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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
*Textile Trades of Canada.*

Vol. XII.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1895

N. 4

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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

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TORONTO, APRIL, 1895

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## Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Journal devoted to Textile manufactures and the Dry Goods and kindred trades.

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### COTTON, MILITARY AND MEDICINAL.

In a "Lecture upon Cotton as an Element of Industry," Sir Thomas Bazley laid stress upon the soothing influences of well-conducted commerce, and asserted, with all the emphasis of epigram, that "the handmaid of Industry is Peace." But War, observes the *Textile Mercury*, is handmaid to Industry too, and sometimes turns articles of commerce to the most deadly purposes. Sir Frederick Abel some time ago gave a most interesting account of the discovery of picric acid, which, first known as carbazotic acid, is suspected to be the active agent in melinite, the new French explosive from which so much is expected. Picric acid was first obtained in small quantities, as a chemical cu-

osity, by the oxidation of silk, aloes, and other substances, and of the dyestuff indigo, which thus yielded another dye of a brilliant yellow color. It has been known to chemists for more than a century, and was first manufactured in England for tinctorial employment, by the oxidation of a yellow resin known as Botany-Bay gum. Picric acid was later developed from carbolic acid, or phenol, and so had a common origin with many beautiful dyes. "Its production from carbolic acid was developed in Manchester in 1862, and its application as a dye gradually extended, until, in 1886, nearly 100 tons were produced in England and Wales. Although picric acid compounds were long since experimented with as explosive agents, it was not until a very serious accident occurred in 1887, at some works near Manchester, where the dye had been for some time manufactured, that public attention was directed in England to the powerfully explosive nature of this substance itself." This, then, is a conspicuous instance of a remarkable discovery being turned alike to the development of trade and to anything but peaceful purposes, while cotton affords another well-known case in point. It has been used in many ways for defence—from quilted or padded garments in China of old; in this country, centuries ago, to give check to cloth-yard shafts; and in frontier fighting as a means of protection against Indian arrows—to its use in bales for outworks, during the war between North and South, when it could be obtained. That was but seldom, but it would be interesting to know what was the cost of some rough-and-ready ramparts when cotton was at famine prices, and for months together was considerably over a dollar per lb. in New York, and in August, 1864, touched close upon two dollars. But it is for offensive purposes that cotton is now most required, and there is a preparation of gun cotton to which the name of cotton powder is given. Although the employment of cotton as a basis for explosives may be reckoned among the things generally known, there is still a sense of incongruity in meeting with a picture of a group of girls picking cotton in the course of a lavishly-illustrated article on the "Gunpowder Factory at Waltham," in the current number of the *Strand Magazine*. There is room for endless moralizing on the strange chances of life and death, in that cotton should furnish either calico or cordite—an awfully powerful explosive; and that some parts of the consignment of the

raw material will go to increase the comfort and preserve the health of the people, while another part, "which comes from the Manchester spinning mills in hundredweight bales, and costs about £30 per ton," may deal out destruction to life and property wholesale. Almost as though intended to point out the astonishing contrasts of the textile, and as if to show that cotton contains remedial as well as destructive elements, it was lately announced that the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* is used and very strongly recommended by Russian practitioners as a powerful hæmostatic. A liquid extract of the root is said to have successfully stopped hæmorrhage where all other remedies had failed. Thus while cotton in one form might cause cruel wounds, another application of it might be used to staunch blood, and a third preparation be administered internally to contract the blood vessels and prevent exhaustion.

### SPIDER SILK.

A tremendous amount of misplaced energy has been spent by one man after another in the endeavor to bring spider threads within the scope of textile manufacture. Reaumur touched this side of the silk question, as he did that of artificial silk, and he had the gratification of inspecting and reporting upon to the leading body of savants of his day, a pair of mittens made by a M. Bon from the silk of the halabe spider of Madagascar. Halabe silk is said to be well adapted for weaving, and it was from it that the Creoles of the Mauritius made the highly elegant pair of gloves which they presented in the days of her glory to the Empress Eugenie. Towards the end of last century a M. Rolt introduced a little machine for reeling the silk as the spider spun it, and presented to the Society of Arts in London a thread of 6,000 metres in length, obtained in two hours from 22 spiders. A couple of years ago, says the *Textile Manufacturer*, another Frenchman named Camboue found that the silk-producing capacity of the halabe commenced at the rate of about 100 metres, but soon increased to about 150 metres per hour. The same gentleman made some minute experiments to determine the strength of the thread, and found that at a temperature of 17°, with a humidity of 68°, it was able to bear a weight of 3.26 grms. without breaking. It will be seen, therefore, that in the matter of strength it compares not badly with mulberry silk. The common house spider has not escaped the finicking experimenter—who, by the way, is usually a Frenchman. Stockings and gloves have been manufactured from the silken bags within which the female spider deposits her ova. But the difficulty of collecting these egg-bags, and the still greater difficulty of inducing the fierce little specimens to live together in unison, soon put a stop to all the efforts to control and utilize the house spider. Another objection lies in the want of strength in the fibre—an objection which cannot, as we have seen, be advanced against the halabe. Indeed, we are assured that it is only the incorrigible laziness

of the natives of the districts where the spider abounds that prevents its utilization for manufacturing purposes. We have it on the word of M. Anton Dumaresq that a material has been obtained by the labor of the common ermine moth that is so strong and light as to have been actually made into and worn as a lady's neckerchief. Again, spider silk of a very excellent kind is formed on sticks in the North-west Provinces of India by *nephilengys malabarensis*. Yet again, and in conclusion, an Englishman, by name Stillbers, succeeded in 1890 in making a cloth of spider's web which he utilized for surgical purposes. He used tropical spiders only, and most of them he obtained from Africa and America. The stuff he obtained was of a texture resembling ordinary silk, but rather thick and stiff. The natural color was a by-no-means attractive grey, but the bleaching process removed this defect, and the roughness was obviated by the common process of softening, which made it brilliant as well as smooth.

For THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS

### WORKMAN TO "SUPER"

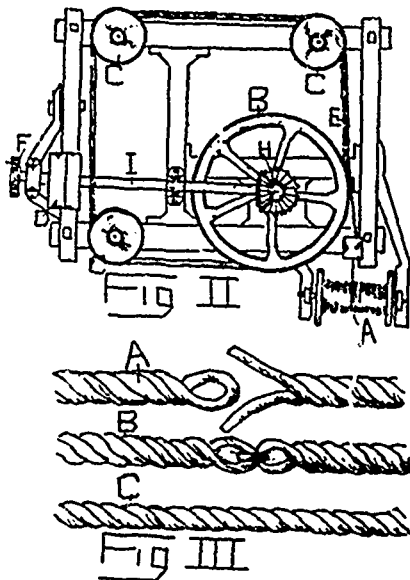
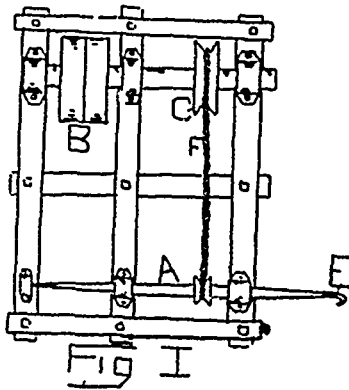
BY G. DAMON RICE, MEDFORD, MASS.

#### II.

*Management of the Spindle Bands.*—The making and using of the spindle bands of a spinning mule form one of the essential parts of the mule fixing business. The best of adjusted mule heads will not work effectively if the spindle bands are too tight, too loose, or otherwise out of order. The tracks of the mule carriage may be uniformly set, the driving belts may be just about right, and all the moving parts of the head motion and its connections may be set according to the latest of improved methods, yet bad work will result, even if all these things are right, if the spindle bands are not right. The care of the spindle band falls upon the attendant of the machine to a great extent, but it also falls to the duty of the fixer to see to it that the bands are kept in proper shape. In the first place, good bands are needed. There are a number of ways in which bands can be made now, and all are fairly good. Probably the most common method of producing practical bands consists in the use of a home-made banding machine, such as is shown in Fig. 1. This drawing is a top view of the affair, representing the parts seen when looking directly down upon them. But a single band is made at a time, yet the work is quickly done and a good band is made, only that it is not endless, and therefore must be spliced by the spinner.

As it may be necessary for the fixer to build one of these banding machines some day, perhaps an account of the method of putting the parts into shape may be beneficial. First notice the framework, which can be made from wooden pieces, and bolted together and fixed upon a stand near some driving pulley. Then procure an ordinary mule spindle, and have the point heated and bent over in the shape of a hook, as represented by E, in the spindle, A. Then a shafting must be put in with a fast and a loose pulley, B. A

belt runs to these pulleys from a pulley on main driving shaft of the mill, thus procuring motion. A high speed is advisable. A grooved pulley, marked C, drives the belt, F, and also the spindle, A, in the manner indicated. A ball of yarns, about twenty strands, perhaps, is now needed. An end is hooked around the part, E, on the spindle, and is rapidly twisted. Next break off the strand right length, double it, twist it again, and the band is done. Such bands can be made from waste yarns. The manner of putting them on the mule is as indicated in A in Fig. III., in which the loop is shown, also the other end, and the two are fastened. There are on the market some good bands made with loops at each end, and held together with a metal hook, as indicated in B in Fig. III. Either this band, or the one marked A, can be put on and removed from the mule any time without disturbing the cylinders.



With improvements in all things, however, have come better ways of producing spindle bands. A very good contrivance for making endless spindle bands is shown in Fig. II. Usually the manufacturer finds it best to purchase endless banding machines, but the mill mechanic can build one. The machines when purchased are rather costly, and so comparatively few mills are supplied with them. In making the endless band-

ing device a good, stout frame is needed of the form shown in Fig. I., and the parts must be securely fastened so as to prevent springing. This view in Fig. II. is also a top one. The yarn is run in single in making an endless band. A spool marked A is employed, and the yarn is drawn from this in a single strand, and runs around the groove of wheel B, then around the three grooved smaller wheels marked C, C, C. The wheel B is geared at H to the shaft I, and the latter is rapidly revolved by the pulleys D, which are driven by a belt. The large diameter of the wheel B tends to draw the forming band along quickly, and with each trip of the band a thread is added from the spool, thus producing an endless band. To maintain uniformity in the size of the bands, a geared clock arrangement is used at F, and when the wheel B has turned so many times, a pin is contacted with and the shipper moved from the tight to the loose pulley and the machine stops. Then the attendant removes the band and starts in a new thread for the formation of another band. Bands thus made are endless, and so the cylinders of the mule have to be removed, and the spindles lifted in order to put them on. Endless bands have no splice, and the entire length is of one diameter, as signified in C in Fig. III.

Endless bands are usually fulled, scoured and dried on a stretcher so as to make them all same length.

#### AMERICAN TEXTILES IN ENGLAND.

Some American moquette carpets are still being sold in England, and now several of the American trade papers are jubilant over the fact that a consignment of American woolen goods has actually been sold in Bradford. A member of the firm of W. E. Derby & Co., the New York commission house who shipped the first lot of goods to England in March, says in an interview:—

“The reports concerning our foreign exportations are practically exact. It is our intention, too, to continue them to whatever extent the state of the market makes desirable. It must be remembered, however, that there are only a few varieties of American goods for which it is remunerative for us to secure an English market. These are those made of American stock different from that used on the other side. As soon as the reduction of the customs duties was effected in the matter of manufactures of wool, we began to look at the possibility of exporting domestic fabrics. We made comparisons between the foreign and domestic prices as they gradually approached each other, and investigated the fabrication of those English and American cloths which seemed to be most closely in competition. The result was that we have discovered an opportunity to gain a foothold for American woolen goods in England, even though the volume of our possible exportations is small. In attempting to make a place for our domestic manufactures, or such of them as we can profitably sell abroad, we encountered a decided prejudice existing against the use of stock to which the English were accustomed, and found it necessary to quote prices much lower than those charged for similar goods of Eng

lish manufacture. But at the same time we are selling at a profit. In fact, we could not buy similar English fabrics at a figure within 4d. of what these American goods are sold for; but as soon as our line becomes better known I have no doubt that we shall be able to obtain 3d. or 4d. more than we are now receiving."

It appears that the goods in question are a certain line of Kerseys made by a mill in Pittsfield, Mass., and sell, so it is said, at about 60c. a yard. The *American Wool Reporter* doubts the description, and adds: "This talk of shipping domestic woolens to England has been given far more space in the newspapers than it really deserves. Of manifestly greater importance are the figures published in our last week's issue showing the enormous increase in the imports of manufactures of wool at the port of New York, for the first quarter of the calendar year, showing an increase in value of \$10,049,056, and the undervaluing of foreign dress goods which is being attempted every day in the week at the New York Custom House." The fact is, as stated above, that while this one line of goods is being sent experimentally to Bradford, the export of Bradford goods to the United States, since the opening of the year, has been larger than ever recorded.

Nevertheless, the appearance of American cloth in Bradford created quite a sensation in that staid textile town. The goods are there described as similar to the "Algerian cloth," and some of the Bradford warehouse men pronounced it to be good value for a low grade cloth, and equal to goods made in Leeds and Batley at the same price. It is stated that this cloth is being introduced on the French and German markets also, and the results will be watched with interest in Canada. For years past Canadian Halifax tweeds have been sold more or less on the English market, the name itself being derived not from Halifax, England, as most people suppose, but from our own Nova Scotian capital, where the cloth was first used and brought into notice by the officers of the garrison, who had it made up into hunting suits, for which it was eminently suited by its strong texture. As certain Canadian woolens have also been shipped to Japan, it may be that we can take a hand in the export trade to England.

THERE is a distinctly better feeling among the Canadian woolen mills, and the advance that has taken place both in foreign and domestic wools is leading to the expectation of better prices, especially as prices of manufactured goods will advance in England.

LATEST reports from Scotland indicate that the textile manufacturers there will have a good year. The tweed and floor-cloth makers speak hopefully. The latter have so far firmly resisted the persistent demand that has been made for "cheap goods," only one maker having given way on this point. It is comforting to think that in one corner at least manufacturers refuse to degrade the quality of their goods.

NOTES falling due on the 4th inst. in Montreal and Toronto have been met better than was expected last

month, more than half the paper maturing being taken up; and since then reports of the state of trade in dry goods have been more encouraging. This has been especially the case as regards Ontario, the amount of goods going into consumption in that province being greatly on the increase. Business is brisk also in the Maritime Provinces, and there are better expectations in Quebec on the opening of ocean navigation.

AMERICAN carpets are being introduced into Switzerland by a German firm of Stuttgart, and the American consul at Zurich, in his investigation of the matter, has found that United States manufacturers have a field in Europe for their fabrics. There are no carpet factories in Switzerland, the supply being imported from Germany, England, France, and Belgium. The consul points out a single difficulty to be overcome in creating a market there, which is the prevailing opinion that everything called American must naturally be high-priced. The consul thinks that if Swiss merchants are willing to pay German middlemen a commission to secure American goods, a direct trade might be established.

CLAUDE MEEKER, United States consul at Bradford, England, has submitted a report to the State Department detailing a method which has just been put in practice in England, for producing "fibroline yarn" from what has hitherto been regarded as useless waste, viz., the noils created in hemp and flax spinning works. This waste is thrown off in enormous quantities, and for a time it found sale for paper making, but it has been displaced by wood pulp. By the application of a new process of working this is now made into a remarkably strong, even yarn, which is being largely used, among other things, for the warp of fine carpets, being better and even cheaper than cotton yarn.

A NEW use has been found, it is said, for old boots and shoes. This is how they are treated in the process of conversion into a novel kind of house carpet: The shoes are thrown promiscuously into an immense tank, into which steam and dissolving compounds are run, thereby causing the old shoes to take a thick liquid form. Certain proportions of tallow, borax and glue are then introduced, and the pulp is run into molds. The molds are shaped after the plan of a regular sand mold, and may have the form of flowers, leaves, figures or geometrical designs. The pulp is run into these molds and the figure hardens in the cold air. These casts are arranged in the proper figure or design, when a cementing process begins. The cement is a compound made from leather pulp and glue, and it is run between the figures. The figures soften a little with the compound, and the whole hardens together. In the casting of each figure a different colored pulp is used—red pulp for red roses, white pulp for white flowers, green for leaves, and so on. Thus elaborate designs may be carried out. Then comes the pressing by the use of rollers, and polishing with varnish. The result is a nice looking floor covering, the cost of which is less than straw matting, and less than oil cloth; in fact, an economical and durable carpeting.

