leaders in silk. In cambric, hem-stitched fancy borders are the favorites.

The new English collars are very high with deep turned points.

In felt hats the various shades of brown hold the market. It was expected that pearl derbies would have a large sale, but the demand was very limited this season. However, better results are expected next year as the result of the introduction given them this season.

The act abolishing imprisonment for debt in Nova Scotia came into force on the first of May last. Though the law does away with the old harsh method of provision, a very stringent character is made to meet cases where persons who really are in a position to pay will not pay. Under the new law when a judgment has been obtained against a person the creditor has to secure an order from a commissioner, judge, magistrate or justice of the peace to have the debtor arraigned. The order is served on the debtor to appear on a certain day. The facts of the judgment are then ascertained, and the financial condition of the debtor is enquired into. The debtor is then ordered to pay the debt in a lump sum or by instalments, according to circumstances. Should the debtor ignore the order to pay, a subsequent order for his arrest is issued, and he is placed in jail until the further order of the court, or until he decides to pay the money. Should the creditor, however, leave the debtor in jail for a period of ten days without seeking to have the matter settled in accordance with the act, the debtor is discharged from custody, and the latter can hold the creditor liable for the amount of money paid for his maintenance in jail.

**Radford Bros. & Co.**

The affairs of Radford Bros. & Co., a statement of which is given below, are not likely to be good for the creditors. It is estimated that the estate will pay about 15 per cent. The total liabilities are \$65,342.70. The stock on hand is estimated at \$39,825. Book debts, etc., amount to nearly \$10,000. It is said that Messrs. Radford Bros. have accepted positions with E. K. Greene & Sons, wholesale furriers, as travelers.

The following is a statement of their affairs:—

**LIABILITIES.**

Canadian and American, per list, \$65,342.70, British and Foreign, per list, \$40,975.83; Preferred claims, rent, taxes, salaries, \$519.51. Total, \$106,868.01.

**INDIRECT LIABILITIES.**

Notes and drafts under discount in Bank of Toronto, June 16th, 1891, \$111,181.00; J. W. Low, Estate, V.leyfield, Quebec, endorsed notes, \$5,655.62; Dunfield & Co., Toronto,

endorsed notes for J. J. Findlay stock, \$1,439.86; M. Viueberg, & Co., \$1,500.00. Total, \$119,776.48.

**ASSETS.**

Stock on hand, per inventory, \$39,825.08; Warehouse fixtures and furniture, \$1,705.30; Accounts outside of Ontario: Good, \$6,985.98, Doubtful, \$3,990.58; Accounts, Ontario held by Bank of Toronto as collateral: Good, \$2,150.35; Doubtful, \$591.78; Bills Receivable, held by Bank of Toronto as collateral, \$3,039.00. Total, \$58,289.07.

Apparent deficiency, \$18,578.97; Accounts bad, written off since Jan. 1, 1890, \$29,435.98.

**LIST OF LIABILITIES, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

John Paterson & Co., London, E. C., \$12,891.01; Coates & May, London, E. C., \$3,525.81; Toms, Steer & Toms, London, E. C., \$2,875.22; Thomas Walton, London, E. C., \$2,685.62; Hughes & Young, Manchester, \$2,282.79; Brown & Pattison, Glasgow, \$2,215.63; Wm. Andersen & Co., Glasgow, \$1,105.45; Laslet & Woodroff, London, Cheapside, \$1,340.78; Jas. Wilson & Son, Nottingham, \$1,322.04; Chas. Macintosh & Co., Manchester, \$1,176.82; The Globe Rubber Co., Manchester, \$924.30; Brown & Murray, Manchester, \$792.80; Foster, Porter & Co., London, \$771.45; James Butler & Co., London, \$657.33; Wolf & Glasersfield, Berlin, N., \$635.34; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Nottingham, \$607.71; Robt. Walker & Sons, Leicester, \$507.85; Law, Russel & Co., Bradford, \$478.11; Aclison Harden, Ltd., London, E. C., \$398.52; Skazenger & Sons, London, \$359.81; Herman Starker, Chemnitz, \$342.81; Rosendale Printing Co., Manchester, \$282.83; B. Russel & Sons, Leicester, \$238.07; E. Harrison & Co., Manchester, \$236.45; Fowkes Bros., London, \$218.31; Wm. Janssen, Chemnitz, Sax., Germany, \$206.04; J. Causade, Paris, \$200.03; Alliston & Co., London, \$195.61; McIntyre, Hogg & Co., London, E. C., \$173.94; F. Steiner & Co., Manchester, \$147.82; Pool & Clewley, Manchester, \$138.28; Conradi & Friedeman, Limbach, Sax., Germany, \$128.48; J. & J. Cash, Coventry, \$115.99; McClelland Bros., Birmingham, \$100.20.

**CANADIAN AND AMERICAN.**

Bank of Toronto, Montreal, \$52,207.00; A. H. Sims & Co., Montreal, \$2,561.16; The Penman Mfg. Co., Paris, \$2,355.37; D. Morrice, Son & Co., Montreal, \$1,825.80; Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston, \$1,825.22; Cree, Scott & Co., Montreal, \$1,311.66; Jas. A. Cantlie & Co., Montreal, \$977.13; E. & S. Currie, Toronto, \$438.91; Benallick Lith. Co., Montreal, \$236.03; Stormont Cotton Co., Cornwall, \$154.16; Central Agency, Montreal, \$144.70; Standard Woolen Mills, Toronto, \$122.41; Goodyear Rubber Co., Montreal, \$119.40; St. Hyacinthe Mfg. Co., St. Hyacinthe, \$104.59.

Besides the above there are 48 smaller creditors.

**Too Busy to do Business.**

There are merchants who, if their repeated declaration may be taken as true, are too busy to do business.

Traveling men meet them every day, and are rebuffed by them. They ask but five minutes, or ten minutes, to show their lines of goods, but the merchant is too busy to grant the time.

In most cases this excuse for turning the salesman away without a hearing is a petty fabrication, and where it is not, there is something radically wrong with the machinery of the concern.

To be able to buy well is quite as important as to sell well. Indeed, it is doubtful if goods badly bought can be sold well. Therefore the firm whose buyer has no time to examine the goods that are in the market is placed at a disadvantage, and needs to employ more buyers. The retailer who has no time to examine samples loses many an opportunity for profit.

And what is true in this particular, as it relates to salesman, is also true in regard to everything that pertains to business. The merchant should have time for everything that pertains to business and every man who calls upon matters of this sort should be accorded a decent hearing.

The merchant who is "too busy" to investigate matters pertaining to his business is not going to win the largest success.

Trading skirts or demi-trains are to be worn again, says the *Warehouseman and Draper's Trade Journal*, and great will be the outcry against the wastefulness and senselessness of Fashion. It will be concluded at once that this is another device of those wicked dress-designers and drapers, although the result will be not an increased expenditure but a cheapening of materials and greater difficulty in trade. There will be ample precedent and illustration for those who will rise up in judgment of long-tailed gowns. Preachers have mathematized them. "And you, my ladies," once said a French divine, "you who are painted, who carry your tail lifted up; and you, gentlemen, who suffer your daughters to wear tails, do you believe, then, that people go to Paradise with such dresses?" Poets have written the bitterest of their lines against them, and men of letters have done the worst, or best, their pens could do, to cut them short, but the obnoxious tails have flouted their full length in defiance of them all. An Act of Parliament and ecclesiastical decrees have even been brought to bear upon superfluity of skirts, but all without avail, and women persisted in wearing just what they pleased. A queen once failed to effect a reform in this respect. There were no Leagues then or perhaps a Royal President might have effected something, but, as Lady Carteret told Pepps, Catherine of Braganza liked "to have the feet seen," and not only expressed herself plainly upon the matter, but occasionally wore short petticoats herself at Court. Still the people were obdurate, Stuart society had its own way, and ladies, as they will do again, wore their dresses as lengthy as they thought fit. So that we may as well make up our minds to endure the infliction, and keep from trading on other folks' tails as well as we can, until Fashion is graciously pleased to return to the sensible skirts to which we have of late been accustomed.

#### Now Stylos in Neckwear.

There will be some marked deviations the coming season in neckwear. The change will occur not only in the color tones, but in the shapes that will be put out. The size of the neckwear will continue ample, but speculation has been vigorous in the evolution of new ideas in knottings, and the result has been the bringing forth of a number of important novelties. The tendency towards the peculiar shades of brown is another matter of which the savants and students of neckwear have taken heed, observes the *Clothier and Furnisher*, and shades in silk and satin have been chosen with a special regard for harmony therewith. Indeed, from the hints thrown out by several of the leading men in the neckwear field, who have recently returned from abroad, there will apparently be no dearth of good things forthcoming, and no let up in the boom that has prevailed in this important branch in men's furnishings for several seasons past.

Rich, elaborate designs, with sufficient spacing to show a large amount of the ground, are the favored fabrics in neckwear. Satins will be much admired by good dressers, and these patterns will be prominent for their luster and brilliancy. Many of the leading manufacturers have used black for the ground, this somber hue always tending to increase the estimate of the goods. The spots and effects are in the popular shades of gray, navy, cardinal, light-gold and heliotrope. White, however, is very prominent. Grounds of navy, marine, cardinal, slate, myrtle and white are neck and neck for second place. Some of the effects and spots on these goods are startling in their brilliancy, white, orange, Lurley (new gold), Azure (new Lyon's blue), and dolce (new heliotrope) being the favorites.—*Dry Goods Reporter*.

#### British Creditors of Canadian Bankrupts.

(From the *Draper's Record*.)

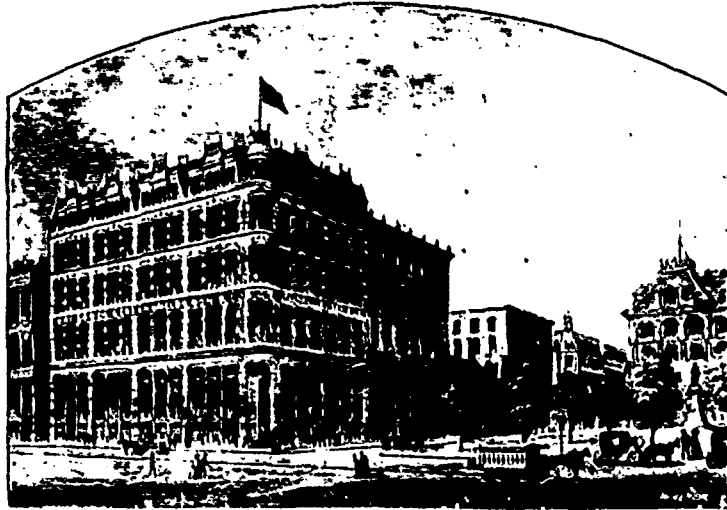
The helpless position of British creditors towards insolvent customers who are domiciled in Canada is a cause of recurring complaint against bankruptcy arrangements in the Dominion, and the affair of Messrs. John Birell & Co., reported in recent numbers of the *Record*, naturally provokes anew some general reflection upon the subject. Such of our readers as, happily have had no experimental knowledge of the way these matters are commonly managed over the water must have felt slightly amazed at the cavalier style of the circular issued by that firm to their creditors, and published by us on the 9th inst. Yet, whatever may be said of its style, the action only illustrates a general practice. The bankrupt arranges things comfortably with his creditors at home, and then, it seems, notifies to those abroad that "if they choose to accept his offer," they can draw upon the trustee for the amount of their claims, say, at the rate of 42½ cents per dollar, on condition of their unreservedly assigning their claims to him, and so giving an unequal discharge to the bankrupt. As we explained in a previous issue, this so-called offer may be translated into an order to take it or leave it. True, this mode of procedure does not entirely deprive the creditor of freedom of choice, and it may be asked what will result if he declines an "offer," upon which it has not been deemed necessary to

take his views? Well, he only displays a fine self-abnegation in reference to here, without being able to affect a predetermined settlement that may be stamped by partiality and unfairness.

In the absence, as we understand, of any satisfactory Bankruptcy act in the Dominion, an insolvent debtor may favor any creditor by payment in full, to the prejudice and wrong of the general body. For what the law does not effectually prevent, the law allows; and, unfortunately, moral obligations are too frequently silent in the presence of legal sanction; conscience turns a blind eye to righteous precept when unrighteous gain is within grasp. The impunity secured by the Dominion laws thus becomes an encouragement to acts of fraud upon English creditors. We are not dealing with imaginary cases. Many well authenticated instances have come to our knowledge. The only protection which a recalcitrant creditor possesses is, that he can afterwards proceed against the debtor if, to use a familiar expression, he should be worth powder and shot. This potential danger does sometimes produce concern in the minds of debtors, who evince much anxiety to obtain a complete discharge, and have, indeed, been known to visit Europe, and concentrate every influence upon a creditor, in order to make him relent. But in reality the power is not so great as it appears; and bold men are ready enough to take their chance of the future if they can make a safe haul today, the risk being minimized if the debtor goes out of business, as then it does not matter whether he obtains his discharge or not. When we assert that no Bankruptcy Act, properly so called exists in the Dominion, we should perhaps mention that a local law, known as an Act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons, was passed by the Province of Ontario, and that it contains a provision against preference being given; but, from all accounts, the provision has been found in practice to be totally ineffectual. It stands to reason that if a large proportion of the liabilities are outside of the Dominion (an arrangement easily effected before his credit has suffered damage), an unscrupulous debtor becomes master of the situation. The home creditors are satisfied without difficulty, and the foreign are jauntily told to accept or refuse the proffered dividend. Of course, as already pointed out, they can refuse and keep the whip in *terrorem* over the debtor. That might, indeed, have some restraining effect if the debtor could be always kept in view, and the lash could be applied whenever opportunity might arise. But distance and all other circumstances tell palpably in favor of the offender.

It is, of course, just possible to delegate the task of keeping an eye on him to someone permanently on the spot. But not to speak of the proverbial necessity of watching the watchman, the gain may not be worth the trouble, the expense, and the worry. Moreover, punishment for wrong-doing should be certain in order to be effective; and to one victim who has the tenacity of purpose to follow up such cases, there are hundreds who are more inclined to let things slide and put up with the loss. These see clearly enough that while the trustee cannot dispose of the unclaimed dividends, he will not hand them over without a release; and so it commonly ends by the creditor putting up with a little in the way of dividend and a great deal in the way of injustice. But surely all Canadian traders cannot approve of scandal which flings its shade of suspicion over the good as well as the bad—over solvent as well as insolvent. Obviously, the danger which British merchants run with Canadian customers, over and above the ordinary risks of trade, must be detrimental to the general credit of the Dominion. Surely, then, a strong reason exists, there as well as here, for affording greater protection to creditors, and there can be no insuperable difficulty in effecting the necessary reform.

We have heard some sufferers on this side go the length of declaring that we cannot trade with the Dominion while the actual state of the law obtains. But that is to assume that a large amount of the Canadian trade is insecure, and that commercial immorality is there paramount. This, of course, would be somewhat hyperbolic, and we cite the exaggeration merely to illustrate the strength of dissatisfaction and distrust occasioned. Ample ground, however, exists for our colonial brethren's striving after remedial measures; and we ask whether, in the meantime, our own people can devise no plan by which the evil they complain of may be more or less effectually combated. Individual action, we have shown, is practically fruitless; but we think that something might be done by a combination of the British houses interested in the Canadian trade. Is it not possible to form a trade protection society on the spot, for the purpose of making the reserved rights of creditors who withhold release a reality instead of a sham? The knowledge that an argus-eyed association was bent on pursuing the claims of British creditors unrelentingly, would have the effect at least of checking malpractices, and perhaps of hastening necessary reforms. This would prove a boon to colonial and home traders alike, and, by removing distrust, tend to the enlargement of our business relations with the Dominion.



