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CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1894

No. 1

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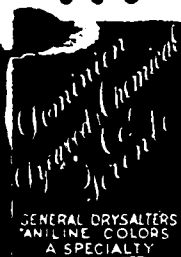
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Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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Textile Trades of Canada.

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Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

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STATE OF TRADE.

Reports from the wholesale dry goods houses since the beginning of January show that orders for spring trade are behind last year at this period, and not only so, but payments on current accounts are, generally speaking, not up to those of the early part of 1893. This is attributed to various causes. Some lay the poor condition of trade to the weather; some to the effects of the moneydrains caused by the World's Fair—which appears by all accounts to have been almost as great a misfortune to the industrial population of Chicago itself as to many sections of Canada and the States; others to the backwash of the wave of depression in the States, and others again to the low price of grain and the effects of the depressed condition of the British markets. No doubt all these effects combine to produce the present dulness, but it strikes us that apart from these causes business would be considerably better this month were it not for the anticipation of changes in the Canadian tariff. It must be remembered that now-a-days not only the wholesalers, but a considerable portion of large dry goods retailers throughout Canada do their own importing, and neither one class nor the other are disposed to lay in large stocks till the new tariff touching textile fabrics is announced. That important changes may be made affecting any or all branches of fabrics is the general supposition, but no hint can be got of what these changes shall be. It would be unwise for an importer to lay in a heavy stock of goods, which might be more likely to go down

than up in price as a consequence of the new tariff announcements. It was expedient that parliament should open before the close of this month, but the official *Gazette* announces a further prorogation till towards the close of February. This only further defers any extensive movement in textiles, and prolongs the period of dulness. The same cause keeps the mills quiet, as they are still more anxious to see what the session will bring forth.

FRICITION.

Mechanical engineers generally have a good deal to say regarding friction. They claim that in most manufacturing plants there is a great loss of power, and consequently waste of fuel owing to undue friction of shafting, &c.

Some engineers claim that even in the best conducted factories it takes 15 to 20 per cent. of the h. p. developed to overcome the friction, and where the plant is not properly looked after it may take even 50 per cent. of the power. This may appear enormous to those who have not given the matter any study, but it is a fact nevertheless. Now, some of the causes of undue friction may be easily discovered and removed. For instance, shafting out of alignment; belting too light for the power transmitted, hence belting is strained too tight, causing great tear and wear on bearings; but one of the most general causes of excessive friction is the use of a poor lubricating oil. Many people seem to have the idea that oil is oil, and any oil will lubricate as well as another. That is poor reasoning. Some oils have but little lubricating properties, others again oxidize by coming in contact with the air, and form into a shabby, gummy mass that retards instead of aiding lubrication. One quality of oil may be a first-class lubricant for a certain piece of machinery, but totally unfit for using on shafting. The oils require to be adapted for whatever purpose they are to be put to. Again, some people will not pay above a stated price for their oils. These are the people that claim that one oil is as good as another. There is no economy in buying cheap oils; it is a wilful and ignorant waste, and causes more loss and damage to machinery shafting in one year than any one can well estimate.

There are other causes that may cause undue friction in a manufacturing plant and cause quite a serious shrinkage upon the profits in

a year's time, but there is another kind of friction that often occurs in manufacturing establishments which causes great damage, besides annoyance to the management. The friction that I refer to is not generally treated upon by mechanical experts, but for all that the friction is possible to exist and to interfere greatly with the prosperous running of the establishment. I refer to that jealousy and bad feeling that sometimes exists between overseers and between the employers of different departments. Such petty jealousy should not be, but we often find it, more especially when those in charge have not got the necessary tact or ability to handle a body of men.

For instance, should there be any friction between the overseers of the spinning and carding departments, they will not work amicably together for the common good of the establishment, but will wrangle and find fault with the product of their respective rooms. The spinner will not try to "humour the stock," but at once blame the carder for giving bad roping, &c. The same remarks may equally apply to other departments, and the result is that the production is imperfect and decreased in quantity and quality. This state of affairs may continue some time before the management becomes fully aware of the trouble. The superintendent may notice with anxiety and alarm that there is an increase in imperfect work coming through and begins an investigation; tracing back the work, he finds faulty yarns, and then the hostility between the hands of the departments develops itself. This is not an imaginary sketch, but is to be found in the experience of every one who has passed a lifetime in a woolen or cotton mill.

Now, this kind of friction causes oftentimes untold damage and loss to a manufacturer, and is generally hard to locate. What is the remedy? In this case prevention is better than cure. It requires great tact and skilful treatment of men to always keep things running smoothly. Some overseers are naturally cranky; often they imagine that being so long a time in a concern it gives them certain prerogatives and that the management could not possibly get along without them. In such cases let the cranky and disagreeable one bundle up his tools and "get"—as I would not have the peace and harmony of an establishment destroyed by pandering to the cranky idea of any man. No matter how good a workman he was, I would sooner have possibly an inferior workman, but a pleasant one; one who will do his utmost to get things right, and who will work in harmony with those around him. Such an one would have the support and assistance of every other overseer, and the result would soon show itself in an increased production and better work. Similar frictions may occur between the overseer and the help. These cases are generally the result of incompetence and want of executive ability on the part of the overseer. No man is fit to be an overseer until he first learns to control himself and has the gift of handling help to advantage. A man may be a first-class tradesman, but a failure as an overseer, owing to the lack of executive abilities.

To overcome the above kinds of friction requires great care and watchfulness on the part of all concerned. Let no "man think too highly of himself, but to think of others." "Do unto others even as ye would that others should do unto you." Verily, selfishness and envy is the root of all strife between men and natures.

Let the readers of these few lines make a resolution that as they have entered upon another year, each and all will endeavor to live up to the above mottos. One of the best lubricants to overcome such friction is the following mixture: ℞—Oil of joy, 1 oz.; oil of gladness, 1 oz.; mutual sympathy, 2 ozs.; good humor, 2 ozs. Make into an ointment and apply every morning to our tongues and hearts. In extreme cases it will be found necessary to add *forbearance* and the *grace of God* as a daily ointment. This last is guaranteed a positive cure for all the frictions that may come into our lives.

ANTI-FRICTION.

BRITISH CREDITORS OF CANADIAN BANKRUPTS

When the failure of John Birrell & Co. occurred in London, Ont., two or three years ago, an English contemporary had the following comments, which, in view of the position of the insolvency question, will be interesting reading for our legislators. The peculiarities of our provincial insolvency legislation have evidently misled the writer, but the moral is there all the same:—

"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 John Birrell & Co., reported in recent numbers, 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 unqualified 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 lucre 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 recusant 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 to day, 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 terrorum* 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 an 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 some one 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 a 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 customs, over and above the ordinary risks of trade, must be detrimental to the general credit of the Dominion."

STEAMING WOOLEN GOODS

The weaving of a woolen yarn is much facilitated by the use of steam, on account of the removal of the tendency to knot or kink up, which every twisted yarn possesses. This is an important and well known effect of the steaming, and it is an effect which has made the steaming of the yarns well-nigh indispensable. An unsteamed yarn gives constant and unending trouble on the loom, on account of the kinks that are sure to form, and when wools and twist are just suited for it the kinking becomes an almost insurmountable difficulty. But by means of a judicious and well-regulated use of steam this tendency is quite overcome, and the yarn works up into cloth with evenness and ease. It is often said by many that when working on light-colored and white yarns the steaming has a tendency to make the color yellowish and dingy, and to otherwise injure and alter such colors as are easily acted upon by more or less powerful agents. Now, it may be true that the action of steam has a result of this kind, but the true cause of the defect is most likely only indirectly in the use of the steam. There is little doubt, however, writes "Randolph" in the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, but that an excessive application of the steam at high pressure may be blamed with changing the color in certain cases, and if the matter is carried too far it will easily lead to trouble. But it is also true that it is the steam, in connection with the oils and lubricants that are used in preparing the wool, which is usually to blame where colors are affected. Steam alone will leave the colors unchanged where the same steam and a certain class of lubricant will cause the trouble to arise. To avoid all troubles it is well to be careful as to the amount of pressure and length of time during which the wool is under action of the steam. From fifteen to twenty pounds is quite enough for delicate colors, and the steam should only be allowed to remain in action long enough to thoroughly and completely saturate and penetrate the yarns. If the wool is exposed longer than this, or if the amount of time is unduly prolonged beyond a reasonable point, then there may be a bad effect upon the whites and other sensitive colors. Further, if the wool has been treated with bad oils the same effects may follow. Mineral oils are very dangerous in this connection; and whites should not be treated with them on that account, for the steaming will be almost certain to lead to a discoloration. The oil, whatever it is, must be as free as it possibly can be of acids in any shape or form, and if good pure olive oil or olein can be gotten for the purpose, they are by all odds the best to use. In any

case, no matter what oil may be used, even the very best, it is by all means most preferable to see that once the yarn is steamed, it be pushed ahead and not allowed to lie around waiting or to be stored away for future use. Wherever either thing occurs in connection with an oiled yarn that has been steamed, great and useless risks are certainly run. And the only way to be sure of safe results is to avoid all possibility of error. It is hardly required in this connection to rest on the necessity for steaming the yarn in such a receptacle as that it will be impossible for rust or stains to be imparted to the stock in process. Good loosely braided baskets, of a material which will not affect the colors of the yarns, are indispensable, and just as soon as any tendency to stain the yarns should appear they must be replaced by new and better ones. In this line, too, the nature and build of the machine or apparatus comes in for consideration; and it is, or should be, the aim of every manufacturer to select such a one as is best adapted for the work he has in hand. Particularly when dealing with whites, the style of apparatus is a matter of considerable importance, and demands attention and skill in its selection and use.

INJURING THE STAPLE.

"Why is the staple so often injured?" is a question discussed by a correspondent to the *Wool and Cotton Reporter*. The chief cause, he thinks, is ignorance regarding the structure of wool fibre. The wool comes to us in the grease as taken from the sheep. The first process after grading is to clean or scour it. We find many who tell us we must extract all the animal grease from the fibre. This seems to be a rather harsh treatment, for it leaves the fibre in a dry, brushy condition. They tell us the fibre is hollow and contains an oily secretion. This is the life of the fibre, and we must not remove it if we wish to preserve the flexibility. The oil in the fibre is what the sap is to a tree. Remove the sap and you destroy the tree. The oily secretion passes through the fibre and out through the scales of the fibre, thus keeping it in a soft, flexible condition. If we take a handful of wool in the grease and dip it into an alkali solution, the oil on the fibre will be changed into a soap which will readily wash out, leaving the wool clean. If you have your alkali too strong you take up the oily secretion in the fibre, thus injuring the staple. There is where ignorance has many times got in its work by getting the scouring bath too strong. Now suppose we have been successful in the scouring, can the staple be injured in after processes? Certainly, it can. The dye tub is another of the dens of destruction. But how are we to remedy this, when a dyer will practice the harsh method that some use? Some of their dyes are powerful enough to eat the life out of the fibre, to say nothing of the hours of boiling and poling it gets. Do you wonder that when the wool comes from the dye tub it is felted and matted together in lumps and requires harsh treatment in the picking and carding departments to open the staple? This cannot

be done without breaking the staple. Can the staple be injured in the carding? Certainly, it can! Take the most perfect fibre and it can be ruined in the carding by improper adjustment of the cards. Get your fibre through three departments in perfect condition and there is sure success in all after processes. One might ask, can the staple be injured after it leaves the card room? Certainly, it can, but the chances are small compared with the other departments. Let the wool washer, dyer and carder strive to retain the life and flexibility of the fibre, and success is ours.

A NEW NAPPING MACHINE.

Gessner, the inventor of the double-cylinder gig or napping machine, has recently patented an improved form of the machine having special adaptability to different kinds of materials and to the various effects of teasing required. It is made in two sizes, being supplied either with 12 or 24-ft. card clothed rollers mounted in the hoop of the drum, and distributed into several series. These rollers are turned with the drum, but have, besides, a motion independent from the same, which is distinct to each series and can be regulated as may be required. One series of these napping rollers is working on the fabric in a forward direction and the other in a backward direction. This peculiar motion of the two sets of teasing rollers simultaneously acting in direction with and against the nap, is the chief point of this new system, and an improvement of eminent importance, whereby a perfect, even and uniform nap is attained, while on the other hand any one-sided pull or drag, as in ordinary machines acting in one direction only, is prevented, so that any guide rollers about the drum can be dispensed with, the fabric covering nearly the whole of the circumference of the drum. By these improvements an extraordinary quality of nap is produced, so that any kind of fabrics, even hard cotton goods, can be done, and receive a beautiful, close and even nap by one passage only. Regarding the great napping surface obtained by the fabric encircling nearly the whole of the circumference of the drum, the fact that any kind of goods can be furnished by only one passage, and the high speed at which the goods can be passed through the machine, an output is insured by this machine which renders it a very superior system of raising machinery. The speed of the travelling cloth can be altered by cone pulleys, and in any case the attendant is enabled to treat light and heavy goods equally well, and to obtain the various degrees of napping required. Another advantage of this machine is, that only little waste is coming from the fabric, which loses but little of its weight. The stripping and cleaning of the napping rollers is effected positively by two continuously acting and cleaning rollers. The napping rollers are furnished with cards of steel wire; for wet raising the cards are galvanized and entirely safe against rust. The cards last a long time and require very little grinding. The machines can be used for raising all kinds of cotton goods before and after bleaching, and woollen goods that have been fullled or not fullled, as well as any kind of goods of wool mixed with cotton.

It costs but little more to grow flax than it does wheat, not as much in proportion to the price. The farmer who has a hundred bushels of flax to sell at present prices is making money, says the *Minneapolis Journal*, even if the price of wheat is low. The farmer who has nothing but wheat to sell is making no money this year. There is where the benefit of diversification comes in. The farmer who has an amount of all crops to sell will make money from some of them, enough probably to keep him from running behind on interest in the worst years. There are some who ridicule the *Journal's* plea for diversification, but the facts bear out the wisdom of the plea. The farmer who has flax to sell this year is just that much better off than the small farmer who has nothing but wheat to sell.

S. Greenshields

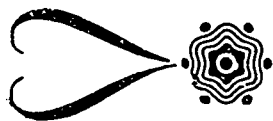
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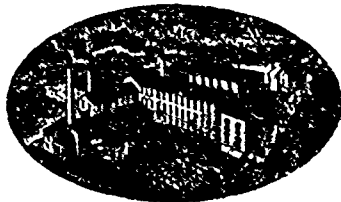
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MONTREAL and TORONTO

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Dyed and Finished, guaranteeing no shrinkage
in the width.

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Dyed, Finished and Re-blocked.

BRAIDS

Dyed and made up in gross and one dozen
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OSTRICH PLUMES

Cleaned, Dyed and Curled in the best styles.

FINICERING YARNS, BERLIN WOOLS

Dyed and made up.

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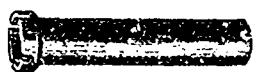
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BOBBINS and SPOOLS of every description

For Woolen, Cotton and Rope Mills

Extra facilities for supplying new mills
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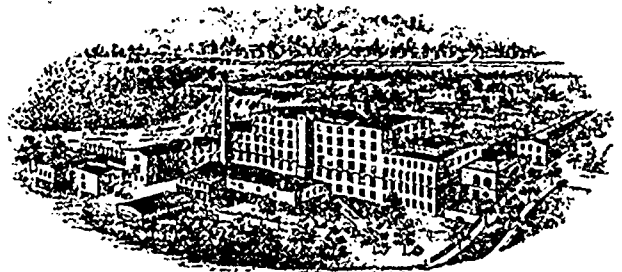
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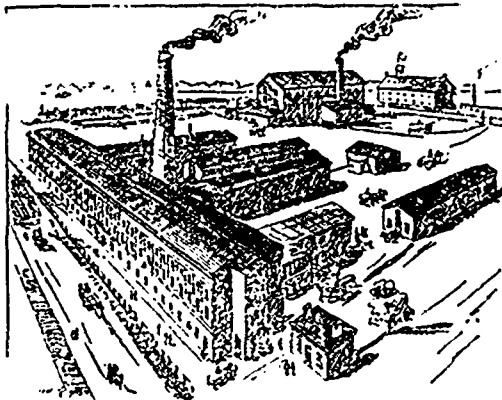
ROSAMOND WOOLEN CO., ALMONTE, Ont.