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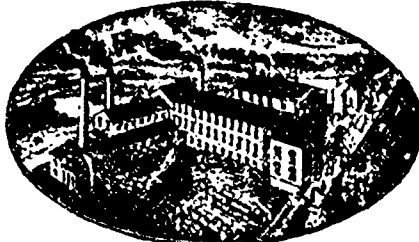
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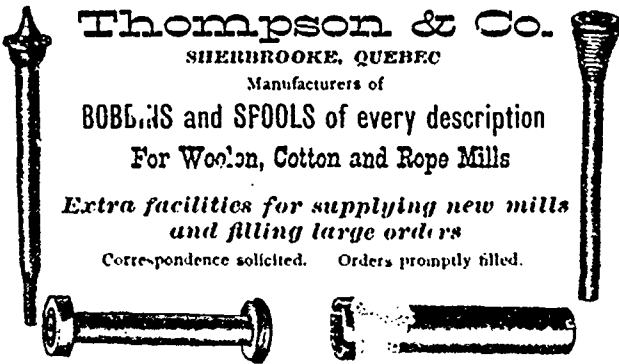
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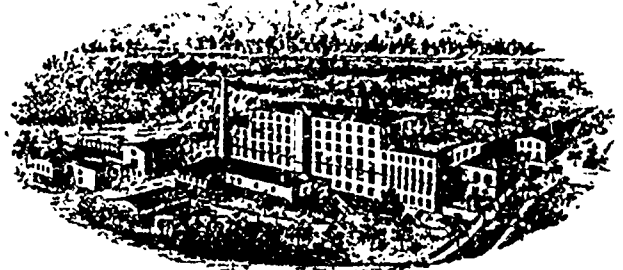
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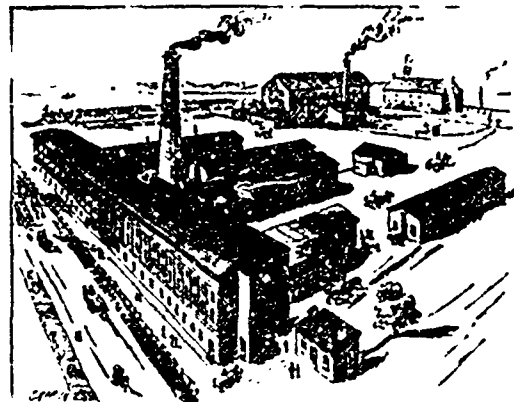
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### SOAPS FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Probably no other branch of industry is subject to so many innovations as the manufacture of soaps. These innovations are mostly based upon the discovery of new natural products, such as oils, fats, etc., and their utilization for soap making. The soap-makers have in recent times been especially intent upon inventing improvements in processes; and though they have not always been successful, not every new invention is to be regarded as humbug, because the manufacture of soap depends upon numerous incidental circumstances, and long practice is required to always produce a textile soap which meets all requirements.

A. Englehart, writing in a German textile paper on processes in use in that country, gives the following information:—

"As is known, hard, medium hard, and soft soaps are used in the textile industry, the former being mostly manufactured from hard fatty bodies and soda lye, the medium hard soaps mostly from hard fats and potash lyes, and the soft soaps from soft fats, oils and potash lyes. Between these classes of soaps exists the important difference that the medium hard and soft soaps contain all components of the fats and oils used in the manufacture, while in the case of the hard soaps an essential component of the oils, glycerin or glycerin oxide, is eliminated. In the soft soaps the oil and fat is saponified and this soap compound evaporated to a certain consistence. The medium hard textile soaps are manufactured in a similar manner, with the difference only that in this case more concentrated lyes are employed, whereby the process of saponification is materially shortened. For the production of bar-soaps (hard soaps) mostly weaker lyes are employed which contain a sufficient quantity of water to dissolve the glycerin, which is separated from the fat by the action of the alkali, and on salting the soap out from the aqueous portion passes into the bottom lye. From these facts, it is evident that the chemical transformation which takes place consists in the substitution of potassic or sodic oxyd, in the place of the glyceric oxide which was present in all fats and oils in combination with oleic acid, stearic acid, manganic acid, etc., so that oleate and manganate of soda or potash are formed, which are soluble in water.

"It is well known that one and the same soap answers not for the varied purposes of the textile industry; and it is easy to understand, therefore, that soaps of different qualities (containing different quantities of alkali) must be made; that is, such as serve for ungumming silk and wool, for washing wool, for brightening yarns and fabrics dyed with madder, for fulling cloths, etc. For a long time it seemed incomprehensible why the textile factories wanted soaps of different proportions of fatty acids and alkali, until after many experiments it was discovered that the effect of the employed soap, owing to the greater or less proportion of alkali contained in it, and for this reason the soap-maker from whom a soap is ordered should always be informed for

what purpose it is to be used. Thus, for instance, a good bar-soap for the calico printer ought to contain 67 per cent. fatty acids, 6 per cent. soda, and 30 per cent. water; a fulling soap for cloth must have 61.4 per cent. fatty acid, 8.6 per cent. soda, and 30 per cent. water; an oleine hard soap to be used in dyeing colors, must be composed of about 61 per cent. fatty acid, 7.5 per cent. soda, and 31.5 per cent. water; for silk dyeing the soap should contain 65 per cent. fatty acid, 8 per cent. soda, and 31.5 per cent. water; for wool washing a soap is required consisting of 61.1 per cent. fatty acid, 8.9 per cent. soda, and 30 per cent. water. Some manufacturers, however, want for ungumming silk, a soap which contains about 10 per cent. soda. The case of soft soap is similar, with the exception only of the so-called Aachen-Eupen Economy Soap, which, to meet all demands made on it, must contain 50-54 per cent fat and 13-15 per cent. caustic potash. These facts show that the soaps for the textile industry must contain very different proportions of alkali, according to their use. Such soap, however, as here described, can only be used for the special purpose for which it is made; for if, for instance, the same soap which is employed for fulling or washing cloth, etc., were used in calico printing, the madder violet, etc., would be thoroughly spoiled or at least dulled. And if, on the other hand, the wool spinner would employ the calico printer's neutral soap, he would arrive at very unsatisfactory results, because the soap for washing wool must always contain a surplus of alkali, which has not the object of acting upon the grease of the wool, but is to form an emulsion whereby the dirt adhering to the wool is removed.

"By the way, calico printers must observe the influence which soaps of different composition have upon the colors of madder-dyed goods; as it is easy to understand that a soap containing a slight surplus of alkali, which is the most suitable for brightening dark roses or madder red, would impair the beauty of the madder violet. In the former case, the dyer's purpose is not only to fix and brighten his red or rose, but, at the same time, to strip off the yellow and part of the red dyestuff, while in the latter case a soap containing as little alkali as possible gives the best results. In calico printing two kinds of soap are principally used, one for violet and the other for dark rose; the former, when fresh, must contain 60.4 per cent. fatty acid, 5.6 per cent. soda, and 3.4 per cent. water; and the latter about 56.3 fatty acid, 6.7 per cent. soda, and 37 per cent. water. Now, it occurs often that calico printers use the same kinds of soap for all shades of their madder article, thinking that they can obviate all difficulties by simply using more or less of that soap. This, however, is an error, as is shown by the foregoing remarks; and because the commercial soaps present in their composition differences which are perfectly adapted to the different proportions of the soaps ordinarily used in the print works for brightening shades of madder articles. The occurring differences in the proportion of fatty acids are principally caused by the soapmakers not

always strictly following existing rules, and by the desiccation of the soaps and consequent loss of water when kept long in store.

"A fact well worthy of consideration regarding the use of soaps in the textile industry, but which has thus far been overlooked, is that the soaps of the present time are no longer manufactured from the same kind of fatty bodies as formerly, but that, as the opportunities offer, various more or less suitable tars or oils are employed. Experience has shown, however, that such soaps do not impart to madder colors the same brilliancy and fastness as a soap which is manufactured from olive oil, oleine, tallow, palm oil, etc.

"Although it cannot be disputed that the soft soaps which have for some time been made from linseed oil, cotton oil, tallow, etc., are eminently suitable for various purposes of the textile industry, it must be borne in mind that such soaps are employed for special purposes, which are of no great influence upon the colors.

"But by the pressure which the textile manufacturers have brought to bear upon the prices of soap, soap manufacturers have been compelled to add to their soap substances which increase the yield, that is, to fill the soaps with resin, waterglass, potato flour, etc. A textile soap, however, must absolutely contain no such filling material, which only deteriorates the stuffs treated with them. A textile soap containing resin acts injuriously, because the saponified resin contained in the soap separates out in the soap solution and is precipitated and fixed upon the cloths or other materials without being visible to the naked eye. If then the material is dyed over, the dye does not take in some places, which remain undyed and render the goods unsaleable. Nor must soaps to be used for textile purposes contain other substances, such as waterglass, potato flour, etc.; but the soaps must dissolve clear in water and alcohol, and in the chemical analysis only fatty acids, alkalies, and water must be found. If, therefore, no uncontaminated soaps can be had in the ordinary way of commerce, textile manufacturers will find it to their advantage to have their soaps made at home, which plan has already been largely adopted."

FOR THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS:

**THE COTTON TRADE OF CHINA**

BY P. L. SIMMONDS, F.L.S., LONDON, ENG.

The cotton trade of China and Japan is making great advances, and India and Great Britain are likely to be deprived of their markets for clothing purposes ere long. As it is, the Lancashire manufacturers are crying out about the import duty proposed for India, but they will soon have to look to a great depreciation of their trade in the far East.

The cotton plant is said to have been introduced into China from India about the ninth century, and a further extension was given to it a few centuries later from Central Asia. About the year 1380 the environs of Shanghai became the centre of production, but now it is grown in almost all the provinces of the empire,

and the yellow or Nantung variety is grown even in Western Shantung. The province of Kiangsu furnishes the largest quantity of cotton. At Canton and other southern ports small quantities of cotton are imported from India and Cochin China. The imports of raw cotton in the last ten years have never exceeded 260,000 cwts. per annum. The following figures give the imports in piculs (of 1½ cwt.) in the last nine years:—

	Piculs.		Piculs.
1885.....	131,405	1890.....	149,562
1886.....	94,382	1891.....	110,618
1887.....	173,728	1892.....	106,435
1888.....	156,579	1893.....	53,419
1889.....	113,545		

The value of the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures into China have been as follows in taels of about 5s. average value:

1880.....	23,382,000	1887.....	37,048,000
1881.....	26,046,000	1888.....	44,438,000
1882.....	22,707,000	1889.....	36,136,000
1883.....	22,047,000	1890.....	45,020,000
1884.....	22,141,000	1891.....	53,290,000
1885.....	34,494,000	1892.....	52,707,432
1886.....	29,050,000	1893.....	45,137,970

The fluctuations are considerable, but the value of the import in 1891 reached 13,330,000 taels, the highest sum in the period under notice.

The imports of the different kinds of cotton goods taken have progressed as follows:

	1886.	1890.	1893
Shirtings, grey plain, pieces....	5,294,664	6,604,956	4,302,000
" white plain, " . . .	1,857,856	2,812,073	1,823,415
" white fig., etc. " ....	19,687	26,266	65,817
" dyed, plain. " ....	103,500	194,874	54,559
T cloths, dyed, " ....	2,020,123	2,054,272	1,537,449
Drills, English, " ....	416,699	231,437	403,213
" Dutch, " ....	19,897	27,060	63,120
" American, " ....	620,803	597,903	426,804
Jeans, English, " ....	128,354	195,313	93,052
" Dutch, " . . .	10,050	23,510	26,660
" American, " ....	55,620	38,090	24,360
Sheetings, English, " ....	239,143	744,079	297,763
" American, " ....	1,356,538	1,201,791	903,334
Chintzes, furnitures, etc " ....	650,448	568,006	551,015
Twills, printed, " ....	115,844	117,778	117,272
Turkey Red Cottons, " ....	299,351	435,093	174,140
Cotton Lastings, " ....	214,528	430,837	565,906
" Damasks, " ....	3,416	1,649	4,733
Velvets, " ....	55,859	37,043	50,090
Velveteens, " ....	20,218	6,869	11,391
Jaconets, Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, etc., pieces ....	148,722	133,012	356,314
Handkerchiefs, dozens ....	4,5146	513,941	551,523
Towels, " ....	197,993	322,164	843,332
Cotton goods, unclassified, value .	£88,000	£90,000	£287,500
Cotton yarn, English, cwt . . .	473,730	110,440	54,933
" Indian, " ....	.....	1,241,434	1,172,354
Cotton thread, " ....	1,900	2,300	1,956

During 1890 there were imported at the port of Tientsin 4,500,839 pieces of cotton goods, an increase of 220,839 pieces over the previous years. White grey shirtings, American drills and shirtings, Turkey red cloths and cambrics fell off; all other cotton fabrics made up for it, and accomplished the general advance of this important item of the import trade. Most remarkable is the large increase of English and India

cotton yarn lately, especially the latter. Dealers are of opinion that this article of trade has a great future, the women in the north of China becoming every year more skilled in weaving it, and thereby increasing the demand, caused principally by its cheapness. There is a tax on cotton yarn of a little over 1 per cent. on the value, but this is not unreasonably high.

In a late official statistical report from Shanghai, attention is especially drawn to the great advance in the import of cotton goods, which sprung up in 1890 to forty-five million taels, against thirty-six millions in the previous year, an increase of 25 per cent., and a further increase in subsequent years. Nearly every texture progressed in quantity and value, while cotton yarn, and more especially that from India, poured in in a higher ratio of increase than ever heretofore, having risen from 678,558 piculs, in 1889, to 1,081,495 piculs in 1890, the latter quantity representing 19½ millions of taels of money's worth, and an increase of 6 millions of taels, or 50 per cent. over that of 1889. The spread in China of a liking for cotton yarn, whose import had grown from 108,362 piculs in 1878, to 228,005 piculs in 1883, and to 1,398,000 piculs in 1892—doubling itself every five years—and has now attained the magnitude of over one million piculs, is an augury of the success of the mills of China, now beginning to turn Chinese cotton into yarn. There was an unprecedented demand for Indian yarn in Szechwan in 1890; the imports into Ichang *via* Hankow having leaped from 6,783 piculs, in 1889, to 69,708 piculs in 1890. The reason of the enormous increase was that Szechwan, having to rely on the eastern provinces for its supply of cotton, has found that Indian yarn and raw cotton, each retailed by the cutting, do not differ much in price, so that the yarn spun from the raw cotton at further cost becomes more expensive than the foreign yarn. Besides, accidents on the Upper Yangtze are of frequent occurrence at the various rapids that have to be crossed; and while the damage done by immersion to a tightly-packed bale of yarn is only superficial, that suffered by a bale of loosely-packed raw cotton is more serious. Indian yarn that has been wet can still be used for matting cloth, inferior in colors, it is true; but raw cotton, once water-damaged, is useless for the loom, and is only employed for making sewing thread, and for padding garments. Nearly every cottage in the northern part of Szechwan has its loom, mostly worked by women. The cloth thus woven from the Indian yarn has the appearance of the ordinary native cloth; it is coarse, but strong and durable, and is in great request, principally in Yunnan and Kweichow. It is manufactured in pieces of some 20 yards in length, by 1 foot 2 inches in breadth, and sells for about 1,200 cash (5) per piece.

The Governor-General of this province has been urging, in a late proclamation, the culture of cotton instead of that of the poppy, and if his advice be followed, the increase in the importation of foreign yarn may only be temporary. The thread of English yarn is too fine, and not suited for weaving the kind of cloth

wanted in the western provinces of China. Two mills have been recently started at Shanghai, one weaving goods, in fabric undistinguishable from English and American grey goods; the other spinning yarn as good as any made in India. Their destiny to become important factors in the cotton trade is more than a probability. It is clear that Chinese cotton can be spun and woven by machinery, which Chinese hands manifest a ready deftness in tending.

At Ningpo the export of raw cotton in 1890 was the largest figure on record, viz., 25,465 piculs of cleaned and 2,190 piculs in the seed. It was chiefly sent to northern ports, Canton and Japan, and also 10,000 piculs to London.

The Chinese cotton is ginned more and more every year with foreign machinery, and hence finds readier markets. The work was exceptionally good in 1890 and estimated at 200,000 cwt., or double that of 1889.

Large quantities were also exported by junk to Foochow and other southern ports. The foreign raw cotton imported in 1890 was 36,000 piculs, or 30 per cent. more than 1889, and yet the Chinese crop was splendid, and the foreign export of it 200,000 piculs less than it had been in 1889, when the harvest was a failure. Raw cotton which went to Japan in ever increasing quantity of late years, fell off by 200,000 piculs, or in money's worth two million taels (of 5s.), equal to 40 per cent. of the 1889 export to that country. This backward movement was in consequence of a temporary cessation of demand for this cotton in Japan, where a bad harvest on the one hand disabled the people from buying as usual, and Indian yarn on the other hand, strove to oust all competitors.