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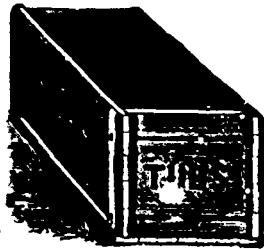
**Ancient Wool Felt Hats.**

At what time felted wool was first employed for making hats it would be difficult to say. It is known, however, to have been used in Western Europe since the fourteenth century, though felted hats were long before articles of luxury, and worn only by the rich. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth they became common, and those of beaver were first introduced into general use. The hats worn at that period were of great variety of shapes, some with crowns peaked, some flat and broad, and others round; each kind being, besides, differently colored and trimmed. Shortly afterwards the rim was made remarkably broad, and when worn was liable to hang down; these were called slouched hats. From

the reign of Charles I. to that of William III. very broad brims were in fashion, but, being found inconvenient, first one and then two flaps were made to turn up, until about the time of Queen Anne, when a third lap was turned up, and the regular cocked hat formed. During the ensuing fifty or sixty years cocked hats of various sorts were much in vogue; and in the *Tally and Spectator*, the "Monmouth cock" the "Raniliet cock," the "Hunting cock," and the "Military cock" are alluded to. About 1750, round hats became prevalent, but cocked hats continued a sort of distinction for gentlemen in good position. In 1780 round hats became fashionable, and ten years later cocked hats had all but disappeared. *Holter and Paris.*

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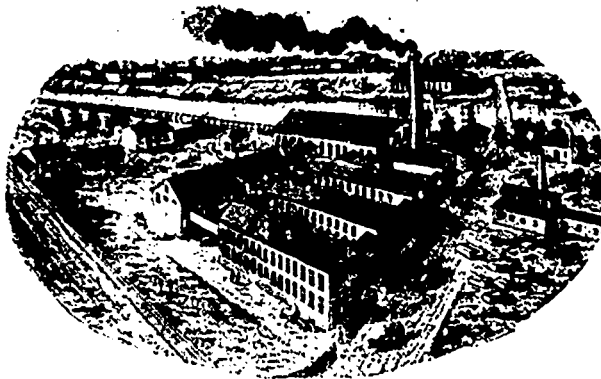
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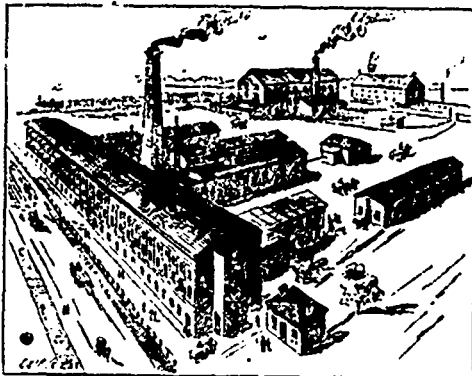
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## Foreign Textile Contros.

**MANCHESTER.**—Yarns made from American cotton are only exceptionally quotably lower, but spinners generally are anxious sellers, and have seldom resisted the temptation of firm offers below their quoted price. Manufacturers are buying in the style they have long been displaying—that of taking only the most retail parcels to serve pressing requirements. In the export section of the market trade is very slow, though perhaps a little more regularity prevails amongst sellers, owing to a few sales being made by producers whose stocks were burdensome. For Bolton yarns there is only a dull enquiry. Taken on the whole, owing to the improvement in Liverpool and an increase of preliminary enquiries on the part of merchants, a little more steadiness in prices may be said to have become evident.

In the cloth section there is very little to report. Slightly more enquiry has been heard of for India, but for China very little demand exists. South America, as for considerable time past, is operating only to a very limited extent, and business is greatly discouraged, owing to the difficulty of securing payment of accounts, and to rumors of financial difficulties amongst commercial houses. Blackburn manufacturers have found very little to encourage them throughout the week, whilst the production of Burnley sells in only the most dragging manner. The heavier classes of goods are steadier, but are very quiet, awaiting the turn of the half year, in order that stock taking may be got over before further deliveries are made. Still there is an increase in the feeling that a change for the better is near; but this may arise, to some extent, from producers having during the past fortnight relieved themselves from burdensome stocks.

There is a more cheerful feeling, especially on the yarn side, on which more business is reported at average bottom prices, and for both home and export. In cloth, there is an increase in enquiries on Indian account, but not much from any other source. Liverpool reports increased activity, with sales of 14,000 bales, and futures will be seen from the above figures to have advanced.

**BRADFORD.**—The condition of this market still continues to be unsatisfactory. There is no disposition to make large purchases, and the rule is to strictly confine transactions to cover immediate requirements. A fair trade has been doing in demi wools, but apart from this particular class it cannot be said there has been really a fair demand for home wools. Prices are practically unchanged. The new clip is coming steadily to hand, but business is retarded by growers holding out for full rates, which staples in the present condition of this market decline to give. For colonial wools, especially for fine classes and crossbreds, there is a rather better inquiry, but any effort to increase prices is strenuously resisted. Alpaca is rather easier, and there is no improvement in mohair. Nails are about the same. In the yarn branch of the trade, machinery is kept fully employed on old contracts, but business is at present small, in consequence of a feeling amongst spinners that there must shortly be an increase of rates in their favor. A few new orders for small quantities at current rates have been placed, but spinners do not care to accept large contracts without an advance. Two-fold yarns continue to be in request, and for Botany yarns the demand is well maintained. Business for the most part, however, is for the home market, and there is no improvement in the export trade. In the piece trade manufacturers are still fairly well employed. There is some improvement in the worsted coating trade, but serges and fancies are mostly inquired for.

**Huddersfield.**—The attendance this week has not been large, but fancies have improved somewhat, owing to the improved weather during the early portion of the week. Good makes of plain and fancy worsteds are in moderate request, and for tennis cloths there is a fair demand. Serges are still favorites. The Canadian trade is moderate, but, as frequently stated, only the best classes of goods can now be sold in the States.

**LEEDS.**—The trade has not been so largely represented. The fine weather has enabled merchants to effect a considerable clearance of those cloths which had accumulated during the late spring. Extensive orders have been placed by the wholesale ready-made clothing houses for medium and lower qualities of tweeds and serges. Some important orders by London and Scotch buyers have also been placed in the same branch. The prices in those transactions are but little different from what they were a year ago, but manufacturers are just a trifle more strict in the matter of discounts. Worsteds are quieter, chiefly because no fresh orders are just at present coming from America. In connection with the coming winter it is noteworthy that some heavy contracts have been made with Russian agencies for presidents, naps, and pilots. A few further orders have been given out in view of the next spring trade. An exhibition of designs and work has just taken place in the textile department of the Yorkshire College in Leeds, and it is expected that some new development in

fancy products will result. The demand for army cloths has improved, and from some foreign Governments better prices are obtainable.

**LEICESTER.**—A steady and more confident tone prevails, and a very large business is being transacted on the basis of quotations established at the fair. Choice lots of short wools are mostly in demand and relatively dearest to buy, growers demanding extreme rates. The decline in values is most marked in the case of medium and inferior wools, reaching about 1d. per pound. Skin wools sell steadily, and a better trade is passing in colonial at firmer rates. The yarn market is fairly active, and spinners have a good many contracts in hand, but the business done is at very low rates. Cashmeres are taken more freely for immediate consumption, and lambs-wool yarns are more largely contracted for, but cottons are flat. The hosiery trade shows a slight improvement in the light branches, and the repeat orders are of larger extent. Specialties, fancy fabrics, cardigan jackets, and goods of patent design are in very good demand for autumn delivery, both for home and export. The boot and shoe trade is slightly brisker. Elastic web fabrics sell slowly, but cords, braids, and dress bandings are in good demand.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—Lace trade is stagnant. Home buyers operate very cautiously, and there is no increase in the orders from abroad. Silk veil nets are in lessened request, and the demand for silk laces and slouncings is quiet. Orders for these goods are placed fitfully, but producers are unable to keep their frames steadily at work, scarcely knowing how to regulate the supply. The business doing in plain silk nets and tulle is not extensive, and makers complain of the lowness of prices. Operations in cotton fancy millinery laces do not expand. Certain specialties in the better classes of laces are asked for, but the trade is not of a healthy character, and although the houses engaged usually evince some firmness as regards prices, they find it difficult to make sales at remunerative rates. The varieties of cheap laces are inactive. The curtain branch is depressed, there being less done than in the early part of the season. No striking new styles are on offer. The demand for made up goods is without improvement. A steady but not brisk business is being done in bobbin nets at recent prices, and the demand for mosquito nets is quiet. Pais and Paisley nets are slow of sale, and inquiries for Mechlin, Brussels, and spotted nets do not increase. Hosiery manufacturers are only moderately employed, there having been no noticeable revival in the trade.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—Taken altogether, manufacturers of Brussels perhaps find a rather better enquiry this week, but complaints of flatness are still unpleasantly numerous. Many of the firm's travelers are out on their journeys, but the amount of business being done is not satisfactory, considering the time of year. Several travelers have returned home for a brief rest, and the reports they bring with them regarding the condition of things in some of the warehouses they have recently visited, although not quite as gloomy as those presented earlier in the year, do not betoken much confidence in the next two or three months' trade.

In Axminster the amount of business being transacted still continues far above the average, and most of the manufacturers have orders on their books to last them for some time to come. Messrs. Woodward, Grosvenor & Co.'s new mill, erected specially for making these goods, is rapidly drawing nigh to completion and will soon be ready for their new plant.

In the wool trade there is still an evident lack of confidence amongst buyers and transactions are limited both as regards number and extent. Although the London sales were reported to have closed with a good deal of vigor, no improvement in rates can be chronicled here. Spinners hold a fair supply of the raw material, and evince no disposition to increase, except at prices which dealers consider too ridiculous.

**DUNDEE.**—The market continues very lifeless. Jute has been done for new in small quantity for best first at £12 5s. On the spot there is a retail trade doing from day to day, but no change in value can be quoted. Flax is without change in price. The buyers are well supplied, and refuse, except to enable them to assort batches, to buy at the advance at which flax is quoted. Brown flax is still relatively dear, and good qualities are scarce. Tows are offered, especially common qualities, at very low prices. Jute yarns are easier to buy, say, 1 1/4d. per lb. Cops 8 lbs. are offered at 1s. 3 1/4d., but find no buyers. Heavies of the best spins are wanted. Jute goods are all quieter to-day.

Hessians are offered at a little less than 1 1/4d. for common 10 1/2 oz., 40 in. Dundee goods, but American wires are against buying, and sellers are unable to place forward orders.

Flax yarn is without change. Tows are a little easier to buy while common weft tow yarns, especially in heavy sizes, are very difficult to sell.

Arbroath continues very quiet, heavy common canvas especially being depressed. Brechin, Forfar, and Fife are still well engaged, but for new orders the competition among manufacturers is very keen.

The Dundee fancy jute trade is still quiet, and orders are not coming in as quickly as manufacturers were expecting at this season.

Twines, cords, and ropes are all in excellent demand, and the makers are busy.

**BOMBAY.**—Dealers in staple grey goods have been willing sellers at current rates during the past week, but up-country buyers have been operating very slowly, as they have mostly finished placing the retail orders left in their hands till the close of the business season. Wholesale demand in the bazaar is irregular and very small, and rates are ruling in buyers' favor in view of increasing stocks. Little has been done in bleached goods during the week, and prices are becoming weaker; and the same remark applies to turkey-red, dyed, and printed goods of all descriptions. Local goods are very dull, and prices are moving downward. The off-take from the bazaar for the week has been about 2,700 packages of imported goods and 1,400 bales of local. A moderate business has transpired in imported twist on the basis of previous quotations, with a steady feeling in the market. Advice by wire from China give only 700 bales as the sales of Bombay spinnings for the week ending on last Monday, with exchange at Rs. 222, and prices showing a downward tendency. This news has thoroughly demoralized purchasers here and although a reduction of 1-16 anna per lb. is freely offered by spinners, buyers refuse to operate at all. 300lb. packages, however, command some attention in the bazaar. The sales for the week are put down at only 600 bales, and the market closes quiet.—*Bombay Gazette*, June 5.

**SHANGHAI.**—The Shanghai mail advices, dated May 14, intimate that the market for piece goods had been influenced by the anxiety of holders to reduce the heavy stocks, and sales of American goods, in particular, had shown a marked decline of prices. There had been a momentary revival of demand for Tientsin, but its force had been soon spent. A noticeable feature, however, had been a large indent trade in fancy goods especially prints, the quotation of low prices for new goods in Manchester, while stocks in Shanghai were mainly old patterns and makes being an incumbrance. The published statistics of the private sales during the week include a total of 35,000 pieces of 8½ lb. grey shirting, 15,000 to 20,000 pieces of the heavier weights of grey shirtings, 17,000 pieces American drills, and about 20,000 pieces English sheetings. The demand for Bombay yarns had fallen off, the country people being engaged for the time being in their agricultural avocations. There had been no improvement in the woolen market.

**BERLIN.**—The business lull, which is prevalent not only in the making up branches but in almost all the goods-branches here, has in no way disappeared. It is difficult to recognize the business localities of the different branches as the same places in which formerly such life pulsated. This deadly dullness is noticeable through the greater part of the day in the sale-rooms, customers only seldom making their appearance. Of course the work in the factories does not on this account stand still. With careful foresight they have previously collected sufficient orders, so as to get through this quiet season which they knew must come. They are working, some for English some for American orders. For German customers several different articles are prepared, cheap staple articles are already in making for the stores, many firms are giving out their travelers, orders to be attended to. The traveling business has taken up a very satisfactory position so far, and most reports which we have received up till now are of a favorable nature. For rain cloaks with long pelerines, there have been quantities of orders. Jackets 70, 75, 80 cm. in length, half open, and not open, in front both tight fitting and half loose, are ordered in big numbers. There is also good information to hand from Holland, whilst the usual orders have come in from Switzerland and Belgium.—*Kuhlow's German Trade Review*.

Protate of the will of Mr. Thomas Lailey, late wholesale clothier of Toronto, who died June 3, was granted to his sons William H. and Charles E. Lailey, and to his son-in-law, Thomas G. Rice. The estate amounts to \$142,685, of which \$53,760 is in real estate, and \$24,189 secured by life insurance. The household effects are given to the wife, the library being equally divided between the sons. The dwelling house in the Queen's Park, Bloor street, is to be used by the wife during her life. The stock held in various companies is to pay an annuity to the widow of \$1200. The personality is to pay all debts and mortgages. Each of the sons is to have \$15,000 at once, less the amount of their debts; \$60,000 is to be invested for the four daughters, Mrs. Reeve, Mrs.

Rice, Mrs. Putnam and Miss Mary Ellen Lailey. If any married daughter dies childless, her surviving husband will receive half her legacy. Out of the balance of the estate Charles E. Lailey receives \$5000, Alfred Lailey, a brother of the testator, \$300.

### The Canadian Flag.

The most elaborate, and at the same time the most beautiful, of modern flags, says the *Scottish American*, is that of the Dominion of Canada. Heraldically it is in perfect taste, and it tells a complete story—is, in fact, a summary of its country's history, as all national flags should be. The various provinces are arranged according to precedence, and at the same time in a manner that gratifies the artistic tastes of the spectators, while over all is the British coat of arms, typifying the connection of the country with Great Britain, a connection of which Canada and Britain are justly and equally proud.

During the past year 49 sealing vessels cleared from British Columbia ports, as against 29 the year before. All these are said to be owned in Victoria, and 1,082 are engaged in seal hunting.

### Early Closing.

Hamilton retail merchants close their places of business at noon on Wednesday of each week. The wholesale houses close every day at 5 p. m., except on Saturday, when they close at one o'clock.

The storekeepers of Forest have adopted the early closing movement.

The business men of Sarnia close their stores at 6 p. m. every day but Saturday.

There is a likelihood of the early closing in Winnipeg coming to an end, as several dry goods dealers persist in keeping their stores open till 7 o'clock.

The Cornwall Town Council has passed an early closing by-law.

The dry goods merchants of St. John, N.B., close their stores every Friday for a half-holiday.

### Business Changes.

Glover & Brais, wholesale manufacturers, Montreal, dissolved; business continued by Louis Aime Brais.