Fine **TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, and Fancy WORSTED
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Colors warranted as fast as the best British or Foreign goods.

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Cottonades,
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Yarns,
Beam Warps,
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White and
Colored
Yarns,

Lampwick (standard and special sizes), Webbing, Bindings, etc.

Best in the
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DIAMINE CUTCH.

Diamine Cutch is the first of a new series of valuable colors, which are destined to be widely used in the future. It dyes un-mordanted cotton in the first instance a violet shade, which is then easily converted into a brown. The advantages of Diamine Cutch, as compared with such brown colors as dye in a single bath, are the superior fastness to washing and light, and the property not to bleed at all, or in the case of some developers only so little, that the dyed goods may be used without objection for weaving along with white.

Compared with Cutch the following may be said

The cotton fibre is not injured in any way in its softness and spinning capacity by being dyed with Diamine Cutch and therefore is superior in quality to cotton dyed with Cutch.

Diamine Cutch penetrates the hardest twisted yarns and most closely woven cotton and linen fabrics, while hitherto such material could not be dyed through with Cutch.

The dyeings done with Diamine Cutch are faster to bleaching than Cutch dyeings.

Another advantage, though it only applies to a few trades, is, that Diamine Cutch may be discharged.

Diamine Cutch should in consequence of its properties play an important part in the dyeing of loose cotton, cotton silver, cops, yarns and piece goods, and also in linen dyeing.

Diamine Cutch is manufactured by Leopold Cassella & Co., for whom the United States and Canadian agents are Wm. J. Matheson & Co. The latter have sent us a sample card showing the beautiful effects of some of their recipes.

HUBERT & CONTOUS, furriers and hatters, Montreal, have assigned.

MYERS, LIGHTSTONE & Co., manufacturers of caps and hats, Montreal, have failed. Liabilities, \$4,000.

THE Dominion Straw Goods Mfg. Co., Montreal, was damaged a week or two since by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

M. B. VAIL, of the Globe Laundry, St. John, is in the States buying new machinery for a branch laundry at Halifax.

Two Wallaceburg, Ont., dry goods firms have assigned recently, namely, R. J. McLachlin & Co. and James Scott.

TENDERS will be received until February 15 for the stock of the late J. P. Murray, Indian Head, Assa. It consists principally of dry goods, furs, clothing and hats.

G. W. CLARKE, fancy goods dealer, Montreal, finds himself in embarrassed shape. Liabilities are stated at about \$22,000—*Monetary Times*.

A COMPANY has been formed at Montreal, with a capital of \$125,000, to manufacture bags of all descriptions. It will be known as the Dominion Bag Company. H. L. Rutherford, W. F. Robinson and V. E. Mitchell are directors.

BLACK stockings are apt to assume a greenish look after repeated washings. A simple way of preserving the color, it is

said, is to wash them in soap free of soda, and in the last rinsing water to add a tablespoonful of good vinegar. Wring them out and clap them into shape. A hot iron tends to destroy the color, particularly if they are wet.

M. HARRIS & Co. is the name of a new Montreal firm of merchant tailors.

COYNE & Co., dry goods, Woodstock and Ingersoll, Ont., have assigned. Liabilities \$25,000.

McLEAN BROS., Windsor, Ont., suffered loss from fire on Dec. 31st to the amount of \$10,000. Mostly insured.

THE Royal Waterproof Co., Montreal, has assigned at the demand of Deslauriers Co. Liabilities about \$11,000.

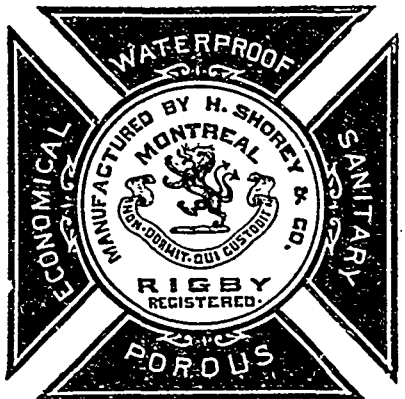
MRS. C. A. DUMARESQ, Montreal, has registered under the name of C. A. Dumaresq & Co., dry goods merchants.

H. E. JAMIESON & F. E. PHILLIPS, doing business under the name of the Montreal Dress Stay Company, have assigned at the demand of the Eastern Townships Corset Co. of St. Hyacinthe.

We are pleased to announce that Alfred A. Thibaudeau, son of the late Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, was a few days ago married in the private chapel of the Archbishop's Palace to Miss Eva Rodier, daughter of the late Senator Rodier. Mr. and Mrs. Thibaudeau left for Florida soon after the ceremony.

THE
RIGBY

Waterproof
CLOTHING



WE are now proofing Tweeds suitable for Men's Suits and Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, which we are offering in the piece, samples of which are now being shown on the road by our travellers, on special trips with RIGBY GOODS.

Remember that we claim RIGBY proofed materials to be waterproof, which can be satisfactorily tested by any one before purchasing.

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster, used in ordinary wear, Thoroughly Porous, and yet a sure Protection during a Rainstorm. Sample orders solicited.

H. SHOREY & CO.,
MONTREAL.

THE AMAZON

ALL FASHIONABLE
DRESS SHADES

VELVET SKIRT FACING

ALL FASHIONABLE
DRESS SHADES

A NEW FABRIC FOR BINDING SKIRTS

ADVANTAGES: *Durability*—Will out-wear a dozen old-fashioned braids.
Neatness—The pile of the Velvet gives a smart finish to the bottom of the skirt. Being cut on the bias it does not ravel and does not injure the shoe.
Economy—Being done up in continuous lengths of 3, 4½ and 18 yards.

Manufactured by MYERHOF, MARX & SIMONSEN, Manchester
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ARE MAKING ALL
MAKES OF

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Any style, color or make at prices considerably
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Corset Laces

Equalling the best German or American makes
You can buy in quantities as you require.

Fine Silk Laces

In all Colors

Braids

To suit all classes of manufactures.

SEND A SAMPLE OF WHAT YOU WANT
AND GET QUOTATIONS

The Worsted and Braid Co. Ltd.

TORONTO JUNCTION

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE

THE WORSTED AND BRAID COMPANY, LTD.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Directs the notice of the Wholesale Trade to the lines made by them

The W. & B. Co. are giving their best attention to finely made goods, and the trade will find them equal in quality and finish to the imported, and at less cost.

FINE CORSET AND DRESS LACES

Round or Flat Silk or Cotton All Colors

Fine & Strong Boot and Shoe Laces

In all styles, makes and colors

Special Laces for Natty Footwear

FINE SILK BRAIDS

FINE MOHAIR BRAIDS

FINE

Cotton Braids

ALL COLORS

CORDS of all kinds in Silk, Mohair, Worsted, Cotton. Send a sample of what you want, and get price

NOTE.—Immediate deliveries of Standard Goods for orders under 500 gross

Worsted and Braid Co. Ltd.

TORONTO JUNCTION

Foreign Textile Centres

MANCHESTER.—The appearance of the market is quiet, but steady, with, in some directions at least, rather less inquiry, and in others an entire absence of demand at anything like reasonable prices, says the *Guardian*. The raising of the quotation to 4½d. in Liverpool for American cotton on the spot, has perhaps given a little tone to this market from a seller's point of view, but cannot be said to have added much to the amount of new business offering at acceptable limits, though buyers have in some instances been rather more yielding over the last fraction that prevented the booking of orders. Cotton at present is the chief pivot on which the near future of this market swings, and the dimensions of the receipts at the ports are likely very shortly to exercise immense influence on the course of prices. Homeward exchange rates from India have moved up ½d., but the India Council are reported to have again failed to make any allotments at their minimum of 1s 3¼d., although the export season is distinctly more advanced. Yarns, in sympathy with cotton, have a little more tone about them, and in many instances spinners who are most favorably situated not only decline to go on at the prices accepted then, but are asking an advance. Business, however, on these terms is most exceptional, as buyers seem inclined to wait, and there are many directions in which former offers would be more favorably entertained. Very little business in American and Egyptian home-trade cops is reported. Since the holidays some transactions in bundles for India have been completed, but in many quarters the limits that accompany orders are below the rates sellers are disposed to accept. The more Eastern markets are still unable to send forward workable bids, and but few enquiries are met with by sellers. A little more Continental inquiry has come out in some directions, but business is impracticable except at bottom prices. Bolton counts, both British and American, are quiet.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade is very quiet, buyers showing little inclination to purchase either for home or foreign consumption. The *Warehouseman and Draper* says in its last report. The market is still destitute of any striking novelty, and the current of business runs in much the same channels as of late. Most of the millinery laces selling are in the Irish guipure or Valenciennes styles. The demand for Brabant, Bretonne, Maltese, and torchon laces is inactive, and only a moderate business is being done in Swiss embroideries and everlasting trimmings. The plain net trade is quiet. Fewer brown nets are being exported, and the demand for mosquito nets is quiet. There is very little doing in Paisley and Paris nets. The curtain trade shows no new feature of importance, and manufacturers are not fully employed. In the hosiery trade orders are somewhat disappointing, and the supply of goods is fully equal to the requirements of buyers.

LEEDS.—The woolen trade is beginning to show signs of revival, and a more hopeful tone prevails. The opinion continues to gain ground that within the next few months raw material prices will harden, and it is on this basis chiefly that an improvement is predicted. In the shipping trade matters continue very quiet. There is very little forward buying. Next season's patterns are being got out, but so far nothing very striking has been seen. Rather more business is being done on Indian account. Large quantities of unions are produced at Morley at extremely low rates, but it is difficult to find foreign markets for them. There is a slightly improved demand on Belgian account, and it is believed the prospects in this direction are brighter. Next to nothing is being done with the United States, the future of the Wilson Tariff Bill being watched with great interest. The outlook as regards the Indian trade is generally admitted to be unusually encouraging—in fact, orders of a satisfactory nature are coming to hand. There is little animation amongst wholesale clothiers.

BRADFORD.—The market here is healthy, and a feeling of confidence in the future is noticeable on every hand. A fair amount of business is being done, and a material increase is anticipated

before long. English wool is well held, and, though slight advances are very difficult to obtain, staplers are in no hurry to dispose of their goods, but are content to wait. Substantial advances are still offered for future deliveries of colonials. Alpaca is unchanged, and mohair steady, but with very little doing. Business in the yarn market is very quiet, orders being of a retail description only. Spinners, however, are firm in their quotations and refuse reduced offers. The piece trade keeps very dull.

LEICESTER.—Prices are steady in the wool market here, while there is a steady increase in the turnover. Strong, deep stapled fleeces of the lustre and demi-lustre classes are in great favor. Colonial wools of the cross-bred class sell freely at firm rates, and skin wools are now sufficiently long in the staple to attract more attention and better prices. The yarn market shows a slight improvement, but the competition is still extremely keen, and business is being done at prices which can scarcely leave any profit. Cashmere yarns are attracting more attention, but buyers hesitate to place large orders for tan and seal brown hose, in which there is every indication of a heavy trade, judging by the enormous orders placed for ladies' and children's tan shoes. The sales of leather are large, and English butts are very firm, while orders for large quantities of American light-colored leathers have been booked. Elastic web fabrics are in moderate request, but a very good business is being transacted in cords, braids, and dress beltings at firm rates.

GLASGOW.—At the time of last mail the holiday season was hardly over, and very little information of a definite character could be given as to the retail trade. The recent industrial disputes caused a scarcity of cash, and consequently the public were not in a position to invest largely in dry goods. Some of the large retail establishments have done a good holiday trade, but generally the majority of the shops have been quiet. The wholesale houses, having got over the stocktaking, are busily engaged despatching spring goods. An average season is confidently anticipated, although the woolen departments are likely to be behind in their amounts. The factories have resumed operations, but the orders on hand are somewhat limited. Many complaints are being heard as to the mildness of the weather.—*Drapers' Record*.

BELFAST.—It is not necessary to consult the forthcoming publication of statistics in order to be informed that there was a considerable falling off in the demand for all classes of linen goods during the twelve months now completed. The idea is gaining strength, however, that the worst is past, and evidences are not wanting that confidence is becoming intensified. Already there have been several enterprises launched, and we hear of others being matured which will take shape during the year upon which we have entered. Extension and rebuilding of business premises in several quarters are contemplated, notwithstanding the increase in municipal rates and the additional penny imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CALCUTTA.—The raw silk market seems to be going from bad to worse, prices at home are continually on the decline, whilst filature owners here complain that the prices at which cocoons are being sold in the districts does not allow them to produce the raw material at anything like the home quotations. Chassum is also very depressed. The demand from home for bleached jute is decidedly feeble, though prices of first marks are not quotably lower. The statistical position is unusually strong—a fact that often obtains when the demand for a particular article is unusually weak. Shipments to the end of the year were about 15 lakhs to all ports, against 20 lakhs last year, and 15 lakhs in the previous or "famine" year to the same date. The probable shipments for the season may barely touch 20 lakhs, and of these 20 lakhs a fair proportion is likely to turn out more or less unmerchantable. The manufactured article is, however, still in the doldrums, and buyers of the raw article are not likely at present to buy except from hand to mouth. For rejections there has been a moderate demand, though the prices paid do not mark any advance since our last, but rather the reverse.

ZURICH.—Although prices of raw silk are about the lowest level, business continues quiet, reports the *Dry Goods Economist*. Manu-

facturers themselves, not being on a bed of roses, think only of their most pressing requirements. Holders are willing sellers, although by disposing at present figures they incur serious losses. The year 1893, which opened in so hopeful temper, and which gave rise to so many bright expectations, has ended more poorly than any of its predecessors, and the year 1894 will have to heal many of the wounds. The danger of the market lies at present in the financial depression in Italy, together with the popular outbreaks in Sicily, which may affect values.

LYONS.—The better feeling previously reported still continues, and the advance in prices of some grades, especially Japan, Syria and Broussa silks, has not been lost. Syria and Broussa greiges have the lead in the transactions, and prices are from one to two francs higher than they were early in December. Italian silks have not shared much in the transactions owing to the fluctuations in exchange, which have prevented buyers from making large purchases. To this fact the better demand for Levant silks is due. In Asiatic silks a fair current of demand is reported. Japans are firm and fairly active, and the good showing they are making is drawing more attention towards Cantons and Chinas. The steadiness of the raw silk market is assured, if the support of the United States as a buyer is not again withdrawn from the world's markets.

MILAN.—The year has been a disastrous one for raw silk, the closing quotations being about the lowest for the twelve months. The fluctuations in the premium on gold continue to hinder transactions, offers in gold being made by buyers which do not always correspond with the current market prices here. Thus many transactions remain in the list of unaccomplished events. The market is, however, fairly active and rather firm, says the *Dry Goods Economist*, the advances in the foreign market encouraging holders here that a revival in the demand has at last set in. The Turin market is quiet and firm.

DEVELOPMENT OF TEXTILE PATTERNS.

BY PAUL SCHUIZE.

At the time when Rome was losing more and more of its independence owing to the enervating results of its social life and the lassitude of its rulers, and when from these causes the Roman government was hastening to its ruin, the Persian empire in Asia was building up a new civilization upon the ruins of a culture then long gone by. In the year 226 A.D., Artaxerxes I. took in hand the government of all central Asia; he founded the family of the Sassanides, who reigned in Persia until 426 A.D. The greatest prince of Persia was Khosrev Anushrev (531-579). During his reign commerce, industry and weaving of a high character flourished. Some original fabrics, kept till the present day as coverings for relics, prove the great perfection of this Persian textile industry. Their fantastically conceived and elaborate designs, the evenness of their texture, as well as of the material itself, the fact that the fabrics are woven partly with five colors, may well astonish the weavers of our own time. You should handle these original fabrics, which have seen almost 1,500 years, and you will respect the weavers of this remote time, who had no looms and no appliances such as in our present perfection. The connoisseur feels compelled to put the question, "Have the textile productions of our own time, compared with these venerable fabrics, improved in the same degree as our modern machinery has surpassed the primitive appliances of the earlier centuries?" The reply will be in the negative. We are able to produce more quickly, but we are not able to produce much better. Now let us analyze the designs upon the Sassanide weavings. We mostly find large circles standing in rows one upon the other. The points of contact are covered with roses, smaller circles and polygons. This is a very characteristic design, and one which occurs in Persian and Byzantine fabrics of the fourth up to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. We now return from the Persian land of wonders to European ground, and consider the silk weaving of Byzantium. This new capital, which, since the time of Constantine the Great, took the place of ancient Rome, endeavored to emulate the old city in all matters appertaining to art.