At Swatow a good deal of raw cotton is imported from Shanghai from India, *via* Hong Kong, and small quantities from Saigon and Siam. It is used to a great extent throughout China in the manufacture of cloth. In the southern districts clothes wadded with cotton take the place of the furs and skins worn in the north. Bedding and blankets are similarly made of cotton cloth padded with wool.

Referring to the British consular reports for 1893: At the port of Nunchwang cotton goods have done well, and English drills and sheetings have gained a supremacy over the American imports, which for several years past had risen in quantity until they represented nine-tenths of the whole. Now, however, the supply from the United States is short and dear in price. Indian sheetings have risen, and some Dutch drills appear in the returns. The import of English yarn has again declined to the advantage of the Indian article. At Chin Kiang British cotton goods show a marked decrease, and the same is the case with Indian yarn. At Chungking English yarn has almost disappeared from the market. Indian yarn has risen in price in consequence of the fall in the value of silver, but still meets with a brisk demand. The competition of the cotton cloth mill at Shanghai ceased on that establishment being destroyed by fire on October 19th, 1893, but a more serious com-

petition has arisen in Wuchang yarn, which is accorded an advantage over the imported article of a half duty.

The burning of the Shanghai cotton mill caused a great loss to the owners, as the building was uninsured. The establishment is being rapidly rebuilt and will be soon reopened with largely augmented machinery. Three other new mills there have been contracted for, on condition of paying a royalty to the pioneer mill, which is owned by officials.

There is also a scheme on foot for establishing a cotton mill near Chungking itself, but a difficulty is likely to arise as to the supply of raw material, and the conclusion is that, provided the price of Indian yarn does not rise much higher than at present, it is unlikely that it will ever be driven from the market, though the consumption may be seriously reduced.

At Ningpo the export of raw cotton was more than double that of 1892, the cultivation having been largely extended, owing to the anticipated demand for the mills in Japan. The Ningpo steam cotton mill has proved very remunerative, and the proprietor, encouraged by success, is erecting a new yarn spinning mill, to be opened early next year.

At Canton the import of Indian yarn fell from 157,000 piculs to 121,000 piculs, but cotton piece goods revived to their normal amount, and the quantity imported was nearly twice what it was in 1892—an exceptionally low year.

**BRITISH TEXTILE EXPORTS TO CANADA.**

The following are the values in sterling money of the shipments in textiles from Great Britain to Canada for February and the two months ending February of this and last year:—

	Month of Feb'y.		Two ms. ended Feb'y.	
	1891	1895.	1891.	1895.
Raw wool .....	£ 1 257	£ 307	£ 1,884	£ 493
Cotton piece-goods .....	58,204	55,328	134,444	136,436
Jute piece-goods .....	9,479	9,421	21,904	17,904
Linen piece-goods .....	12,045	12,728	32,865	34,812
Silk, lace .....	4,030	3,202	12,057	11,860
" articles partly of ....	3,196	2,797	6,873	5,192
Woolen fabrics.....	30,720	25,139	55,520	44,658
Worsted fabrics .....	65,432	59,264	127,182	114,565
Carpets .....	35,542	31,587	62,020	55,214
Apparel and slops .....	21,611	26,949	41,936	61,307
Haberdashery .....	23,268	16,715	46,091	31,876

The death rate among drapers (dry goods dealers) and their assistants in England continues very high, and is attributed to long hours and the close atmosphere of the shops. Consumption is the chief disease among them.

As if the unfortunate cotton planter had not enough to contend with in natural forces, says a Washington dispatch, the science of chemistry has been invoked to enter into competition against the great staple. United States Consul Morris, at Ghent, Belgium, in a special report to the State Department, describes a new process of making artificial cotton which has been remarkably successful, the product being much cheaper

than the natural cotton and possessing most of its qualities. The basis is wood pulp, which is changed into pure cellulose and spun into thread, and then woven into cloth. It resembles ordinary cotton, but is not as strong as the natural product. It weaves and works well, and can be dyed as well as cotton. By coating it with paraffin and passing it over glass a beautiful brilliancy may be given to it. Much greater strength can be imparted by parchementizing, when it acquires a semi-transparency.

It is proposed by the United States Government to establish three stations—one near Washington, one in the South, and one on the Pacific coast—for experiments in ramie culture and the manufacture of ramie fibre. It is intended to spend \$50,000 at each station to begin on, and \$5,000 a year for five years thereafter. By the way, Lor I Dunraven is going to have the sails of his new yacht, "Valkyrie," made of ramie, instead of cotton duck, as they can be made lighter and stronger in ramie.

Look where you will, says a Manchester, England, correspondent, east or west, and you will see that our rivals are making enormous strides, not only in the supply of their own needs, but for neutral markets better situated in most instances for them than we are ourselves. Japan is a familiar example. She possesses now 714,325 spindles, and shortly before the outbreak of hostilities with China she began exporting her yarn and her grey cloth to Shanghai. The war has interfered with this development, but on the restoration of peace shipments will be resumed, and are bound to grow rapidly. The Japanese can turn out the grades beloved in China, as good in quality as we can ourselves. Their labor is phenomenally cheap, and they are next-door neighbors, and can secure shipping contracts with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or some other company at very low rates. Our hold on the trade of India we are likely to retain for many years to come; but India will soon find her native industry severely crippled by the advance of Japan, to say nothing of the probable development in China. The most eloquent commentary on the depression in the cotton trade is to be found in the returns of textile machinery exported to different countries. These returns are only available for 1893 and 1894. The value of textile machinery shipped from the country last year was £5,472,851. In 1893 it was £5,255,877. For the two years the grand total works out at £10,728,728. This kind of thing has been going on for many years, the Continent ranking first as a purchaser, India coming next, the United States third, Japan fourth, and South America fifth.

JOHN F. MUNCEY, formerly a dry goods merchant and customs appraiser, died at Halifax, N.S., on the 4th inst., aged 95. He was superannuated twelve years ago.

THE Royal Corset Company, of Sherbrooke, whose business has been reorganized, have secured the services of a new manager, Charles Freeman, of Newark, N.J. Mr. Freeman has had wide experience in the manufacture of corsets, having for three years managed the large corset factory of Ferriss Bros., of New York.

### FASHIONS IN LONDON.

A London wholesale drapery firm gives the *Warehouseman and Drafter* the following notes on the tendency of styles for the coming season:

**Silk Department.**—That silks will play an important role in the fashions of the coming season is now a matter beyond dispute, nor could it be otherwise. Apart from the decided feeling for the article, the great variety and exquisitely fascinating character of the designs must secure for it the place of honor. Taffeta silks of every description are the chief favorites. Patterns small and large, colors exquisitely beautiful, and prices moderate, are the characteristics of these goods. The crisp textures are especially suitable for the elaborate and beautiful sleeves so much worn. The principal kinds of it are taffeta damas, taffeta chiné, taffeta Rayé, taffeta faconné. Rose buds, myosotis, marguerites, etc., in beautifully tinted chiné and damas effects are exceedingly pretty, as are also la dentelle and l'araignée designs. The boom in blouses has called into existence an infinite variety of fancy silks too numerous to mention, and at very moderate prices. There is a large demand for black damas and black grounds with colored flowers. In plain dress silks the "Jewel Silk," "La Noblesse," "Gros de Londres," and "Armure nouvelle," are the newest.

**Foreign Dress Department.**—Plain cloths are the favorite materials for the spring season. Amazones vigognes in new shades of pigeon blue, mushroom brown and Lincoln green being the prevailing colors. Crépons and honeycomb effects are also selling well, stripes and broches in these new materials being most in demand. Choice designs in black crépons are also a special feature of the spring dress trade.

**Skirt Department.**—Silk skirts are much in favor this season. Fancy stripes, black glaces, trimmed lace, also black and colors combined. For immediate trade, moreens are in great demand, while drillettes, zephyr and fancy washing skirts are the feature for the summer.

**Ladies' Blouses.**—This promises to be a larger business than ever before known, both in washing cloths and silks, black silk being in great demand.

**Prints.**—The specialties of the season are silk zephyrs, brocaded costume drills, printed pelissé cloth in light and dark grounds, plain and printed piques, fancy mattings, chené brilliants, covert coatings, "cotton" stripe and check zephyrs, single and double width crépons, printed crepé cloths, crocodile crepé, Orient crepé in a large variety of colors. There is a great run on mohair crépons in black and colors, as shown in the British dress department, and also a demand for fancy coatings and small tweed suitings.

**Mantles.**—Plush capes, trimmed lace, jet, etc., are in demand for present wear, also beaded rotonds, some very striking effects in this class being produced by apptica silk on plush, edged with beads. Crépon capes are expected to figure largely in this trade; being light and graceful accounts for their popularity. Combination skirts and jackets are produced in covert coating, amazon and tweed cloths; a large trade is anticipated, a great feature in this class being the tailor-made Chesterfield. Braided applique short black and colored capes are most effective. Maids' jackets are for the most part in covert and plain coating; children's mantles in full loose shapes in new shapes of cloth.

**Costumes.**—There is a decided change in fashion in the productions for the spring season. Skirts are considerably wider, extending to seven and eight yards round, while the sleeves are correspondingly ample, the tendency being for them to droop from the shoulder, and hanging full at the elbow. The prevailing mode is for crepon skirts, with bodice and sleeves trimmed chéne glacé silk. In tailor-made costumes, covert coatings and faced cloths are mostly in favor, the coats being worn considerably shorter, and ornamented with many rows of machine stitching.

**Laces.** Accordion-pleated laces for millinery, also net and lise, with bead and sequin edges, black, butter cuir, brown Brussels, applique in cream butter and cuir, this style is taking freely. Saxony laces in all the latest styles of combination.

**Veilings.**—The variety of these goods is very great, and they are worn much wider; chenille spots and fancy borders are the favorites.

**Silk Blouses.**—Large sleeves are the great feature.

**Fancy Guipure Collars.**—This article is to be much worn, but the shape is to be square.

**Fancy Aprons.**—The variety of these goods is very great. Electric blue and buffs are to take the lead.

**Millinery.**—The Paris models and adaptations are exceedingly stylish, quite a decided change; the bonnets are larger; hats are of the toque and picture style. Swiss and goffered lace, straw trimmings, sequin and lisse bows, fancy tinsel and jet crowns, paste rosettes, Cassimir Perier wings, long pins, paradise ospreys of the brush and long style. The new effects of shot and ombre ostrich feathers, foliage, flowers and ribbons are the principal trimmings.

**Children's Millinery.**—The bonnets are of the chef and Puritan crown, with poque fronts. The baby ribbon Puritan is a great feature. The hats are very stylish, large shapes; the principal materials are lace, Surat, Ottoman and Bengaline.

**Flowers, Millinery, Ornaments, Crowns, Etc.**—The indication is favorable for flowers, there is already a great demand for early spring flowers. Shot foliages, velvet roses, from small to large sizes, jets, fancy tinsel crowns, bows, wings, paste buckles, rosettes, crowns.

**Osprey and Feather Department.**—Ospreys, cross, brush, and paradise mixtures are in great demand; ostrich tips, plumes, paradise and ostrich mounts, and the various productions of shot and ombre mounts, are the latest specialties. The leading novelties are Swiss, colored fancies, bamina and chips, lace, sailors, galateas, javas.

**Trimming Department.**—The present season promises to be the best known for several years past in the trimming department, there being a great demand for wider and better goods, as well as the more general employment of trimmings on both dresses and capes. Festoons, points, and insertion patterns in jet gimps are selling largely; also large rich floral designs for ornamentation purposes. Jet garnitures, blouse fronts, yokes, dress pieces, shoulder straps, star appliqués, and point ornaments (from three inches to thirty-nine inches in depth) are also immensely popular; likewise drop fringes for golf capes. There is also a great demand for large paste buttons and metal clasps for belts.

In **Gloves** the great demand will be on leather of various kinds, such as doeskins, suedes, kid plain, kid embroidered, and contrast points, &c., of which a large variety is being shown, and no doubt will tend to increase sale. Of course in lower prices silks and taffetas will still be largely sold, especially as the values this year are very exceptional.

**Hosiery.**—There is a good feeling for fancy embroidered hose, of which some very stylish designs are produced in cashmere and plaited silk. A little later, **Lace Fronts** will no doubt take first place. "Tam o' Shanters" will be a large business, as the styles being offered are really choice and novel. Brewers' and tennis caps are in the same category.

### ADVANCE IN FURS

The March fur sales have been anticipated this year with much interest by the trade, and when they opened last week the attendance of buyers was unusually large. The exceptionally cold weather of January and February naturally stimulated the demand and brightened the prospects of next season, and a general improvement in value was confidently looked for. These expectations have not been disappointed. All fashionable and most of the low-priced furs have, we are informed, received much attention, and a general advance in prices has to be recorded. This advance has been very marked in the case of martens, for though the supply was large the demand for the English trade was so strong that the prices went up 75 per cent., and in some cases nearly double as compared with the low values of last year. Of course, the range in all furs is generally very great, and prices vary according to size, color and condition. In martens, for example, we have as the highest price for large dark skins, 52s.; for small skins of the same

quality, 29s. 6d.; pale, 21s. 6d.; seconds, 23s.; thirds, 18s. 3d.; and fourths, 3s. 9d.—a very considerable difference in grade and value! The sea otter contributed one of the sensations of the sales. The supply of this beautiful fur is yearly declining. At one time there were about 4,000 skins sold annually; the yearly number is now about 1,200, and, as a consequence, the prices are increasing—the average advance over those of last year has been about 10 per cent. Extra fine skins, however, go at exceptional rates, and one of them, a magnificent specimen, was purchased by a well-known firm, who had been commissioned by a Russian nobleman to obtain for him the very finest skin to be had in London. The price paid was £255. In some of the notices in the newspapers of this skin it is described as having been stripped off the animal "glove fashion," without, as usual, being cut up the stomach, thus preserving the under as well as the upper-skin. As a matter of fact the sea otter is always so stripped, and for the reason named. Another skin of the same kind fetched £205. It may be worth mentioning that the sea otters are principally imported from Alaska, although some are caught off the Japanese coasts, and the Hudson Bay Company secures a few in the Northwest territory. They are almost exclusively taken by Russia, and is indeed regarded there as almost a national fur, and is used for collars and capes, and for ladies' collars, muffs and trimmings. Silver fox, another very valuable fur, partly on account of its beauty, and partly because of its rarity, brought exceptionally high prices last year, in the present sales it has shown a decline of from 10 to 15 per cent. Some of the choicer skins have, however, sold at higher rates, and one particularly fine specimen fetched as much as £170. The "average" value of the silver fox may be set down, we understand, at something like £30. This fur has always been a favorite, and an "imperial pelisse" of the Emperor of Russia made of the black necks of the silver fox was shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and valued at £3,500! The furs of this class sold last week have gone principally to Russia and a few to France. Every part of the silver fox and cross fox, we are told, serves for a different article; thus, necks, paws, hocks and backs are made up separately into a variety of things. Red fox are used by the Russians, Greeks, Turks and Galicians. Russia uses the hocks, Greece the backs; and at the fairs, the merchants of each country sell that portion of the skins they have no use for. The white fox are not much used in their natural state, only a few being pure white. The fur is largely used in England, France, Germany and America, dyed black (and of late years even blue, to imitate blue and silver fox), as trimmings, boas, etc.

Australian opossums are one of the exceptions to the general advance. The demand for them has been fairly steady, but the values are about the same as in January last. The Australian Colonies send us annually about two millions of these skins, and the fur has become popular on the Continent as well as in this country, both dyed and undyed. It is used for coat linings, capes, muffs, carriage wrappers, etc., and opossums are also imported from the American Continent. Lynx, we note, has been largely purchased for the English trade, and the better skins have improved in value about 15 per cent., while for lower qualities the decline has been about 20 per cent. This fur is an importation from the Hudson Bay Territories, and has largely grown in favor of late years, both in this country and the United States. It is especially adapted for dyeing, and available for a considerable variety of purposes. The number of skins offered is greatly in excess of those last year.—*Warehousman and Draper.*

### NEW DYESTUFFS

Without doubt the most important shade to dye is black; this may account for the interest certain German manufacturers have taken of late in introducing reliable aniline colors to take the place of logwood for wool and cotton dyeing. Probably no colors have met with such success for cotton dyeing in one bath as Direct Blue Black B and Direct Deep Black T, which colors are manufactured only by the *Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld*; this firm have now brought out another shade of black for cotton to be known as Direct Deep Black R.

These colors have the great advantage of dyeing cotton and wool, mixed goods in one bath.

*Chloramine Brown G* (patented).—This new color dyes cotton in one bath, is very fast to light, air, washing with soap, alkalies, acids, perspiration, and is the only existing aniline brown fast to chloro.

Chloramine Brown is moreover a very even dyeing product, which is of great importance, as it does not dye very full shades. To obtain a dark brown it is possible to work in combination with Diazo-Black or Diazo-Blue-Black, which take on well with Glauber salts, and such combination shades are very fast to light.