Jos. Horsfall, wholesale clothier, Montreal, has admitted his son Arthur into partnership; style now J. Horsfall & Son.

The liabilities of Clayton, Slater & Son, Brantford, are said to be about \$75,000.

Chas. A. Gillespie, dealer in men's furnishings, Brantford, is offering 40c. on the \$.

C. C. Lee & Co., dg, Alliston, assigned.

A new company has been formed in Montreal, styled The Mc Nabb Manufacturing Co., who have purchased the stock and plant of the late firm of Robt. McNabb & Co., and have appointed Mr. Robt. McNabb selling agent.

The stock of J. D. Anderson, insolvent wholesale clothier, Montreal, has been sold. The stock was valued at \$18,937.84; furniture and fixtures, \$835.59; and patterns, at \$500. The fixtures brought 25c. on the \$, and the stock sold for 41c. on the \$.

A. Dinwoodie & Co., g, Alliston, Ont., sold out.

Geo. Martin, gen, Boissevain, stock sold at 44c. on the \$.

E. S. White & Co., gen, Carberry and Medicine Hat, stocks sold at 65c. and 57½c. on the \$, respectively.

J. W. Wallace, dg, Halifax, offers 33½ per cent.; liabilities \$26,600.

Mrs. Mary E. McCulloch, gen, Bathurst, N. B., assigned; liabilities \$7,300, assets \$5,000.

Z. Turgeon, t, Montreal, assigned; liabilities \$33,476.

G. Lewis & Co., mnfrs' agents, Montreal, suspend payment; direct liabilities \$20,000, indirect about the same amount.

Young & Moore, gen, Hartney, Man., have dissolved; Moore retiring. Style,—Young & Hopkins.

Blackburn & Dickson, gen, Dunmore, Man., dissolved; A. R. Dickson continues alone.

A. A. Alexander, h, Toronto, assigned.

R. A. Barber, dg, Trenton, assigned.

D. G. Roblin, mf, Toronto, assigned.

Peters & Hymen, mf, Berlin, assigned.

W. G. Collins, gen, Blenheim, removed to Watford.

W. B. Clark, dg, Sarnia, style now W. B. Clark & Sons.

The Empire Oil Co., Toronto, sold out to McColl Bros. & Co.

Wm. Gilroy, g, Blenheim, stock sold to G. F. Spackman of Windsor.

Continued on page 18.

**CANADIAN TERY FILE IMPORTS.**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1890.**  
 (Continued from June Number.)

**SAILS FOR BOATS AND SHIPS, ALSO TENTS AND AWKINGS.**

Great Britain	\$1,421
United States	4,478
	\$5,899

**FLAX SEED.**

Chiefly from G.B. and U.S. 30,832 bush.  
 \$42,521

**SILK DRESS AND PIECE GOODS.**

Great Britain	\$498,024
United States	16,361
China	511
France	34,558
Germany	19,542
Japan	281
Switzerland	28,786
	\$598,063

**SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.**

Great Britain	\$ 89,292
United States	5,455
China	2,301
France	2,018
Germany	1,026
Japan	10,774
Switzerland	38
	\$110,884

**SILK HOSIERY.**

Great Britain	\$ 5,326
United States	1,638
Other countries	486
	\$7,450

**SILK CLOTHING, N.E.S.**

Great Britain	\$156,947
United States	9,110
Austria	383
China	2,664
France	1,109
Germany	4,312
Japan	1,362
	\$175,887

**SILK RIBBONS.**

Great Britain	\$529,463
United States	7,382
China	23
France	64,803
Germany	30,346
Switzerland	58,443
	\$690,460

**SILK IN THE GUM OR SPUN, NOT MORE ADVANCED THAN SINGLES, TRAM AND THROWN ORGANZINE, NOT COLORED.**

Great Britain 1,505 lbs.	\$4,322
United States 825 "	3,057
2,330 "	\$7,379

**THE SAME, COLORED.**

United States 15 lbs.	\$132
-----------------------	-------

**SEWING AND EMBROIDERY SILK AND SILK TWIST.**

Great Britain	\$27,588
United States	24,061
Germany	1,392
Other countries	78
	\$53,119

**SILK SHAWLS.**

Chiefly from Great Britain \$2,191

**SILK PLUSH NETTING FOR GLOVE MANUFACTURES.**

Great Britain	\$ 76
United States	415
	\$491

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

Great Britain	\$926,847
United States	63,556
Austria	2,891
Australia	2
Belgium	57
China	3,801
Egypt	10
France	51,398
Germany	52,862
Italy	83
Japan	8,687
Switzerland	5,482
	\$1,015,676

**SILK VELVETS.**

Great Britain 313,553 yds.	\$165,217
United States 4,583 "	3,802
France 2,223 "	1,109
Germany 30,247 "	19,532
350,605 "	\$189,660

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

Great Britain 369,225 lbs.	\$21,743
United States 677,994 "	41,543
Other coun. 29,609 "	721
	\$64,007

**TIN CRYSTALS.**

Great Britain	\$ 454
United States	1,050
	\$1,504

**TRUNKS, VALISES, HAT BOXES AND CARPET BAGS.**

Great Britain	\$17,334
United States	38,968
Austria	206
China	190
France	16,460
Germany	5,540
Other countries	148
	\$78,846

**TWINE, FOR HARVEST BINDERS OF JUTE, MANILLA OR SISAL, AND OF MANILLA AND SISAL MIXED.**

Great Britain 9,708 lbs.	\$2,113
United States 19,945 "	3,041
China 65 "	5
29,718 "	\$5,159

**TWINE, ALL KINDS, N.E.S.**

Great Britain 193,588 lbs.	\$21,679
United States 92,323 "	15,894
Belgium 1,272 "	151
France 80 "	21
Germany 1,560 "	195
288,823 "	\$37,970

**TWINE GOODS VIZ., HAMMOCKS, LAWN TENNIS NETS, ETC., N.E.S.**

Great Britain	\$3,306
United States	5,653
	\$8,959

**UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND SUN SHADES, ALL KINDS.**

Great Britain	\$319,523
United States	5,420
France	2,634
Germany	1,731
Other countries	836
	\$330,144

**WEBBING, ELASTIC.**

Great Britain	\$1,524
United States	2,698
France	322
	\$4,544

**WEBBING, NON-ELASTIC.**

Great Britain	\$ 51
United States	1,838
	\$1,889

**WHIPS.**

Chiefly from United States \$30,727  
 WOODEN HOUSE FURNITURE, INCLUDING HAIR, SPRING AND OTHER MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS.

Great Britain	\$ 22,503
United States	321,511
Other countries	10,675
	\$354,689

**WOOD CASKETS AND COFFINS.**

United States \$4,160

**WOOD MOULDINGS, PLAIN.**

United States \$1,699

**WOOD MOULDINGS, GILDED OR MANUFACTURED.**

Great Britain	\$ 206
United States	43,455
	\$43,661

**WOOD PICTURE FRAMES.**

Chiefly from United States \$22,519

**WOODEN PAILS, TUBS AND CHURNS.**

Chiefly from United States \$20,990

**UMBRELLA AND PARASOL HANDLES OR STICKS.**

Great Britain	\$1,730
United States	668
	\$2,398

**BLANKETS.**

Great Britain 160,098 lbs.	\$52,525
United States 2,392 "	1,509
France 13 "	10
162,503 "	\$54,044

**CASSIMERES.**

Great Britain 69,390 lbs.	\$60,091
United States 162 "	182
France 268 "	335
Germany 209 "	237
70,029 "	\$60,845

**CLOTHS.**

Great Britain 1,899,276 lbs.	\$1,557,161
United States 17,377 "	18,813
Belgium 2,585 "	2,833
France 17,996 "	15,127
Germany 36,948 "	27,670
Italy 915 "	397
1,975,097 "	\$1,622,001

**COATINGS.**

Great Britain 1,217,652 lbs.	\$765,849
United States 9,914 "	7,378
France 4,137 "	3,388
Germany 5,166 "	4,923
1,236,869 "	\$781,538

**DOESKINS.**

Great Britain 131 lbs. \$185

**MELTONS.**

Great Britain 34,266	\$18,956
United States 1,119	425
35,385	\$19,381

**OVERCOATINGS.**

Great Britain 31,364	\$28,661
Germany 205	179
31,569	\$28,840

**TWEEDS.**

Great Britain 1,415,397 lbs.	\$1,123,796
United States 8,723 "	5,896
Belgium 266 "	464
France 1,312 "	1,377
Germany 9,398 "	9,723
1,435,096 "	\$1,141,256

**FELT CLOTH, ALL KINDS, N.E.S.**

Great Britain 16,691 lbs.	\$14,093
United States 7,030 "	7,083
France 40 "	45
Germany 655 "	485
24,416 "	\$21,706

FLANNELS, PLAIN AND COLORED.		
Great Britain	288,905 lbs.	\$218,265
United States	8,952 "	8,669
Austria	183 "	120
France	6,019 "	7,372
Germany	30,936 "	29,487
	334,995 "	\$293,913
KNIT HOSIERY, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, N.E.S.		
Great Britain	462,787 lbs.	\$465,228
United States	5,703 "	5,380
France	1,090 "	4,939
Germany	47,158 "	50,779
Other countries	184 "	721
	520,222 "	\$527,047
SHAWLS.		
Great Britain		\$160,219
United States		362
France		1,345
Germany		16,004
Other countries		206
		\$178,136
WOOLEN AND WORSTED SOCKS AND STOCKINGS		
Great Britain	325,637 lbs.	\$361,354
United States	644 "	678
Belgium	492 "	519
France	2,385 "	2,759
Germany	7,724 "	6,613
Other countries	44 "	55
	336,926 "	\$374,978
WOOLEN AND WORSTED KNITTING AND FINGER- ING YARN.		
Great Britain	127,468 lbs.	\$100,721
United States	495 "	423
France	1,336 "	1,052
Germany	7,039 "	5,488
	136,338 "	\$107,689
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS, COSTING 10c. PER YD. AND UNDER.		
Great Britain	8,431,277 yds.	\$606,313
United States	7,031 "	53
France	160,960 "	113,91
Germany	20,923 "	161,5
	8,620,191 "	\$620,043
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS, COSTING OVER 10CTS. AND UNDER 14CTS. PER YD.		
Great Britain	4,265,890 yds.	\$528,624
United States	7,685 "	1,296
France	265,593 "	31,306
Germany	52,827 "	6,690
China	30 "	2
	4,592,025 "	\$567,918
WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS, COSTING 14 CTS. AND OVER.		
Great Britain	7,923,044 yds.	\$2,152,249
United States	47,923 "	14,250
Austria	173 "	131
Belgium	320 "	50
France	905,325 "	265,543
Germany	380,628 "	110,365
	9,256,813 "	\$2,542,588
WOOLEN AND WORSTED READY MADE CLOTHING, SUCH AS DOLMANS, JACKETS, ULSTERS OR OTHER OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR LADIES' AND CHILD- REN'S APPAREL.		
Great Britain	431,195	\$595,001
United States	5,881	13,736
Austria	4,743	3,161
Belgium	111	.....
China	32	29
France	2,168	5,121
Germany	67,891	105,265
	515,021	\$722,316
WOOLEN AND WORSTED READY MADE CLOTHING, SUCH AS COATS, VESTS, TROUSERS, ULSTERS AND OUTSIDE GARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.		
Great Britain	114,379 lbs.	\$120,614

Other countries	13,059 "	20,305
	127,438 "	\$140,919
WOOLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND HOSIERY, N.E.S.		
Great Britain	27,358 lbs.	\$26,401
Other countries	1,026 "	1,938
	28,384 "	\$28,342
HORSE CLOTHING, SHAPED.		
Great Britain	347 lbs.	\$182
United States	333 "	183
	680 "	\$365
WOOLEN CLOTHING, ALL OTHER, N.E.S.		
Great Britain		\$36,863
Other countries		2,071
WOOL CARPETS, BRUSSELS.		
Great Britain	790,885 yds.	\$191,584
United States	7,024 "	4,252
France	65 "	52
Holland	158 "	182
	798,132 "	\$199,070
WOOL CARPETS, DANASK.		
Great Britain	872 yds.	\$548
WOOL CARPETS, DUTCH.		
Great Britain	113,458 yds.	\$12,237
United States	96 "	61
	113,554 "	\$12,298
WOOL TAPESTRY CARPETS.		
Great Britain	1,308,713 yds.	\$168,551
United States	2,263 "	1,430
France	771 "	542
	1,311,747 "	\$170,526
VENETIAN CARPETS.		
Great Britain	3,318 yds.	\$285
FELT CARPETS, PRINTED.		
Great Britain	1,266 yds.	\$174
United States	22 "	21
	1,288 "	\$495
SMYRNA CARPETS.		
United States	15 yds.	\$10
NGRAIN CARPETS, 2 AND 3 PLY, ALL WOOL.		
Great Britain	71,998 yds.	\$39,544
United States	8,061 "	4,084
	80,059 "	\$43,630
INGRAIN CARPET, 2 AND 3 PLY, NOT ALL WOOL.		
Great Britain	44,135 yds.	\$18,644
United States	11,762 "	4,049
	55,897 "	\$22,693
FELT, PRESSED, ALL KINDS, NOT FILLED, OR COVERED WITH ANY WOVEN FABRIC.		
Great Britain	138,616 lbs.	\$ 63,712
United States	50,819 "	13,708
France	720 "	190
Germany	159,920 "	67,481
	350,105 "	\$145,091
WISCEYS, ALL KINDS, N.E.S.		
Gaert Bri tain	198,060	\$11,316
WOOLEN NETTING FOR LINING OF BOOTS, SHOES AND GLOVES.		
Great Britain		\$1,398
United States		5,247
		\$6,645
SHODDY.		
Great Britain	40,387 lbs.	\$8,597
United States	65,804 lbs.	8,907
	106,191 "	\$17,504
RAW WOOL, VIZ., LIECESTER, COTSWOLD, LIN- COLN, SOUTHDOWN AND OTHER LUSTRE OR COMBING WOOLS.		
United States	5 lbs.	\$2

FREE GOODS.		
CHINA CLAY.		
Great Britain	60,696 cwt.	\$22,665
United States	6,178 "	5,602
	66,874 "	\$28,167
FULLER'S EARTH.		
Great Britain	262 cwt.	\$ 334
United States	490 "	726
	752 "	\$1,060
WHITING AND PARIS WHITE.		
Great Britain	94,993 cwt.	\$26,931
United States	1,215 "	537
	96,213 "	\$27,471
MARINE FURS.		
United States		\$39,063
Newfoundland		8,756
		\$17,819
WHALEBONE, USMANUFACTURED.		
Great Britain		\$ 35
United States		744
France		113
		\$892
SEAL OIL.		
Newfoundland	59,458 gals.	\$26,709
VEGETABLE IVORY CUTS.		
United States		\$175
Germany		13,468
		\$188,845
SHEEP.		
Great Britain	652	\$19,148
United States	180	1,570
	832	\$20,718
FUR SKINS, NOT PREPARED IN ANY WAY, N.E.S.		
Great Britain		\$ 76,835
United States		218,484
China		1,039
Japan		2
Germany		68,911
Newfoundland		847
HAIR, NOT CURLED OR MANUFACTURED.		
Great Britain	6,560 lbs.	\$ 639
United States	213,566 "	32,689
Germany	23,006 "	964
	243,132 "	\$34,312
HATTERS' FURS, NOT ON THE SKIN.		
Great Britain		\$ 103
United States		6,619
		\$6,722
SILK, RAW.		
United States	49,040 lbs.	\$192,824
SILK COCOONS AND SILK WASTE.		
Chiefly from United States		\$705
WOOL NOT FURTHER PREPARED THAN AWASHED, N.E.S.		
Great Britain	3,177,752 lbs.	\$ 678,997
United States	3,824,114 "	691,599
Australia	944,733 "	186,686
South Africa	408,864 "	57,613
East Indies	7,517 "	1,521
France	477,217 "	102,063
Germany	65,034 "	11,447
	8,905,261 "	\$1,729,056
ESPARTO GRASS.		
United States	44 tons	\$122
MEXICAN FIBRE, ISTLE OR TAMPICO.		
Great Britain	46 cwt.	\$ 542
United States	2,434 "	15,782
	2,480 "	\$16,324

# J. C. WILSON & Co.,

(Established 1870.)