In Byzantium the artistic capabilities of the old world were concentrated; here the flickering spark of art was fanned to set ablaze later on a new art life; while in the western countries, owing to the violent disturbances attending the migrations of tribes, the influences of art were decaying more and more. In the beginning of its development Byzantium or early Christian art was a hybrid bearing of the influences of the western nation, which ruled over Byzantium, and of the Asiatic races subjugated by the Romans. With the government of the Emperor Justinian (527-565) a new epoch was inaugurated and an independent creation of a new style. The Byzantine style flourished up to the early part of the thirteenth century (1204). At this period the decline of this splendid and pompous style commenced, but the inhabitants of the eastern Roman empire continued under its influence until the time when the Turks began to conquer this once mighty empire. Nevertheless, at the present time we can find traces of the influence of the Byzantine style among the Russians and Greeks. The government of the Emperor Justinian was the prominent feature of the Byzantine empire as well in art as in history. Justinian, not without reason, has been compared with Louis XIV. Both showed the same activity and capability, both were animated by the same bigotry, both were under the influence of petticoat government, and in the states of both sovereigns ambition for military glory and a great love of pomp, nourished by taxes, produced the same results. Justinian employed all the financial schemes of modern politics to swell the public revenues, such as every description of tolls, duties on eatables, state monopolies, etc. Of the latter the monopoly of manufacturing splendid silk goods is particularly remarkable. The rearing of the silkworm in Europe cannot be traced back earlier than the reign of Justinian; before this time the silk was imported from India and China, in which countries its production was guarded as a great secret, and the export of the eggs of the moth was attended with severe penalties.

The legend runs that two monks conveyed in their hollowed pilgrim-staves some eggs of the silk moth and seed of the mulberry tree, so important for its nourishment, when returning from a pilgrimage from the distant China in 555. These were the germs from which an industry was to be evolved, and to which Europe owes a large part of its present opulence. Justinian was able to appreciate the great importance of silk weaving and the silk industry. He is credited by an ancient author with the fame of having imported, with the cultivation of the mulberry tree, a branch of industry more important and more far-reaching than his conquests, or than the laws he compiled. He brought into his own manufactories silk weavers from those countries which were distinguished by their textile skill, or which were in competition with him. We have seen how the Persian kings of the family of the Sassanides established silk manufactories in the same manner as Justinian. They paid great attention to the silk trade, rightly valuing their favorable geographical situation, which placed them midway between the Orient and the Occident. For this reason Justinian engaged first-rate Persian weavers for his imperial factories. It followed as a matter of course that these weavers did not immediately resign their own tastes, and thus we find, especially in the earlier part of this period, great congenity between the Byzantine and Persian drawings. Of course, there was a reciprocal movement in this matter, because the Persian kings will also have made use of the excellence of the Byzantine textile industry at that time by engaging weavers from the city. There is an additional factor in this congenity between the Persian and Byzantine woven designs; the latter also shows us figured pieces surrounded by large circles. In the treasury of the Church at Maestricht there is kept a piece of stuff which belonged to the garment of St. Servatius, the patron of this church, in which he was buried. The figured part of this design is surrounded by connected circles having a diameter of a quarter of a yard.—From a lecture delivered at Manchester, England.

GEO. H. RODGERS & Co., Winnipeg, are selling off their dry goods stock, worth \$17,650, as Mr. Rodgers is going out of the trade.

THE SEWING COTTON TRADE—A COMPARISON OF WAGES.

Notwithstanding the erection of substantial mills in markets which formerly absorbed a large proportion of the production of English cotton thread factories, the trade at home continues to extend, the latest development being at Oldham, where Bagley & Wright are making additions to their Belgrave Mill. It is fair to assume, when such developments are possible, and firms like J. & P. Coats can, in the face of severe competition, declare a dividend of 8 per cent on their ordinary shares—which was the rate announced at the third annual meeting a short time ago—besides carrying the enormous sum of £150,000 to the reserve fund, that the sewing cotton mills of this country are engaged in a remunerative business. The experience of the Coats's confirms this view. Looking at the result of the year's business as detailed at the meeting referred to, the shareholders as a whole have every reason to be satisfied with the profits earned. Mr. Archibald Coats, the chairman of the company, reminded them that, generally speaking, trade had not been good, and in their particular line of business several unfavorable influences had been at work quite apart from the special kind of competition to which they referred at their former meeting, and which had resulted in their having to sell at very unsatisfactory prices in a number of markets. It was all the more gratifying to see, from the extent of the business done in the year under review, and from the balance sheet submitted, that they had been able to hold their own without serious curtailment of profits, and their position was becoming stronger year after year. The competition to which Mr Coats referred has frequently been the subject of comment in our columns, and we need only say here that it is through Lancashire the great Paisley concern has in the past felt some slight uneasiness. Of the trade as a whole it may be remarked that, notwithstanding the erection of mills in Russia and the increase of competition abroad generally, the export business, far from receding, or even remaining stationary, has actually increased thus far this year compared with 1892, although behind 1891. September last, however, was a better month than the corresponding periods in either of the two preceding years, the shipments exceeding one and a half million lbs, or about nine times the quantity of linen thread shipments.

This cannot be regarded as an unsatisfactory state of affairs, when one takes into consideration the enormous increase in the productive power of foreign thread mills, the best of which are actually offshoots of the leading English and Scotch concerns. In the United States—to take the leading instance—the spool cotton industry now employs a fixed and floating capital of £5,000,000, and finds work for 15,000 operatives. It differs widely from any other industry in the country, from the fact that three-fifths of this capital is owned and used by companies which have sprung from British firms, the investments from this source, supplemented by contributions from stockholders resident in the States, being estimated at £3,000,000. That the cotton thread trade is practically in the hands of a vast monopoly is shown by the fact, or rather estimate, based, however, on reliable authority, that outside of the United States, English and Scotch firms control two-thirds of the cotton thread trade. These references to the industry were made before the Ways and Means Committee, at Washington, recently, by Mr. A. C. Dunham, of Hartford, Conn., during the course of an address advocating the retention of the present duties on spool cotton and fine cotton yarns in the United States. Mr. Dunham urged the Committee not to recommend any relaxation of the tariff, on behalf of J. & P. Coats, Limited, the Clark Thread Company, the Clark Mile End Spool Company, and the Kerr Thread Company—well known names at once suggestive of the principal Scotch firms of thread manufacturers. It seems odd that representatives of a free-trade country such as ours should be found advocating high protection abroad, but the fact is explained when one remembers that, having erected mills in the United States, the firms mentioned are perfectly willing to monopolize the market, so long as they remain the principal beneficiaries by the arrangement, while the unlucky European manufacturer who has not been admitted

within the charmed circle "howls" (to use an American locution) discordantly on the other side of the tariff barrier. The Scotch firms having mills in the States charge (wholesale) 38 cents a dozen net for spool cotton, which they offer in this country at 28 cents, and Mr. Dunham, on their behalf, explained this difference as being due to the higher wages in the United States. We have always held that these comparisons are intensely misleading, but we reproduce below a table supplied by Mr. James Coats, of Paisley, and put in evidence by Mr. Dunham, showing rates of wages in Scotland and Pawtucket, Rhode Island—

	s. d.	Per week Scotland.	Per week Pawtucket.
Cop winders	14 6	\$3 51	\$8 31
Twister tenters	9 9	2 37	6 87
Reelers	14 0	3 39	8 47
Inspectors	12 6	3 03	7 12
Skein spoolers.....	11 6	2 79	7 67
Spoolers	11 0	2 67	8 76
Gross parcelers	17 3	4 20	9 51
Second and section hands..	30 4	7 37	13 50
Bleachers (women).....	9 4	2 27	6 00
Bleachers (men)	23 10½	5 80	12 00
Dyers	22 9½	5 53	9 06
		\$42 93	\$97 27

The object of Mr. Coats is to show that the American operative is better off than his English brothers or sisters, and to suggest inferentially that the result is due to the tariff. Without taking into consideration the fact that earnings in the Scotch cotton trade are much smaller than in Lancashire, it may be pointed out that the comparison given loses much of its weight when it is remembered that the extra cost of living in the United States deprives the Pawtucket operative of most of the advantages which the higher earnings referred to might seem to endow him with. Evidence like Mr. Dunham's is not honest unless such facts as these are given as much prominence as the other matters brought forward; but, as it happened, the advocate of high protection on cotton thread did not mention them at all. Nor did he refer to the circumstance that there is a wide disproportion in the number of men employed in the Scotch section of the cotton trade and in Lancashire. The tables compiled by Mr. Giffen in 1889 showed that in Scotland the proportion of women was 10.6 per cent, against 35.6 in Burnley, the Scotch percentage of men being the lowest on the list. Mr. Coats states the average for 3,000 hands employed in the Scotch sewing thread trade at 12s. 9d., and Mr. Dunham adds that 2,000 hands in the United States earn an average of about 28s. a week. We shall probably return to this subject again, but what has been said above will serve our present purpose, which is to place on record the fact that managers of businesses that owe their origin to the English system of free trade are found championing the cause of protection across the Atlantic. The circumstance, which might at first seem curious, becomes no longer so when the facts with which we have dealt are taken into consideration. Candidly, it is nothing more nor less than an instance of the selfishness of human nature, which occasionally assumes as flagrant a form in this nineteenth century as at any of those earlier periods of the world's history, which, in a hypocritical mood, moderns occasionally affect to regard with horror. In substance, the facts we have given mean that men are free traders when others are deriving benefits from protection, and protectionists when to them is accorded a share of the high tariff spoil. We point to the recent action of the English, Irish, and Scotch linen and cotton thread firms, as seen in their manœuvres at Washington during the past three years, as illustrative of this apparently ill-natured criticism—*Textile Mercury*.

THE Napanee Paper Co, Napanee, Ont., has assigned to G. E. Challes, Toronto. Some years ago the company did a very large business. Its capital stock was \$150,000. Liabilities, \$100,000; nominal assets, \$200,000.

SOAP POWDERS.

Schreib, a German authority, states that the washing powders or soap powders, which have latterly become important articles of commerce, always contain, besides powder dried soap, a large percentage of sodium carbonate, generally in the form of dried soda crystals. These powders may be prepared in either of the following ways:

1. Anhydrous sodium carbonate or soda ash is added to a "clear boiled" soap paste, and after thoroughly mixing the somewhat stiff material is drawn off into cooling frames. The cold and hard soap thus obtained is then finely ground.

2. Soda crystals and soap are melted together and then treated in the above manner. This method of manufacture, however, is only advantageous where soap scraps are to be used.

A suitable apparatus consists of a wrought-iron vessel with a strong agitator contained in an interior cast-iron vessel, which can be cooled by water circulated in the outer vessel. The liquid soap is cooled while the soda ash is slowly added and completely dissolved. During the grinding process care has to be taken not to overheat and thus soften the product.

The composition of soap powders varies considerably. Only a small proportion of resin soap can be used, as such soap is sticky and cannot be powdered. Olein soap may be used with advantage, and the olein may be saponified with sodium carbonate instead of the more expensive caustic lyes.

As a small quantity of free chlorine is not objectionable in soap powder, dark colored materials, such as bone fat, fish oils, etc., may be used for making soap, with an addition of a small quantity of bleaching powder. To some soap powders 2 to 5 per cent. of sodium silicate is added. A good washing powder should contain: 30-35 per cent. of fatty acid; 30-35 per cent. of sodium carbonate; and 30-40 per cent. of water. The inferior powders containing only 5-10 per cent. of fatty acid, should not be used for the laundry; they are only serviceable for scrubbing purposes.

There is a soap powder in the market containing a soap prepared by treating linseed with caustic soda directly. This soap contains certain impurities derived from the seed, which lather freely, and thus when the powder is used, give the impression of more genuine soap being contained in the powder than is actually the case.

PRINTING COLORS ON KNIT GOODS

The New Bedford (Mass.) *Standard* describes a machine, invented by a man of that city, for printing various colors at a single impression, especially on knit wear. The method of its operation is as follows:

The goods to be printed are put around the circumference of the cylinder, which rests in a frame. Next to the cylinder is a press bed. In this are strips of raised rubber adjusted the width desired to be printed.

If, for instance, a shirt is under way, and three red stripes are desired near the bottom, two blues a little higher up, and one green still higher, then there would be three strips of rubber impression plates in the right place, two more to correspond with the blue and another with the green. These stripes are arranged up and down on the press bed. They are the width that it is desired to have each color. They may be a quarter of an inch wide, or three or four inches. They extend the whole length of the bed. They must be long enough, so that when the bed moves up or down, revolving the cylinder at the same time, the colors will be printed around the whole circumference of the shirt. One or two colors can thus be printed, or ten or twenty. The back of the bed is geared with teeth.

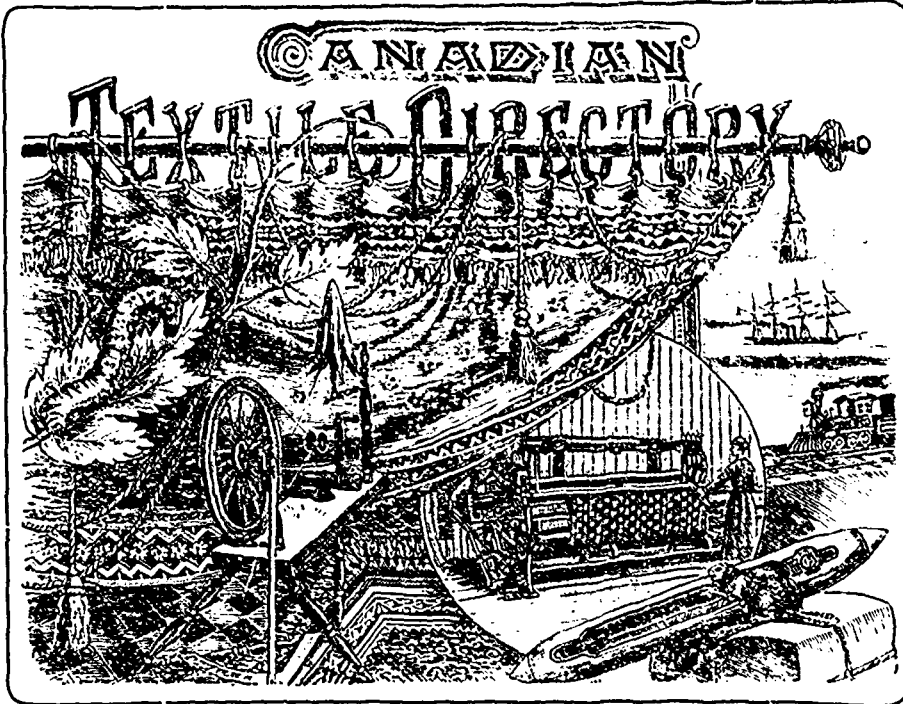
The inventor says that one or two attempts have already been made to apply this principle of printing to practice. The failures have resulted from inability to obtain perfect distribution of colors. The distributor would either be imperfect, or the colors would run together on the rollers. In this machine are a series of separate color plates for each color. The side of one plate adjoins that of another. There are small disks in these plates. At every revolution of the machine these disks revolve, thus effecting a distribution of the inking material. The ink is supplied by rollers which run over the tables to inking fountains at the top. Thus it is but necessary to supply the colors to be figures in the press plate, when the same is engaged by the cylinder, and the goods receive the impression, and the figure is neatly printed upon them at one move.

This is the principle of the new multiple color printing machine. It is said that the same principle is to be applied to printing fancy and intricate colors upon print goods later on. Thus far the invention has been confined to the printing of stripes and blocks upon knit goods.

The gain in the use of a contrivance like this is the rapidity in which the colors can be put on, the wide range of coloring effects which can be obtained and the cheapness of the method. No high-cost, complicated knitting machinery is needed; goods from the plainest and cheapest knitting machine can be printed in all sorts of fancy colors. Of course, fast colors are used.