The bath does not exhaust, and should be preserved for further use.

Chloramine Brown is also manufactured only by the *Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., of Elberfeld, Germany* Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents for Canada, who will be pleased to furnish further particulars, shade cards, samples, &c.

*Alizarine Cyanine vs Indigo*—A new series of Alizarine colors are being introduced by the well-known firm, the *Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., known as Alizarine-Cyanines*, which are rapidly coming into use. A proof of the fastness of these new Alizarine Blues for wool is the fact that the German Government (Army Cloth Department) has acknowledged that Brilliant-Alizarine Blue and Alizarine Cyanines are fast products and suitable for being adopted in military cloth dyeing against indigo. Alizarine Cyanines dye all shades of dark blues on wool with bichromate of potash and fluor chrome mordant. For further information address the sole agents for Canada, the *Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto.*

*Diamond Black vs Logwood*.—Owing to the low cost of dyeing black on wool with logwood it is difficult to find a satisfactory substitute. Diamond Black has lately come into favor owing to its great fastness to light, scouring and acid, and having the advantage of dyeing in one bath.

The color being fast to acid is of great importance, as the wool can be carbonized after being dyed. Diamond Black is now being used to some extent in place of logwood by the big hat firm of Christys, in Stockport. The color is made only by the *Farbenfabriken, vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld* Dominion Dyewood & Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agent for Canada.

### COSTUME IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In the reign of Henry VIII. an Act was passed ordaining "that no person or persons, the king's subjects, within this land (Ireland), being or hereafter to be, from and after the first day of May which shall be in the yeare of our Lord God 1539, shall be shorn or shaven above the ears, or use the wearing of haire upon their heads like unto long lockes, called *gibbes*, or have or use any haire growing on their uper lippes, called or named a *croonnet*, or use or wear any shirt, smock, kurchor, bendel, neckerchour, moeket or linen cappe coloured or dyed with saffron, ne yet use or weare in any of their shirts or smocks, above seven yardes of cloth, to be measured according to the king's standard, and that also no woman use or wear any kyrtell or cote tucked up or imbroydered or garnished with silke or couched ne laid with usker, after the Irish fashion, and that no person or persons of what estate, condition, or degree they be, shall use or weare any mantles, cote, or hood made after the Irish fashion"; and any person so offending was liable not only to forfeit the garment worn against the statute, but certain sums of money limited and appointed by the Act.

In this Act, and in the order quoted in the note, we find mention made of the custom of dyeing the shirts and tunics with saffron, said by many writers to have existed in Ireland from the earliest period, but without their quoting any ancient authority in support of their statement. Henceforth we find frequent allusions to it, but it is certainly not mentioned by Gualdus, Froissart, or the author of the *Natural History* before quoted.

In the reign of Elizabeth we find Spenser strongly recommending the abolition of "the antient dress." The mantle he calls "a fit house for an outlaw, a meet bed for a rebel, and an apt cloke for



a thief." He speaks of the hood "as a house against all weathers;" and remarks that, while the mantle enables him to go "privily armed," the being close-hooded over the head conceals his person from knowledge on any to whom he is endangered. He also alludes to a custom of wrapping the mantle hastily about the left arm when attacked, which serves them instead of a target, a common practice in Spain to this day, and probably derived from thence. His objections to the use of mantles by females are as strongly and more grossly urged; and of the long platted or matted locks called glibbs, he speaks in terms of equal reprobation: "they are as fit masks as a mantle is for a thief, for, wheresoever he hath run himself into that peril of the law that he will not be known, he either cutteth off his glibb, by which he becometh nothing like himself, or pulleth it so low down over his eyes that it is very hard to discern his thieftish countenance." He concludes, however, by admitting that there is much to be said in favor of the fitness of the ancient dress to the country, "as, namely, the mantle in traveling, because there be no inns where meet bedding may be had, so his mantle serves him then for a bed; the leather-quilted jack in journeying and in camping, for that it is fittest to be under his shirt of mail, and for any occasion of sudden service, as there happen many, to cover his trowse on horseback; the great linen roll which the women wear to keep their heads warm after cutting their hair, which they use in any sickness; besides their thick folded linen shirts, their long-sleeved smocks, their half-sleeved coats, their silken fillets, and all the rest, they will devise some color for, either of necessity, antiquity, or of comeliness."

Stanhurst, who wrote in the reign of Elizabeth, and whose account of Ireland is published in Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, speaking of Waterford, says, "As they distill the best aqua vite, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland. A friend of mine, being of late demurrant in London, and the weather by reason of a hard hoar frost, being somewhat nipping, repaired to Paris Garden clad in one of these Waterford rugs. The mastiffs had no sooner espied him, but, desiring he had bene a beare would faine have baited him, and were it not that the dogs were partly muzzled and partly chained, he doubted not that he should have bene well tugd in this Irish rug, whereupon he solemnly vowed never to see beare-baiting in any such weed."

In 1562, O'Neal, Prince of Ulster, appeared at the court of Elizabeth with his guards of Galloglachs, bareheaded, armed with hatchets, their hair flowing in locks on their shoulders, attired in shirts dyed with saffron (vel humana urina infectis), their sleeves large, their tunics short, and their cloaks shagged.

This passage has been very loosely translated by several writers, and the expression "thrum jackets" introduced, which is not at all borne out by the original, "tuniculis brevioribus et laceratis villosis." Amongst the rare prints collected by the late Mr. Douce is one presenting us with the Irish dress of this day, precisely as described by Camden, Spenser and Derricke, with whose poetical and picturesque account of the kerns or common soldiers we shall close our account of the Irish in the sixteenth century. —

With skulls upon their p-wales  
Instead of civil capes,  
With speare in hand and sword by side,  
To beare off afo' clappers,  
With jackettes long and large,  
Which shrould amphitrite,  
Though spiteful darts which they do beare  
Imperte inquite,  
Their shertes be very strange,  
Not reaching past the thigh,  
With pleates on pleates they pleated are  
As thick as pleates may be,  
Whose sleeves hang trailing downe  
Almost unto the shoe,  
And with the mantle commonlie  
The Irish kerne doe goe,  
And some amongst the rest  
Do use another weale,  
A coate I weare of strange device,  
Which fancy first did breed,  
His shertes be very shorte,  
With pleates set thick about,  
And Irish trowse more to put  
Their straunge protractours out."

Now, on referring to the print we have mentioned, and which is superscribed, "Draun after the quicke," that is, from the life, we find the full platted shirts with long trailing sleeves; the short coat or jacket with half-sleeves, very short-waisted, embroidered, and "with pleates set thick about" the middle; the iron gauntlet, on the left hand, mentioned by Stanhurst; the skull-cap, the mantle, the skein or long dagger, and a peculiarly-shaped sword in as strange a sheath, which corresponds exactly with those upon the tombs of the Irish kings engraved in Walker's History. The only variation from the descriptions quoted is in their being all bare-legged and bare-footed.

From these accounts we find the Irish of the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries wearing the mantle and hood or capucium, the tunic, shirt, or "phallings," and occasionally the truis or breeches and stockings in one piece, exactly as described by Giraldus in the twelfth century; still armed with the terrible hatchet received from the Ostmen, and the coat of mail adopted from them or their Norman kindred; while England with the rest of Europe had exchanged the hauberk for harness of plate, and run through every variety of habit which the ingenuity or folly of man had devised during four hundred years.

### RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Among recent customs decisions at Ottawa the following affect the textile and kindred trades:—Carpet sweepers, plated, 30 per cent.; do., not plated, 27½ per cent.; feather dusters, 25 per cent.; fullers' earth (as a toilet preparation), 30 per cent.; hose supporters, 32½ per cent.; silk neckties, 32½ per cent.; cotton blankets, bleached or white, 25 per cent.; do., dyed or colored, 30 per cent.; button moulds, 20 per cent.; bone collar buttons, 20 per cent.; pictorial show cards on the frame, 30 per cent.; on the card, 6 cents per lb. and 20 per cent.; plaits, when composed wholly or in part of any other materials than those named in item 633, 30 per cent. Samples of tweeds, coatings, dress fabrics and like manufactures, exceeding one-half yard in length, are not to be accepted as being of no commercial value. When fabrics, one-half yard in length, are imported, collectors must satisfy themselves that such are to be used solely as samples.

### NEW FABRIC FOR WINDOW SHADES.

A new invention for the production of a fabric for window blinds is reported from Yorkshire, England. The material and apparatus employed and the process adopted in the manufacture are as follows. The material consists of linen, aluminum, isinglass, borax, tallow, &c. The apparatus contains a cylinder, filled with a patent glassifying compound, in which bobbins of linen yarn are placed. The yarn is saturated and coated with this compound as it is wound off the bobbins, and drawn through an opening at the top of the cylinder, it is then passed over a roller, situated above this opening, and down to a series of heating and drying plates, then around another roller, to the rewinding arrangement of the apparatus, where the yarns are wound upon the bobbins again, and are then ready for the knitting machine. The yarns, when thoroughly bleached, are white and light, hence it is an easy matter to render them transparent by the proper application of some of the ingredients above mentioned.

A broad, flat knitting machine of medium gauge is used for the knitting process, and the fabric is produced in lengths. The pieces, cut of the required size, undergo a few finishing processes, and are then ready for the design.

The inventor claims that this blind is so flexible that it can be easily rolled up and down; that it is so transparent that a room is not darkened when it is drawn; that while those inside a room can see through the blind almost as perfectly as though it were glass, those outside cannot see inside the room, unless the latter is lighted most brilliantly and darkness prevails outside, and that it is artistic, and, therefore, pleasing to the eye. The blinds shown are hand painted, but it is expected that in the future it will be possible to print them by machinery, and thus reduce the expense of production, so that the cost of fitting windows will not be much greater than that incurred by ordinary blinds.

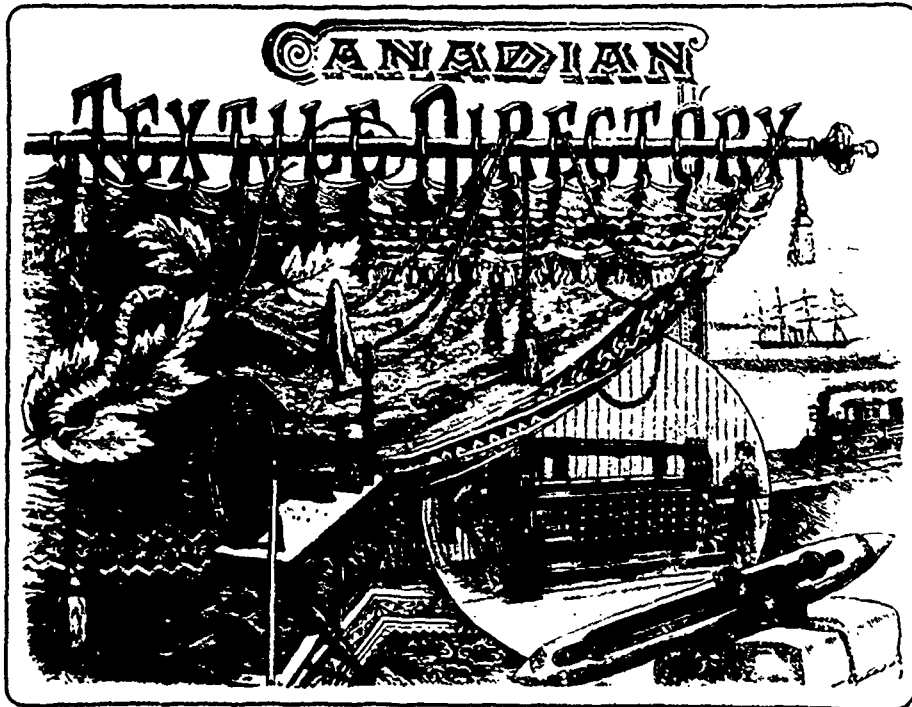
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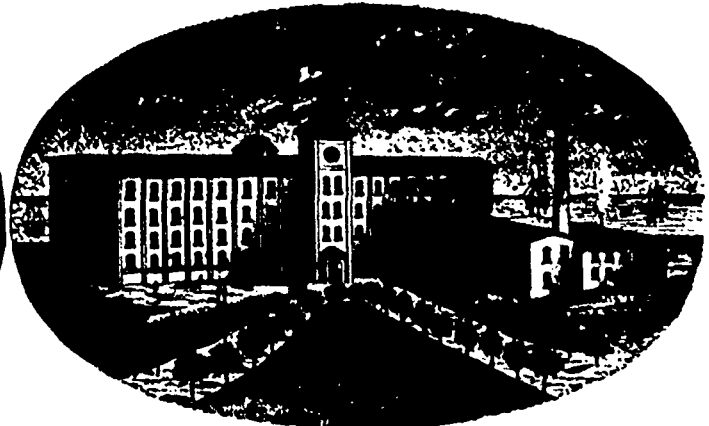
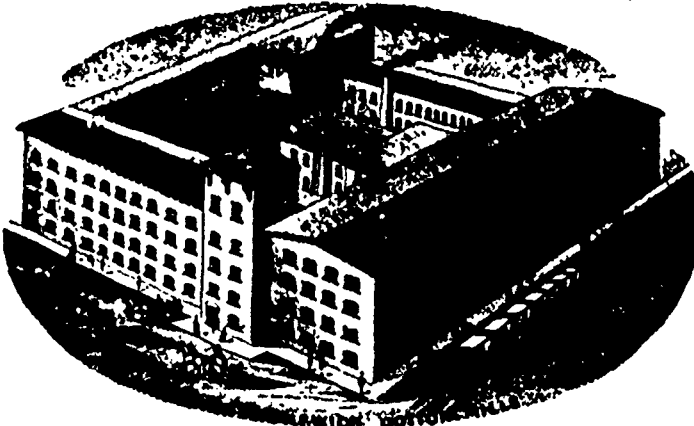
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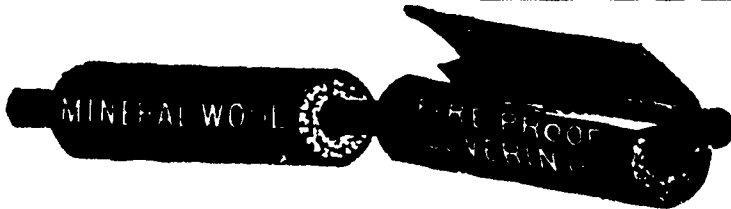
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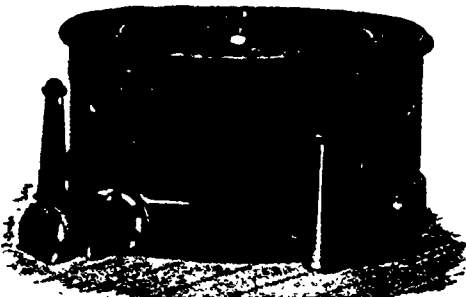
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Agents for Canada: - - Wm. SHAW & CO., 164 McGill Street, Montreal.

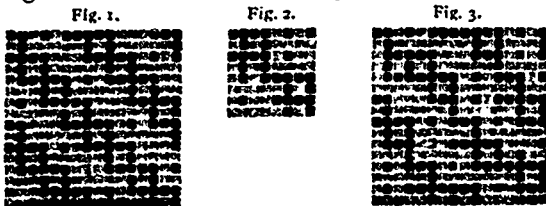
# Textile Design

## REVERSIBLE CLOTHS.

### POINTS IN THEIR MANUFACTURE.

These cloths have usually two warps and two wefts, and, perhaps, the extra expense and trouble involved in their manufacture has to some extent militated against their production in large quantities. There is also in some parts a prejudice against cloth which has a different appearance on the back to the face, due, no doubt, to the inferior material which is often used for backing purposes. In reversible cloths, however, it would be useless to put a much inferior quality of material on the back, as then its adaptability for the purpose intended would be to a considerable extent destroyed. One of the chief difficulties, says a writer in the *Textile Recorder* of Manchester, experienced in making these cloths, is to prevent the backing yarns from appearing on the face, and vice versa. This can only be avoided by paying close attention to the stitching of the two cloths together, and also by using colors somewhat approaching each other in shade for the back and face. For instance, generally speaking, it would be an error of judgment to construct a cloth black on the face and white on the back. Such a cloth might, perhaps, be perfectly constructed, but there would be considerable limitations in design. Much more satisfactory results would be obtained by putting a medium or dark shade on the reverse side of the cloth. Much judgment also requires to be exercised in deciding on the designs or makes to be used in cloths of this character, there being few makes which lend themselves satisfactorily to such treatment. Perhaps the best make, certainly the one which has been most successfully and extensively used, is the double cassimere, as shown in Fig. 1. It has also been more largely used in woolen goods for mantle and similar cloths than in worsteds. An examination of this weave will indicate how the reverse effect is produced. The weave is cassimere, both back and face, every alternate warp and weft thread working on the back of the cloth.