Fine Jute Manillas.

We Manufacture Specially for

Hosiery, Woolen & Cotton Mills.

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IN THE FOLLOWING

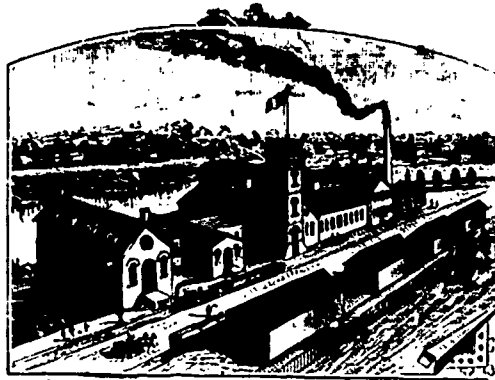
SIZES.	WEIGHTS
24 x 36	60 lbs.
30 x 40	100 "
34 x 38	150 "

## AND FINE JUTE HOSEY MANILLAS.

Any Size or Weight to order.

Samples on application.

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WOOLS.



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WHOLESALE ONLY.



# "GARNETT" ❄️ MACHINE

*For Opening Hard-Twisted Woolen Worsted & Silk Waste.*

**RAG  
MACHINES.**



**KNOT  
BREAKERS.**

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

These Machines are now clothed with steel teeth hardened at the points and set as fine as 32 rows per inch upon a system quite unique, and are the only Machines in the world that will open perfectly fine and twisted waste,



**P. & C. GARNETT,**

SOLE PATENTEES.

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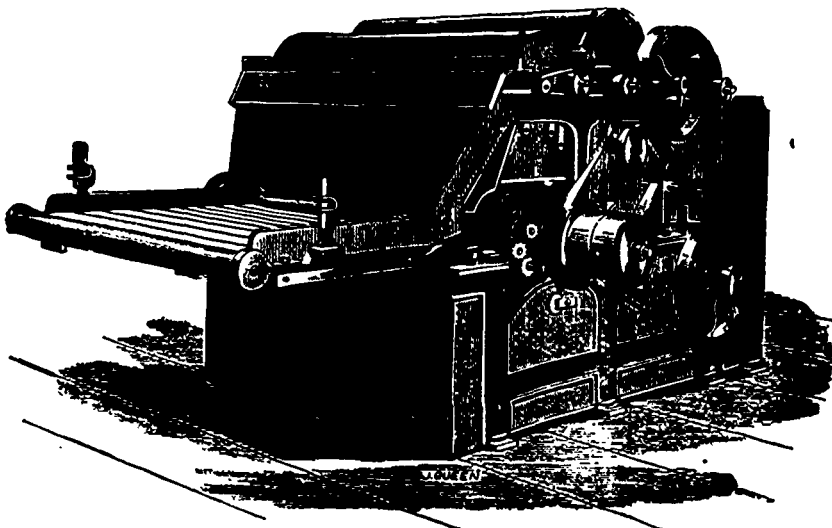
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MACHINES**

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**ETC.**

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION BURRING MACHINE.

BRANCH WORKS

—FOR—

CLOTHING COTTON TAKERS IN.

**3 YORK STREET, CHARLES STREET.**

**Charlton-on-Medlock. MANCHESTER.**

# Manufacturing Department.

## Textile Design.



Description of threads: A—dark spun at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  runs; B—light spun at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  runs; C dark spun at  $2\frac{1}{4}$  runs.

### WARP:

3	{	2	{	1 light B,
				1 dark C,
4	{	2	{	1 dark A,
				1 dark C,
3	{	3	{	1 light B,
				1 dark C,
4	{	3	{	1 dark A,
				1 dark C.

72

### FILLING:

3	{	3 light C,
		3 dark A,
4	{	4 light C,
		5 dark A.

84

Threads in warp, 4256; 14 reed, 4 threads per dent, 76 inches wide in the loom; begin warping and weaving on first harness and bar respectively; shrinkage at fulling, 25 per cent.; cloth finish, 56 inches wide; weight off the loom, 35 ounces.

### A New Short Route.

Another scheme is on foot for shortening the distance between America and Europe, this time by a line of fast steamers to run from a point in Nova Scotia and the Gulf of Canso to Milford Haven, and it is claimed that the passage can be made in four days. The distance between these two points shows an actual saving of 930 miles as compared with the distance between New York and Liverpool; and it is said by authorities on ocean travel, that this route avoids the great ice-fields and the fogs. A company has been formed, called the "Terminal City Company," to carry out the idea, and they will establish a port and city about six miles below Port Mulgrave, the terminus of the Intercolonial. A piece of land extending above six miles on the shore and about three miles deep has been secured, and the local government has made a large grant of coal lands in Cape Breton. The mails of both the States and Canada are promised if the trials prove satisfactory, and three of the great dry goods houses in New York have promised to send their freight by this route. This idea is a great one, and its outcome will be watched with interest.

Professor J. J. Hummel recently read a paper before the British Society of Arts on the rival merits of artificial and natural dyes. The Professor maintains that the prejudice against what are generally known as the coal-tar colors has long ceased to be justified by facts. With reference to their

fastness under the influence of light, experiments this year for upwards of a month, day and night, on the sea coast near Bombay have shown that, speaking generally, the natural dyes are the most fugitive. Everything depends on knowing which dyes to select for particular fibres, and how to apply them. As a rule colors are most fugitive on cotton, more permanent on silk, and most permanent on wool.

### Electric Power Looms.

The director of the weaver school in Crefeld, Herr Lembcke communicates to the *Leipziger Monatschrift für Textil-Industrie* that, at the inducement of the Commercial Chamber of Crefeld, he has made trial with silk weaver's looms worked by electricity. By a cable 100 feet long, a 1 horse power electric shunt motor with 100 volts and 4 amperes was put in motion. The transmission for the weaver's looms was restricted by a communicator to seventy-two revolutions. Hereby two weavers' looms were put in motion, and it was proved that the working by electricity was more satisfactory than that by means of caloric machines or gas motors, and that the swinging masses, otherwise necessary for the working on a small scale, can be dispensed with.

Thus it was shown that house industry could easily be made to flourish by the transmission of electric power, and this all the more as electricity can be transmitted equally well under any temperature. Further trials with long running dynamo machines—without the use of the communicator for some looms even without shafting—therefore with direct impulsion of the electro motor at the loom by friction rollers, etc., are being made now.

### Chemicals and Dyestuffs.

The following are current quotations:—

Bleaching Powder.....	\$2.00 to \$2.25
Bicarb Soda.....	2.50 " 2.75
Sal Soda.....	0.90 " 1.10
Caustic Soda, 60°.....	2.50 " 2.70
Caustic Soda, 70°.....	2.70 " 3.00
Caustic Soda, 48° and 58°.....	1.75 " 2.25
Chlorate Potash.....	0.18 " 0.20
Alum.....	0.01½ " 0.02
Coppers.....	0.90 " 1.00
Sulphur Flour.....	2.50 " 2.75
Sulphur Roll.....	2.25 " 2.50
Sulphate of Copper.....	0.01½ " 0.05½
White Sugar of Lead.....	0.68 " 0.10
Bich. Potash.....	0.08 " 0.10
Sumac, Sicily, per ton.....	75.00 " 80.00

## A. KLIPSTEIN,

122 Pearl Street, - - NEW YORK,

### CHEMICALS, & DYESTUFFS.

ANILINE COLORS of every kind.  
SPECIALTIES,

**Fast Colors for Wool**

Such as **DRY ALIZARINE, ALIZARINE BLUE, GREEN YELLOW, etc.,**

—ALSO—

**Caustic Potash for Wool Scouring.**

# MONTREAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.

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Hon. L. TOURVILLE, President; D. McEACHIRAN, 1st Vice-President; R. DREFFONTAINE, M. P., 2nd Vice-President; Z. FAUTHIER, Treas.; O. W. SADLER, A. DESJARDINS, M.P., E. BICKERDIKE, O. MARIN, T. A. TRENHOLME, J. BRUNN, M.P.P. PETER LYAL, Wm. EWING.

## PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

September 17th to 25th, 1891.

In compliance with a widely expressed desire on the part of many prominent Agriculturists and Manufacturers, the "*Montreal Exposition Company*" has been formed with a view of establishing Annual Exhibitions in Montreal. The Government of the Province of Quebec having made a grant for the purpose, the *Provincial Exhibition* will be held this year in the city of Montreal, opening on the 17th and closing on the 25th September.

The commodious and conveniently situated Exhibition Grounds on Mount Royal Avenue, which are so well known and so easy of access, have been secured for the use of the Company.

Extensive alterations and improvements have been made to the Buildings and Grounds, a new speeding track has been provided, and every facility will be afforded to both exhibitors and visitors.

Many features of more than ordinary interest will be presented in connection with the Exhibition; and in addition to large displays from different parts of the Dominion, exhibits are promised from the United States.

**Reduced Fares will be given by all Railway and Steamboat Lines during the Exhibition.**

Exhibitors' Tickets will be issued at **One Fare** to Montreal and return.

Freight and Live Stock on Exhibition will be returned free of charge, as per arrangement with the Railway Companies.

*Freight for Exhibition will be delivered on the Grounds by the Railway and Express Companies, without extra charge.*

Steam power and Shafting is provided in the Machinery Hall and Agricultural Implement Buildings, **free of charge.**

A **Silo** will be constructed on the Grounds, and the process of preparing the ensilage will be shown by several of the latest and most improved machines.

An important feature of the Exhibition will be the **Working Dairy**, in which the most recent and improved dairy utensils will be shown, and their various uses properly explained and illustrated.

An interesting feature of the Exhibition will be the **International Bench Show of Dogs.**

An excellent programme of **SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS** has been prepared under the most capable direction.

Entries and applications for space should be forwarded as soon as possible.

For Prize Lists and all information, address the undersigned.

**S. C. STEVENSON,**

*Manager and Secretary,*

76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

### Indurated Fibre Ware.

The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company, of Hull, Que., have decided to sell their goods direct to the trade, after having for many years sold through H. A. Nelson & Sons. They have just opened offices in Toronto and Montreal. The indurated fibre pails, buckets and other vessels, for factory use, made by this extensive firm, are highly spoken of by manufacturers. One firm writes them as follows:—"After six months use they seem to be as good as when we commenced using them. Some of them we used to put boiling hot lard in, and the lard stood in them until cold, but it did not affect the pail any more than so much cold water."

The process of the manufacture of Indurated Fibre Ware may be briefly described as follows:—

Wool only is used, spruce or other fibrous wood being preferred. This is first reduced to wood pulp, now so well known. In making a pail, for instance—and the process is similar in all the lines manufactured—the machine for first molding the pail from the pulp is provided with a hollow perforated form of cast-iron, shaped like the inside of a pail, and covered first with perforated brass and then with fine wire cloth. This form, worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast-iron "hat," which fits over it. Within this "hat" is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure, the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until it fills the "hat." The supply of pulp is then shut off, and water under high pressure is admitted within the "hat" and outside the rubber bag, thus squeezing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight or ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered, and the pulp pail removed. At this stage the pail is still nearly 60 per cent. water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. This water is first all dried out in dry kilns, and then the pail is turned off on the outside with a gang of saws. After sand-papering inside and out, the pail is ready for the treatment-house. With reference to the treatment, we can say it is absolutely harmless, nothing of a poisonous or deleterious nature going into the pail. After each application of the treatment the pail is baked at a high temperature. This portion of the process—indurating,

as it is termed—hardens or "indurates" the ware. (The word "indurate" has a Latin derivation, meaning "to harden.") The polish which the goods present is the result of the final treatment in which the pail is baked at a temperature of 280° F. After this the handles are riveted on the goods, which are then ready for the market. When finished and ready for the market, "Indurated Fibre Ware" presents something the appearance of polished mahogany, sometimes beautifully mottled. It is attractive, and retains its lustre for an indefinite period. The superior points of the ware are readily recognized by consumers.

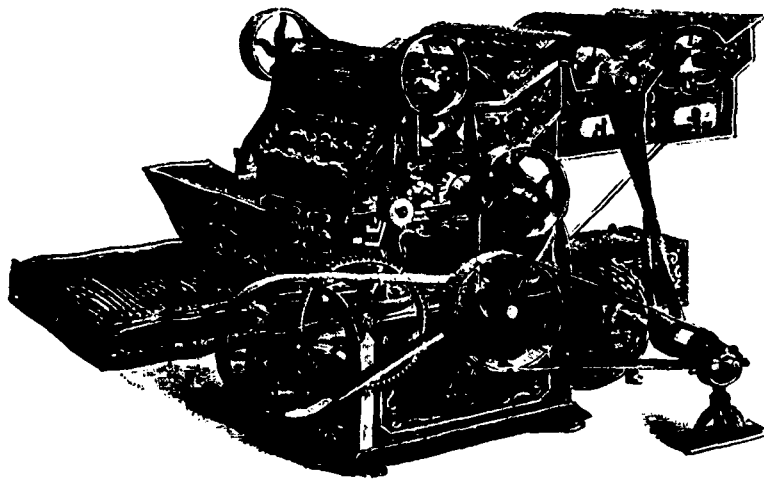
In the annual reports to Sir Charles Tupper of the Canadian emigration agents in Ireland, Mr. Merrick, the Belfast agent, agrees with Mr. Connolly, the Dublin agent, in the desirability of cultivating flax in Canada for the Irish market. Mr. Merrick believes that a most important industry could easily be made most successful and profitable if energetically taken in hand. No doubt there are many settlers now in the North-West, who fully understand the cultivation and scutching of flax, and if means were taken to provide a way to export it to Ireland so that settlers could dispose of their product, many would, no doubt, grow it, as it is a most profitable crop, and with the rich land to be found in many parts of the North-West, a system of rotating crops could be maintained and the land be kept up in fertility. Sir John Lister-Kaye has demonstrated that flax of good quality and suitable to the Irish and English market can be grown in the North-West. England imports about 2½ million tons of flax, principally from Riga, and the average price per ton last year (the lowest price for some years) was £20 to £23, while in some of the previous years it reached as high as £28 per ton. In the hope of promoting Canadian interest in the subject, Mr. Merrick gives a full description of how to cultivate the fibre.

### FOR SALE

#### THE MACHINERY OF THE RUSHVILLE SHWL MILL,

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2 Sets 48-inch Iron Frame Cards.          | 1 End Fringe Twisters.              |
| 2 " 40-inch " " "                         | 2 Davis & Furber Warpers            |
| 3 Self-Operating, and 4 Hand Jacks.       | 1 40 Spindle, 3½-inch Ring Twister. |
| 10 108-inch, 3 x 3 box can Looms.         | 1 Butterworth Shoddy Picker.        |
| 4 92 " 3 x 3 " " "                        | 2 Yarn Spoolers, together with Wool |
| 1 Curtis and Marble Cross Cut Shear, new. | 1 Picker, Duster, Hydro Extractor,  |
| 1 Side Fringe Twisters.                   | Brusher, Hoobins, Spools, &c.       |

**O. B. ARNOLD, 86 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.**



**The Parkhurst Burr Picker.**

We give in this number an illustration of the well-known Parkhurst Burr Picker, made by the Atlas Mfg. Co., of Newark, N. J. While the principles embodied in this machine are the same as earned its reputation, improvements in construction are continually being made.

The Parkhurst picker has an enviable reputation for cleaning all grades of wool of burs, dirt, shives and kemp, without injury to the staple. Manufacturers are paying more attention than formerly to the picker room, as they find it a most important point, results from which are felt all through the mill. Worn out machinery should be thrown aside, and the latest and best are not only profitable investments, but are imperatively demanded in these times of close competition on quality of work.