AN idea of the depressed condition of the cotton industry in Lancashire may be formed by looking at the results for last year. The balance sheets of 93 corporations in Oldham, for the past year, show that 31 companies made profits aggregating £31,876, and 62 corporations showed losses of £104,644. So that the final results show a net loss for the year of the 93 companies amounting to nearly £73,000 sterling. The paid up share capital of these companies is £3,751,000, upon which there was a net loss as above, equal to about £1 13s. 9d. per cent.

•J. W. DOELLE, dry goods, Chatham, Ont., has been obliged to apply to his creditors for an extension of time. His liabilities are placed at about \$30,000.



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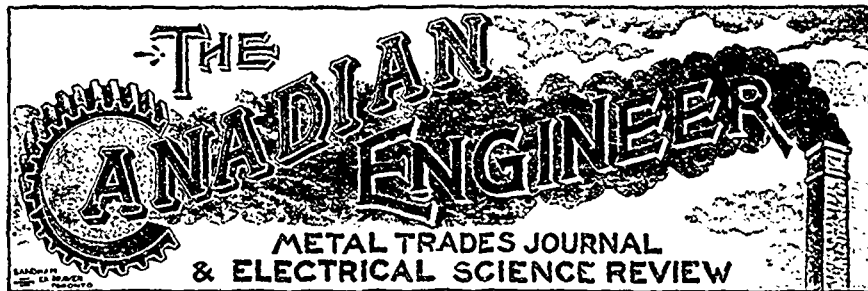
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THE "Canadian Textile Directory" is a reference book comprising all manufacturers and dealers in the textile trades of the Dominion. It embraces Cottons, Woolens, Print Goods, Carpets, Silk, Jute, Flax, Felt, Rubber, and Asbestos Goods, Clothing, Men's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

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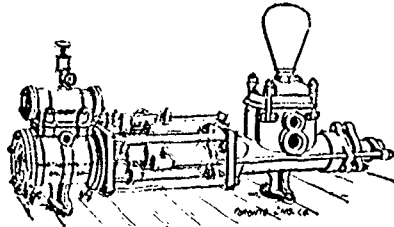
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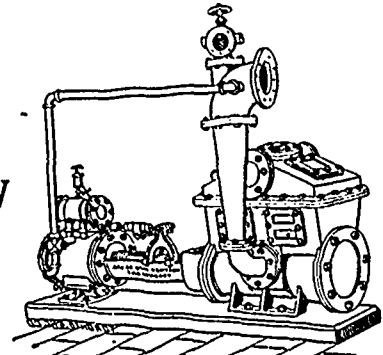
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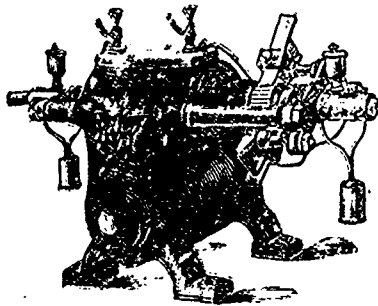
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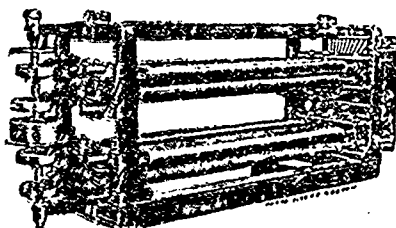
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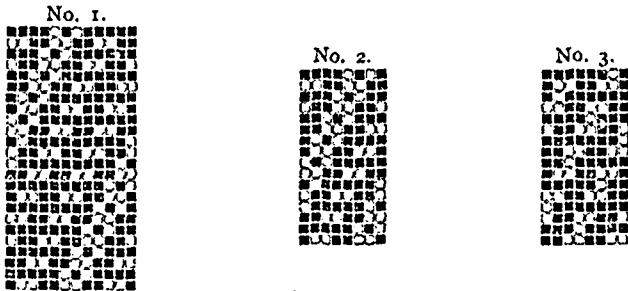
James Barker, Cotton and Woolen Machinery

Second and Somerset Streets, **PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**

Textile Design

The following three plans are for fall weights; they are intended for piece-dyed woolen coatings. No. 1 gives three twills and one groove. No. 2 gives two twills and one groove. No. 3 gives one twill.

The shades are to be dyed, say, black, dark blue, light blue, dark brown, light brown. In making the yarn for this class of goods, for warp, mix 100 lbs. of wool to 150 of iron-gray mungo, and for filling about the same, the finish to be something like worsted coatings, cut clear:



10½ reed, 2,856 threads, 68 inches, 44 picks, 20 threads for list.

Warp 2½ run, iron gray mix.

Filling 2½ run, iron gray mix.

FASHION AND DESIGN.

Generally speaking, fashion is the creator and violator of her own laws. She establishes to-day with proverbial fickleness what she condemns to-morrow as antiquated and destitute of elegance. So insignificant are the causes by which fashion is commonly influenced that they are incapable of definition. Being as intangible and unrealistic as the will-o'-the-wisp, they defy analysis. But, though this is the case, fashion, for *le temps présent*, rules with exacting authority. Conformity to her prescribed forms is all but imperative in the manufacturing arts, if successful efforts are to be made. While we may recognize that the true merit in design does not depend on fashion, nor on the opinions of her votaries, but rests securely on its intrinsic value and strength, yet as these are potent factors in determining the success of our manufactures, they have, in textile production, to obtain primary, and indeed, constant attention. Most flowers are suitable for textile designs, but they differ in the diversity of treatment to which they may be subjected. Some, moreover, are more difficult to develop realistically in woven fabrics than others, but the skillful designer, who understands the powers of the loom, finds it feasible to acquire by interlacing warp and weft yarns the most complex ornamental details. Hawthorn blossom, being so rich in this respect, affords considerable scope for the exhibition of artistic ingenuity. Its pleasing variety of form is likely to suggest an endless series of modifications and combinations. Conventionalism will not at first be aimed at. Realistic treatment will, in all probability, be the most popular.

But a co-mingling of these two schemes of design is the acme of construction to be sought after. The art of textile designing is purely an art of combinations, applications, and exceptions, according to the fashion of the times; and the class of fabric, materials, and types of floral and other forms employed, and, therefore, the excellence of the whole composition of the patterns of which hawthorn blossom may be a principal constituent, will be apparent in the display or suppression of certain of its natural features, and also in the grouping of the elements of the design. A flower of this order lends itself to several important schemes of treatment. Primarily, isolated flowers and leaves are competent of being utilized as detached sprigs of decoration, which may be distributed over the surface of the texture. By a choice assortment and plan of arrangement of such detached portions of blossom a multitude of neat and simple styles may be readily constructed. Next, it is feasible to employ a full spray of bloom, with its rich clusters of flowers gracefully concealing considerable portions of the foliage. This form of utilization is only feasible where the textures are fine, and the looms possess a comprehensive design capacity. Lastly, there is the purely conventional method of treatment, which will also have, as the style is perfected, a wide application.

DECORATIVE NEEDLE WORK.

Nobody has ever yet adequately told or sung the story of the needle and the influence it has exerted upon the development of civilization. It existed in the Garden of Eden in an eyeless shape, as a thorn by which the traditional fig leaves were pierced, and afterwards bound together by Eve's silky hair. From that time, through all the intervening ages in sated and classic lands, down to modern times in Western lands, and in the latest improvement or attachment to the Singer Sewing Machine, the needle has played its steady, useful part in administering to the comfort of mankind and aiding in the adornment of the fairer portion. Unless the appointed historian or poet come soon, the growing task awaiting him will get beyond the strength of one-man power. To the lady in the palace and the peasant woman in the cottage the needle is an almost inseparable companion. The needle has always been employed in two great capacities: the useful and the decorative. On its value in the first we need not comment; the second calls for a brief notice. Ancient writ, sacred and profane gives modern times many a story of the decorative uses to which the needle was applied. Jacob's coat of many colors was an example; the Tabernacle in the Wilderness another; and the textile decorations in the Temple at Jerusalem a third. Of the repute of the Phœnicians in art needlework space will not allow anything to be said. Only mention can be made of the wonderful linen and gold-embroidered corslets presented by Atansias, King of Egypt, to the Rhodians and Lacedæmonians of his day. The finer linen and brodered work of Egypt

was a great feature in the decorative arts of ancient times. In spinning, weaving, and embroidery the Greeks were greatly skilled, and Greek costumes were rich and elegant. To invest a visitor in an embroidered robe was considered the very highest mark of honor that could be conferred. Rome adopted and transmitted the arts of Greece down to later days, but after its fall they languished until near the point of perishing. The spread of Christianity and the institution of monasticism preserved the arts of weaving and decorative embroidery especially. In the security of the cloister women wrought ecclesiastical garments of great beauty, numbers of which have come down to modern times, and have elicited the highest admiration. Many grand specimens of the needlework of the dark ages have perished, but descriptions of them have been handed down. The workers in English cloisters greatly excelled, and their work achieved a reputation abroad. The state pall of the Fishmongers' Company in London is a magnificent example of ancient English needlework. The Bayeux tapestry is a work in needle-craft that only needs to be mentioned. To the dark ages succeeded those of Romance and Chivalry, in which the decorative function of the needle came well to the front, historic events and romances being extensively worked in both loom tapestries and embroideries. Of these many remain to this day, whilst the pages of our poets describe hundreds that have perished. During all the times we have glanced at, needlework in the costume of both sexes played a very conspicuous part. The gay attire of the knights who assembled on the Field of the Cloth of Gold may be adduced in proof. The song of John Taylor, the water poet, in praise of the needle is well known, and demonstrates the wide popularity of needlework. But we must leave these old days, and turn to the beautiful work of to-day. For a century and a half—say from 1700 to 1850—needlework had greatly declined, especially as a decorative art. In the closing years of the last century a brief stimulus was given to its revival by the work of the celebrated Miss Linwood, of Leicester, who, with the finest skill and taste, wrought beautiful pictures by her needle, copying the works of the greatest artists of the day. Her productions fetched high prices, some being estimated as worth £3,000. The popularity these achieved stimulated the introduction of needlework as a fashionable accomplishment, and it ran through all grades of society until about 40 years ago, when it died away in our ancient charity schools, the only relics left behind to-day being the frightful "samplers" occasionally seen "decorating" the walls of old-fashioned houses and cottages in the country. The invention of the mechanical needle—the sewing machine—threatened for a time to obscure, if not to destroy for ever, all the decorative function of the needle. But happily this has not proved to be the case, for during the past few years there has been a great revival in art needlework, the pursuit of which has become both fashionable and popular—with great advantage to the decoration and beautification of our

homes. Luckily, too, new developments of the sewing machine, in the shape of decorative attachments, have come in time to aid, and, we hope, to give permanence to, the pursuit.—*Textile Mercury*.

SUITING CLOTHS.

Fig. 1 gives a weave not too loose and the various shades employed in its construction will blend well together without losing their characteristics. Thread A dark brown, B light medium brown, C the lightest brown or a fawn, warp pattern 2 A, 2 B, 2 A, 2 C, 2 A, 2 B, 2 A, and 2 of silver grey, total 16, all 2/30's

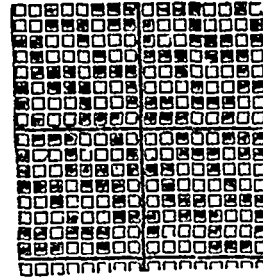


FIG. 1.

worsted; all black or dark brown weft 14's, single worsted or wool weft, 4,000 yards to the lb., 14 dents per inch, 4 in a dent, 48 picks per inch, 70 inches in reed to finish 56 inches; these particulars may be altered for heavier or lighter cloths. Fig. 2, a heavy twill warp 2/28's worsted weft 12's;

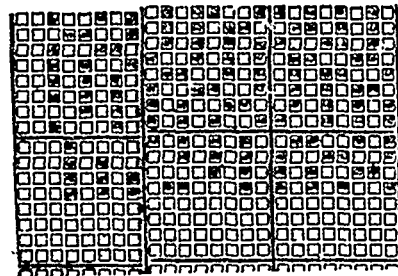


FIG. 2.

64 threads per inch, 56 picks per inch, 66 inches wide in the loom, to finish 56 inches; this is a weave that backs itself, all piece dyed to various shades of threads.

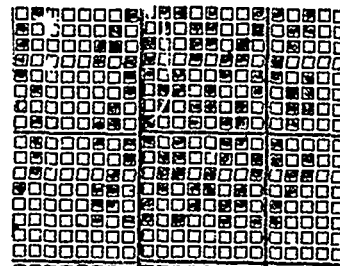


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3, A woolen suiting weave. A light shade 4,500 yards per lb., B a twisted dark thread on a silver grey, when twisted same length as A, this twist of B must be on untwisted yarn. Warp pattern 2 A, 2 B, weft dark chocolate, same length as A per lb.; this weave

will give a neat check effect. The reed and quantities may easily be determined according to requirements and stock of material in hand.

J. R. L.

ORCHIL.

W. M. Gardner has been giving in the *Dyer and Calico Printer* some hints as to the application of some of the natural coloring matters, based upon experiments in the dyeing laboratory of Leeds, Eng. From his article on the important material, orchil, we take the following :

According to its chemical constitution orchil belongs to the phenolic class of coloring matters, orcein being a dihydroxytoluol. As a general rule the phenolic coloring matters require to be applied in conjunction with metallic mordants; but although orchil may be so applied, it forms an exception to the rule in that it may be, and usually is, employed as a substantive dye, *i.e.*, wool is dyed with it in a direct manner without the assistance of any mordant. It is a somewhat curious point that although color lakes of the various mordant metals may be produced from orchil, they are all of a similar color; in this one respect orchil behaves in a similar manner to Alizarine Blue, Cœrulein, and other of the anthracene colors.

When dyed on wool by simply boiling the latter in its solution, orchil may produce shades varying from crimson red to purple. The particular tint produced is determined largely by the process of manufacture, and two varieties, "red orchil" and "blue orchil," may be distinguished. Being very closely allied to litmus, orchil is affected in a similar manner by acids or alkalis; the former rendering it much redder, the latter bluer; and this fact affords a simple method of modifying the shade of any particular sample. The acid or alkali used for this purpose may in fact be added to the dye-bath, because wool will take up the coloring matter from either neutral, slightly acid or slightly alkaline solution.

Orchil may also be applied in conjunction with indigo blue by the vat method, being readily decolorised by reducing agents and the color restored on exposure to air; and it will thus be seen that orchil is one of the most universally applicable of all dyes, since it may be used with or without mordants, and in neutral, acid or alkaline bath.

In addition to its adaptability in method of application, orchil is an extremely convenient coloring matter to use for matching off purposes, because its tint can be so readily altered by the addition of acid or alkali as above described. It has further the useful property of being readily removed from, as well as applied to, the fibre, since by simply boiling in water a considerable proportion is extracted unless it has been applied with a metallic mordant.

Orchil also possesses other valuable properties which has enabled it to still hold the market to a considerable extent, despite the competition of the coal-tar colors. Amongst these may be mentioned its comparative

cheapness and strength, its property of easily dyeing level shades, and the great body (intensity) and bloom (brilliancy) which colors dyed with orchil possess. Other very important attributes of the color are perfect cleanness against rubbing and considerable fastness against soaping, and these properties in conjunction with its almost unique power of covering "fades," render it of special value to the garment dyer. It is a fact of considerable interest, though not of general knowledge, that a piece of white wool of which certain portions only have been exposed to the light for some time, will dye up in an irregular manner with most coloring matters; the exposed portions acquiring a darker color than the rest of the fabric. With orchil, however, the whole of the piece shows a uniform shade.

The orchil colors are tolerably fast against scouring or milling, but are turned bluer according to the amount of alkali employed. The shades are, however—and this is the chief defect of this otherwise most useful dye—extremely fugitive to light.

Orchil is chiefly employed by the woolen dyer for "topping" shades dyed by other coloring matters, in order to modify or brighten the color.

AUTOMATIC FEEDERS.