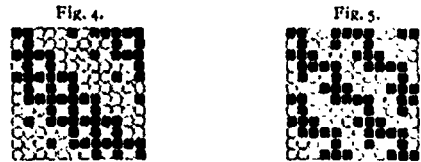
It will be readily seen that in a weave of this character not only different colors but different patterns may be woven on the reverse side of the cloth. Many woollens are made in this way, a plain, self-colored warp doing duty for the face, with an elaborate check on the back. It is necessary for the colors to be somewhat subdued in tone to prevent them from showing through. It is also advisable to make the backing warp and weft of finer counts of yarn than the face, in order to avoid defects of this nature. Below are particulars for producing a few cloths of this description.



It is needless to enlarge on examples of checks which may be woven on the back of such a cloth, nor upon the variety of colors which may be employed.

Any one who has seen cloths of this kind, either in the piece or in the garment, cannot but be pleased with their appearance. In addition, there is no necessity for any cotton or silk lining, as the reverse side is admirably adapted for this purpose. The check may not be as elaborate as a silk check, but if good judgment is exercised in coloring it usually forms an appropriate back for the cloth. Then again, the expense of a silk lining is unnecessary, which is a considerable item in making up garments. Any simple weave of cloth, such as hopsacks, Campbell, twills, etc., may be employed in the same way. These are represented respectively in Figs. 2, 3 and 4.

Cloths of this character are usually a good weight, and are hence suitable for overcoatings as well as mantling purposes. They are unsuitable for suiting cloths, as these do not require much lining, and this is preferably plain and neat in pattern. It is not necessary for the construction of the cloth to be on the end-and-end principle; though this invariably gives the best results. On the contrary, the cloth may be made two threads of



face to one thread on back, as example given in Fig. 5. This construction is cheaper, and where no elaborate effect is required on the back, should prove satisfactory.

### J. W. MACKEDIE AND COMPANY'S DIFFICULTIES.

To carry on a successful business, there is one thing which should never be overlooked, and that is, a careful and undivided attention to the matter in hand. It appears to be a favorite pursuit for some of our leading firms, whose success has been assured in their individual lines, to dabble in outside investments to the detriment of their own business and that of their partners. The latest victim to the fallacy of doing two things at once is the firm of J. W. Mackedie & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal, an old established house. At a recent meeting of creditors a settlement was arranged on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar. The business will be continued, and there is understood to be a surplus sufficient to carry on the business. The firm had for a number of years been fortunate in its trade, and reached a very good standard. Unfortunately, however, the temptations of the Chicago markets are supposed to have had a powerful effect on some of the principals, with the result that a dulness of trade could not be met, and consequently the affairs of the firm assumed an alarming aspect. Rumors that the banks were in requisition to tide them over, complicated matters, and finally, at the instance of the Bank of Montreal and the Molsons Bank, an investigation was effected, showing as a result the above mentioned compromise.

J. W. Mackedie was formerly of the firm of Shearer & Mackedie, which firm failed some years ago, paying 50c. on the dollar. The business was continued by J. W. Mackedie and W. J. Morrice. The latter, however, retired in November, 1883, when J. R. Mackedie and J. F. McMartin joined the firm, under style of J. W. Mackedie & Co. Owing to disagreement, the junior member, Mr. McMartin, who was previously a member of the firm, retired

**THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY AND TARIFF REGULATIONS OF 1894**

*Editor CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS:*

SIR.—The year of 1894 is an epoch in the history of the woolen industry of Canada. There has been a falling in prices as well as in the grades of the goods manufactured during the past seven years. This applies to all branches of commerce. We must look for the cause otherwise than arises from competition within or without. The anti-National Policy politician claims it is the result of over protection which encouraged hot-bed production. The National Policy politicians antagonized such a contention. Both parties can claim a certain degree of truth in the advocacy of their principles as to how to rule the destinies of our Dominion in respect to tariffs for protection *versus* tariffs for revenue purposes. Only fifty years ago Cobden and Bright in the Old Country started the Free Trade movement with the belief that all foreign countries would follow the example of Great Britain. The history of the world's commerce during the past fifty years proves the visionary panacea these enthusiastic and eloquent statesmen promulgated. John Stuart Mill and Professor Fawcett, eminent writers upon political economy, state that laws to regulate countries should be made to meet the condition of each country or nation as it advances in the scale of civilization, and its geographical surroundings. That new nationalities should cultivate within themselves to supply their wants, and by protection by tariff to foster industries within their realms, is an acknowledged axiom of statesmen in all nations of which we have historical records. The question arises, how far have these conditions been attained in Canada? Since the National Policy, as it is best understood, was initiated by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1878, there has been an extraordinary outlay of public money in large undertakings. Whilst all these public works were in progress, prices were maintained, industries were called into existence to supply the demand caused by these extraordinary outlays, and until the completion of the C. P. Railway through to Vancouver, B. C., the general trade of the country maintained its prosperity. Since 1888 there has been a gradual decline, or, as I may term it, a reactionary period set in. The North West has been partially settled up by people from Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. The wisdom of the National Policy party was suddenly verified. The North-West and British Columbia settlers gave an impetus to trade, and no particular branch of industry has felt its benefits more than the woolen industry. The fall in values of agricultural products and the lumbering industry during the past five years culminated last year. A natural feeling of discontent set in amongst the agricultural population. The Ministers at Ottawa, during the last session, sought to propitiate that rising discontent by a rearrangement of the tariff. But it was not so much a revising of tariff duties the country was in need of as a new or fresh outlet for its surplus products, consequently increased values. All classes felt the diminution of profits and reduced incomes. The spending capacity was curtailed accordingly. The storekeepers did not require as many goods, merchants reduced their sales and curtailed their purchases. Banks refused the previous lines of discount and advances. All these various causes brought about a great decrease in the volume of trade throughout the Dominion. We are face to face with a deficit in the Dominion exchequer. It is the exception if any woolen industry had a balance of profit upon the year's business. The flannel manufacturers have suffered heavily by a most ridiculous cutting of prices. The better class of tweed mills suffered by the demand for cheaper lines, and the overwhelming competition of Bradford light-weight worsteds. A few of the medium class tweed-makers met the demand for cheaper grades. The heavy stuffs suffered still more. The low tweed lines had a good run and met the competition of Yorkshire goods suitable for the wholesale clothier. There never was a period in the woolen industry that cheaper and better values were made suitable to the demands of the wholesale clothier than in 1894. I noticed in the October number of the FABRIC an article criticising the action of woolen merchants who decried Canadian values, and imported inferior Yorkshire shoddy mixed goods, be-

cause by these they could undersell the better values of Canadian makers. The result is the progress made by some of our mills in the manufacture of this needful class of goods, that has reduced the importation of woolen fabrics by \$92,000 and made-up clothing by \$56,351, a total of \$148,351, which speaks volumes for the progress of the woolen industries. Our woolen manufacturers need to make changes in the machinery which will enable them still more to decrease this importation of woolen goods and ready-made clothing.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

Montreal, March 7th, 1895.

**THE THREAD COMPETITION.**

Competition, we are often told, is the "life of trade." Were this the case, the sewing cotton industry should be in a particularly healthy condition, for in no other trade is there so keen a competition. As most of our readers are aware, the principal parties in the conflict are J. and P. Coats (Lim.), Clark & Co., Chadwick and Brother (Lim.), Kerr & Co., J. Brook and Brothers, Ermen and Roby, and J. Clark, jr., and Co. In our last week's issue we briefly recorded the reduction by J. and P. Coats (Lim.) in the price of threads in the home trade, and this in face of the partial recovery in the price of cotton yarn. Not to be outdone, Kerr and Co. at once modified their price list, and the other firms affected followed suit, the last to issue their corrected list being Chadwick Brothers. The lists subjoined show the present prices of the following firms for "six cord" sewing cottons:

	100yds.	150yds.	200yds.	300yds.	400yds.	400 Llongyds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clark (M.E.Q.).....	5 9	....	11 0	16 0	22 0	....
Brooks .....	5 9	....	11 0	16 0	20 0	....
Clark (Anchor).....	6 0	....	11 6	17 0	23 0	....
Coats .....	7 6	....	12 0	18 0	24 0	....
Kerr.....	7 6	10 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	....
Chadwick .....	....	9 6	12 0	18 0	24 0	21 0

This, it will be seen, is about 20 per cent. less than the old prices, which were as follows:—

	100 yds.	150 yds.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brooks. }	9 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	30 0
Coats.. }					
Clarks. }					
Kerr.... }					

In the case of Coats & Co. the reduction is retrospective—that is to say, an allowance will be made on all goods bought since February 1 that may be in stock, and Chadwick & Brother have also arranged to credit differences on the amount of all stocks held March 26. What will be the outcome of all this cutting of prices remains to be seen, but as a gentleman connected with the trade remarked to the writer, "The object of the movement is apparent, although whether it will succeed or not remains to be seen." In this warfare of prices Coats & Co. have all the advantage of a reserve of something like three-quarters of a million. We had hoped that the friction which has so long existed between those rival concerns was dying out, and that the hatnet had been buried never again to be unearthed. However, it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and drapers are not likely to view the dispute with any very unfriendly eye, seeing that they will profit by it, although doubtless in many cases the public get the benefit. Already we hear of one draper who is offering the 400 yds. reels at 1 3/4d.—*Warehouseman and Draper, March 30th.*

**DIAMINE BRILLIANT BLUE G.**

Wm. J. Matheson & Co, dyestuff manufacturers, New York and Montreal, send a handsome card dyed with the above dye, with the following description: This color is one of the recent additions to our series of Diamine Dyes. It has already met with great success. In comparison with all the direct blues heretofore put on the market, it has the advantage of being pure and more brilliant in shade.

Cotton is dyed at the boil with the addition of 10 to 20 per cent. common salt or Glauber's salt, or with 10 to 15 per cent. common

salt or Glauber's salt and 3 to 5 per cent soda. The latter method is, however, only to be recommended when Diamine Brilliant Blue G is dyed in combination with dyestuffs which require an addition of soda. Rinsing after dyeing is advisable for deep shades. If the water used contains much chloride of lime, an addition of soda is required in dissolving as well as dyeing with the color.

Diamine Brilliant Blue G is about equal to our other diamine blues in its fastness to light and to washing. In fastness to hot ironing and alkalis it equals our Diamine Blue BX, and is therefore better than many of the competing dyestuffs. By treating dyeings of Diamine Brilliant Blue G for quarter hour at the boil with 1 to 3 per cent. sulphate of copper (bluestone) an exceedingly good fastness to light is obtained. This treatment renders the shade somewhat duller and redder. Diamine Brilliant Blue G can be discharged a pure white with zinc dust or with tin salts.

It is especially well adapted for dyeing Unions, which are generally dyed with the addition of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs Glauber's salt per gallon water, the cotton turning out a trifle deeper than the wool. The affinity of the dyestuff to wool is still further lessened by the addition of borax to the dyebath.

If cotton and silk mixed goods are dyed with Glauber's salt and soap, it leaves the silk nearly a pure white, which renders it valuable for this industry.

We would like you to subject the dyeings on the card herewith to any tests required of the goods in your business and advise us in what respect they come short. For this purpose we can send you larger dyeings if you desire them.

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The "Life of Napoleon," by Prof. Sloane, is still running in the *Century*, and each new instalment is of more absorbing interest than the preceding one. Prof. Sloane's history of Napoleon will stand as the most comprehensive and the most impartial the world has yet had of that marvellous man. Another timely article in the April number is a detailed description of Nikola Tesla's laboratory, in which his experiments with phosphorescent lighting and with the engine, which combined an engine and dynamo, were carried on. What has added interest to this is the fact of the laboratory being destroyed by fire since the article was written.

The *Canadian Magazine* for April is very well and copiously illustrated, and in variety and general interest meets with the expectations of those who are acquainted with the most creditable and entertaining of all the literary enterprises inaugurated in Canada. The most remarkable article in the number is that by Hon. David Mills, entitled "Saxon or Slav, England or Russia?" in which the writer deals extensively with the persistent policy of Russia, fears that that power may win the supremacy of the world and induce retrogression in freedom, trade, and civilization, and urges the co-operation of all parts of the British Empire and of the United States, in maintaining the supremacy of the British race. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., writes well on the "Spirit of Art." J. Castell Hopkins explains the objects and history of the Boys' Brigade, a new moral, religious, semi-military movement which meets with the approbation of ecclesiastics, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. Thomas Conant describes a Sunday morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Prof. Tadmor, a leading man of the Dominion, but under concealed identity, describes "The Waiting for the Mail at a Canadian Village Post office," and relates therewith a most marvellous alligator story, told by a local resident. There are also a number of excellent humorous anecdotes and several poems, some of them of good merit.

The *Textile Manufacturers' Review and Industrial Record* has made a new departure by changing its form and method of publication. It is now appearing as a weekly without a cover, but it will have a dyer's supplement published monthly. The new issues are bright and readable and of good mechanical make up, and it has taken a great step in advance. Horace L. Congdon is president, and Henry G. Kittredge is editor and treasurer. The chief publication office is 103 Milk st., Boston.

The "Indian Dyers' and Calico Printers' Diary and Year Book" is the title of a very interesting annual published by Morarji

V. Nalk, at Baroda, India. It gives a list of the cotton, woolen, silk, jute and other textile mills of the great Indian empire, and statistics regarding the dyestuff and chemical trade tariffs, etc. It contains a calendar and diary for 1895, and most of the information is given in English and in native characters, printed in parallel columns.

"Flax for Seed and Fibre" is another of those useful periodical issues sent out by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The editor is Mr. C. R. Dodge, whose investigations in ramio and other fibre we have noticed in these columns before. The present pamphlet makes 16 pages, and gives much valuable information on the cultivation of flax for fibre and seed.

"The Life and Times of Major-General Sir Isaac Brock," is a valuable contribution to the history of the war of 1812, just issued by Wm. Briggs, Toronto. The author, D. B. Read, a writer on Canadian history, and whose biography of Governor Simcoe is already well known, gives us a very clear view of the events that led up to the war in which General Brock figured so heroically. He shows how the war was largely one of unprovoked aggression on the part of the United States Government, and was so regarded by a large proportion of the American people, especially the New Englanders. No new light is thrown on Brock's personality, and in this respect it will not rank beside Tupper's life of Brock, but it gives a clear view of the events in which our hero of Upper Canada moved to his glorious death, and as such will be welcome.

#### COLONIAL WOOL SALES

The second series of colonial wool sales for the current year, commenced on March 7, closed on the 30th. Opening with much spirit, at an advance of fully 5 per cent upon those descriptions which constitute the great bulk of the supply, it soon became apparent that the trade were eager buyers at current rates, and an upward movement in values set in, which has been well maintained throughout, and which, broadly speaking, leaves Australian merino wools, scoured and greasy, from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 per cent., and greasy crossbreds from 5 to 10 per cent above the very low rates current at the February sales. The rise on Cape greasies was about 5 per cent. Upon the whole, all sections of the trade have operated freely, but for some time Germany showed considerable hesitation, but soon became the main support of the market. America was active throughout, and is credited with purchases to the extent of about 23,000 bales. It is estimated that 155,000 bales have been taken for export, including 23,000 bales for America. Altogether the quantities sold amount to about 260,000 bales. The total quantity available for the third series, fixed to commence on the 30th April, has been limited by the Merchants Committee to 400,000 bales gross.