Of late this machine is attracting much attention in a comparatively new field. Two well known hosiery manufacturers have discontinued the use of cotton tappers, as, to quote from one of them, the Parkhurst picker does a better job. Another manufacturer says he is unable to get cotton cleaned from any source so thoroughly as the Parkhurst does it. An over-seeer of one of the Lowell cotton mills, who had spent a life in the picker room, said that he never had seen a machine which would clean cotton waste equal to it. We understand that it will be presented directly to the attention of cotton manufacturers for this purpose.

The same company make an automatic feed for all kinds of pickers, which is claimed to be proving satisfactory in all respects. Their feed rolls and burr cylinders are too well known to need more than passing mention. Further particulars in regard to price, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application.

George E. Talbot, of this company, has just returned from a tour of the Canadian mills, and reports sales of burr pickers to Jonathan Ellis, of the Port Dover Knitting Works, Penman Manufacturing Co., Paris, Granite Knitting Co., St. Hyacinthe, and others. These burr pickers are coming into general use among mills in this country, and improvements such as this are now being more closely looked after owing to the keen competition.

Messrs. Wm. Crabb & Co., of Newark, N. J., are among the largest and oldest manufacturers on the continent, of hackles, gills, combs, picker teeth, etc., for flax, tow, jute, and for general supplies used by manufacturers in those lines. They also make worsted and woolen mill supplies. Messrs. Crabb & Co. lately issued to their customers a very pretty advertising blotter and a novelty in the shape of a metal comb, which combined a very useful pocket utensil with an excellent sample of their special work.

The Hudson Bay Co. are now buying yarns for their Manitoba stores from the Western Woolen Mills at St. Boniface.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company, Toronto are supplying the fire department of London, Ont., with 1,500 feet of fire hose.

A London paper says:—"Mr. S. B. McKelvie, of Mildmay, has purchased the Walkerton woolen mills for \$4,200."

Mr. Buck, of Farnham, is starting a knitting factory at St. Johns, Que. The factory when running will employ 25 machines on hosiery, mitts, etc.

**One More New Cotton.**

In spite of the publication of specifications and the protection of patents, says the *Textile Mercury*, the days of romance in trade are not yet numbered. Beyond trifling secrets of manufacture, particular mixtures, special manipulation, or mysterious processes, it appears that there is a certain kind of cotton grown exclusively on New Zealand and Peru plantations, entirely owned by an English syndicate, who send seed and cotton to this country, and prevent the reproduction of the plant anywhere else. After all this concatenation of circumstances, all we can say is, "Who'd ha' thought it?" But the proprietors of a smart American contemporary are on the track of this wonderful plant so carefully guarded, and have secured a sample of it, for which, we regret to learn, they have paid \$5 a pound. Fresh species, with pedigrees and promise quite equal to this variety, can be obtained over here much cheaper. But in this case the enterprising proprietors are bent on doing better than the Britisher, and they have sent the seed to Georgia to be carefully cultivated, and its culture carefully recorded, so that when the crop is ripe, all information about it may be spread abroad to the four winds of Heaven, or as far in those directions as the circulation of their journal can reach. Meanwhile, some particulars of the new *Gossypium*, so far as reports about it and the look of the seed can be trusted, are given to the public. It will especially suit the climate of the Southern States, which is not an extraordinary feature in cotton, and its cultivation would be sure to meet with success there, which is a somewhat premature assertion. The seed is naked, and resembles the Sea Island, which is not ginning, and the product is known as "vegetable wool," because it is particularly suitable for mixing with wool, on account of its roughness," another circumstance not calculated to increase our respect for it. It has a threefold title, made up in all of thirteen syllables, so that there is at least something for the money; but whether it will add another species to the four into which some botanists divide cotton, or the twenty-four which some others profess to distinguish, has yet to be determined. There appears, even before it is sown, to be some suspicion that this may only be a sample of the seeds of Peruvian tree cotton, which has been sold, and somebody with it at \$5 per lb.; and although the Department of Agriculture, in reply to an enquiry as to whether any knowledge of the new cotton had reached official ears, asks for a few seeds so as to identify and determine what kind they are, the proprietary seems to prefer to take the chance of cultivation, so that we must all wait, as well as we can, until the autumn, to learn all about it—that is, if there should be anything to tell.

**Business Changes.***Continued from page 10.*

J. C. Watson, mfr. wall paper, Montreal, has admitted H. Watson and F. I. Foster into partnership; style now J. C. Watson & Co.

W. Lesperance & Co., who dg, Montreal, have admitted Mrs. Robt. M. Liddell as special partner for \$20,000 to June 2nd, 1896. Hattling & Dimock, mfr, Halifax, dissolved.

J. H. Miller, g, Hanley Mountain, N. S., removed to New Germany. James Frier, g, Shediac, N. B., is closing up his business.

C. C. Lee & Co., g, Allison, Ont., assigned.  
A. Dinwoodie & Co., gen, Campbellford, sold out.

J. English & Co., shirt mfrs, Montreal, have dissolved.  
T. Bethune & Co., gen, Fort William, have sold out to Garland, Elliott Co., Port Arthur.

The stock of John Craig, g, Petrolia, was sold to Mara & Co., Galt, at 66c. on the \$.; the stock amounted to \$2,888.

C. Landerville, h, Ottawa, assigned.  
The first dividend in the matter of R. Tyler, Sons & Co., insolvent wholesale clothiers, was paid on June 27th by Mr. Caldwell. The amount was 15 per cent.

The first dividend in the Lindsay, Gilmore Co. Estate was paid by Messrs. Kent & Turcotte on June 22nd. The amount of the dividend was 4 per cent. There are 101 creditors whose claims amount to \$260,000. A second and final dividend of 1 per cent. has been declared.

Geo. A. Quesnel, mfr, Ottawa, assigned.  
Miller Bros., g, Cornwall, Ont., assigned.

W. A. Sprinkling has opened in merchant tailoring in Victoria, B. C.

S. Thorne & Co., dg, Hamilton, stock sold to Campbell & Pentecost at 64c. on the dollar. The value of the stock was \$24,000.

W. M. McMillan, dealer in men's furnishings, Toronto, assigned, liabilities of about \$7,000, and assets about \$6,000. Among the chief creditors are Hyslop, Caulfield & Co., Toronto, who are secured by chattel mortgages for about \$3,000, and Gault Bros. of Montreal.

F. C. Fahey, of Carscaden, Peck & Co., Winnipeg, has accepted a position in Montreal.

Ball & Co., mfr, Toronto, assigned; liabilities \$4,811, assets \$3,310. The assignee was instructed to dispose of the stock.

E. A. Fish, mfr, Belleville, has assigned.  
Agnew, McGillivray & Co., wholesale dg, Montreal, are liquidating. The stock is valued at about \$50,000.

McLean, Shaw & Co., wholesale hatters, Montreal, assigned on demand of Greene & Sons Company, with total liabilities, direct and indirect, of about \$155,000. Of the indirect, the Ontario Bank holds a claim for \$67,000, and M. Davis a secured note for \$17,000.

The heaviest creditors are European firms, principally English and German, and include the following: Walker Lucas, \$1013; J. Luckworth, \$1334; J. Howes & Son, \$2361; Cooke & Bros., \$919; John Moore & Son, \$2553; Wm. Walsh, \$1227; E. Coplestone & Son, \$1198; Mathers, Hewet & Co., \$4771; J. Ashworth, \$1489; G. Howes & Bro., \$2388; Woolten & Forge, \$2372; J. Gilman, \$10,193; M. & J. Marshall, \$1833; Vero & Everett, \$2959; H. Meyer & Company, \$1123; Phillips, Politzer & Co., \$2214; Radiger & Quaret, \$3122; Teaney & Dupree, \$2146; Greene & Sons Co., \$3020; M. Downier, \$1627; C. H. Tenny & Co., \$1254; American Felt Hat Co., \$1856, and others.

Crompton Bros., formerly of Midland, have opened a dry goods store in Galt.

John MacLean & Co., wholesale millinery, whose suspension was announced last month, have now assigned, with liabilities of \$281,322. The Merchants Bank is interested to the extent of \$115,939, and the next heaviest creditor is Sir Donald A. Smith. The principal other creditors are old country firms.

Jump to the post office and mail you report for the Textile Directory (see advertisement). If you have mis-laid the report form, write for another. At the same time send in your subscription for the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS.

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**CANADA:—A Memorial Volume.**

A statistical and descriptive Book of reference on the Dominion. The only hand-book yet published giving a detailed description of each Province and Territory as well as of the Dominion at large.

"Canada" contains 1012 pages, with 11 maps and 75 illustrations, bound in cloth, price \$3.00.

This book, which is highly spoken of by the Press of all shades of politics, will be given to subscribers of this journal who enclose a clipping of this advertisement with order, at \$2.00. Address,

**E. B. BICCAR, Fraser Building, Montreal.**

**AGENCY.**—A gentleman who has had over twenty years experience in the Dry Goods business is prepared to take a position of responsibility. Address, M. this office.

**R. W. McLACHLAN**

is about opening up as a Manufacturers' Agent, and from his long experience in the dry goods business and intimate knowledge of all its details can promise careful attention to any business entrusted to him. Address, 55 St. Monique St., Montreal.

**H. Schlesinger, 120 Cheapside, London, E. C., England, Agent and Commission Merchant, is open to act as buyer for a good American Dry Goods house. Thoroughly acquainted with Textile goods, and many years' experience in English, French and German Manufacturing districts and cheapest Sources. First class references. Correspondence invited.**

It will pay you to look at the Plans of the  
**Mutual Life Insurance Co.,**  
OF NEW YORK,

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John MacLean & Co., wholesale millinery, whose suspension was announced last month, have now assigned, with liabilities of \$281,322. The Merchants Bank is interested to the extent of \$115,939, and the next heaviest creditor is Sir Donald A. Smith. The principal other creditors are old country firms.

**Mechanics for Woolen Mills wanted**  
Address, giving full particulars—Wool Exchange, Toronto, Ontario.

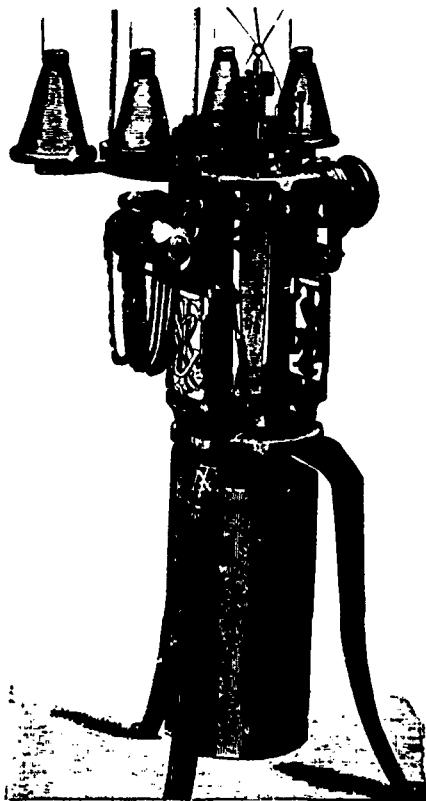
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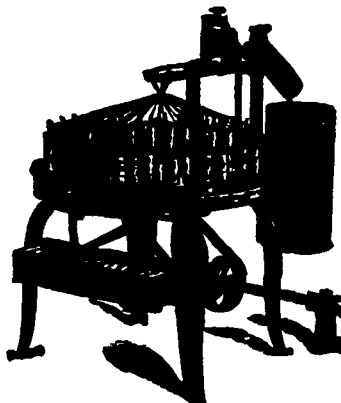
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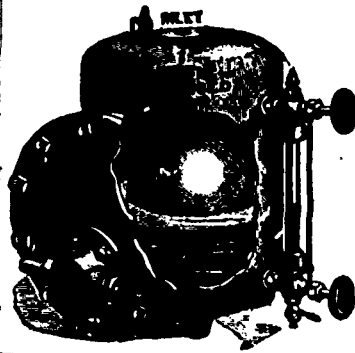
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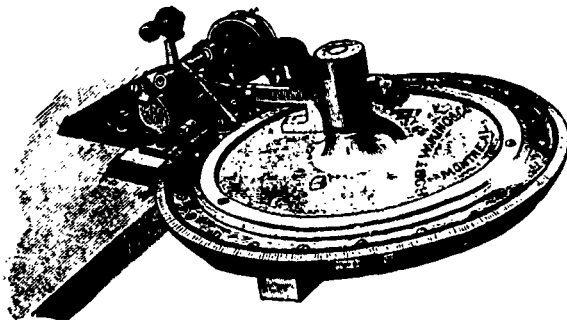
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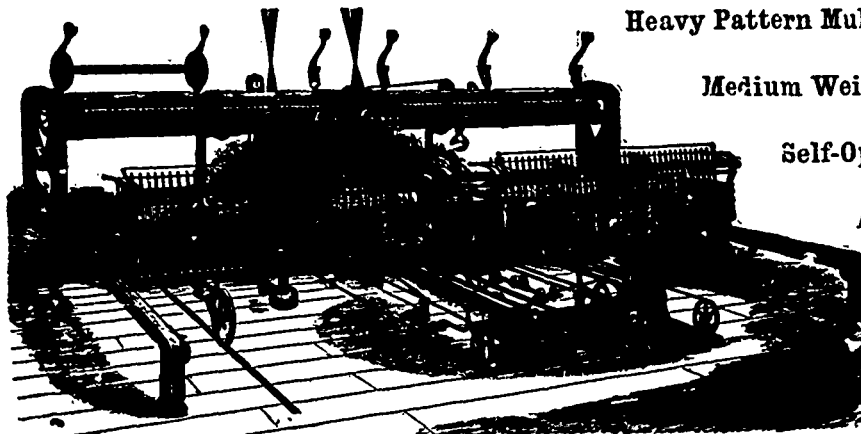


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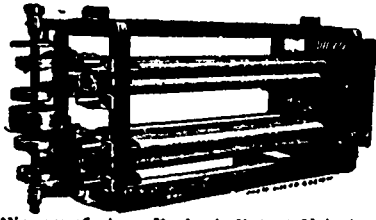
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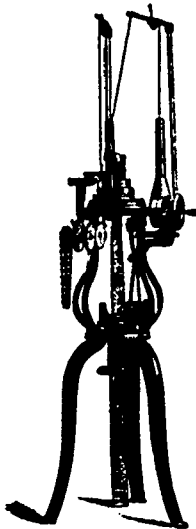
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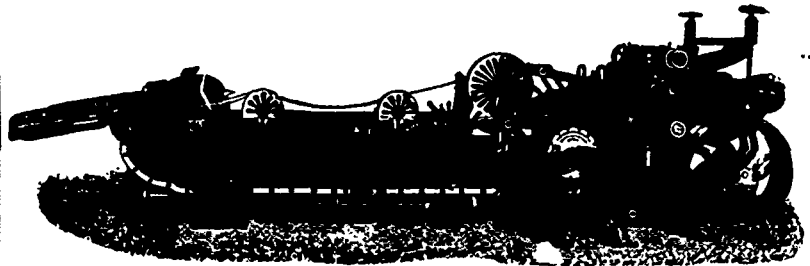
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**TORONTO.**

By an invention chronicled in the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, "a revolution in cotton ginning" is predicted. The inventor is a Mr. Brosius, of Atlanta. The new process is said to turn out an unbroken and silky staple from upland cotton, rivaling that from sea islands, and worth from 1c. to 2c. a pound more than that treated in the ordinary way. Not only is the breaking of the fibre prevented, but the seed is thoroughly stripped, which, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of getting out the oil.

On account of the excessive tariff on plushes enforced by the McKinley Bill, Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co., Ltd., of Saltaire, Yorkshire, have decided to erect a manufactory for the purpose in America.