The advantages to be derived from the adoption of automatic feeders to take the place of hand labor in supplying the raw cotton to openers and scutcher appear now to be fully recognized by the trade. An Oldham (Eng.) firm are now introducing an improved form of this machine. The receptacle for the cotton, besides being open at the top, is "lathed" at the back or feed end, after the manner of a manger, so that the attendant in charge can see at a glance when an additional supply of cotton is needed. A lattice-creeper forms the floor of the receptacle, and by moving forwards in a horizontal direction the cotton is constantly carried with it. Another lattice, having a series of pins or fine spikes, seizes the cotton from the horizontal creeper, and carries it in an inclined direction through the machine. Near the upper end of this inclined lattice is a roller of about 9 inches diameter, which rotates in the direction opposite to the lattice. This roller—which can be adjusted in its bearings nearer to or farther away from the lattice—is formed with four rows of spikes, arranged at equal distances round its periphery and parallel to its axis, and performs the function of an evener, by stripping off the superfluous cotton, and to a certain extent regulating the amount that shall pass through the machine. To prevent the cotton taken off by this roller from adhering to it beyond a portion of its revolution, a curved steel grind or comb is placed underneath eccentrically, so that the front edge of the comb is just clear of the body of the roller, while the back edge is clear of the spikes. As the roller revolves, the comb clears the spikes of the cotton, and causes it to fall back into the hopper. The cotton allowed to remain on the inclined lattice is carried over the centre, where it comes into contact with a second stripper or beater. This latter is formed with four

arms, to each of which is attached a strip of leather, extending the length of the beater; and as the beater revolves at a high speed, the cotton is stripped off, and falls upon the opener lattice, to be treated in the usual manner. By the aid of a series of grate bars fixed underneath the stripping roller, the seed or grit contained in the cotton is partially removed. A very important feature in connection with this new automatic feeder is the means adopted by the makers for regulating the supply of cotton to the opener. Whenever the feeder is applied to an opener or scutcher having the well-known piano feed-regulator attached, the feeder is driven from the same regulator cone that drives the feed rollers. Therefore any alteration in the speed of the cones caused by the thickness of the cotton varying as it passes through the rollers, is communicated to the hopper at the same time as it effects the feed rollers. This desired object is attained by lengthening of the top cone shaft, and mounting upon it a grooved pulley, from which motion is imparted to the feeder by an endless rope. The tension of the rope is regulated by Messrs. Asa Lees and Co.'s patented adjustable carrier arrangement. The driving of the inclined lattice is obtained through a train of wheels, as is also that of the horizontal lattice, one wheel in each case serving as a change-wheel for altering the speed of the lattice. Chain-gearing is employed for driving the evening or regulating roller, and strap-driving in the case of the stripper. Ample provision is made for adjusting all the bearings, and the tension on the lattices can be regulated to the desired extent. All the gearing is shielded by wheel guards.

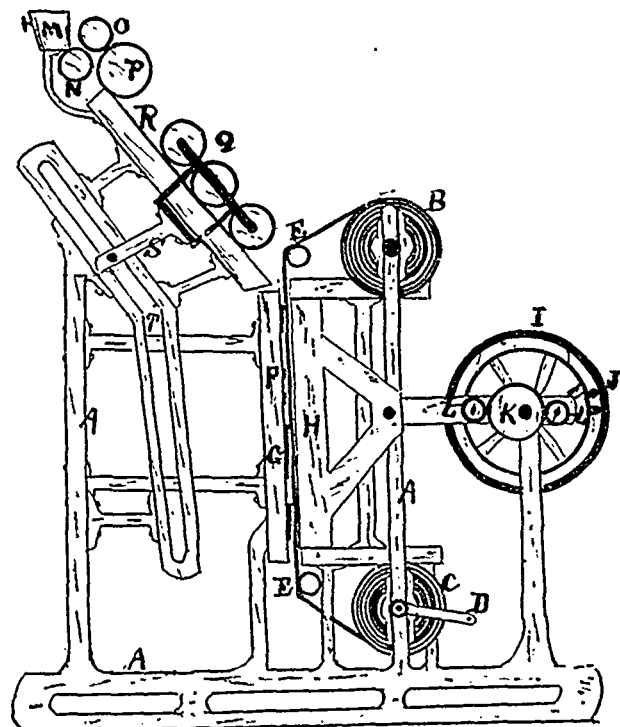
From several reports received from Europe we should judge that the American method of packing raw cotton is very unsatisfactory. The jute-cloth covering is said to be so torn before the bales reach their destination that the cotton is exposed to all sorts of dirt and accidents. At Chemnitz, according to the American consul, the wharves, custom house floors and freight cars are usually covered with pieces torn or dropped from such bales. Such a state of things in the case of so combustible a material as cotton is highly dangerous, and, in places where flying sparks from many sources are so numerous, it might prove at any time the cause of vast destruction of property. Contrasted with the packing of Egyptian and Indian cotton, the American must be regarded as very inferior. The Egyptian and Indian bales have close, tough, compact coverings which leave none of the cotton exposed. They are plainly marked, and are so strongly and tightly bound that the risk of injury from fire, dirt or water is minimised. It is stated that whereas 16,000 bales of Indian cotton can be packed into the holds of Lloyd's ships, the same vessels, in the case of the American material, can only take between 6,000 and 10,000 bales. According to the ratio of weight, about 14,000 of the American bales ought to be shipped. It used to be said that the enormous pressure used in India would injure the fine fibre of American cotton,

would make the process of cleaning, etc., more difficult, and would cause the formation of small knots which would injure the machinery. This idea, however, has now become exploded, for it is seen that Egyptian cotton, which has always stood very great pressure, is in no way injured by it. There can be no doubt that American packers will soon have to revise their methods. More secure packing, much closer pressing, and greater care in covering up and marking, will be of permanent and enormous benefit to the cotton trade of the States.

MULTIPLE COLOR CARPET PRINTING.

BY GEO. DAMON RICE.

The plan of printing carpet textures in many colors on the new multiple color printing apparatus is the talk of the day among carpet men. Twelve or fifteen years ago an ingenious inventor in Cambridge, Mass., invented an entirely novel method of printing a dozen or more colors at a single impression upon paper stock. The device consisted of numerous ink tables with inking fountains and relating mechanisms for each table. The inventor printed upon his machine posters, cuts, etc., in many colors, at a cost of about that of printing in one color. A year or two ago the principle of the Cambridge man's invention was applied to printing knit goods in several colors. If the writer understands the matter correctly, but a single working model of the hosiery printer was made, and that ended the work. To-day other parties are spending money freely in trying to apply the principle of multiple color printing to carpets. So well have they succeeded that even now sample carpets are being printed, and prove very satisfactory. An account of the new machine for doing the work will be interesting to the trade.



First, a view of the working model is needed. In the diagram, which is a side view of the machine, the letter A represents the frame. B is the roll of carpet texture which is to be printed. C is the printed roll. There is a lever with a handle attached to it marked D. The attendant turns this and winds down about one yard of the carpet and then stops. It can be seen that the carpet runs over the guide rolls E, E. F is a bed plate upon which is the palte to be printed. In it are the figures. A part of a figure is designated by the dark part G. H is a press bed which is moved to and fro at proper time by the use of the wheel I. The operative turns the wheel by the handle J, and this revolves the cam K, the action of the latter causing the bed plate H to move in and out as the cam K acts upon the smaller cams L, L. When the bed moves in the carpet is pressed against the rear plate containing the figures. Thus it is but necessary to apply color to these figures and they will imprint upon the carpet. Color is obtained from the rollers Q. These rollers are moved up and down by the carriage S, and this latter runs on a cam which fits in the slot T. This carriage has to be pulled down over the paltes by hand now, but will be done mechanically later.

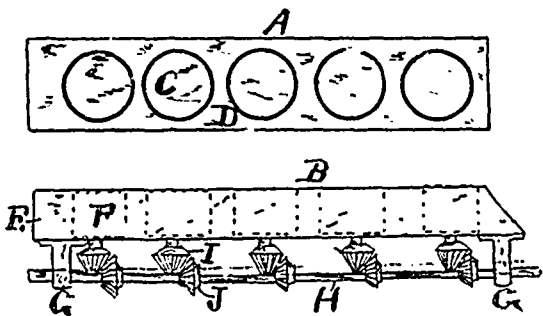
The drawing is only a side view. The rollers Q extend across the plates, which are as wide as the carpet. They are made of printer's roller composition. The inking table is made up of a series of tables the required width to make the patterns. These are marked R. Coloring matter is obtained from fountains M, of which there is a fountain for each table. The roller N takes the color from feed of fountain, delivers it to roller O, and this in turn delivers it to the distributing roller P. As the rollers in the carriage run up the plate R they contact with this distributing roller and receive a little each time.

Thus the patterns in the bed plate are inked by the rollers, then the press plate H presses the carpet against them, causing the figure to be printed.

As there are colors of great variety on the plates R, very novel effects are made.

EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION.

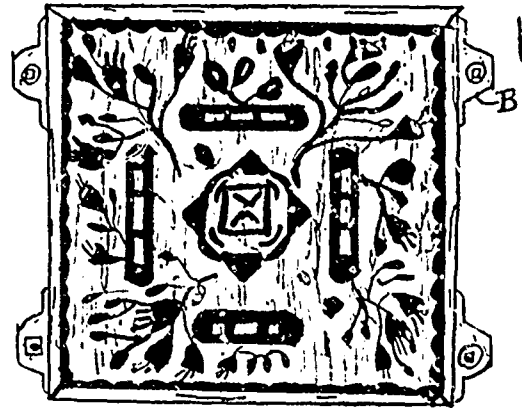
There are as many inking plates as colors. Some plates are one inch wide and some two or three. There will be a different color on each. How the color is distributed will be seen in next sketch.



A TABLE.

In this drawing, A is a top view of an ink table,

and B a side view. In A, the body of the table is marked D. There are a series of disks C. How these work are seen in B. In B, the body of table is designated E, the disks by dotted lines F. In the bearings G, G, is the shaft H, upon which are the gears I, which lock with the gears J. Thus, when a ratchet arrangement causes the shaft to revolve a quarter turn at every impression on the carpet, the disks are turned a little and a new surface is presented to the rollers each time they pass over, thus making an effective distribution of the coloring material.



THE FIGURES.

In the next is a view of the front of the figure plate F, showing the figures G. The plate is secured to the press bed by bolts at B. As the rollers come down over this plate they deposit different colors in required parts, and thus the patterns are printed. The cost of producing a multiple series of effective colorings in this way is very low when compared with the cost of using intricate machinery for doing the work. The range of patterns procurable is said to be quite unlimited. Some of the samples produced have been placed before experts, and have been pronounced by them as a good thing. There is evidently a future in store for this device.

ABOUT SHAWLS.

The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, speaking of the decrease which has been taking place for some years past in the value of shawls imported into the United States, says that the decrease has been greater in value than in quantity, particularly in woolen makes. In common with other manufactured articles, the lower price of raw material, constant improvements in labor-saving machinery and the utilization of much material formerly discarded as useless waste, have contributed to produce this result. Home competition has also had its effect, but still the same downward movement in prices has been noticeable in shawls quite secure from such competition, manufactured from limited supplies of raw material and produced entirely by hand labor; the India Valley Kashmyrs being a striking example in this respect. The fact is, shawls have for a number of years come upon a constantly contracting market, whether for low, medium or high-

priced makes. The home industry, which practically holds this market on the first named, has felt the effect of this, and there has been a gradual conversion of machinery from shawl making to other branches of the woolen industry, until at the present time there are comparatively few looms engaged in it. Yet in one direction or another there are more shawls used than would appear probable on such a statement of the case, and there are said to be, by those in a position to judge best, signs of a revival in favor of these handy, comfortable, and often times exceedingly handsome, articles of ladies' wear. There are a great many more shawls brought into the country than are accounted for in the Government's returns, and a large body of shawl wearers make no figure as buyers here on that account. This is not a case of "beating" the customs. The shawls referred to are brought in as personal property of immigrants. A female immigrant without a shawl is a rarity, and one possessed of at least a couple by no means uncommon. By the time they have used up these possessions they have, if they remain in or near the larger cities, aspired to other forms of outer garments in the shape of cloaks or jackets, and are of no use to shawl men. The city trade runs largely to the finer qualities for use as evening wraps for ball or theatre wear, and in the demand for the more staple lines at popular prices; the cities cut a small figure compared with the agricultural divisions of the country. Indeed, it is almost entirely in the latter that the shawl, as an article of common wear, holds its ground to any extent. Our supplies of foreign shawls are mainly drawn from Scotland, England (Yorkshire), France, Germany, Austria, China and India. The Scotch and Yorkshire shawls include the best makes of beavers and velvets, with their different varieties of furs, eiderdown, chamois, etc., while for the beautiful natural wool wraps the Scotch market is unapproachable. Germany also supplies beavers and velvets, but mainly of the lower grades, which come directly into competition with home productions. Domestic shawls of this character range in price at first hands from 6½ cents up to \$8.50 each, while in imported lines of beavers, velvets and wraps there is ample room for freedom of choice up to \$15 to \$20 each. From Germany the Berlin shawls, fine in texture and often delicate in coloring, come to meet the spring demand and compete as fancies with the silks of China and Japan. Germany contributes considerably to our supplies of pure silks and silk and wool mixtures. The French shawls cover a wide range of artistic effects in patterns and colorings. The old-time Paisley shawl has been taken possession of by the French manufacturers, and the French Paisley has quite knocked out the native article. Broches, too, are peculiarly French, and the majority of the fine colored and black cassimeres are also contributed by that nation, while they have a monopoly of the Algerian, with its brilliant tinsci thread weaves. China and Japan silk shawls are well known in the market, although less used now than before, but with prices commencing as low as \$2, it cannot be because they

are out of reach of the multitude. The hoi polloi (to quote a prominent shawl man) have little to do with India shawls of the Kashmyr kind. These are woven by natives from the long hair of the Kashmyr goat, entirely by hand labor, and in colors yield nothing to the finest productions of the West in richness and durability, while they have an appearance of magnificence peculiarly their own. The India Valley Kashmyr shawl is Queen Victoria's favorite wedding gift, and she gives so many away that her demand for them must be quite a factor at times. It does not seem much for a queen to give until it is realized that for such shawls exceedingly high prices are still paid, although not now nearly so high as a few years ago. An India Kashmyr can be bought at \$75, or the buyer may have to pay \$750 or more if he wishes to obtain the finest specimens. There are more of these shawls disposed of in this than in any other single country.

The generally prevailing tone of shawl designs and colors is quiet to sombre in beavers and velvets, although some of the clan designs, on which domestic production runs considerably, are cheerful enough, as are the natural wool wraps, from the prevailing lightness of color. The French broches and the Paisley and the India shawls show what effects can be produced by the manipulation of rich but not brilliant hues. The China and Japan silks furnish plenty of bright shawls, but it is when lines suitable for trade in the Southern States are displayed that the most striking results are seen in bold coloring. Evidently there is a large contingent of southern buyers with tastes like the old Scotch lady, who, pushing Paisleys aside, declared she wanted none of those gaudy colors, but just a plain red and yellow shawl.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

We have more than once referred to the Imperial Institute which was opened to Londoners, by Her Majesty the Queen, last May. We are glad to note that this institution, the importance of which to the best interests of the whole British Empire can hardly be exaggerated, is meeting with, or appears likely in the future to meet with, the success it certainly deserves. We are favored by the Executive Council with a copy of their annual report for 1893, which, besides lists of the governing body, the Executive Council, committees, etc., contains the speeches made with reference to this Imperial scheme by the Prince of Wales and the Lord Chancellor. An account is also given of the progress made in the different Indian and Colonial sections.