#### FOLLOWING ADVICE.

Mrs. Dooney—Is it afra'd av sunbur-rrn yes are?  
Mr. Cunniff—It's not. Th' docther tould me t' wear a shade on me eye after the welt Oi got at Hennessy's bar-rrn parthy—*Judge.*

## Foreign Textile Centres

**MANCHESTER**—The advance in cotton, due entirely to speculative operations, has been lost, although it lasted long enough to enable sellers of some descriptions of cloth to raise prices 6d a piece. There is fear in a few quarters of an inadequate supply of Egyptian cotton, and in the production of the finer class of goods, and spun chiefly in the Bolton district by such firms as Barlow & Jones, and others whose names are not so familiar to the retail trade. Egyptian cotton, and goods made from it, are proportionately firmer. The probable future course of the trade is naturally the subject of much speculation in business circles. Some hold the opinion that even with a ten million bales crop present prices of new cotton would be too low. Planters, however, can afford to sell at lower rates than formerly, as the seed is now a fair source of revenue. Shippers refuse to become "panic-stricken," and have even withdrawn offers for cloth made a few days ago. Colored woven cloths have been in better demand, and the home trade houses have purchased cotton goods more freely. There has been a little more doing in mulls, jaconets and dhoolies for India, some houses having being large purchasers, although there is little doing in shirtings. The exceptional activity in the cotton market culminated about the middle of last week, with sales of 25,000 bales and a rise of 3-3<sup>2</sup>d. per lb. Such a state of excitement has not been experienced for the last year or two. As a natural consequence a quieter feeling has since prevailed, but firmness characterizes the Liverpool market, and a further advance is probable. The last rise added about a million and a half sterling to the value of the stock of cotton in Liverpool, and this proof of the latent activity of the staple appeals strongly to the speculative public. Stocks of yarns have decreased, and orders are booked for the home trade and export at an increased price. Business in cloth has been of fair extent. One or two India houses have given some considerable orders for light goods, such as mulls, jaconets and dhoolies. There has also been more doing in shirtings for Bombay, but not an extensive business. A miscellaneous trade of more than average amount has also been put through. As a result, the number of looms idle has been reduced. Egyptian yarns and cloths made therefrom are forced up by the great advance in that cotton, but here prices are far from satisfactory.—*Drafter's Record*

**LEEDS**—The mild weather before Christmas was unfavorable for trade (as regards the heavy departments), and, after, the exceptional severe weather came too late, and threw hundreds out of employment, and, of course, cutting off the spending public, especially in districts like this. The trade generally in this district for the past six months has been quite equal to the corresponding six months of last year, if not a little better. In Leeds itself the finer weather has had a beneficial effect on the clothing trade. Travelers have been sending home better orders, and there are more repeats coming to hand. Although the general warehouse trade is only slightly better, shipping prospects are good. The demand for worsted coatings appears to be on the increase. In the Dewsbury district the heavy woolen trade continues active. Most of the mills are working full time, some running into the night. Presidents, naps, and pilots are being made in large quantities, and some orders have been received for better class goods for the United States. The demand for tweeds and serges is quieter.

**BRADFORD**—The wool market is decidedly cheerful, and the extremely low prices recently ruling for nearly all classes of raw material are now quite unheard of. The advance can perhaps be best appreciated if it is noted that wool, which at the end of the January sales of colonial wool in London was selling at 5d. per pound, can now with difficulty be bought for 6d.; low tops, which were moving in large quantities at 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per pound, can now be readily disposed of at 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. The American interest in fine merinos shows no sign of abatement, and one of the largest wool buyers from the States, who has secured some big quantities of merino wools in London, tells me that, although the improvement in general business has been, up to the present, very slow, it is real, and

the immediate prospects are good. The great dearth of money in the out districts is to an extent being overcome, and the recent advance in the price of American cotton must be a great help to that country. Crossbred wools are still showing a steady advance, and, though there is no great demand for English wool there is not a large supply available, and prices are quite firm. Mohair is slightly dearer, but recent purchases at the ports of exportation have raised prices there to such an extent as, for the present, to quite check trade. There is again more business of a general character in export yarns, but there are still no signs of improvement in braid yarns. Large home trade orders have been placed for serge and coating yarns, the prices of which are advancing. In mohair yarns there is more sale and the dearer raw material is causing a slight advance. In dress goods there are more numerous inquiries for best makes in bright fabrics, but stocks here are low in anything of the highest class, although one or two houses were sufficiently enterprising to make good preparations at the season's commencement. In the warehouses the demand for blacks for the best crépons shows no signs of falling off, and there is better business coming from the country in a large variety of styles of cheaper goods. The usual influx of Canadian dress goods buyers at this time of year has once more set in. Notwithstanding the recent troubles in Newfoundland, and the somewhat adverse reports recently to hand, interest in Bradford goods is up to the present of a reassuring nature. In the United States the dress goods season is not opening out quite as early as expected, operations having been mainly confined to goods of a plain order. The increased firmness of the wool market is expected to have an immediate effect, and the next week's mails should bring good business in all wool dress goods and costume cloths. There has recently been such a distinct expansion in the trade to the continent in Bradford dress goods that several houses have not only been keeping their regular staff working overtime, but have also requisitioned many additional helpers. The "Lehner" Artificial Silk Company will commence running their recently erected plant in Switzerland at the end of the present month, and hope to commence deliveries by the early part of May.

**Huddersfield**—Trade here during the past season has been anything but satisfactory, and shopkeepers on all hands complain of the scarcity of orders. The staple trade remains depressed and workpeople in large numbers are removing from the town owing to the number of mulls that remain closed. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the drapery trade should have suffered.

**DUNDEE**—The market at last reports was well attended, and business generally continued to show some improvement. There is a growing feeling of confidence; buyers are convinced now that the lowest basis has been reached, and that a gradual improvement for the better may be looked for. In the linen departments the home trade continues a drag, but the American market is steadily gaining strength, and in most fabrics a fair business continues. In sympathy with a brisk trade in the Kirkaldy floor-cloth factories, mills engaged in supplying the canvas for floor-cloths are well employed. In other branches the demand is not sufficient to clear off production, and the competition of Calcutta mills is being increasingly felt. The American market has shown signs of revival, and prices for raw jute have firmed up, and for immediate deliveries advances of 5s. and 7s. 6d. have been paid by buyers.

**LEICESTER**—The *Knitters' Circular* says: The altered conditions of trade are such that our manufacturers do not feel themselves justified in making up large stocks, as was the former custom. Prices have been so cut down from time to time, until no margin is now left for any variation that may take place in the market, however slight that change may be; hence making a stock is hazardous, so much so, that under certain changes it would mean disaster. Present business being done is largely only to orders received, which are not so numerous as could be wished, nor are they for such large quantities; while many orders that are looked for in some branches of our trade about this season of the year have not yet been placed. Machinery is far from being fully employed. A few firms are busy with specialties or with special lines, but to report on such firms would not be correct when dealing with

the trade as a whole, which at the present time is not in such a satisfactory condition as the season would warrant. Some complaints are being made of the low prices at which the Government orders have been taken this year. In the half-hose, a manufacturer, paying fair wages, and who submitted samples at lower prices than those of last year, has only received a very meagre portion of the order sampled for; there must be some very low prices being paid for making, if manufacturers are taking any profit at all, is the opinion of our informant. We have had under our own notice a difference of some 40 per cent. between the highest and lowest prices paid for the same article, viz., a seamless rib  $\frac{1}{2}$ -hose. The rise in wool, which appears a genuine advance, has given a little life to the yarn trade.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—The volume of trade with Kidderminster, so far this year, says the *Shuttle*, has been greater than the corresponding period of 1894, but the prices are not satisfactory. There is a distinct improvement in the Brussels trade, but the looms are still far from being fully employed. Should the remarkable fine weather we have continue, we may expect the speedy arrival of "repeat" orders. As the price of carpet yarns remains depressed, spinners are giving their attention to other markets, and find pretty full employment for their machinery.

**BELFAST.**—Trade in linen goods has been on a somewhat more extensive scale, says the *Warehouseman and Draper's* correspondent. In 38-inch high power-loom linens for bleaching, some contracts, fairly substantial in amount, have been put through at full recent quotations; indeed, as most of the factories are now fully engaged working to order, there has been little temptation to do other than adhere strictly to prices by no means too remunerative. The chief demand is still for the coarser end. In boiled yarn power-loom linens, such as are suitable for the collar and cuff and underclothing factories, the demand for the fine setts is still unaccountably quiet, but a very good business is being done in the medium setts, say 14<sup>00</sup> to 18<sup>00</sup>. Loom damasks and power-loom damask cloths and napkins are selling freely both on home and foreign account, and prices are very firm all over. An improved demand is reported for fine hand-loom double damask tablecloths and napkins, &c., the production of which is more limited in extent than it formerly was. All kinds of union goods are in brisk request. Union pales, which have to a large extent superseded all linen pales, are selling in large quantities. Some very extensive contracts for these have recently been placed by the making-up factories, who are now by far the largest customers for these and similar goods. Between the advance in price of cotton yarns within the last fortnight, and the stiffness in the market for ten yarns, these goods ought to have advanced in price to some extent, but no quotable alteration has yet taken place, though prices are exceedingly firm at last week's quotations. The handkerchief trade is more active than it has been for some time past. Fine Lurgan cambrics for hem-stitching and embroidering are scarce in the market, and higher in price. As the period for outdoor labor advances the production will be still smaller in proportion to the demand, and a very firm market is generally looked for. In the commoner qualities of handkerchiefs the turnover has increased considerably also, and the hem-stitching factories are very fully employed. A substantial business is passing in cotton lawn handkerchiefs, prices of which may be expected to advance in correspondence with the higher prices ruling for Egyptian yarns, and for all classes of cotton fabrics manufactured from Egyptian yarns. For so far, grey cloths have only sold at a partial advance towards what would be necessary to cover the increased cost of production, but the market is hardening daily, and a very trifling concession from top quotations is sufficient to secure substantial business.

**SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.**—The wholesale houses have had a little more breathing time this week (ending March 30th) than last, which was one of the busiest ever experienced; so at least the staffs consider it. A good trade has, however, been done this week also, and stocks are now showing distinct evidence of depletion in all the wholesale departments. Some of the leading retailers are making a good show of the old-fashioned, but always handsome, harness

patterns, both in prints and dressing gown flannels. The latter are sure to be a good trade, especially in the summer months when tourists are en route. The old Paisley harness shawls are now run even in the fixtures of the oldest houses, and these flannels, though lacking in value and association what made the shawls and plaids desirable for American lady tourists, have all the appearance and comfortable feeling which the old ten-guinea plaids possessed. *Apropos* of this, it may be interesting to record that a good profit can be made on Paisley harness plaids and shawls, and frequently goods which cost from £7 to £10 about thirty years ago, after having been pledged in a pawn shop for a few shillings, are sold again by small "broker" drapers at a few pounds profit. They are, of course, bought for "making down" as dressing gowns. In gents' suiting tweeds the South of Scotland makers are still behind in their trade for the spring, although fashion appears to be in favor of an opposite experience. In cloths for ladies' golf capes, however, the trade is promising very well, and mantle houses for this season amongst the best accounts with most makers. The Glasgow wool market has maintained a good position during March, and at the time of writing leading brokers report a fair business in all sorts, but especially in best classes. It is expected that the next public sales will develop a brisk demand.—*Warehouseman and Draper*.

**PLAUBN.**—Advices from Plauen report that the lace trade is fairly good. A satisfactory business is being done in England in the cheaper qualities, while the demand from New York seems to be restricted to the better makes. In other kind of laces only a comparatively small trade is being done. The curtain trade, which began the present season with good prospects a freshening up of the business being experienced, has lately fallen off somewhat excepting for the better qualities. A very fair business is being done in dress goods, good orders coming to hand for woolen dress goods, children's suitings, etc.

**CALAIS.**—Business during January and February suffered greatly from the inclemency of the weather, and trade with the United States has not improved to the extent anticipated. Notwithstanding these disappointments, the prospects remain favorable, and although business may not come up to the anticipation formed recently, it is thought that manufacturers will be able to dispose of a large portion of their production in the way of spring business. It is averred that lace will be much sought after for fashionable houses, and that dressmakers are disposed to employ it largely. This market will, it is thought, resume before long the activity which formerly characterized it. Broderie anglaise, in silk and cotton, is in demand, and samples are being put forward. This lace, it is said, will occupy one of the foremost positions amongst articles in demand during the season. Brussels application, silk and cotton, and even all-silk descriptions, will not be less in demand, at any rate. Large orders have already been placed for this speciality. Medium Chantilly remains dull. This class of lace is, however, in rather better demand for dressmaking purposes, and promises to emerge from the depression which has for so long attended the trade. The sales effected of late give a little better hope as to the future. All qualities of Valenciennes have been sold, yellow shades having the preference. Small depths in medium and ordinary qualities have been chiefly in demand. There is nothing special to note regarding the trade in bourdons. The sale of the cheap rubbish that has been on the market for so long has fallen off, medium and fine qualities of this trimming having a better chance of success. It will be necessary to wait for the time to arrive when they will again be employed to a definite extent. Well-thought-of and varied designs may be safely introduced at prices leaving a reasonable margin of profit. Earlier in the year considerable stocks of bourdons were accumulated. As soon as these are exhausted the article will again be fashionable, if some authorities are to be believed. What is wanted is the production of a better article, which will enable producers to give guarantees to consumers. Veilings are quiet. Sales have fallen off, and business is much below the figures of previous seasons. It is galling to local business men to see almost the whole of the orders going to Lyons, which thus monopolises a very large trade with Calais machinery.





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 HALF PRICE

Advertiser has a new copy of Green's "Woolen Superintendents Guide" taken in trade, which he will sell for \$2.50 regular price \$5.00. Book treats on grading and mixing wool carding spinning, weaving, designing etc. Also copy of Fuller's Ready Tables for 40 cts., regular price 75 cts. Box 750 College Hill, Mass. U.S.A.

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LYONS.—In a recent week 141,000 kilos of silk were registered at the conditioning houses. This large quantity reflects a revival of business, which has been accompanied by a marked hardening of prices. Producing centres have until now, from the beginning of the season, by the liberality of their offers, frustrated any serious attempt at improving prices, and this in spite of the large consumption going on in European manufacturing districts. They now see that old stocks are disappearing quite rapidly, and are becoming more conservative in offering even at improving rates. Milan is pressing offers much less, and has established an advance of 1 to 1½ lire on some trans-Atlantic purchases, the demand for that quarter having been absent for a considerable period, and making its influence felt at once. But perhaps the chief incentive to higher prices is to be sought in the rise in Eastern exchange, Shanghai having been lifted from 352 fr. at the beginning of the month to 369 fr. on Friday, Yokohama and Canton moving up in proportion. Chinese and Japanese producers meantime maintain their tael and dollar, and consequently c.f.i. prices have been advanced to protect the shipper. Moreover, stocks in the Far East are badly assorted, and suitable purchases become more difficult. These, together with the prospects of a coming good winter season for silk goods, are the main causes of the improvement in prices and in the amount of business transacted.

## Among the Mills

Extensive improvements will shortly be made to the Walton woolen mills, Dunnville, Ont.

The Galt Knitting Company's works were closed down for a week this month, owing to the spring freshets.

The Aberdeen Woolen Co., of Peterboro', is being turned into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$200,000.

W. J. Parks, hosiery manufacturer, St. John, N.B., has now 18 machines running by steam power on woolen and cotton hosiery and "leggings."

The *Moncton Times* reports that J. G. Francis, of the Humphrey's Woolen Mills, is about to start a job dyeing establishment in that town.

Charles Hart, formerly boss carder for Dontigny & Hughton, Arnprior, Ont., is now overseer of card room at D. M. Fraser's hosiery mill at Almonte.

J. F. Burrows, of the Royal Carpet Company, Guelph, has severed his connection with the firm, on account of ill health, and has removed to Galt.—*Guelph Mercury*.

The town council of Magog, Que., are in negotiation with the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. with a view to obtaining electric light for the town from the company's works.

James B. Ferguson, of Innisville, woolen manufacturer, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He was the successor of J. T. Fairgrieve, also an insolvent.

J. F. Wilson, of St. Mary's, has been at Wallaceburg in the interests of the flax industry, and has been making a canvass of the people, with a view to locating a flax mill there.

The village of Sundridge, Ont., has obtained permission from the Ontario Legislature to give aid to a woolen mill, a tannery, and bobbin factory, which it is proposed to establish there.

The British American Dyeing Co. are putting a new dyeing apparatus in their works at Verdun, Que. It will be used largely for piece dyeing for manufacturers, orders from whom are extensive.

Robert & Co., 356 St. James street, Montreal, have succeeded Macintosh, Robert & Co. in the Canadian agency for Samuel Law & Sons (Ltd.), the well-known manufacturers of card clothing, Cleckheaton, Eng.

Hughie Wilson, who was shot by Shortis at the Montreal cotton mill, Valleyfield, is much improved, and is able to walk on the verandah for a short time. The story of the crime has not yet been told the sick boy, nor does he speak of the horror.

The machinery of the Pike River knitting mills has been removed to the Granite Mills, St Hyacinthe, where it has been installed in the new wing, referred to in a recent number.

John Stalford, foreman in carpet work; Henry Milligan, weaver; William Richardson, warp maker; Emily Jane Fullerton, widow; and Stephen Syer, manufacturer, all of the city of St Catharines, have obtained incorporation as the Garden City Carpet Manufacturing Company of Ontario, Ltd. Capital \$10,000. The company are trying to get a bonus from the city.

A fire broke out on the 15th ult in Wm. Faint's shoddy and flock mills at Ashburnham, opposite Peterboro'. The fire started in the wheel house and picking room, the mill being run by water-power, and was first noticed early in the evening by Mr. Faint's daughter. In endeavoring to put out the fire Mr. Faint had his whiskers singed. A carding machine was wrecked, but the rag-picker was only slightly damaged. Loss, about \$500; insurance, \$300.