It is astonishing, says the *Tactile Mercury*, how the same thing gets re-discovered over and over again, even when, as in many cases, it can be found described in the text books. Something like forty years ago John Mercer discovered the action of caustic soda on cotton, and took out a patent for it. The properties of "Mercerized" cotton are familiar to most dyers, although they have not been taken much advantage of. It is known, however, to have more lustre, to be stronger to have a fuller feel, and to take dyes better. Recently the same thing has been patented by a Mr. Lowe, of Heaton Moor, who has described the process in almost the same terms as Mercer. It is obvious that this patent will not be of much value to the patentee.

It is evident, says the *Monetary Times*, that credit must be getting remarkably cheap when a joint stock concern like the Oriental Shade and Tarpaulin Co., in that city, with a subscribed capital of \$5,000, and about \$1,000 paid thereon, could pile up liabilities to the extent of \$4,000, when its nominal assets are only about \$2,500.

Robert Munro, merchant of Montreal, and Andrew Lawrie, of Forest, Ont., have entered into partnership as manufacturers and traders in white wear goods, under the firm name of the McNabb Manufacturing Company.

The Dundas *Banner* understands that the Dundas cotton mill and plant will be offered for sale under foreclosure within six months. The shareholders have abandoned the concern and the bondholders will sell to recoup themselves. The shareholders will lose all they invested.

The *Paris Brant Review* authority for the rumor that Mr. Wiley, of the Wincey mill of that town, will be successful in his negotiations for taking over the Brantford Wincey Mill from the syndicate.

Messrs. McArthur, Corneille & Co., Montreal, have been appointed agents for Canada for the British Alizarine Company, of London, Eng., for chemicals and dyestuffs. This firm are also sole agents in Canada for the St. Denis Dyestuff and Chemical Company, Paris, France, of which M. A. Poirrier is president, manufacturers of aniline colors, archil extract, cachou de laval, etc.; of the Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., manufacturers of dyes and extracts; of Messrs. Coignet & Co., Paris, France, manufacturers of glues, gelatines, etc.; of Messrs. Watson, Walker & Quickfall, Leeds, Eng., manufacturers of indigo extracts, and for the Millerton Tannin Extract Company, manufacturers of hemlock extracts. They maintain large stocks of these and other goods, including pure winter olive oil, winter pressed lard oil, extra fine spindle oil, and a full assortment of other lubricating oils, greases, mill soaps, etc.

#### The McKinley Tariff on the Canadian Button Industry.

Mr. Richard Roschman, button manufacturer, of Waterloo, Ont., gives to the *Chronicle* his views on the effect of the McKinley tariff on that industry in Canada, as follows:—"The button industry has not been prospering of late years. At one time there were eight button factories in the Dominion, but they have all gone to the wall but four. If we had Unrestricted Reciprocity we would probably lose some of the trade with the Maritime Provinces, but this loss would be far more than counter-balanced by the large trade that would be opened for us in the clothing cen-

tres of the United States. I have been selling buttons for the past three years in the cities of the Eastern States and in Chicago, in the face of a duty of 25 per cent. The McKinley tariff, however, has increased the duty to 50 per cent., which has shut us out of their markets for all staple lines of goods, and at present we cannot sell in their markets any buttons, except a few special lines. There would be no difficulty about the tariff so far as buttons are concerned if Unrestricted Reciprocity were adopted. The American duty is 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, while the Canadian duty is 25% *ad valorem*, and 10c. a gross specific duty is just about equal to it.

"With Unrestricted Reciprocity and the larger market it would give us, I feel convinced, that I could enlarge the capacity of my factory and run full time. We have now from 70 to 80 hands on our pay roll, while we have room for 125. The button industry would not be at a disadvantage if we had Free Trade with the United States. On the contrary, I feel convinced that the larger market it would give us, and with the class of labor we have here, our industry would be immensely benefited."

#### Wool Market.

Reports on the new clip of domestic wool show that it is of good average quality, and rather more in quantity than last year.

A report just to hand from Winnipeg states:—"Some buyers have been showing a tendency to higher prices at the close of the season. We quote 10½c to 11c for ordinary unwashed, with 1c to 2c higher for better qualities, such as mixed down wool, of which there is little or nothing offered in this market, though some better qualities are obtainable West. Buyers from the city are out along the railways picking up lots. Washed wool is quoted at 15c to 16½c for ordinary quality.

Of the Toronto market, the *Monetary Times* says:—"There is very little wool coming in on the street; it would appear as if all the wool in this locality had already been marketed. For country round lots there is very little doing, dealers not being anxious to buy at present prices. In pulled wools there is a moderate demand from the mills at unaltered figures; see current list.

Montreal prices are quoted as follows:—

Fleece	21c.	to	22c.
Pulled, unassorted	21	to	22
Black	19	to	20
Natal	18	to	21
Cape	20	to	22½
Australian	21	to	24

Wool is quoted in Hamilton at 18c to 22c and in Guelph at 18c to 20c.

#### The Dodge Wood Split Pulley Company.

This company have issued their new revised illustrated descriptive price list. In the introduction they say:—"In presenting this new edition of our illustrated catalogue and price list, we take pleasure in announcing that since our establishment in Canada for the manufacture of this now celebrated pulley, under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, we have had the satisfaction of experiencing a steady increase in our business, and to keep pace with the demand, we have found it necessary to greatly increase our capacity. We are now equipped with the finest machinery made expressly for us and adapted to our work. With our patent bushing system for pulleys, and great capacity, we possess the best facilities for executing orders promptly, and will here say that we can fill a large order for pulleys with greater dispatch than any manufacturer in the country."

As an evidence of the popularity of these pulleys, the company call attention to their Canadian endorsement of them, and to a portion of the prominent manufacturers who are using them.

Messrs. Gunn & Murray, of Strathroy, are starting a new flax mill at Watford, Ont. It will be operated by steam power.

W. J. Anglin, Battersea, Ont., has resumed operations in his carding mill.

The criminal charges laid against W. H. Priest, of the Pike River knitting mills, of Notre Dame de Stanbridge, by Feodor Boas, of St. Hyacinthe, have been dismissed by the local magistrates at Sweet'sburg, and Mr. Priest and Mr. Boas have taken action of damages for false arrest and false imprisonment against Mr. Boas.

### Causes of Sprouting.

The surface of a Brussels carpet is composed of loops of worsted yarns packed closely together. When any one loop is formed, the particular worsted thread of which the loop is a portion sinks beneath the linen or cotton cross thread (weft), and remains with other threads in the body of the fabric until it is required to form another loop on the surface. These surface loops are held in position by the cross threads (weft), the closeness of the fabric and the intermingling of the var. as strands of worsted. Not being tied or knotted down, should any loop be caught or pulled by a sharp point in brush, broom, boot, paw or claw, then the worsted underneath will be drawn above the surface, and the loose ends and tag will form a well developed case of sprouting.

The trouble is especially liable to occur in first-class goods in which the yarn is fine, soft and highly dressed, and in carpets in which the ground is not well covered. In grounds well covered the threads cross each other frequently, and are thereby held down more firmly.

There is but one remedy, and that is to clip off at once all the loose ends. With careful, close clipping, the threads by degrees get flattened down and the trouble ceases.

In every case of complaint from a customer, the dealer should be especially careful to place the matter in the hands of an experienced employee, whose special business should be not only to see to the remedy, but also to ascertain the cause of the trouble. He should keep a sharp lookout for dogs and cats, whose paws or claws may have started the threads. The castors of all articles of furniture in the room should be examined, and likewise all legs of tables, chairs, etc., not provided with castors. A rough castor or a jagged end of wood has caused many a case of sprouting. Nails in boot heels have likewise much to answer for in this direction. Parrots given the freedom of a room are apt to use both beaks and claws on a carpet, with disastrous effect.

But the worst enemy of carpets is the common broom in the hands of a maid more muscular than intelligent. If possible, the housewife should avoid sweeping a new Brussels carpet for some months; that is, until the loops get trodden down somewhat. If sweeping is regarded as absolutely necessary, the only proper thing to use is a good carpet sweeper, run over the carpet with the utmost possible care.—*Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review.*

### Jute Culture.

Twenty-five years ago the export of jute from Calcutta was only 925 tons a year; now it amounts to 550,000 tons. At present it is almost exclusively cultivated in Bengal and Assam. Though it grows wild elsewhere, its value amounts to very little. In Madras and Bombay, for instance, imperfections of the soil and expenses of working have caused all attempts which have been made to grow it to fail. Jute manufacture has very greatly increased in India of late years, the number of looms engaged having quadrupled since 1876. In Calcutta alone there are 4,000, and the production of gunny cloths for home consumption alone is worth nearly £2,000,000.

The attempt of the American government, says the *Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review*, to encourage the production of jute in the lower Mississippi valley, has proved a failure. The quantities raised are not sufficient to cover even a small fraction of the annual cotton crop. Even under high cultivation the plants have failed to obtain the luxuriant growth of those raised in India. The difference in the cost of labor in India and the United States, together with climatic disadvantages, apparently renders it impossible for Americans to compete in the production of this article. Dumree has been for fifty years the chief manufacturing centre of articles made from jute. From 207,208 bales imported to Dumree in 1870, there was a rapid increase, until in 1883 the imports amounted to 1,013,109 bales. Within the last seven years new methods of decorating jute have been invented, and cloths of finer texture can now be made, so that the increased demands have caused the imports to advance even more rapidly than during the preceding thirteen years.

No material is manufactured at less cost per yard than jute. After cost of production, shipment from Calcutta, insurance charges and ocean freight have been added, it is placed upon the American market at an average price of 3 cents per pound, and at this low rate the profits are large.

The Toronto Rubber Company is now fully organized and doing business. The officers are as follows:—S. Nelson, president; T. McIlroy, jr., vice-president; and John H. Taylor, treasurer. The company have taken over the business of Messrs. T. McIlroy, jr., & Co., of Toronto, and have purchased factory buildings at Port Dalhousie, Ont., where they have secure good water power privileges, and they expect to have the factory running by the 1st of August. They will employ about 100 hands.

### The Art of Bleaching.

In the June number of the *Haberdasher* is published an article by Mr. John Byers, entitled "The Story of Linen," in the course of which is described the various processes employed in the manufacture of that very necessary commodity. Every stage of its development is treated on, from the growing of the flax to its manufacture into various articles, and embracing spinning, weaving, bleaching, etc. The article is finely written, and reflects credit on its author, who displays a full and perfect knowledge of his subject, while the beautiful illustrations with which the article abounds are in keeping with the excellent taste always displayed in the make-up of the *Haberdasher*, than which there is no finer trade paper published. We reproduce from the article the following interesting account of the bleaching process as carried on in the bleaching districts of Ireland:

"An attractive and novel sight to the stranger in his ramblings through the country about Belfast is that of the numerous bleach greens, with their acres of linen webs undergoing the final part of the bleaching process, where nature plays her part after the laboratory's labors. Sun and air are necessary for the finishing stages of flax bleaching; chemicals cannot accomplish all, nor will all atmospheres do the work as well as humid countries like Ireland.

"During the old days when bleaching was accomplished entirely 'upon the grass' the period of purification ran into months; but there were no tendered linens, and the cloth seemed to have everlasting wear. Every bleach green now has its professional overseer or bleacher. He must know the laws of chemical action as far as they govern the ingredients he employs in his hastening methods—and all these to the point of precision, else his boilings may develop serious damage and consequent loss to his employers whether bleaching for themselves or for others; for all who follow bleaching as a profession are responsible to those who consign brown cloth to their hands. Mistakes of blundering bleachers, then, are the occasions of certain job-lot offerings for which Belfast has a celebrity at times.

"While art assists nature very materially in the modern quick way of bleaching—requiring, say, six weeks—nature, as before mentioned, has her share in the proceedings. While these are going forward, numerous spreadings upon the grass alternate with the work of the pots, and the last stage of the labor is the completion upon the green. For open-air work the climate of Ireland is peculiarly adapted. The comparative evenness of temperature that prevails throughout her seasons, with their frequent exchanges of sunlight and shade, make it a sort of chosen spot for the purpose.

"It is claimed by some writers that chemical action in bleaching—to a limited extent—was not unknown to the ancients; and it is said that the old Scotch and Irish knew the use of pearl ash and the acid of sour milk. The bleach fields of Holland covered thousands of acres, and the Dutch were so famous as bleachers and finishers, that it was the custom at one time for the linen merchants of Great Britain to send their brown cloth to them for whitening. Six months was their bleaching period, and in summer time only. Souring in buttermilk was the only accessory known to the old Hollanders. Chloride of lime is now the great chemical agent. Its introduction within the present century lessened the number of Irish bleach fields in a marked degree, as the industry narrowed itself to those who had plants whereat the chemical processes were prosecuted.

"Bleaching proper requires about three weeks, then about two weeks for finishing. Cloth is finished 'soft' or 'high' according to the purpose for which it is intended. He who would witness the finishing of white cloth for shirt and collar makers must go, first to the finishing rooms of the bleach works, then to the lapping rooms. The den of the 'beetling engine' is the scene of the finishing process; and the sight of a number of these pounding monsters, hammering away upon rolls of cloth turning slowly beneath them, would open a Troy man's eyes, and, for the moment, close his ears. Sign language is the only method of communication there, for the visitor is literally standing amidst muffled thunder.

"Lapping—or folding—a web of finished linen into the form that we are used to seeing it is an art that must be acquired through an apprenticeship. It is followed by a class of workers known in the trade as 'lappers.' The 'ornamenting room' of a Belfast factory is an interesting place to visit. Here all piece goods that require fancy paper bandings and ribbon fastenings are made ready for their final packing in cases for shipment, and by as neat a body of working girls as may be found employed at any industry in the world."

Barnett & Co., wholesale clothiers, Montreal, who were burnt out about six weeks ago, have assigned at the demand of Gault Bros. & Co.; liabilities about \$50,000.

### The Production of Raw Silk in China.

It is well known to all concerned in the Chinese silk trade that the production of raw silk in China is steadily declining in quality and quantity. Silk is among the principal articles of export from that country, but for several years now the shipments have each year shown a falling off, and the Chinese Government will, undoubtedly, soon feel compelled to take some steps to remedy this condition of affairs.

The principal cause of this decrease is the diseases of the silk-worms, which still prevail in China. This scourge could certainly be expurgated by proper means, and the present race of silk-worms improved and regenerated, with the result of producing a much better grade of silk.

The example of Japan has been repeatedly pointed out to the Chinese. The former country has obtained from France the methods of diminishing and suppressing the diseases alluded to and the means of preserving the race of worms. Nothing of this sort has been done in China, producers there being apparently content to rely upon the hardness of the Chinese worms, and to let the plague have full swing, instead of combating it, and thereby both increasing the production and improving the quality of their raw silk.

If China neglects to soon take proper measures to this end, the silk-worms will gradually decrease and eventually largely disappear, as they formerly did in Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal. In former years the Chinese competed with the Italian silks and regulated the price of the latter; at present the roles are changed and the Italians occupy the first rank, leaving the Chinese far behind.

The Chinese producers, however, do not allow any meddling in their affairs, and as regards sericulture they only follow their own notions. The Government is, moreover, powerless to enforce obedience to any regulations. Possibly, however, Chinese producers may soon come to understand that their best interests lie in the abandonment of their ancient ways and in taking advantage of the methods proposed by the newly-established bureau of silk culture at Nung-po. As it is, the situation in Chinese silk production is a most serious one, and requires quick and energetic means to avert the threatening disaster.—*The Hatter's Gazette*.

Next to wool, silk is the easiest thing to dye. The anilines dyes evolved by the German chemists from coal tar give many of the most delightful tints. For the rest there is madder and Brazil wood, tumeric and cochineal, saffron, indigo, logwood, fustic, Russian blue and a hundred more.

The first sewing thread made of cotton was produced in 1794 at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Previous to this, flax was the material used in this manufacture. The idea of sewing cotton was said to have been suggested by Mrs. Samuel Slater, who, while spinning some Sea Island cotton, noticed the evenness and beauty of the yarn it made, and suggested its manufacture into thread to her husband, Samuel Slater, pioneer of the cotton industry in the United States.