As was to be expected, the Dominion of Canada is thoroughly well represented in the Imperial Institute Collections, and there is no doubt that this will be the case to a much greater degree before long, as consignments from the exhibits at Chicago of several of the provinces are shortly expected. A considerable collection of the products of the different provinces was transferred from the 1886 Exhibition, and these have been supplemented

by several consignments, the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia being at the present time those most adequately represented. Prominent among the Quebec exhibits is a fine collection of furs obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company through the kindness of one of the Governors. Sir Donald Smith, who has been, from the first, a generous supporter of the Institute. This collection is really representative of the wealth in furs of all parts of the Dominion. The mineral resources of Quebec are well represented, the most prominent among them being *apatite* or natural phosphate of lime, a valuable material for artificial manure, and *asbestos*. The Ontario collection is chiefly prominent in the exhibits of the mineral wealth of this Province, nearly all the economic metals being represented by ores which occur there in abundance, and among which the nickel ore of the famous Sudbury mine is of prominent interest. The petroleum wells of Ontario are represented by a good collection of specimens of the various products obtained at Petrolea. The mineral wealth of British Columbia is, at present, scarcely adequately represented. On the other hand, the Province exhibits an excellent collection of agricultural produce, prepared fruit, and tinned salmon, one of its most important articles of commerce. It also displays magnificent specimens of the Douglas Fir and other native woods, and in this direction the Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick sections are also all well represented, while all three have excellent displays illustrating their agricultural wealth. At present, the Nova Scotia exhibits are chiefly confined to some illustrations of the great fish industry of the Province, and to some large masses of iron ores transferred from the 1886 Exhibition. The great agricultural resources of Manitoba are worthily represented by a very comprehensive collection of cereals, etc., and attention is directed to the attractions which this Province offers to the sportsman by an interesting collection of stuffed birds, and of heads of wapiti, cariboo and other large game. The contributions from the North-west Provinces are at present limited chiefly to some illustrations of the agricultural wealth of this vast district. The attractiveness of the Canadian Courts is increased by a number of fine photographs of scenery, pictorial illustrations of agricultural operations, and maps of the districts through which the great Canadian railways pass, and a very interesting and instructive tabular statement of statistics for several years past, illustrative of the great progress of Canadian trade, is shown at the end of the Court.

SOME curious information has recently been given about the women who are caught stealing in Paris before the counter. In a single year no fewer than four thousand have been detected, including many ladies of title. It is stated that among recent culprits were a Russian princess, a French countess, an English duchess, and the daughter of a reigning sovereign. Of course these titled people were put down as eccentric, or at the worst, only kleptomaniacs.

IN past numbers of the JOURNAL we have given some interesting facts about the domestic production of linens in the province of Quebec. Enquiries from a large dealer in the old-fashioned hand spinning wheel for flax elicit the fact that from 250 to 300 of these hand wheels are sold in Quebec city to farmers of that part of the province. Taking this as a criterion and making allowance for sales in smaller towns and villages, it must be evident that a large quantity of home-made linens and flax yarns must still be produced in the province. The fact remains, however, that the number annually sold is considerably less than ten years ago, and it seems only a question of time when this home industry will die out, and the poetical occupation of Evangeline will be doubly a romance of the past. It is a change to be regretted both from an aesthetic and industrial point of view.

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE WITH CANADA.

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

	Month of Nov.		Eleven months ended November.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Raw material—wool....	£2,530	£1,318	£20,487	£ 21,697
Articles wholly and partly manufactured—				
Cotton piece-goods.....	16,382	16,915	370,346	470,649
Jute piece-goods.....	9,993	10,246	100,363	129,177
Linen piece-goods	5,430	5,721	154,282	128,750
Silk, lace	1,384	626	46,700	33,073
" articles partly of ..	2,797	2,132	60,214	67,757
Woolen fabrics	10,374	6,692	360,660	333,564
Worsted fabrics	20,429	17,675	573,394	611,299
Carpets.....	4,883	6,645	187,999	214,922
Apparel and slops	14,947	11,907	381,276	325,104
Haberdashery.....	12,286	9,241	378,570	243,441

HOPE & Co., tent and mattress makers, Winnipeg, are selling out to Emerson & Winder, who will continue the business.

J. W. POUPART, a Montreal dry goods dealer, has assigned with liabilities of about \$10,000.

EDWARD LEPAGE, dry goods merchant, Montreal, has assigned. Liabilities \$30,000.

THE Consumers' Cordage Co., Montreal, have elected the following officers. President, J. S. Stairs; vice president, A. W. Morris; treasurer, E. M. Fulton; secretary, C. P. Morris.

E. B. COOKE & Co., Montreal (the Paris glove store), have assigned. Liabilities \$19,250.

GEORGE LABELLE, dry goods, Montreal, has suspended payment. Liabilities about \$12,000

J. H. MCKAY, dry goods merchant, St John, N.B., has assigned. Liabilities \$39,000, with about \$25,000 assets. A receiver has been appointed.

THE pistons of the high pressure air compressors of the pneumatic tramway of Bern are packed with ebonite rings, which, like cast iron rings, fit in grooves, and are pressed against the cylinder sides by a double brass spring. Pistons thus packed are said to be tight, to last from three to four months, and to be cheap, and there is no wear of the cylinder sides.

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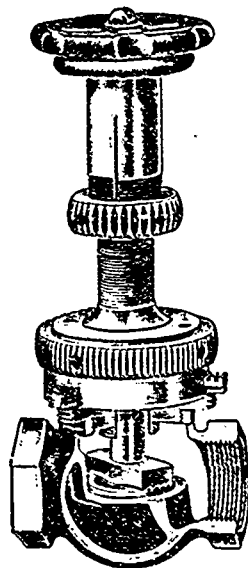
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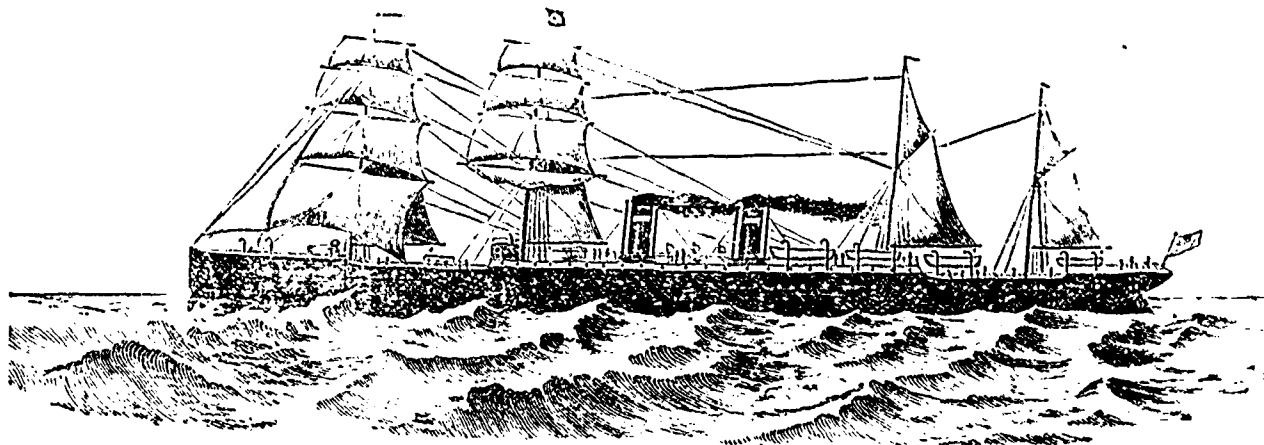
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RECENT CANADIAN PATENTS.

Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Ltd., New York, have taken out a trademark for dyes and dyestuffs.

Stapley & Smith, London, Eng., have taken out a trademark for ladies' and children's underwear.

The Shaw Stocking Company, Lowell, Mass., have taken out a trademark for hosiery.

The Cravenelte Company (Ltd.), Bradford, Eng., have taken out a trademark for waterproof textile fabrics.

Jos. H. Nason, Somerville, Mass., and H. M. Hewes, Boston, Mass., have patented a self-threading shuttle for looms.

J. S. Milne, Dubois, Penn. (assignee of J. B. Beam, Big Run, Penn.), has patented a necktie which has a plate provided with a series of spurs along its upper and lower edges engaging with the neck band and keeping it in position.

L. W. Huyck and E. Allen, Rochester, N.Y., have patented a spindle attachment, with an automatic device for separating the yarn-holding device by the rotation of the spindle. In this yarn-holder the jaw next to the bobbin is smaller than the other one, and smaller than the base of the bobbin.

W. H. H. Tracy, Troy, N.Y., J. A. Scriveren, New York, and R. C. Tousey, Long Hill, Conn., have patented a sewing machine having its entire organism housed, and covered by a slotted movable top plate, the slot of which serves to introduce the fabric into contact with the needle and thread.

J. Hamburger, Berlin, Germany, has patented a glove in which there is one main piece cut to the shape of the glove, with gusset-shaped additions. There are two strips for the inner sides of the middle and ring fingers, and also a thumb piece for insertion in a hole cut in the glove and already provided with a gusset.

M. Meyer, Oldenburg, Germany, has patented a new form of corset, in which there is an inner foundation consisting of two encased whalebone belts or bands, having their inner ends secured to the corset, and their outer ends provided with eyelets or some other suitable device for fastening round the body of the wearer.

The Weeks Colley Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Mich., have patented a rotating shuttle sewing machine, in which the raceway casing is provided with a plurality of guide grooves or

shuttle races and a supplementary race and means for opening and closing the latter independently of the other races, so as to permit the introduction and removal of a supplementary or additional shuttle without disarranging other parts of the machine.

A. W. Cummings, Dunkirk, N. Y., has patented a machine for making collars. It consists of a stationary hollow-former, with means for heating it, and hollow jaws pivoted to the upper portion of the former, so as to have a swinging motion to or from the former. Means are provided for keeping the jaws in a normal condition, and there is a treadle for forcing them forward in order to shape the collar.

L. Raffloer, Berlin, Germany, and Chas. H. Schott, Brooklyn, N. Y., have patented a stop mechanism for spool carriers. It consists of a vertically sliding pin, a tension slide for the thread, a support for a spool, a tension, a drum connected with the tension slide, and means for connecting the drum with the pin, all arranged so as to hold the pin raised whenever the drum is under tension, and to allow the pin to drop when the drum is not under tension.

L. Raffloer, Berlin, Germany, and Charles H. Schott, Brooklyn, N.Y., have patented a new form of braiding machine, in which there are several grooves, arranged so that the latch belonging to one groove or set of grooves of the carrier shall be slightly higher than the latch belonging to the remaining groove or set of grooves, and so that the latches of empty grooves meeting may pass over one another without stopping the rotation of the carriers.

The Grasselli Chemical Co. of Cleveland, O., has patented a method of obtaining dyestuffs from petroleum or other natural mineral oils. The process consists in nitrating the hydrocarbon and removing the free acid, separating the soluble from the insoluble and oily matter in the remainder, splitting the soluble matter into soluble and insoluble lime salts, and ultimately converting these salts into distinct dyestuffs. As an article of manufacture the company have patented a nitro dyestuff or color base which will dye silk or wool in acidulated solutions a reddish brown without the use of a mordant.

John Wolf, jr., and Jacob Block, both of Cincinnati, Ohio, have patented a cloth cutting machine, in which, supported on the foot plate and cutting mechanism, the gravitating cloth lifting plate fits loosely about the foot-plate, flush with the upper surface thereof, and having its sides and ends inclined outwardly and downwardly

from it. There is a rotary electric motor, which is mounted over the cutter so as to throw a preponderance of its weight on one side of the standard, while the centre of gravity is lowered so as to balance and steady the movements of the machine, and impart a positive motion to the cutter from the armature shaft of the motor. A pair of grinding discs are placed on the shaft so as to rotate therewith in contact with opposite sides of the cutter, and a spring is provided for the purpose of adjusting these either toward or from each other, and sustaining them in their contact with the cutter.

A. M. Ziegler, Boston, Mass., has patented a suspender buckle composed of a metallic frame provided with a cross bar having teeth at its under side, the frame of the buckle above the cross-bar having a space with an open mouth, into and out from which the web may be passed when the buckle is to be shifted, the frame having at its lower end an upturned hook adapted to support a suitable end-piece having button engaging loops.

H. E. Grandy, Somerville, Mass., has patented a color printing press. The cylinder has a series of segmental printing plates on its periphery and a corresponding series of segmental ribs on its ends, these ribs having cam-shaped ends and being located at different distances from the axis of the cylinder and in a uniform plane at a right angle to such axis, and each occupying the same segment of the circle that the corresponding printing plate occupied, combined with a series of inking apparatus corresponding in number to the printing plates and rib corners, each inking mechanism being adapted to be operated by one only of the rib cams.

E. J. Frank, Philadelphia, Penn., has patented a knitting machine in which the needle cylinder has a downwardly projecting finger supported on and fixed to the bed. Some of the needles have bits longer than others. There is a pivoted switch cam so mounted in respect to the needles that when in one position it will engage with the long bits and raise the needles, and when in the opposite position will engage with these long bits and depress the needles, means being provided for shifting the pivoted switch cam from one position to the other. Guided web holders work close to the top of the cylinder, each one notched at its inner end so as to serve both as a web holder and as a means of knocking over the stitch a grooved carrier for the said web holders.

H. A. Houseman, Philadelphia, Pa., has patented a circular knitting machine, the chief parts of which are a knitting cylinder, a rotary shaft with a clutch, an oscillating shaft with a clutch, a gear-wheel adapted to be engaged by the clutch upon the latter shaft, a clutch lever, common to both clutches, a connecting rod connected to this lever and intermediate connection between the oscillating shaft and the connecting rod, whereby the clutches are operated from the movement of the oscillating shaft. There is a spring arm between which and the clutch lever there is intermediate connection by which the movement of the clutch lever in one direction renders the spring arm active against the thread guide and in the other direction allows the spring arm to become inactive.

S. M. Hamblin, New Bedford, Mass., and E. S. Dawson, Plymouth, Mass., have patented a loom shuttle, having a horizontal opening in the side of its head, in line with and connecting with its delivery eye, adapted to have the thread from the bobbin passed through it by the fingers of the operator, and having a horizontal threadway in line with the spindle connecting the above-named opening with an opening in the side of the spindle cavity, adapted to have the thread passed through it by the fingers of the operator. There is a vertical opening connecting the threadway in the track of the thread from the bobbin. In this vertical opening there is, loosely fitted, a weight, and there is a screw-threaded plug adapted to close the outer end of the vertical opening, and be advanced therein at certain times. There is also a compressible spring interposed between the screw-threaded plug and the weight, so that when the plug is advanced or retracted in the vertical opening the weight is made to bear with greater or less force on the thread and give the required tension.

SANDFORD FLEMING proposes either one of four routes for the new Pacific cable, all of which have Vancouver as their terminus this side. The length of the shortest route, including branches, is 6,224 nautical miles, and the longest, 8,264, whilst the cost would be £1,380,000 and £1,825,000 respectively. He proposes a rate of two shillings per word, which would reduce the price from England to Australia from 4s 9d. to 3s. 3d.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

The demand for chemicals has not improved and there are no changes to notice since our last report. Stocks are not heavy, and if drawn upon to any extent, prices will be advanced all round for spring goods.

The following are present quotations:—

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 50	to \$ 2 75
Bicarb soda.....	2 40	" 2 50
Sal soda.....	0 90	" 1 00
Carbolic acid, 1 lb. bottles.....	0 30	" 0 35
Caustic soda, 60°.....	2 50	" 2 60
Caustic soda, 70°.....	2 75	" 3 00
Chlorate of potash.....	0 22	" 0 25
Alum.....	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas.....	0 80	" 0 90
Sulphur flour.....	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphur roll.....	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphate of copper.....	4 00	" 5 00
White sugar of lead.....	0 07½	" 0 08½
Bich. potash.....	0 10	" 0 12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton.....	75 00	" 80 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58°.....	1 50	" 2 00
Chip logwood.....	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 07	" 0 07½
Cocconut oil.....	0 07	" 0 07½

WANTED.—Situation in Canada or U.S., by job dyer. 18 years' experience with some of leading firms in England and Scotland. Thorough knowledge of silk, wool, cotton and feather dyeing, finishing and cleaning. Total abstainer. Age 36. Residing now in England. Address—
"DYER," JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Fraser Building, Montreal.

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122 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK

Chemicals and 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



ELECTROTYPES OF THE ABOVE CUT will be supplied parties on receipt of 60 cents. Very nice for retail dry goods dealers to use on their note heads.

Address,

"Canadian Journal of Fabrics,"

MONTREAL OR TORONTO.

THE WOOL MARKET.

TORONTO, January 18th, 1894.

In reviewing the domestic wool trade for the year 1893, it has proved anything but satisfactory to the farmer or dealer, owing to the prices being so low. The financial troubles in the United States and the uncertainty as to the changes in the tariff have thrown the fleece wool that is usually shipped to the United States from Canada, on the market here. Blanket and etoffes men have had a pic-nic in prices.