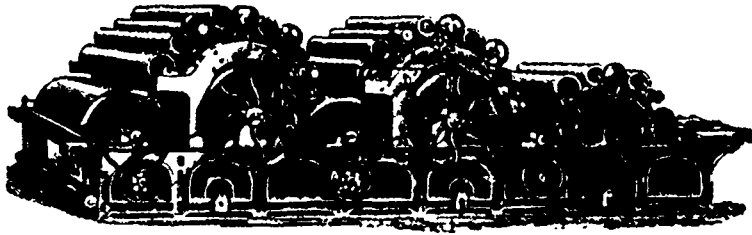
A car load of dried apples was recently sold at St John's, N.B., for Toronto, which was a surprise, as this class of goods hitherto has been shipped in the opposite direction. It has now transpired that this car of sun-dried Nova Scotia apples was shipped from Toronto to Germany for dyeing purposes. A car load of Nova Scotia dried apples has also been shipped from the Lower Provinces to London, Eng., for dyeing purposes, supposed to be destined for Germany. The price paid at St. John, N.B., for the car of dried apples was 5c. Car lots of evaporated apples have sold at St John, N.B., at 7c.—*Trade Bulletin*.

Wm. Birkett, an old resident of Hamilton, died in that city on the 24th ult, after an illness of less than 24 hours. He was born in Wigan, Lancashire, and came to Canada in 1852, settling in Montreal. Later he moved to Hamilton and became a partner in the wholesale dry goods firm of Young, Law & Co., now out of existence. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Thomson, Birkett & Bell. The latter firm dissolved in 1880, and since that time Mr. Birkett was manager of the Dundas Cotton Mills Company till it was bought up by the Canadian Colored Cotton Co. Dr. Birkett, of Montreal, and Wm. Birkett, jr., of Chicago, were his sons.

The Weston, Ont., Woolen Mills Co., Ltd., was incorporated about twelve years ago with a nominal capital of \$250,000; of this \$175,000 has been paid. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed of late in regard to the management of the concern, and some changes therein were made. A meeting of creditors was held in Toronto on April 10th, when a statement was presented, showing nominal assets of \$244,923, being an apparent surplus of \$87,241 over liabilities. This is about the amount of its real estate. The direct liabilities are \$45,267. The general feeling prevailing is that the trouble is but temporary, and that some arrangement will be made for continuing the business. To attempt to sell such a plant would entail a sacrifice. The mill in operation gives employment to between 150 and 200 people.

On the 14th March the shoddy mills of Aloyes Bauer, Waterloo, Ont., caught fire, and the frame part of the mills and the store room were completely destroyed. The alarm was given shortly after nine a.m., and the fire company was very promptly on hand and did good service, playing three streams on the fire and preventing the spread of the fire to surrounding buildings. The brick building in the rear contained three pickers, and the fire started in the middle picker and passed into the frame building in front of the brick building. The frame building was used as a card room, and the second story of it was a storeroom for manufactured stock. There were eight card machines in the frame building, all of which were considerably damaged. No damage was done to the brick building. The shoddy made was principally for upholstery work. Loss about \$2,500. No insurance. The *Chronicle* says Mr. Bauer will rebuild at once, putting up a one-story brick building in place of the frame building burnt down. Later on in the season he will build a large frame storehouse on William street to the rear of his present building.

## TEXTILE MACHINERY (New and Second Hand)



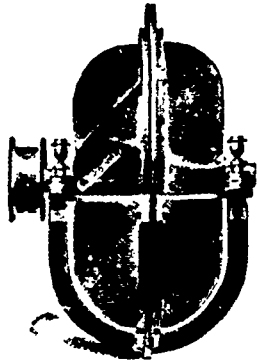
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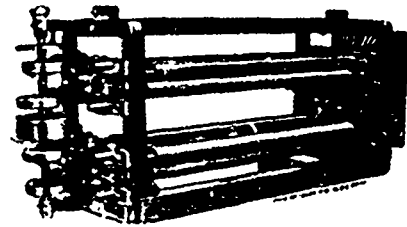
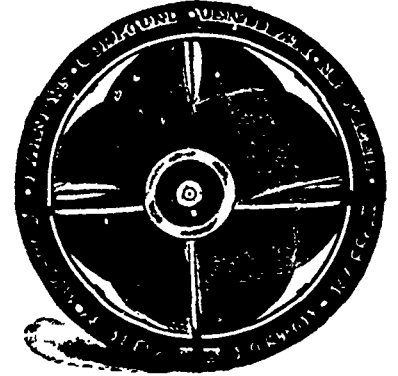
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adopted because they change carding and spinning  
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In the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, on the 1st inst., judgment was given dismissing the cross action of the Montreal Woolen Mills Company against the Crown, as it was not entered by petition of right. In other words, one cannot sue the Crown without the Crown's permission. The case arose over damages from the Lachine Canal.

Harold Lawton, who recently severed his connection with the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., of St. Henri, Que., after a very successful term of five years as superintendent, was the recipient, from the overseers and employes under his charge, of a handsome oak hall rack, banquet lamp and card receiver, as a token of their respect and esteem. He returns to his old home at Centreville, R.I., and, as mentioned last month, is succeeded by Alfred Hawksworth, of Pontiac, R.I.

Wm. Talbot's shipment of the Higgins Company's Duckworth Brussels looms to Canada has brought him in conference with one or more boards of trade. Late in February Mr. Talbot was listened to by the St. Catharines city council, his offer being that if rent and power were furnished him free for one year, he would bring on his machinery (landed at Toronto) at his own cost, and produce Brussels carpeting. Talbot proposes to employ 200 men in the near future.—*Am. Carpet and Upholstery Trade*

The Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin, represented by the New York and Boston Dyewood Co., whose agent in Canada is A. W. Leitch, Hamilton, Ont., have placed on the market two new brands of their Samburg dyestuffs for cotton, namely, Samburg Black B and Samburg Black F. They are a decided progress in the manufacture of fast black dyestuffs for cotton, which

are easier and safer to apply than Anilin Black, which, as its most ardent admirers admit, will green, by whatever formula it is produced. Mr. Leitch will be glad to furnish particulars to all inquirers, and reports that all his colors are giving entire satisfaction.

The New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association will hold its annual meeting on the 24th and 25th April, in Providence, R.I. The general arrangements of the meeting are in the hands of a local committee, consisting of D. M. Thompson, chairman, Stephen A. Knight, and John W. Danielson, with Daniel J. Sully as the local secretary.

John Campbell was arrested at Chatham on the 8th instant, charged with robbing the T. H. Taylor Company Woolen Mill. Campbell was out on bail awaiting trial on a prior charge. Another man named Smith, against whom information was laid, has fled to Detroit. These men were factory employes, and are alleged to have been stealing for a long time past.

It may interest our readers to learn that the Manchester Ship Canal was well supported by local firms last year. The arrivals of dyewood consisted of seventeen complete cargoes, of which no fewer than eight came to Bury, all for Mucklow & Co. Of a total of 7,540 tons for the year, nearly one-half, or 3,750 tons, was consigned to this firm, whose founder, Edward Mucklow, was among the original shareholders and guarantors of the preliminary expenses when the great scheme was in its infancy. Olive Brothers, papermakers, Elton, also made extensive use of the Ship Canal last year for the conveyance of wood to be converted into pulp. The Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, are sole agents in Canada for Mucklow & Co.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company (limited) was held on the 10th April, at the offices of the company, Hochelaga, Montreal. A. F. Gault, president, was in the chair, and there were also present Jacques Grenier, vice-president, David Morrice, R. L. Gault, J. O. Villeneuve, S. H. Ewing and C. E. Gault. Among the shareholders present were L. H. Archambault, Thos B. Brown, J. P. Cleghorn, Charles Garth, Jas. Jackson, A. C. Leslie, Bart. McLennan, D. Morrice, jr., W. J. Morrice, J. L. Marler, Ed. Nield, James Wilson, jr., and others. The annual report presented to the meeting was on the whole a satisfactory one. The dividend declared was at the rate of six per cent. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the old board of officers was re-elected as follows. President, A. F. Gault; vice-president, Jacques Grenier, directors, R. L. Gault, S. H. Ewing, J. O. Villeneuve, David Morrice and C. E. Gault.

**THE WOOL MARKET.**

There is nothing new to add to what was said of the Ontario wool market last month. Some American buyers of Canadian wool have been through Quebec, but that market, like Ontario, is about bare. Local dealers are waiting for the new clip in May and June, which will probably open with improved prices. Northwest and B.C. wools are reported sold out in Montreal. The advance in Cape wools at the last London sales has not yet affected this market, but soon will. Prices are quoted in Montreal as follows: Cape greasies, 13½ to 15½c; Natal, 16c; Canada fleece, 18 to 22c; pulled, 20c.

**CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.**

The demand for dyestuffs is not particularly brisk, but an improvement is noticeable. The following are current quotations in Montreal:

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 20	to \$ 2 50
Bicarb soda.....	2 25	" 2 35
Sal soda.....	0 70	" 0 75
Carbolic acid, 1 lb. bottles.....	0 25	" 0 30
Caustic soda, 60°.....	2 00	" 2 10
Caustic soda, 70°.....	2 25	" 2 35
Chlorate of potash.....	0 15	" 0 20
Alum.....	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas.....	0 70	" 0 75
Sulphur flour.....	1 50	" 1 75
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.....	70 00	" 75 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58°.....	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood.....	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07
Cocoonut oil.....	c 06½	" 0 07

**CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY.**

Although an air of mystery prevails regarding the recent doings of this company, the following information has been elicited, and may be regarded as authentic. The new officers are John F. Stairs, president, E. M. Fulton, sr, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors comprises, besides the above, W. P. Whitlock, Geo Stairs, J. M. Watterbury, R. D. McGibbon and H. L. Ruth erford

The retiring members are Hon. A. W. Morris and his brother Mr. Chas. B. Morris, and Mr. Fulton, jr

The Consumers Cordage Co., in its last annual report, showed an appalling loss of \$211,000. of this amount \$170,000, it is claimed, was used outside for speculation. A considerable amount of forcible dissent was expressed by a number of shareholders, and important developments may be expected in the near future. There is some truth, it is said, in the statement that the father of the official will make good the deficit caused by the speculation. The offices have been removed from the New York Life building to the works on St. Patrick street, Montreal, and the new company wisely proposed to inaugurate an era of economy. A special committee is now investigating the internal affairs of the company

D. J. STEPHEN, recently connected with the Montreal agency of S. F. McKinnon & Co., wholesale millinery, as their representative for the Province of Quebec, left last month for San Francisco. A number of his friends assembled on a recent evening and presented him with an elegant travelling dressing case

HALIFAX, N.S., has formed a retail dry goods association. At a meeting of merchants representing the dry goods, millinery, tailoring, men's furnishing and hat and fur trades, it was decided to form an association "for the mutual help and benefit of the trades." The following officers were elected. President, E. T. Mahon, vice-president, C. S. Lane; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Kane. Executive committee—W. L. Barnstead, W. B. Freeman, F. A. Marr and James Halliday.

**WANTED**—Situation as Finisher. Tweeds, cassimeres, worsteds, dress goods and flannels. Temperate and industrious. Practical experience from loom to case. Address "Finisher," THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Montreal, Que.

**WANTED**—To rent, or a partnership in, a one-set Woolen Mill. Must have good custom trade. Address "Woolen Mill," THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Montreal, Que.

**TO MANUFACTURERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**—Traveller would like lines on commission covering territory from Winnipeg to Pacific Coast, calling on Wholesale Dry Goods and larger retailers. Address, "Travel-ler," P. O. Box 1949, Montreal.

**WOOLEN MILL WANTED.**—Wanted, a one set Woolen Mill for local trade. Must be permanent water power and have good local trade. Address, with particulars, Box 142, Smith's Falls, Ont.

**ENGLISHMAN**, now residing in United States, thoroughly practical in the manufacture of Marseilles crochets, Mitchelino quilts and Turkey red table covers, is desirous of meeting capitalists who are willing to put capital against experience, or would superintend new place in a stock company, if compensation is satisfactory. No objection to any location, and is willing to learn inexperienced help and guarantee better results than any other manufactured fabrics. Address P.O. Box 267, Beverly, New Jersey, U.S.A.

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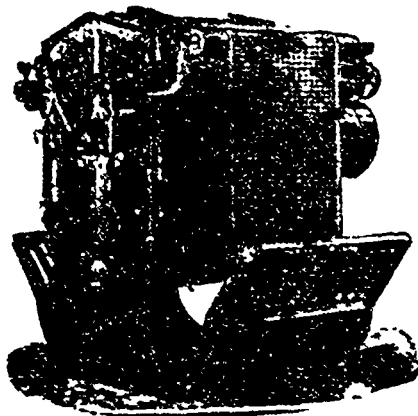
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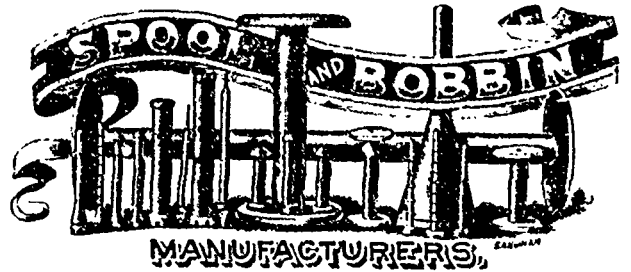


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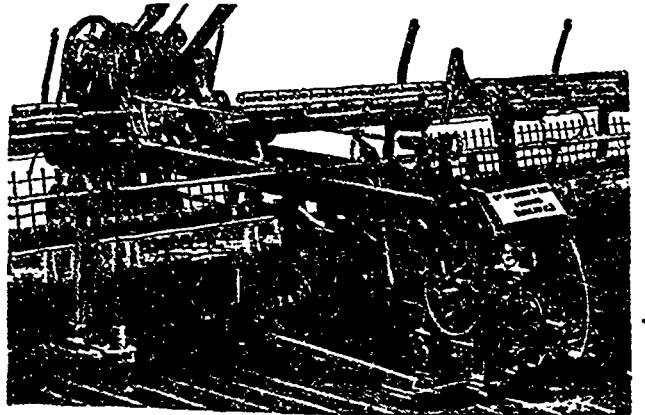


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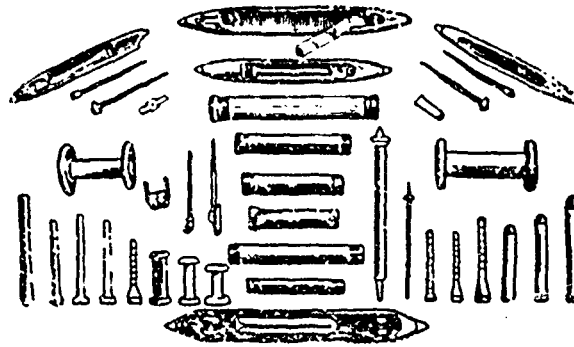
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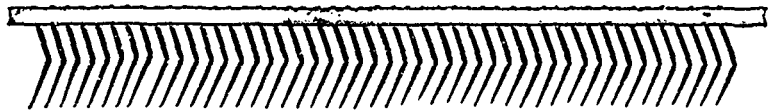


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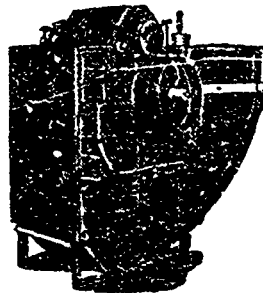
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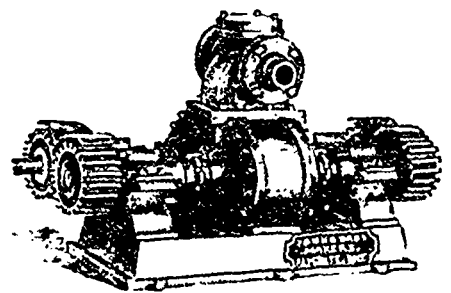
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**AUSTRALIAN WOOL TRADE.**

Fuhrmann & Co., Ltd., Melbourne and Sydney, send the **JOURNAL OF FABRICS** the following interesting review of the Australian wool trade, under date 1st March

After the usual holiday recess our wool sales were resumed on the 7th January, and fair-sized catalogues have been submitted to the full competition of buyers on the days from the 7th to the 11th, 15th to 17th, and 20th to 31st January, as well as from the 20th to 22nd February. The quantities catalogued showed a material increase on last year's January-February figures, being 76,000 bales offered, and 68,000 bales sold, as against 37,000 bales and 32,000 bales respectively in 1894. The selection, however, although better than usual at this time of the season, could only be called a moderate one, comprising, to a large extent, back-country wools from the Darling districts.