A company, to be known as the British Columbia Paper Company, has been formed with a capital of \$40,000, to make paper from wood pulp. The company have already made arrangements for the necessary machinery, which will be shipped immediately to Alberni Rapids, the point at which the works will be located. Most of the stock has been subscribed we are told.

The annual meeting of the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall, was held on Wednesday, the 27th of last month. The president, Sir Donald Smith, took the chair and read the report for the current year. Owing to the dull trade of the first six months of the year, the net returns had fallen off, sales were with difficulty effected, even at low prices, and the mill shut down for a short period. The chairman explained that despite all this, there is a strong prospect of a good future. The mills are at present running on full time with the full complement of operatives.

Mary Wilson is suing T. Eaton & Co., dry good dealers, Toronto, claiming \$10,000 damages for assault and false arrest and malicious prosecution. The defendants had the plaintiff arrested and tried on the charge of shop-lifting, but at the trial she was honorably acquitted. Hence her action.

Joseph Horsfall and Arthur Horsfall have registered as partners for the purpose of carrying on business in Montreal as wholesale clothiers, under the name of Joseph Horsfall & Sons.

Messrs. John Martin & Co., the well-known military outfitters, have issued a neat catalogue, giving illustrations of the uniforms of various regiments, which can be had free on application

to the firm. Messrs. Martin & Co. have invested an immense amount of capital in a new department for co-tuning, and have engaged first-class military tailors and costumers from Europe for these departments of their establishment. Their object is, not to rent costumes, but to make to order on short notice, and they will sell uniforms or costumes at reasonable prices.

A circular from the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co. informs us that the Royal assent has this day been given to an act of Parliament of Canada, shortening the name of my Company to "The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited." In making the announcement, Mr Eddy says: "Permit me to take advantage of this opportunity for addressing my whole circle of correspondents to say I sincerely trust that the relations that have hitherto existed between us, in some cases for over 40 years, may continue and increase, to mutual advantage and that your business circle and ours, may extend and increase in volume."

We notice that our old friend, Mr. M. B. Shantz, button manufacturer, of Rochester, has got into trouble under the "alien labor law," which is in force in the "land of the free." Some of Mr. Shantz's old employees have gone over there and taken positions in his button factory, which, it seems, displeased the labor organizations, who are now giving him all the trouble they can. The law under which such trouble can be made is a disgrace to the "Great American Nation," but there is nothing too small for the "statesmen" at Washington to stoop to if by so doing they can do something to injure Canada or England. What the end of this persecution of Mr. Shantz will be we cannot say, but it ought to be a warning against any of our people going over to the States expecting to get work or improve their circumstances. Stay in Canada and you will be all right.—*Berlin, Ont., News*.

The insolvent estate of Cree, Scott & Co., shirt and collar manufacturers, of Montreal, has been sold. The stock, valued at \$12,000, was purchased at 7c. on the dollar by A. H. Sims & Co., of Montreal, and the machinery, valued at \$6500, went to the Montreal Steam Laundry at 40c. on the dollar.

J. D. Dean, gen. Shidden, has assigned; liabilities, \$1,200, assets \$500.

The bankrupt stock of Radford Bros. was sold to Macnaughton & Coulson, at 67c. on the \$. They are checking off the stock for the purpose of closing it out at an early date.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. T. V. R. Brown, who has been connected with the Granby Rubber Co. since its inception, Messrs. Ames, Holden & Co. have been appointed selling agents, Mr. Brown has gone to New York to join his brother in business.

### The Direct-Dyeing Method.

Several of the dye preparations recommended for dyeing direct in one bath have been adopted in practice. Among these are the direct black for wool and, to a certain extent, for cotton, the so-called indigo substitute, and various other direct-dyeing yellow and red dye products. The benzidine colors are not considered here.

The well-known color chemist, Runge, may be considered as the originator of the direct-dyeing dye-stuffs, he being the first to publish his experiments on the employment of the principle to logwood dyeing, in combination with bichromate of potash and hydrochloric acid. This kind of combination—logwood, chrome and hydrochloric acid—was new at that time, the use of the chrome being then very limited.

In my opinion, writes V. H. Soxhlet, in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, Runge's method has never found a permanent, practical application. The English patents of Dale and Caro assisted greatly in the general adoption of the direct-dyeing method, especially for cotton. Two baths were used in this method—a dye-bath, with a succeeding oxidation ageing bath. Besides the dye-stuffs in the first bath, it contained thickeners, metallic salts, and an organic acid, in order to prevent the precipitation of the dye-stuffs. The second bath contained a basic or alkaline metallic salt, whereby the dye-stuffs, which until then clung in a soluble condition to the fibre, were at once fixed insolubly. The same principle is still used for the manufacture of direct-dyeing preparations for cotton. Dr. M. Reimann described these dyeing methods for red yellow, and black many years ago. With a few modifications they can still be used to advantage, in spite of the discovery of the great number of tar colors.

The first of the manufactured direct-dyeing products' was introduced by P. Watinne-Delespierre, of Lille, France, under the name "Noir Direct for Wool." In the manufacture of the *Noir direct*, Watinne started from a very correct standpoint, by producing in a correspondingly diluted logwood solution a precipitate—benzinatein, which is equivalent to iron and protoxide of copper—by adding a solution of iron and sulphate of copper. The precipitate obtained readily dissolves in a warm acidulated solution, and can then be fixed easily upon the animal fibre. It was

clear from the first that so costly a preparation, the production of which required only the purest of logwood dye-stuff, and many expensive operations, such as filtering, dyeing, etc., would not readily be adopted in practice. Watinne soon found many imitators in Belgium, England and Germany, but in most cases the precipitation of the logwood in a finely divided condition was entirely omitted. Operators were satisfied with both the fluid and solid logwood extracts, heated to the boiling point, and adding corresponding quantities of the ground sulphates of iron and copper. It is obvious that these preparations contained a quantity of insoluble constituents.

Why does not the wool dyer now make direct use of this method, which of itself gives fairly favorable results? In place of using a product which does not promise as well, it would be advisable to use Watinne's method, the direct dye-bath. For this purpose it is sufficient to add to the water bath a solution of good logwood extract, then a solution of sulphate of copper and proto-sulphate of iron, sufficient to cause a corresponding precipitate. Sulphate of iron alone gives a grey black, while a violet black is obtained with sulphate of copper. It is best, therefore, to use three parts of iron salts and one part of copper salt. For obtaining a dead black, of course, either quercitron or fustic extract is indispensable.

In order to obtain a full black, the following proportions will give the best results:—7 to 8 per cent. logwood extract at 30° B., 15 per cent. sulphate of iron, and 5 per cent. sulphate of copper. For a dead black one half per cent. of fustic extract is to be added. Stir carefully, and permit to settle partly, after which commence with the addition of acid—the best is oxalic acid. The precipitant dissolves very quickly. The addition of the acid naturally requires some experience, because if the bath be too acid at the outset, it no longer possesses the full dyeing capacity. A dark brownish yellow color of the bath indicates that the dye-stuff is dissolved completely. If, however, the color be bluish or bluish green, the precipitate has not yet dissolved fully. A light yellow brown or yellow color of the bath is a sign of an excess of acid. It is not advisable to dull the acid bath too much with alkalis. About one half per cent. oxalic acid—in crystals—may be used with ordinary water for the quantity of the logwood extracts. The colors obtained in this manner—with iron and copper sulphate—are fast against light and fulling. If bichromate combinations be employed, the blacks produced are not so fast against light.

Attempts have also been made to use these combinations of logwood and iron and copper salts for the dyeing of blue and green shades, but with very little success. For dyeing blue it was recommended to add blue shade methyl violet—best, 3 B—to the above mixture. The methyl violet changes to a green shade in the presence of free acid, but by neutralization it is at once re-converted into a blue violet. The metallic salts necessarily present in the dye preparations, however, appear barely to prevent the satisfactory fixation of the aniline dye-stuff. This is also the case with acid green or with an undue addition of yellow dyeing stuff extracts—fustic or quercitron. It is true that blue or green shades are produced with such color products, but they will hardly comply with the demands made of such colors now-a-days.

The composition of the preparations for dyeing direct black on vegetable fibres is essentially different, being based generally upon the employment of chromic oxide, though the acetate of copper combination is also often used.

Returning to the previously mentioned indigo substitute of Ruge, it may be stated that in place of the bichromate of potassium and hydrochloric acid, a soluble oxide is used to much greater advantage. The latter is easily produced by the solution of one part bichromate in two parts boiling water and five parts hydrochloric acid, at 22° B. After the complete solution of the bichromate a little glucose or molasses is added slowly, whereby a violent reaction takes place. The final result is a green fluid of a certain specific weight, which contains the chromic oxide in a dissolved state. A proper quantity of this solution is added to the solution of the logwood extract. The cotton is entered into this bath, and heat is applied. The writer would not recommend this method for producing black. The proper dye-stuff preparations are of a similar composition, and there is still another formula, which was at one time extensively employed: A solution of 20 parts bichromate of potassium and 55 parts hydrochloric acid at 21° B., is added to 400 parts of logwood extract at 25 B., with vigorous stirring. Another indigo substitute is made by mixing the logwood extract (previously prepared with a little acetic acid) with soluble chromic oxide. Fairly good colors may be obtained with these preparations, although the price is rated high, much of the logwood dye-stuff being lost as an insoluble lake. Much more rational methods have been adopted in the manufacture of the printing preparations based upon the same principles.

Many products for dyeing black direct on cotton are used at

present, but these, in addition to the logwood extracts, contain only a copper and iron combination. The old well-known method with logwood, copper sulphate, and the previously mentioned patents of Dale and Caro, gave rise to these compositions, which are somewhat complicated to make, and it is therefore to be recommended that dyers buy them ready made.

Another old and well-known method may be mentioned, which, in case no undue demands are made as to its fastness against light, gives very favorable results. The lath is started with logwood extract, after which sufficient verdigris, acetate of alumina, and borax are added, and afterwards the cotton. It is handled for one and a half hours at 176° F., and in order to obtain a better oxidation the yarn must be withdrawn from the bath at last three times. By the use of quercitron or cutch, many shades may be produced. It is in the nature of things that the direct-black dyeing preparations should be employed much more extensively than the improved aniline-black dyeing methods.

The direct-yellow dyeing products are fairly extensively employed, the combinations of the quercitron dye-stuff with alumina being mostly used. But by the use of quercitron extract, logwood extract, and cutch, in combination with verdigris or sulphate of copper, in corresponding proportions, all shades of color, from the palest Nankeen yellow to the deepest velvet brown, may be produced. It is singular that in the dye-house so little use is made of this property of the quercitron to give direct colors in combination with alumina or tin mordants.

The dye products from the aloe have never been able to command attention in the dye-house: firstly, because all these preparations are too costly; and, secondly, because they have not been prepared well before delivering to the dyer. The author made exhaustive experiments about twenty years ago, to find a way to compound these aloe preparations by which they might be introduced into practical use. He arrived at the conclusion that the yel product obtained by the treatment of aloe with concentrated nitric acid is one that can be used for producing the brightest rose colors, as well as the darkest brown blacks, according to the metallic salts used. The colors are completely fast against air, light, and fulling. He would place such aloe preparations, by reason of the characteristics mentioned, in the same rank with the primuline, thiochromogene, or the chromotrope dye-stuff. The tar-color industry having been so largely developed since that time, it would not now be advisable to use these aloe dye-stuffs.

The so-called carmine dyes must be mentioned as the most recent direct-dyeing color preparations, which serve for the direct dyeing of red, yellow, and blue, chiefly, perhaps, as color shadings, for which various dye-stuffs are necessarily used. The carmine dyes are produced by treating the different dyewood decoctions, as, for example, camwood, fustic, and logwood, with the suitable solution of metallic salts. For certain purposes, when it depends upon the softness of the yarn and the use of the direct method of dyeing, and when the price is not considered, the carmine colors give good results. But the writer does not believe they will remain in the dye-house permanently, as they are too costly and difficult of manipulation. Dark shades on cotton are out of the question, as the cotton would first have to be mordanted. These carmine dye-stuffs, however, are easily used in combination with the benzidines, and charming effects are produced when they are employed in this manner.

The *Moncton Times* says of the cotton mill there, that under the new management the works have been running steadily, and about \$12,000 worth of additional machinery, some of it from Upper Canadian mills, has been set to work. The new owners are evidently well pleased with the facilities for manufacturing there.

A fire broke out the other day in the picking room of the Stormont cotton mill, and made considerable headway before being discovered. The fire station at the Town Hall was at once notified, and several streams of water were turned on from the mill hydrants by the hands, who had the blaze well under subjection when the hose reels arrived. Everything in connection with the engine was found to be in good working order, and after wetting everything within reach, it was taken back to the fire station. The fire is supposed to have originated in the pickers. The damage done is very slight.—*Cornwall Standard*.

The boiler of the Grand River Manufacturing Company's excelsior flax mill exploded last month. The fireman, Wm. Harris, was buried in the corner of the engine room, and when the debris was removed he was dead. He leaves a wife and several small children. The engine and boiler room were demolished, and considerable damage done to the building.

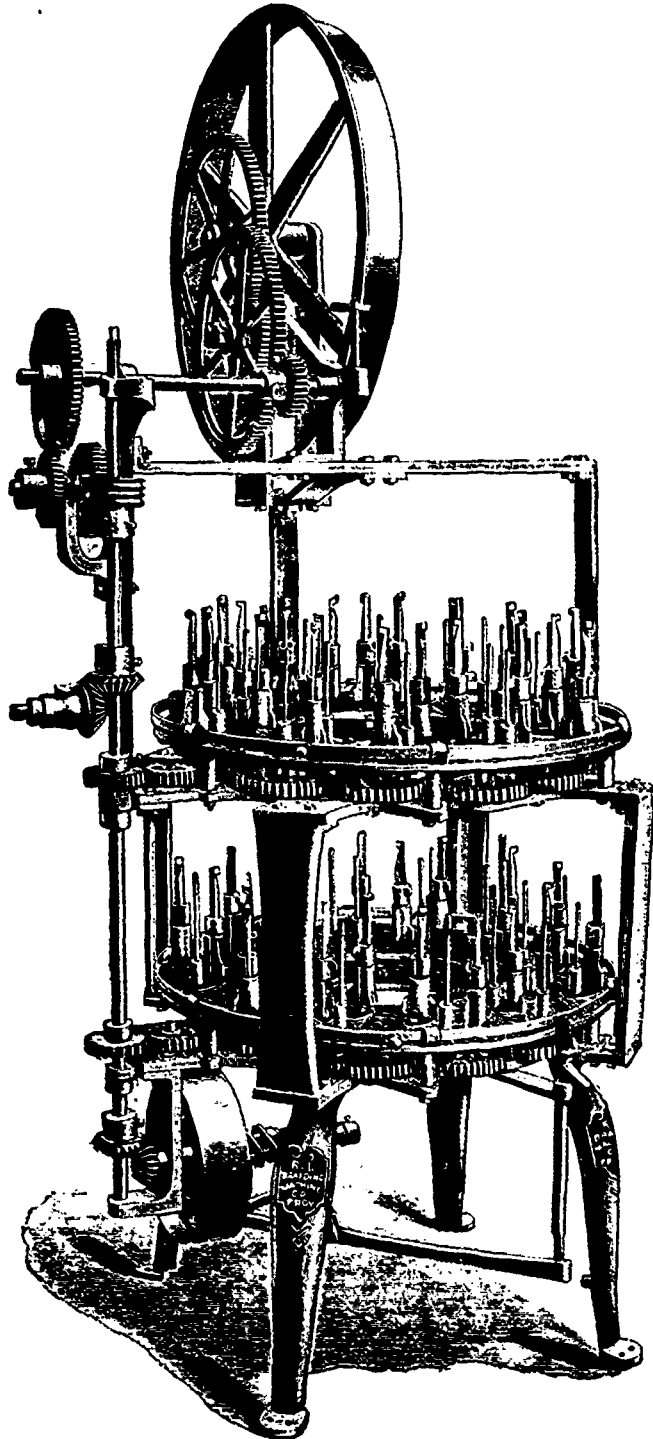
An agent of the Sanford Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, now traveling in Jamaica, is said to be very successful in opening up a trade in Canadian ready made clothing with that colony.