There is little or no demand from the mills for wool at present. Most of the mills have been taking stock, or stopped for repairs, but will soon be in operation again. Then we can expect a brisk demand for domestic and foreign wools. We quote:

	Cts.	Cts.
Canadian fleece combing, from.....	17½	to 20
Select clothing	23	" 24
Brashy clothing.....	21	" 22
South Down	25	" 27
Pulled wools, extras.....	23½	" 25½
Supers.....	19	" 21
No. 1 wool.....	17½	" 19

FOREIGN WOOLS

There has been some inquiry for foreign wools, and some business has been done in Khorassans and B.A.:

White fleece from	15	to 17½
Blacks and grays	11	" 12½
Second clip	11½	" 12½
Pieces	9	" 9½
B. A. combing	30	" 32
Yellow combing	28	" 30
First white clothing.....	27	" 29
Yellow clothing	25	" 27
Greasy Capes	11	" 13
North-West fine medium	11½	" 12½
Coarse North-West	12½	" 13

RAW FUR MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL, January 19th, 1894.

Since the local demand ceased, the market for shipping has been very quiet owing to representations from England and Europe. News of the sales in London, just received, confirm the rumors of a drop in prices of all kinds of furs. The decline has been from 10 to 35 per cent., and the prospect for the March sales is anything but bright. The market here is very unsettled and it is almost impossible to give quotations. Great caution should be exercised.

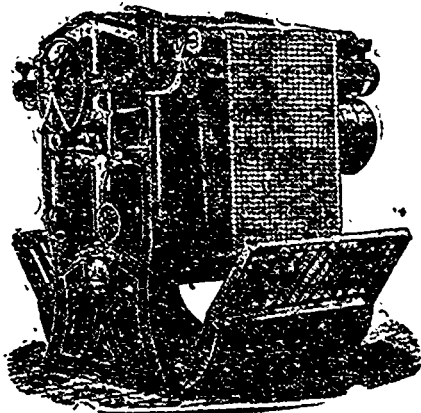
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HESPELER, ONT.

MANUFACTURER
OF

**Woolen
Machinery,**

Fulling Mills,

Cloth Washers, Wool and Waste - Dusters, Drum Spool Winders, Reels, Spooling and Doubling - Machines, Ring - Twisters, Card Creels, Rag - Dusters, Dead Spindle Spooler (For Warp or Dresser Spools), Pat. Double-Acting Gigs, etc., etc.



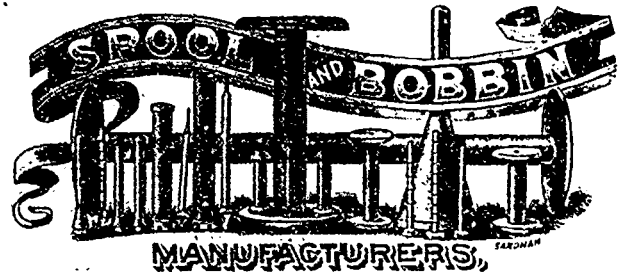
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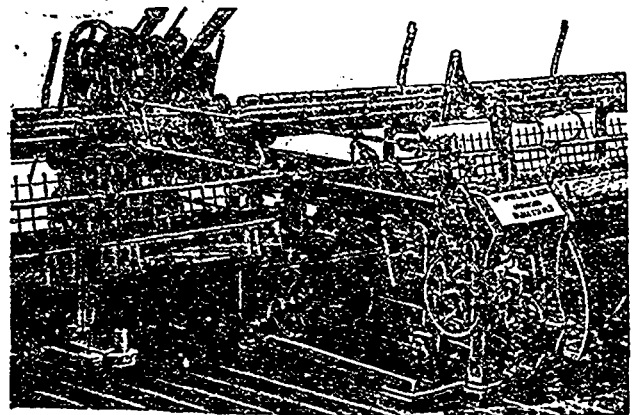
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Orders by Mail
will receive prompt
attention.

Walkerton, Ont.

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LOCKWOOD, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

Winding Machinery, Improved Self-Acting Mule, Suspended Steam Driven Centrifugal Hydro-Extractor, Tentering and Drying Machines, Patent Wool and Cotton Dryer, Patent Wool Scouring Machine, Cross Raising Machine, Patent Crabbling and Winding-on Machine, Warp Sizing, Cool Air Drying and Beaming Machine, and other Woolen Machinery.

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JOHN HALLAM,

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and
88 Princess Street, - - - - Winnipeg
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DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLS,
Sumac, Japonica, &c.

THE SMITH WOOLSTOCK CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all Lines of
Wool Stock, Shoddies, &c., Graded Woolen
Rags, Carbonizing and Neutralizing.

Best prices paid for Wool Pickings, Woolen
and Cotton Rags, Metals, &c. Hard Waste, &c.,
purchased or worked up and returned.
219 Front St. E., Toronto | Foot of Ontario St.

The Montreal Blanket Co.

Manufacturers of

Shoddies, Wool Extracts
and Upholstering Flocks

Office and Works: COTE ST. PAUL
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Wools, Cottons, Noils, Yarns

Specialties:

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Foreign Wools and Noils
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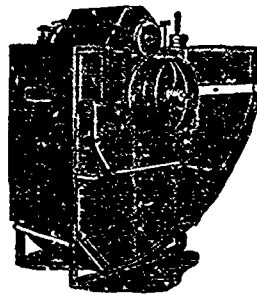
LOOM REEDS

Leather Belting

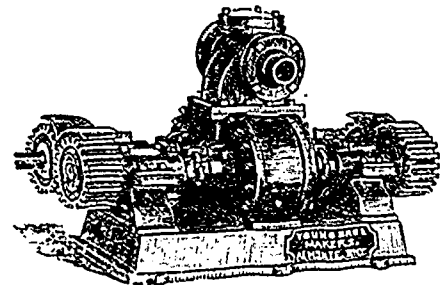
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428 ST. PAUL ST. *Cor. St. Francois*
Xavier Street

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1876



Manufacturers of English or American Fulling Mills and Washers, Wool Pickers Exhaust Fan Driers, Dusters, Rotary Force Pumps for Fire Duty, Boiler Feed Pumps, Shafting, Hangers, Castings, Pulleys, Gearing, Forgings.

Full equipment of mills of every kind. **YOUNG BROS.,** Almonte, Ont.

S. A. DUDLEY, TAUNTON, MASS

SHUTTLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS



SOLE MANUFACTURER OF DUDLEY'S PATENT DOUBLE OUTSIDE CATCH SHUTTLES

The only double outside catch Shuttle made. Advantages over all other styles of Shuttles:—1st. It is impossible for the Bobbin to knock off or lift up while the Shuttle is in motion. 2nd. Always keeps the Bobbin pointing directly to the eye of the Shuttle. 3rd. It prevents the splitting of rims off Bobbins. 4th. It is adjustable to different sized Bobbin heads in the same Shuttle. 5th. It never gets out of repair. Correspondence solicited.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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TUBES**

PAPER COP TUBES FOR MULE SPINNING.
LARGE PAPER TUBES FOR USE ON BOBBINS.
FULL LENGTH TAPERED TUBES.
PAPER TUBES SILK MANUFACTURERS.
PAPER CONES & TUBES FOR CONE WINDERS.

LOWELL, MASS.

Among the Mills

Stewart & Co., shirt makers, Guelph, Ont., have assigned.—*Moniteur de Commerce.*

The two mills of the Canadian Colored Goods Association at Cornwall, Ont., are operating on half time.

The worsted mill of the Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, Que., closed recently for a week.—*Examiner.*

T. A. Code is placing in his knitting factory, at Perth, Ont., a new Whitlock engine of 45 horse-power.

We hear that the Canada Cotton Company's mills at Merritton, Ont., are closed down in order to reduce the stock.

George Oldham, father-in-law of Robert Grant, of the Cornwall woolen mill, died a few days ago. He was nearly 86.

Mr. Wilson, of Montreal, the new manager of the Waterloo, Que., knitting factory, is going to put some more machines in.

Smith Bros.' woolen mill, at Sarnia, Ont., has been closed down for repairs and renovations, but is now resuming operations.

An attempt by burglars to enter the Streetsville woolen mills last month was prevented by the night watchman, who fired upon them.

A. Lindsay's flax mill at St. Thomas, Ont., has been burned to the ground. Loss about \$3,500; no insurance. The mill will not be rebuilt.

Some ignited wool flying caused a fire at Brodie's mill at Hespeler, a few days ago, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

New Brunswick cotton mills not infrequently find it difficult to secure a sufficient number of hands to keep the works in full operation.—*St. John Sun.*

It is stated that the Moncton, N.B., cotton mills have work arranged ahead for some months, and it is unlikely, therefore, that they will close down as reported.

The Guelph, Ont., carpet works have purchased a Hoberger weaving machine. R. McGinnis, the company's designer, etc., promises a number of new patterns.

For the past two or three months the boss carder at Shephard & Elliott's woolen mills at Almonte, Ont., has been R. W. Lee, who was formerly in a similar position in the Old Country.

J. E. Brown and Horace Wigle, of the woolen mills at Kingsville, Ont., have each been presented by their employees with a handsome easy chair, accompanied by complimentary addresses.

The Woodstock, N.B., Woolen Mill Co. state that the demand for their products has been quite up to expectation. They will in future add to their manufactures that of horse blankets and camp spreads.

Three Montrealers, A. F. Gault, D. Morrice and C. D. Owens, were in Ottawa, a few days ago, discussing new tariff arrangements for textile goods. It is understood that the delegation was not adverse to some reduction in the present rates.

The Montreal Cotton Co. are sending out a striking souvenir in the shape of a handsomely gotten up picture of their works at Valleyfield. In addition to the company's fine buildings, which are portrayed very clearly, there is a view of the river, and a pretty country landscape is shown in the background. We thank Messrs. Stevenson & Blackader, the company's Montreal agents, for a handsomely framed copy of the above.

J. Connor, cordage manufacturer, St. John, N.B., has been awarded a contract by the government, to put in the plant for a binder-twine factory at Kingston Penitentiary. The capacity of this factory is to be about 5,000 lbs. per day, and forty men will be employed. The contract price is not stated, but the appropriation voted in Parliament for the purpose is \$20,000. An expert foreman will be employed at a salary of \$1,500.

A. H. McKee, of Middleton & Meredith, is on a tour through the Maritime Provinces this month.

John Hackett, lately from Lancashire, Eng., has started a job dyeing business and laundry at Campbellton, N.B.

The Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co., Montreal, are equipping their factory with an Eco-magneto watchman's clock.

H. E. Gross, of the Moncton, N.B., Knitting Works, has been on a visit to Ontario during the present month.

The Port Elgin, N.B., woolen mills, operated by Read Bros., report a good trade during 1893. They are closed down now, as usual at this season.

The Paton Manufacturing Co. have installed in their woolen mills at Sherbrooke a large Geisner cloth press, capable of pressing 600 yards per day more than the old presses in use.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co. are installing some new and improved ring-frame spinning machinery in their Coaticook cotton mill, to take the place of the old ring frames in use there.

James Kindry, manager of the Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro, has been elected mayor of that thriving town for the third time. We venture the prediction that before he leaves office Peterboro will be incorporated as a city.

The affairs of the late Restigouche Spool Co., at Jacquet River, N.B., are still unsettled. Even the claims for the wages, which take precedence over other claims, have not yet been settled. The outlook is not very promising for ordinary creditors. The factory was burnt over a year ago and insolvency followed.

Since the last visit of the representative of this journal to Peterboro, A. Parker, whose prosperous job dyeing establishment has been mentioned before, has started a laundry with a complete steam outfit, including washers, dryers, shirt, collar and cuff ironers, etc. In order to accommodate this branch an addition was made, and the premises now extend 150 feet from front to rear.

An Ottawa despatch says Ald. John Connor of St. John has received the contract to equip the proposed binder twine factory at Kingston penitentiary. The machinery to be put in will produce about 10,000 pounds of twine a day, or in other words possesses a forty spindle capacity. The contract price is about \$35,000.

The owners of a good many of the custom carding and woolen mills of the Maritime Provinces habitually close down their mills during the greater part of winter and "take to the woods" as lumbermen, or put in the time at some other occupation, especially those whose mills are situated on small streams where the water power is likely to be interfered with by the ice.

M. B. Berry recently started the manufacture of horse blankets, common blankets and coarse tweeds. The factory is in St. Valier St., in part of the asbestos works, and six looms are now running by steam power. The principal product, at present, is horse blankets. This is the only textile manufacturing industry in Quebec at present.

Soon after 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 17th inst., a fire broke out in the carding room of the Yarmouth, N.S., woolen mill. According to the report some fibres floating from a machine caught fire from a gas light, and caught in the oil-soaked floor. The blaze caused a great scare among the girls, but was reduced by the fire service of the mill, aided by some of the town firemen. The damage is several hundred dollars, chiefly to the carding machinery.

The Charlottetown, P.E.I., *Patriot* says. Information over the signature of Sergt.-Major H. A. Gorsline, 13th U.S. Infantry, has recently come to hand, showing that Caleb D. Jenkins, who left his home in 1872, was murdered by Indians on the plains in the vicinity of Fort Wingate, N.M., while en route from California to Colorado, in 1880, in company with one Mark Orr, who was also murdered, who was a son of Capt. Wm. Orr, formerly of New Glasgow, in this Is' but now of San Felipe, California. The Caleb D. Jenkins related to learned the trade of carder and dyer at Millview mills, a , for some years subsequently, was employed in McLaren's mills at Brudenell. He was known to his early associates as a most exemplary young man. His mother still lives with her son, Mr. Franklin Jenkins, at Alberry Plains, King's county

A new harness frame for woolen and cotton mills has just been patented in Canada and the United States, which is what has been long wanted to save break outs and increase production. It is patented by two Canadians, Mr. Parks and Mr. Thornton, and is to be manufactured in Canada by Mr. Robert S. Fraser, Montreal, who will shortly show samples. One mill has already ordered 1,000 of these frames; and it is only to be seen when it will at once be taken up by the mills.

The Beauce Manufacturing Co., who started the manufacture of hosiery at St. Mary de la Beauce, last year, appear to have done very well, and contemplate some extensions to their factory. The president of the company is J. C. Taschereau, of St. Mary, and the manager, A. Lacours, a French-Canadian, who having learned his business in the States, returned to give his native province the benefit of his knowledge and experience. They operate their factory by steam power, and manufacture men's and women's hosiery of wool and cashmere, buying their yarns. The agents for Quebec are Lefavre & Taschereau, 48 St. Pater St., Quebec, and G. B. Fraser, Toronto, has been appointed selling agent for Ontario.

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE IN 1893.

The attitude of all connected with the Irish linen business during the past year has been, to make use of a somewhat unusual expression in this connection a defensive one. Spinners contending against increasing prices and decreasing supply of flax, manufacturers and merchants against dear yarns on the one hand, and un squeezable customers on the other, and so the old year passes, and a review of the circumstances connected with it, whatever interest it may possess as a retrospect, will be more valuable as an indication of our prospects for the future. Yet again the same short sowing of flax, it seems strange that no steps are taken to alter this deplorable state of matters. It would surely seem patent to common understanding that, given favorable conditions, a large flax crop would be of inestimable benefit not only to those engaged in, and connected with the linen business, but to the community at large. In Ireland the climate and soil unsurpassed by any, and tens of thousands of acres available for the purpose. It is objected that in many districts, notably the South and West, carriage is costly and labor scarce, surely the last cannot be compared to that of bringing across the fibres of Holland, Belgium, and Russia, and the question of labor also is only one of degree. It would be laughable, were it not infinitely sad, to observe the efforts of those witty people who strive to benefit the struggling poor of Ireland by cottage industries and the like, when one considers the golden opportunities lying dormant under the verdant pastures of this unfortunate country; and so it will continue, I suppose, until a crisis of some kind ensues, and hard economic truths are ground into the minds of those who are responsible, actively or passively, for driving the flax culture out of this country. Yarn spinners have been hard put to it during the year to find sufficient quantities of suitable flax to spin at remunerative prices; nevertheless, although vastly different from the previous year, they cannot be said to have done badly, and their prices at the present time are as firm as can be, which fact speaks for itself as to the state of their stock and their belief in the future. Manufacturers have had a bad time the whole year, and it is not too much to say that the last three months have been about the worst experienced for many years. That prices should have been pretty nearly fully maintained under such adverse conditions is a very satisfactory circumstance, it certainly could have benefited none had there been a collapse in prices.

Handkerchiefs have had a very quiet year, and the cotton end of that business has been very dull, owing in great measure to bad demand from the States, and the West Indies the last month or two has, however, shown some revival.