In January prices showed no material change as compared to December rates, but a lively continental demand setting in towards beginning of February, caused values to stiffen considerably, and the auction sales held from 20th to 22nd February—which virtually closed our season—resulted in a distinct rise of ¼d. to ½d per lb. for both greasy and scoured wools, the improvement being most noticeable on good bulky and free scoured fleeces suitable for Yorkshire.

Auction sales will now be held in alternate weeks in Melbourne and Sydney during the winter months, so as to give buyers the opportunity of attending both markets. The prices ruling here in December last have been the lowest on record, and the fall is best shown when comparing production and value of the Australasian clip with ten or fifteen years ago. The clip of 1880-81, comprising 950,000 bales, valued about £16,400,000, whilst the 1894-95 clip, estimated to comprise about double the quantity, say 1,950,000 bales, may value some £20,000,000, which means that while the production has doubled since 1880, the value of the clip has increased by only 25 per cent. The pastoralist is becoming poorer every year by an increase in costs for marketing a larger clip at declining prices, with the result that the wool-growing industry, which some fifteen or twenty years ago was extremely profitable in these colonies, has for some years past been carried on at a loss.

In spite of the low price obtainable for their staple, owners have met the market freely, and the total business transacted exhibits again an increase of 84,000 bales in the offerings and of 37,000 bales in the sales as compared with the result of the preceding season, as will be seen from the following table—

OFFERINGS AND SALES, 1ST JULY TO 1ST MARCH.

	1894-5.		1893-4.		1892-3.	
	Offered.	Sold.	Offered.	Sold.	Offered.	Sold.
Sydney...	641,000	387,000	436,000	377,000	373,000	332,000
Melbourne-						
Geelong	370,000	325,000	327,000	300,000	334,000	311,000
Adelaide ..	80,000	64,000	69,000	62,000	62,000	54,000
	916,000	776,000	832,000	739,000	769,000	697,000

The yearly exports of the three continental Australian colonies where auction sales are held (New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia) being about 1,365,000 bales, the disposal of 776,000 bales (including some 15,000 bales Queensland wools) means that as large a percentage as 57 per cent of these colonies' production is now being dealt with on this side, the offerings reaching as much as 67 per cent

We estimate the destination of the purchases to be approximately as follows

Continent	England and Scotland.	America.	India, China and Japan.	Local Scourers, Manfs and London Speculative Account.	Total
Sydney ....	265,000	95,000	4,000	23,000	387,000
Melbourne-					
Geelong ..	157,000	85,000	3,000	50,000	325,000
Adelaide ...	30,000	18,000	1,000	15,000	64,000
	452,000	198,000	3,000	88,000	776,000

The percentage for the past three seasons run as follows (New Zealand excluded) :—

	Continent. Per cent.	England and Scotland Per cent.	American. Per cent.	Other Destinations. Per cent.
1894-5.....	58	25½	4½	12
1893-4.....	57	23	2	18
1892-3.....	60	25	4	11

As far as the number of sheep in Australia is concerned, it seems that for the time at least a rather stationary stage has been reached in two or three of the leading colonies, particularly in New South Wales, the only colony from which the January returns of this year are available, and prove to be 56,974,975 sheep, as against 56,980,688 on 1st January, 1894; 58,080,114 on 1st January, 1893; 61,831,416 on 1st January, 1892.

The latest figures show the total number of sheep in Australasia (New Zealand included) as 119,247,000, as against 122,700,000 in 1893, 125,000,000 in 1892.

The diminution in the number of sheep is largely due to the development of the bonning-down industry, especially in New South Wales, by which a great number of surplus stock has been converted into tallow.

The export figures of tallow from Australasia are a speaking instance of this, as follows:—In 1889, 20,210 tons; in 1894, 67,000 tons; whilst the frozen meat industry, both in Victoria and New South Wales, has equally assisted in greatly reducing the number of sheep, as is shown by the export figures hereafter:—In 1889, 86,500 carcasses; in 1894, 917,500 carcasses. There are good prospects that in a near future another outlet for our surplus stock will be found in the export of live sheep to Europe, some trial shipments of which have shown good results.

The opinions about an increase in production for the year 1894-5 are much divided. According to the last-known figures, the total exports were slightly ahead of last year's and will probably be more so as the season advances; but we feel inclined to estimate the final increase for 30th June, 1895, to be rather within 75,000 bales than beyond that figure.

The rabbit pest still continues to do a great deal of damage in several large districts, but fencing is becoming more general now, and land-owners have been very successful in causing destruction to many thousands of rabbits by laying phosphorised or arsenic-poisoned pollards. A novel feature is the increasing export of frozen rabbits to England.

The pastoral prospects are very encouraging both in New South Wales and Queensland, where splendid rains have been falling during the past months, thus practically assuring a good season. South Australia, too, has had a fair share of rain, although the blessing there has been unequally divided. Victoria has passed through an unbroken record of dry and hot weather; a much-needed rain, however, set in a fortnight ago, which has materially improved the pastoral outlook.

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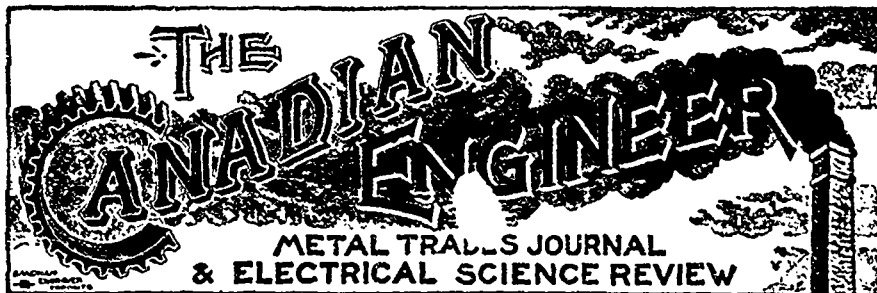
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The success of the *Canadian Engineer* has been unprecedented in the history of trade journalism in Canada, for not only was it encouraged and assisted from the start by able Canadian writers in the various branches of engineering, but it achieved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

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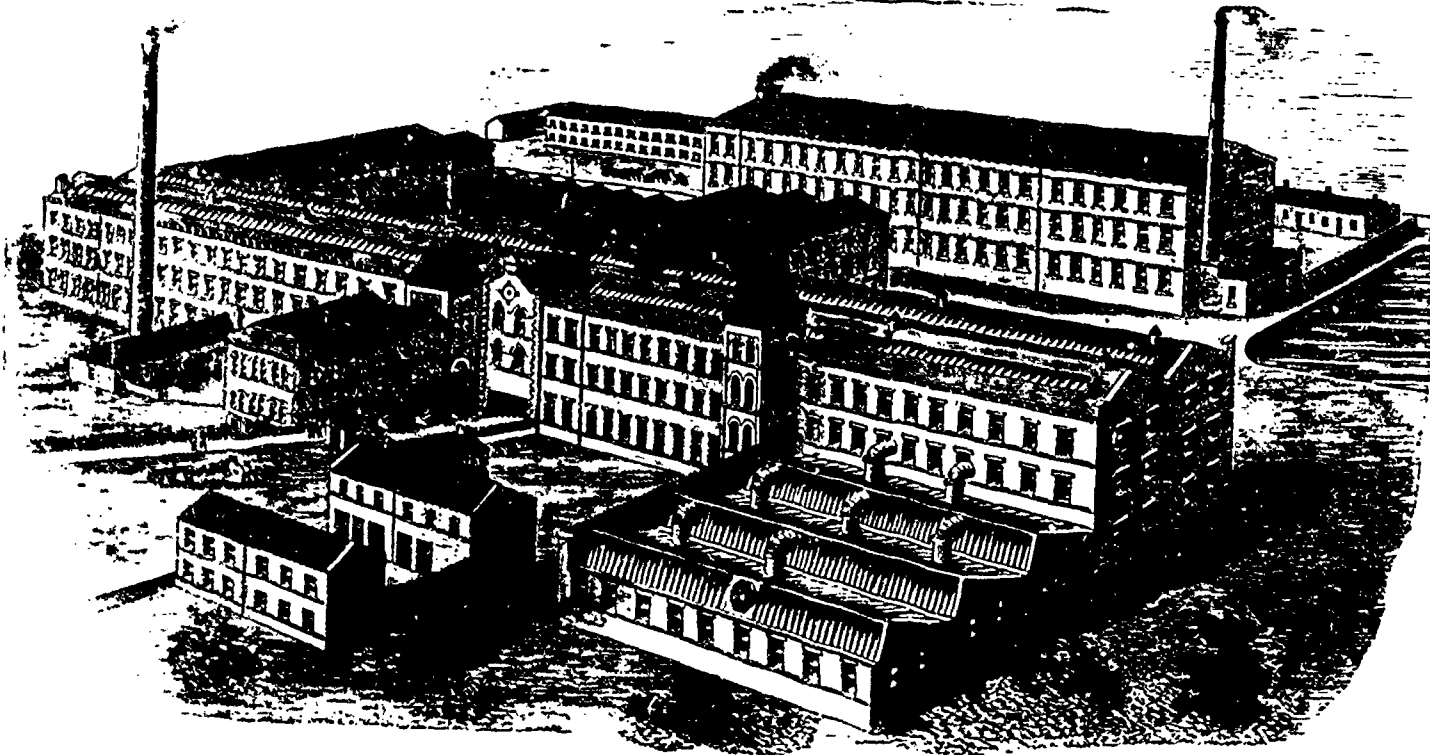
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THE old retail dry goods firm of Woods & Taylor, Galt, has been dissolved. Owing to failing health Mr Woods has retired after being twenty-two years in business with his partner. Mr. Taylor will continue under the old style.

GEO LAING, formerly of Guelph, and afterwards of the firm of Laing & Stewart, dry goods dealers of Whitby, died a few days ago in Bowmanville. He was a man of good business talents and of affable manners. For the past four years he was in the employ of H. Shorey & Co., clothing manufacturers, Montreal.

WE notice in the advertisement of Dick, Ridout & Co., Toronto, the jute bag manufacturers that they are extending their business as manufacturers' agents to the wholesale trade. Mr. Ridout, who is well known to the trade, has this branch under his personal supervision. Manufacturers who wish to be well represented will find them a reliable firm.

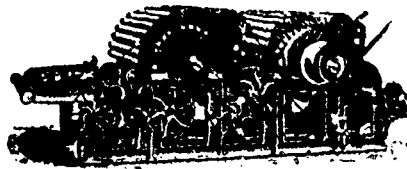
THE following are the officers of the Retail Dry Goods Association of Montreal for '05: President, C. P. Chagnon, 1st vice president, Jos. Normandin, 2nd vice president, Jules Huot, corresponding secretary, J. H. Lemieux, assistant corresponding secretary, J. R. Paquin, treasurer, Z. Moisan, assistant treasurer, G. Labonte, secretary, O. Lemire, marshal, P. E. Beauchamp.

ISAAC SCHAEFFER was arrested in Toronto on the 10th instant, on a charge of arson. It is claimed he is the man who set fire to 26 and 28 Front street west on the Wednesday after the Simpson fire. On that occasion a mysterious fire was discovered in the building partly occupied by Rittenberg and Schaeffer, dry goods jobber, by some of the other tenants, who returned after seven o'clock. It transpired that the Rittenberg people were the last people in the building. The fire was clearly incendiary, and occurred at the foot of the staircase leading up to the premises occupied by Schaeffer and Rittenberg. The next suspicious circumstance was the discovery that the suspected people were carrying \$5,000 insurance on about \$1,200 worth of stock. Then came the sudden departure of Samuel Schaeffer and Moses Rittenberg for parts unknown, and the knowledge of the fact that they had sold their stock and left with the proceeds.

THE Irish Textile Journal recently printed an interesting table giving a summary of imports of cotton yarns into Belfast. The table was of special value from the fact that it showed with a considerable degree of accuracy the extent of the union trade in Ulster. That industry received a great impulse by the influx of German roughs with cotton warps into the home market some

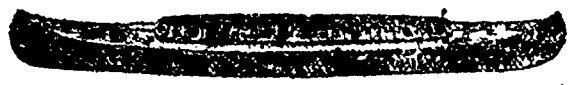
years ago. The demand for Irish all-flax makes was greatly interfered with by this new form of competition, and for a time the feeling amongst Irish houses was one of some uneasiness. There was only one way in which continental opposition could be fairly met, and that was by the use of cotton warps also. As a result of the adoption of this method the rough trade is once more exclusively in the hands of North of Ireland houses, while our purchases of German linens, small enough as they always were, have, if anything, been reduced during the past few months. The only class of linens from the Continent for which the demand can be described as an increasing one, is in fact that composed of Belgian goods, purchases of which are almost equal to those from all the other Continental countries. Union ticks from the little kingdom are amongst the fabrics extensively bought by English buyers, while those from France and Germany consist largely of fancy embroidered goods, which British houses have not thought it worth while to trouble about.

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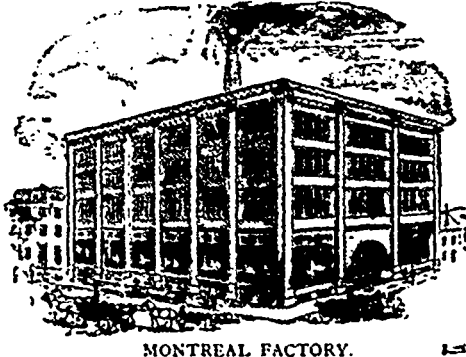


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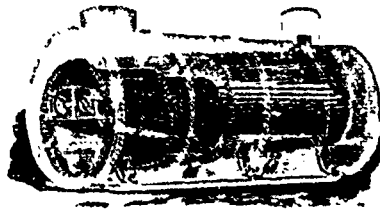
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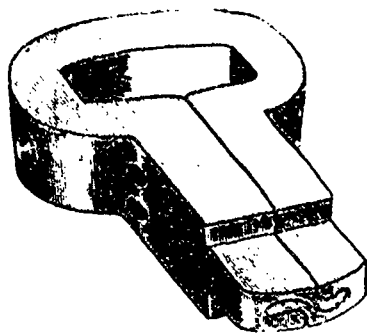
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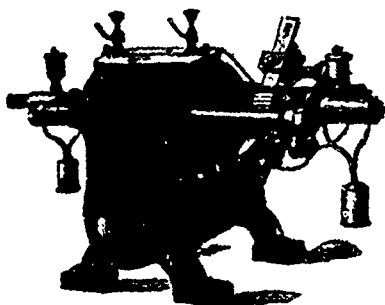
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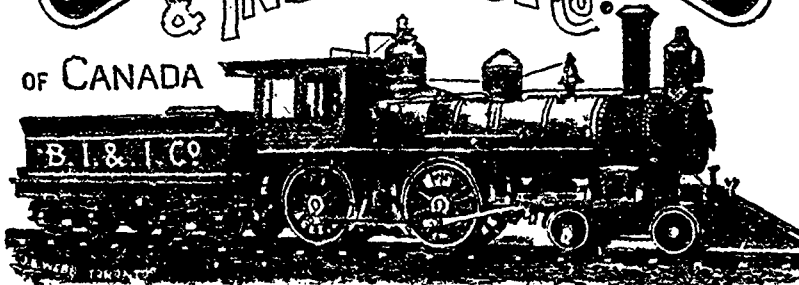
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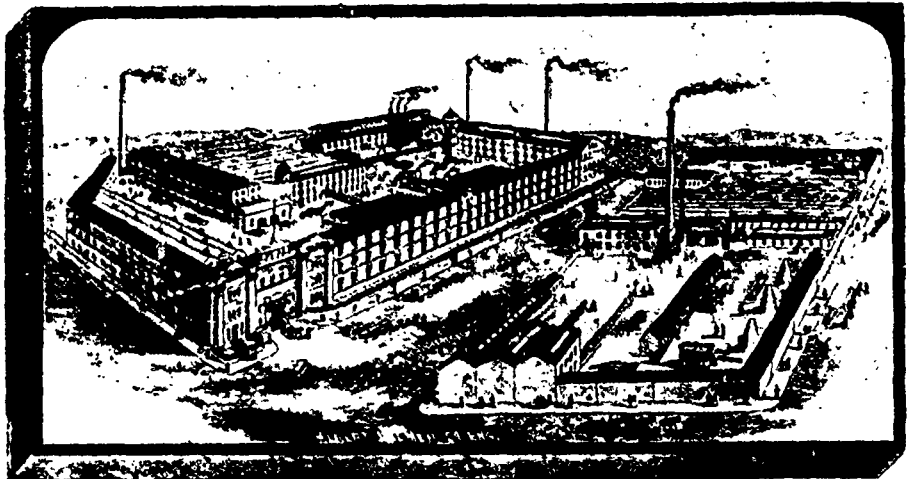
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