Mr. George Workman, late of Galt, is now running a cardigan jacket knitting factory at Streetsville, employing about half a dozen hands.

**About Braiding Machines.**

The rapid development in electrical science and art in the last fifteen years opened a new field for the braiding machine. The first adaptations of the braider for the covering and insulation of wires came from the works of the Rhode Island Braiding Machine Co., of Providence, R. I., their double or single braiders, double or single winders, or braider and winder combined, together with their double or single taping machine, now being in use in most of the insulation works in the country.

The accompanying cut shows one of their latest, as well as largest, adaptations for insular purposes, being their double twenty-four inch insulator, with wheel take-up, which covers heavy wire with two layers of twenty-four strands each.



The first braiding machine of which we have undoubted record is the flowery May-pole of ancient "Merrie England." It made

round braid, and there was probably more fun and flowers worked into it than are usually put into braid now-a-days. Then again another distinctive feature of that olden-time braiding was its being done by about an equal number of male and female operatives, while in these more prosaic days the operatives, we all know, are exclusively female.

The manufacture of machines for the production of worsted or cotton dress braid, flat as well as round, began in the United States in 1861. Previous to that time smaller braiders for the covering of whips and hoop skirt wire and the production of shoe and corset lacings had been made and used somewhat extensively in New England, but the broader braids were all imported, the construction of machines for this work not being understood here.

In the above year, Mr. Winchester, now of the Rhode Island Braiding Machine Co., succeeded in developing the braiding machine substantially to its present effective condition, in which the broader, flat braids are successfully manufactured, thus, as a result, giving to the country a new and important industry now firmly established in many of our most important business centres.

As showing the quality and reputation of their machines, it may be stated that in addition to their home market, they are from time to time filling orders for machines from England, Scotland, Japan, Mexico, and even from Germany, the birthplace of the braid industry.

The Sun Life Building.



In no respect has Montreal made such marked improvement of late years as in the number and style of buildings being erected by insurance companies and railway and banking corporations. The edifice that now attracts our attention and calls for comment is that just completed by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada in order to meet the present requirements of their rapidly increasing business. They have now a home worthy of the institution, as for symmetry and beauty of design, elegance and completeness of finish, it is seldom if ever surpassed in Canada, and certainly reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Robert Findlay of this city.

The base is of Thousand Islands granite, and the superstructure of yellow sand-tone, quarried at Alnwick in the historic border county of Northumberland, England. The portico and vestibule are of polished granite, various kinds of marble, and a beautiful Mexican onyx. The walls of the inner halls and stairways are of Swanton, Sienna, Rouge Royal and other well polished marbles and white onyx, the floors of the same and of the public spaces being of inlaid marble mosaics. The ground floor is richly fitted for, and now occupied by, the Union Bank, the company itself occupying the second, third and part of the fourth floor, the remainder of the fourth and fifth being laid out in very choice offices to rent. The woodwork throughout is in cherry, tastily carved, stained and polished.

Being situated so as to face on Notre Dame, St. Alexis and Hospital streets, every part of the building has excellent light, so that the offices with their rich finish look very bright and cheerful. The total cost will be about \$150,000; and when the new Board of Trade and Stock Exchange building is erected in the rear, the situation will be even more central than at present. The building as well as the institution itself is one in which Montrealers, and in fact Canadians in general, may well take pride.

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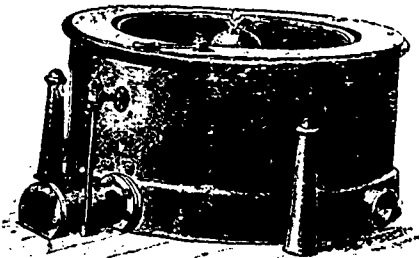
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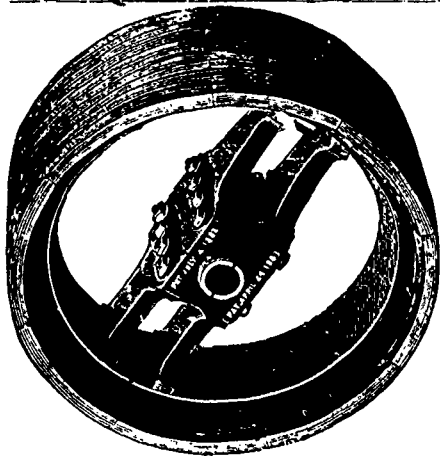
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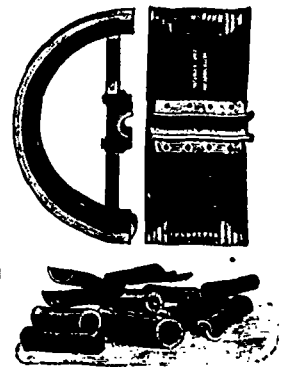


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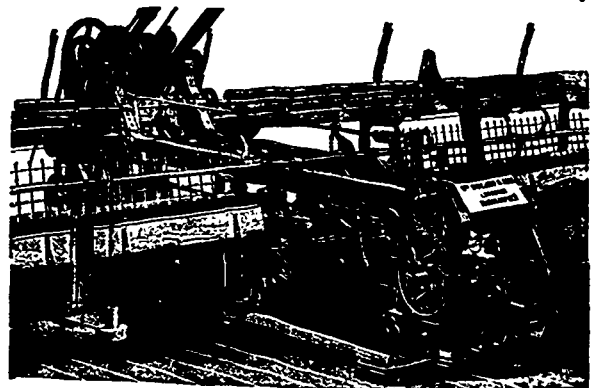
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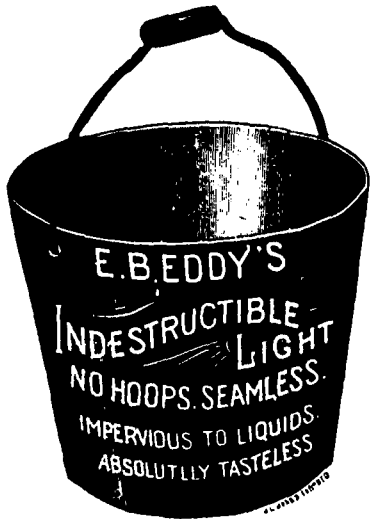
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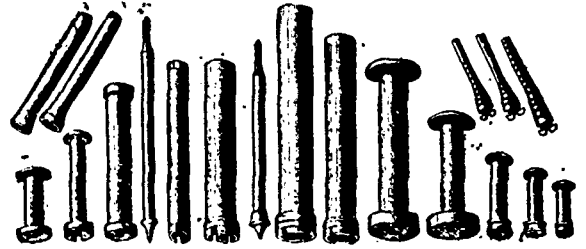
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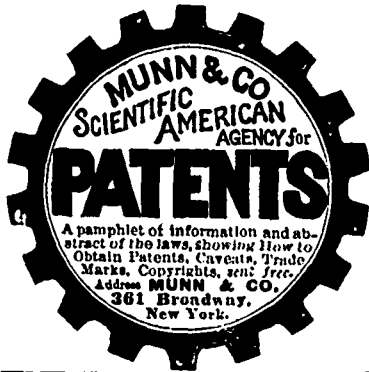
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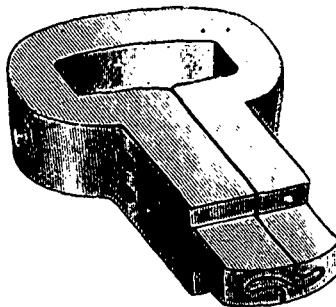
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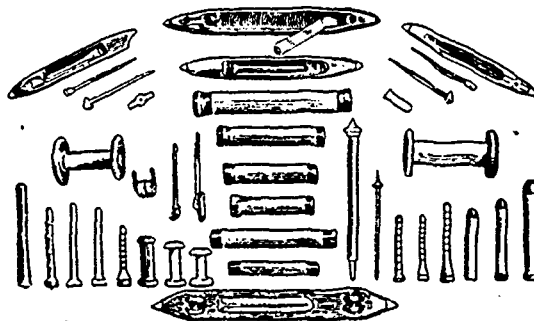
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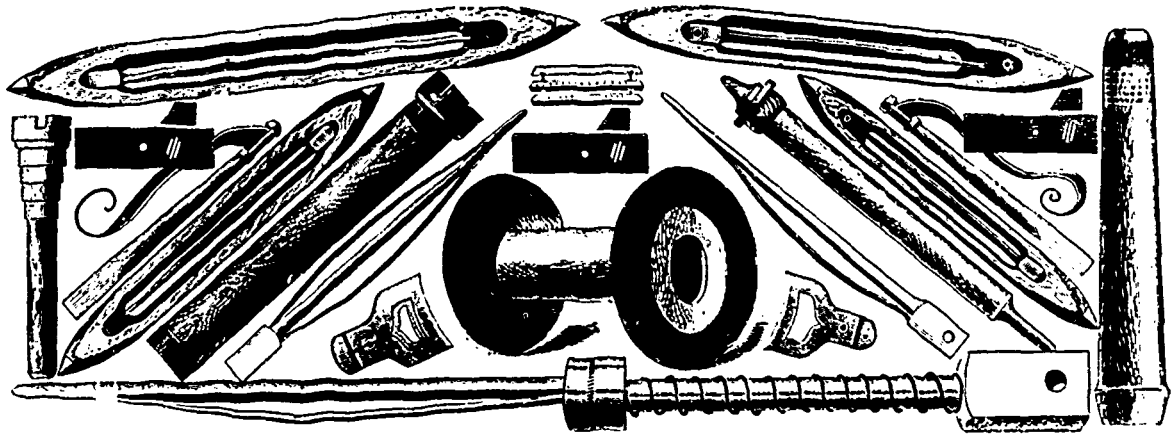
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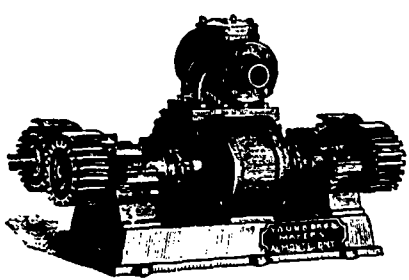
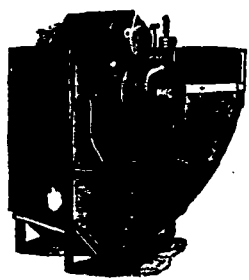
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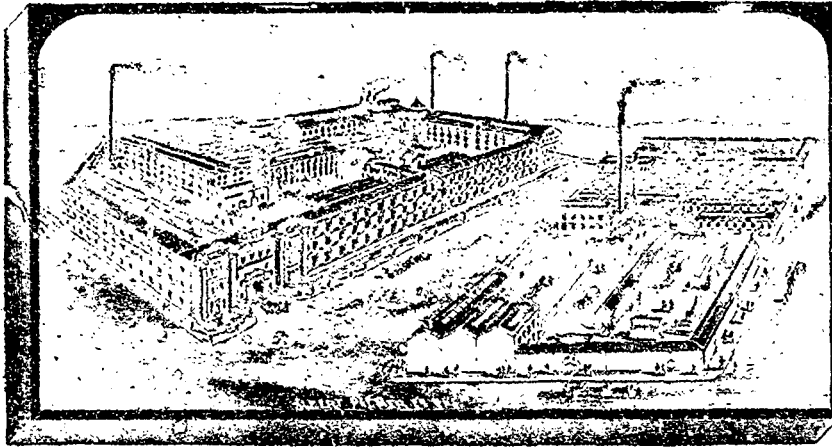
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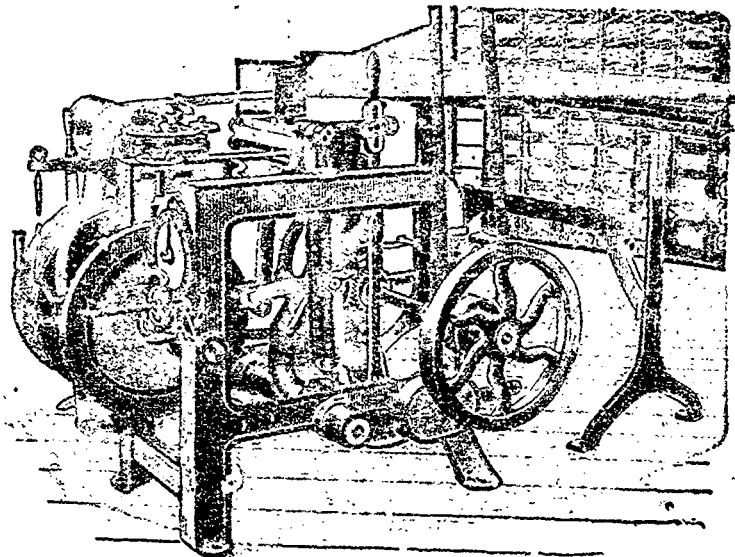
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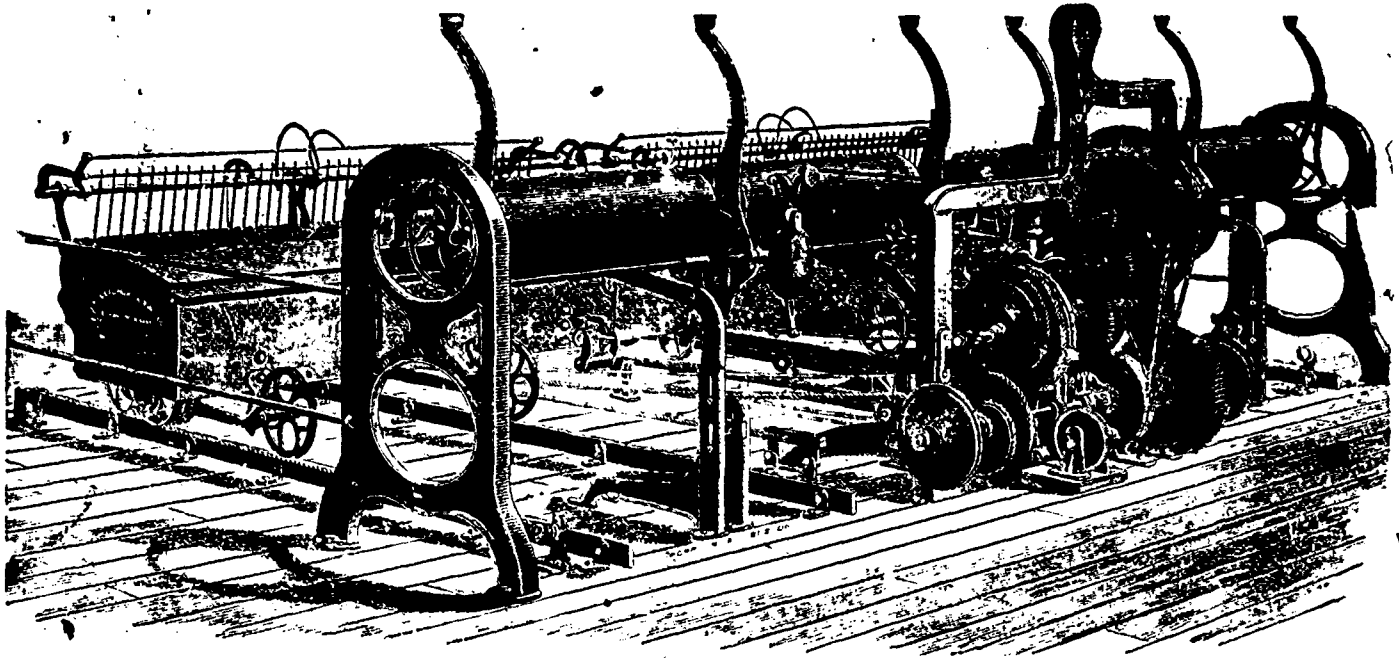
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