Linen of all kinds, except perhaps those for low clothing goods, which used to go in such large quantities to Cuba, have been in fair demand. There can be no doubt that Barcelona must be supplanting us in low grades of linen goods, which the favorable duty enables them to ship to the Spanish colonies. It is to be hoped that they will not be able, for some time at all events, to make fine

goods there. That would be, indeed, a serious matter, as it is the price, and, of course, the better end which remains with us.

The temporary revival in brown drills has not been maintained. Cuba has shut us off completely, but let us hope it is only for a time.

Damasks.—The demand for these goods has undergone a woe-ful change. A year ago they were as brisk as brisk could be, and especially in loom damask the goods were not to be had. Now all is different, and in some cases desperate expedients have been resorted to in order to lighten stocks.

Towels, glass cloths and crash, although by no means so bad as damask, are in nothing like as good demand as a year ago. Our stock of this kind is, however, of a very different nature from damask. It can be held for a while without much inconvenience. The general outlook seems hopeful, and reasonably so; although no doubt, part of its brightness is borrowed from the present gloom, the principle that when things are at the worst, they are bound to mend. Nevertheless, it is quite reasonable to expect considerable improvement. Our prospects with the United States claim first place in importance. They seem there to have got over their financial troubles, and to a certain extent have settled the silver question. Confidence is slowly returning, and business will follow as a matter of course. The new tariff comes in for consideration in Congress immediately. That the sweeping changes proposed by the present administration will be strongly and even vehemently opposed is more than probable, notwithstanding which it is confidently hoped and believed that substantial reductions will be made. Until the result can be to some extent foreseen, trade cannot be expected to reach normal dimensions; but it is probable that from now onwards our trade with this great outlet for our goods will steadily improve.

Contemporaneous with this improvement in the States will be the resumption of trade with Cuba, this country having been very adversely affected by the crisis in the States, which is, perhaps, taken all round, its largest customer for sugar and tobacco. With the continent, year follows year and finds it an ever less important factor. Of course, in the aggregate, the business done with all the different European countries totals up to a considerable figure. Separately they are and will remain of small account. The home trade has gone from bad to worse. It is an unpleasant subject to dwell upon, for, look upon it how one may, there seems but small room to hope for any improvement for some time, "more's the pity," were all things as they should be, our home trade should be the strongest rampart of British commerce. Taken all in all, although at the actual moment trade here is undoubtedly very bad, the future looks brighter, and it is not at all too much to prophesy that three months will see the shuttle driving through many a now idle loom, and at the same time a steady increase in prices all over.

Belfast, January, 1894.

F. OSENBRUGGE, furrier, &c., Winnipeg, is selling his stock by auction.

JAMES DALE is starting a furrier's business in Glenboro, Manitoba.

FIRE in W. Moore's tailoring store at Kingston, Ont., did damage to the extent of \$4,000. The fire caught from the stove. He was insured.

WILLIAM AGNEW and Allen Brown have joined together in partnership, at Montreal, as dry goods merchants under the style of Wm. Agnew & Co.

PERRIN FRERES, the glove manufacturer, recently made a demand of assignment upon E. B. Cooke & Co., Montreal, who thereupon took out an action for \$10,000 for damages.

MCLEAN & Co.'s dry goods store at Windsor, Ont., was the other day the scene of a serious fire, the entire stock being almost ruined. Loss about \$2,100. Fully insured.

CARSLEY & Co., the well known dry goods firm, propose to buy the four stores at the corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal, thus very considerably extending their premises.

GUARD AGAINST BOILER EXPLOSIONS

An efficient staff of Trained Inspectors

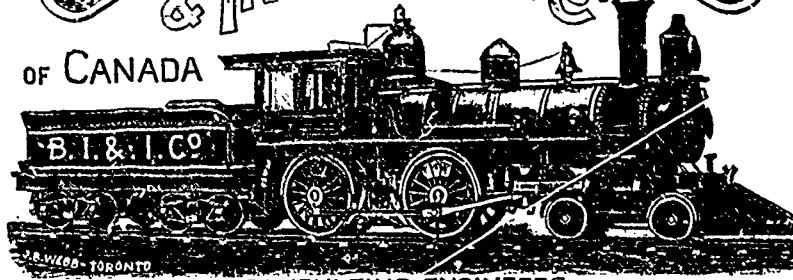
Prevention of Accident our chief aim

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EW. RATHBUN ESQ. VICE-PRES.



OF CANADA



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A. FRASER SEC. TRES

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

When were your boilers last inspected?

Are they in safe working order?

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J. C. WILSON & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1870)

We Manufacture specially for Hosiery, Woolen and Cotton Mills

GLAZED MANILLAS

in the following:

Size 24 x 36 - - Weight 60 lbs.
" 30 x 40 - - " 100 "
" 34 x 48 - - " 150 "

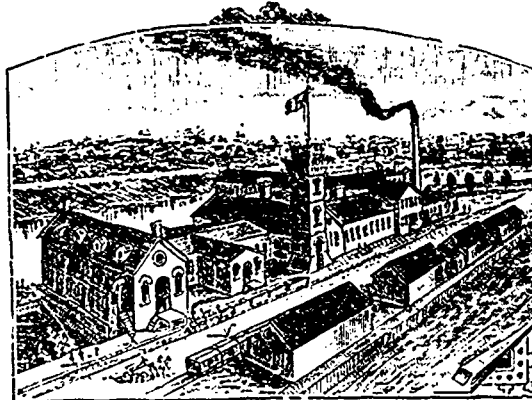
AND

Fine Jute Hosiery Manillas

Any Size or Weight to order

Samples on application.

Hardware Red Express Brown Wrappings



Lachute Paper Mills, LACHUTE, P.Q. (CAPACITY 10 TONS DAILY)

Rope Manillas Tissue Manillas
Fine Jute Manillas Unbleached Manillas

Paper Makers

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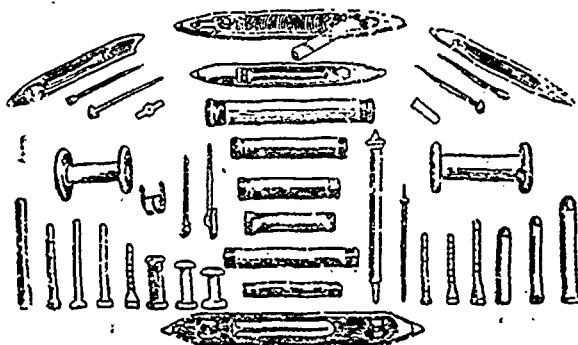
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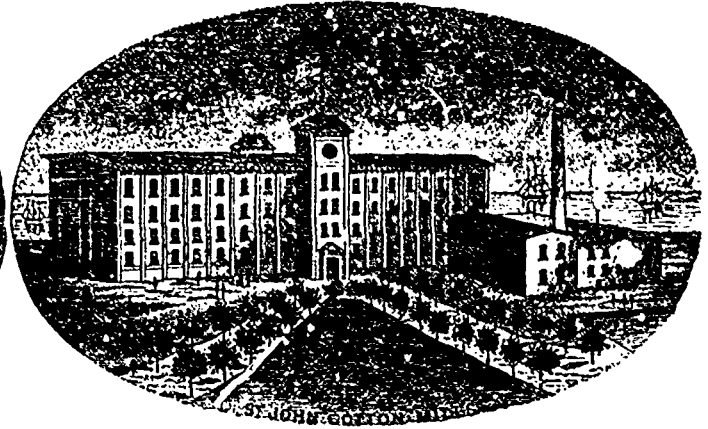
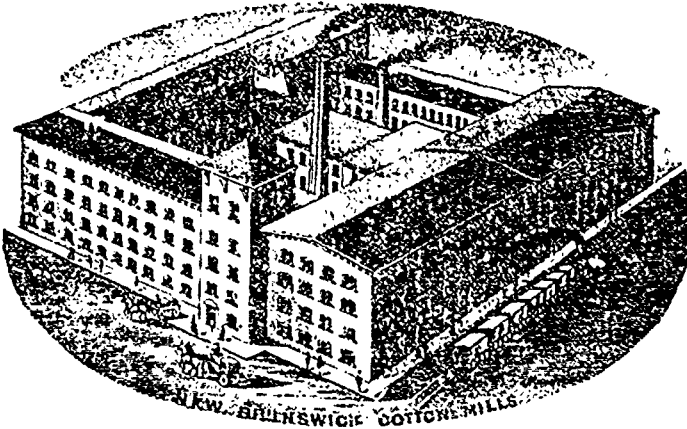
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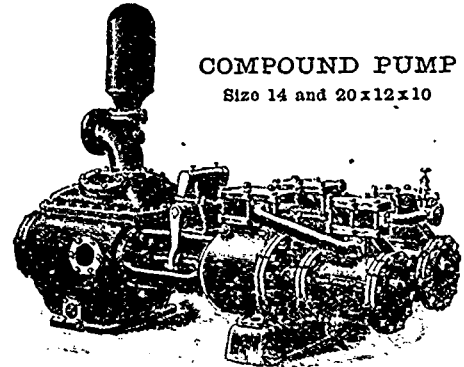
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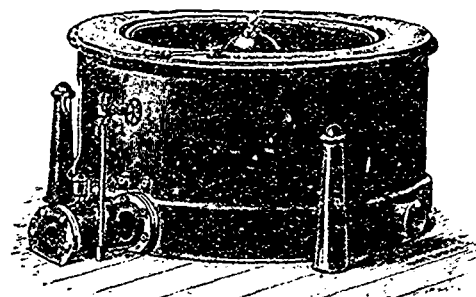


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LITERARY NOTES.

Messrs. Robin & Sadler have issued their annual card of New Year's greetings to their customers, and take the occasion to state that their business for 1893 has been most satisfactory. By always acting up to their well-earned reputation, this reliable belt factory sets an example and proves that keeping up the excellence in quality at reasonable prices, is sure to pay

One of the prettiest New Year's souvenirs we have received is sent us by the *Acton Free Press*, published by H P Moore. It is in the form of a calendar for 1894, and the figures appear in clear, neat type, fully keeping up the high reputation for good typography which the *Free Press* has enjoyed for some time past

We have just received a copy of a song and chorus entitled "The Girl Across the Way," which is the latest hit, composed by Alberto Himan.

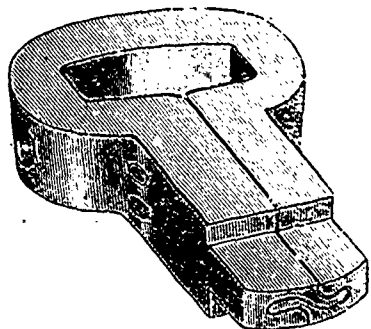
FIRST VERSE.

Oh, have you ever seen her,
This pretty, winsome miss,
This maid who stole my heart away,
And filled my soul with bliss?
She is my dreams at midnight,
My song at break of day;
I have a thought for nothing but
The girl across the way.

The price is 40 cents per copy, but our readers will receive a copy by sending twenty cents in postage stamps to F. W. Helmick, Music Publisher, 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

The January *Century*, which is a good number, opens with the second paper on the Old Dutch Masters by Mr. Cole, the subject

this month being Franz Hals, of whose work Mr. Cole has engraved three examples, one of which, the "Jester," is printed as the frontispiece. This number contains a paper in the group of musical articles on the great composers of the past, written by well-known composers and musicians of the present. This month the contributor is Edvard Grieg, and the subject Robert Schumann, of whom there is a beautiful portrait from a water-color made in his youth. An article of a wholly different character in the same department is Miss Alice Fletcher's study of Indian music, based on her personal residence among the Omaha Indians. The music of three Omaha songs accompanies the article. Chief of the literary material is an unpublished essay by Mr. Lowell entitled "The Function of the Poet," which Prof. Norton in a prefatory note declares to be "not unworthy to stand with Sidney's and with Shelley's Defence of Poesy." There is a paper on George Sand by her friend and protegee Th. Bentzon (Madame Blanc), accompanied by a striking portrait. A third literary paper is Brander Matthews' article on Andrew Lang, which is both a personal impression and a literary criticism. A matter of much public interest is discussed by ex-President Harrison in an Open Letter on "Military Instruction in Schools and Colleges," apropos of the resolutions of the "Grand Army," recommending a thorough system of military education of American youth. In archaeology there is an illustrated paper by Prof. Morris Jastrow, jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, setting forth the relations of "The Bible and the Assyrian Monuments," in which is included an account of the creation and the flood as described on these monuments. The comparison with the biblical narrative is of curious interest. The general subject is further treated in an editorial article. In the department of sport there is an illustrated article, by Madison Grant, on "The Vanishing Moose," with particular reference to its extermination in the



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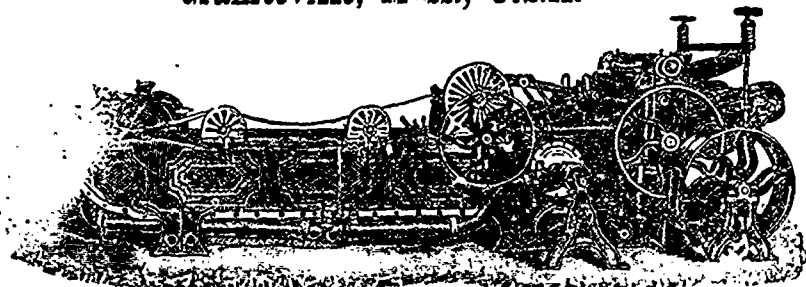
Loom Pickers,

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- Peter Besenbrush & Co., Elberfeld, Germany, Buttons, Braids, &c.
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Adirondacks. Special interest attaches to an article on Sir James Simpson's "Introduction of Chloroform," the circumstances of which are recorded by his daughter. The article makes appropriate mention of the previous discovery of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic by Dr. Morton, and of his experiments at the Massachusetts General Hospital. A magazine article of both general and unique interest is Gustav Kobbe's account of "Life in a Lighthouse," Minot's Ledge being the chosen scene. This article is illustrated with pictures by Tabar. To the Artists' Adventures Series Thomas Moran contributes an account of his "Journey of the Devil's Tower in Wyoming," illustrated with his own drawings. The most prominent fiction of the number is the second instalment of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson." The narrative opens with a humorous description of a spoiled child, and proceeds to the relations of the two boys in a Missouri town. The short stories are "A No-Account Creole," by Kate Chopin, illustrated by Metcalf, and "Out of Her Class," by C. B. Davis, with pictures by Gibson. In the "Lighter Vein" department there is a humorous story by H. S. Edwards, author of "Two Runaways," entitled "Captain Jerry." The poetry of the number includes "Imogen," by T. B. Aldrich, "The Masquerade of Time," by Edith M. Thomas, "The Convict Woman of Port Blair," by Laura E. Richards (with an illustration by Page), and other contributions by Charles G. D. Roberts, Charlotte Fiske Bates, Robert Burns Wilson, Frank Dempster Sherman, Wendell P. Garrison, Minna Smith, Henry J. Stockard, and Julia Schayer.

J. JAMES' gents' furnishing and tailors' store, at Niagara Falls, Ont., has been damaged by fire. Loss (including building), \$4,000, mostly covered by insurance.

AN important customs seizure was made a few days ago in

Montreal, Perrin, Frere & Cie., the French glove firm, being charged with invoicing their goods to their Canadian branch at less than the actual cost of production, thus gaining a very great advantage over wholesale firms dealing in the kid glove line. We understand the goods were subsequently returned and the matter settled.

The Gilbert Mfg. Co., 514 and 516 Broadway, New York, are making a specialty of their combed yarns for dress goods. They are made of long staple Lea Island cotton, and owe their light, gauzy appearance to the fact that the yarns are combed both in warp and weft. This process straightens out each fibre, giving the yarn, when twisted, great strength. The firm has been sending out some samples of these fabrics, and, judging from these, they certainly deserve to be highly complimented for the fineness and tastiness of designs. Jas. Johnston & Co., St. Helen st., Montreal, are the Canadian agents for the above-named firm, and are introducing their combed yarn goods throughout the Dominion.

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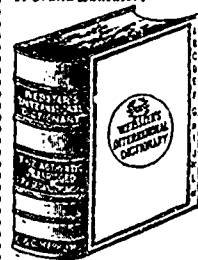
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