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CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. X. Subscription: Can. & U.S. \$1 per year.
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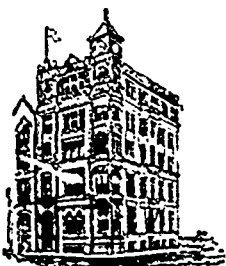
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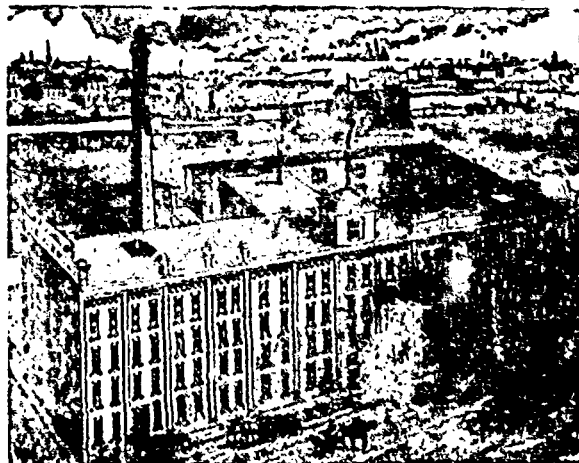
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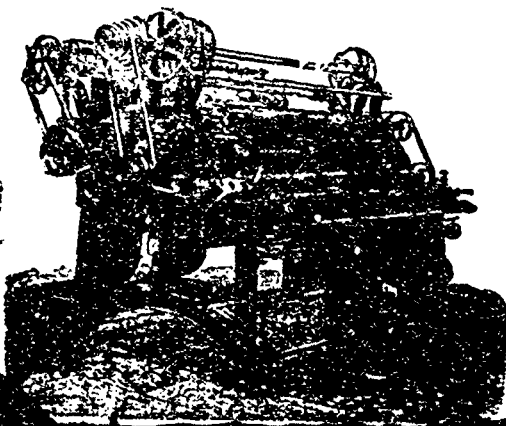
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Review of Trade.

Although the cold and unsettled weather of the past three weeks has had an adverse effect on trade, the volume of business in dry goods has been at least equal to that of the same period last year. There is a strong demand for Canadian woolsens and cottons, and many firms have been unable fully to execute orders, owing to the impossibility of getting sufficient goods from the mills. Partly owing to this, special lines are being sought for abroad which, under ordinary circumstances, would be purchased at home, and the total imports this year in cottons are considerably in excess of last year. The silk trade is very active, most of the Canadian houses having light stocks when the rise came.

Of trade in the Maritime Provinces, the *Maritime Grocer* says:—"Show days have come and gone about the same as usual, but many town purchasers have postponed their purchases until all the new selections are at hand. Considerable activity, however, is reported in local retail circles, and the area of imposing shop fronts seems to be continually on the increase. Some of the wholesalers are about dispatching their buyers for the *fall trade*. A few seasons ago this would have seemed incredulous, but Upper Province methods and competition are given as justifying reasons for the new departure."

Trade in Manitoba is very poor, and the seeding begins about two weeks late.

Remittances from country towns are not up to the mark, but this is attributed to bad weather. Reports regarding fall wheat show that, wheresown on low lands, this grain will be a failure, but on high ground it promises well.

Advices from England indicate a decided firmness in woolen and mohair as well as silk goods, some lines of the former now being sold at five to ten per cent. over rates ruling before the Colonial wool sales in London.

It has been quite a time since the outlook for the lace-making trade in England has been so good. For months upon months our reports from Nottingham have shown one monotonous tone of depression, but now, the tide of fashion having turned towards flounces, frillings and ruffles, the lace makers, at last, report an increasing demand for their products at fair prices. They have waited long and patiently, and few will envy them the good times that are now likely to dawn. Speaking of the styles in demand, the *Warehouseman and Draper* says the most popular is the guipure and net, which, although showing this year in new designs, is not new with the season; some of the designs this year are very lovely and when made in silk, lace bids fair to be one of the greatest favorites of the year for both mantles and costumes. The Bourdon guipure is almost exclusively used for the better class of goods, especially on silk or velvet; it is very firmly woven, yet very fine, and when made in silk has a lovely gloss upon it—hence its suitability for only finer materials. The ordinary guipure suits best and is used most for cheaper goods, the difference in the price as well as in the texture having perhaps something to do with it. But, although guipure is the favorite, there is a great deal of chantilly being sold, especially for deep flounces. The lace dresses are all made of chantilly, and deep flounces on mantles very often are of the same, and, so much is now being used as trimmings for hats, the warehouses are selling it already goffered, thus saving the milliners both time and trouble, and producing a better article—for the manufacturers naturally have better appliances for goffering than nine out of every ten milliners would have. Another saving of trouble for the milliners are the made up bonnet caps for the *pique bonnet*, they are *plated lisse*, with edges of loops of colored braid, looking fluffy and silky, and can be had in a wide range of color.

Two remarkable carpets have been sent to the Chicago Exhibition by Yates and Co., of Wilton, Eng. They are woven without seam, and are of the closest possible stitch of real Axminster hand-made fabric. Some idea of the labor involved in their production may be gathered from the fact that each square inch of carpet contains 144 tufts, each carpet comprising altogether more than two and a half millions of tufts. The pile is one inch deep, the tufts being of the finest English lamb's wool. The designs from which these carpets have been made are Persian of about the sixteenth century.

It is a noteworthy fact, observes the *Warehouseman and Draper*, that many of the Jew tailors are now being absorbed into the large factories of Northern clothiers instead of working, as formerly, in the elms, and squads ruled by sweaters of their own nationality. It is, however, from the

English workman stand-point, a much-to-be-deplored fact that many of the Russo-Polish Jews, who are still pouring into England, are so clever in their powers of adaptation that, although they land upon our shores as glaziers, cigar makers or jewellers, they can just as readily take up any other trade if their own is overmanned, and it is quite a common thing to find pressers, and even buttonhole hands and machinists, displaying wonderful dexterity and industry in these departments of labor after a few weeks' training, and even when they have been brought up in their own country to altogether different callings.

In the last report of the factory inspectors of New York, the fact is brought out that not only the cheaper grades of clothing, but nearly all the better kinds, are made in the tenement, house workshops of that city—in other words, by the sweating system. Of 350 wholesale manufacturers of clothing in New York, only 10 do not get work done by sweaters. Those who boast of the intelligence and comfort—amounting to affluence compared with those of England and the continent—will do well to ask themselves how far the boast is justified in New York. The sweating system is carried on to a not inconsiderable extent even in our beloved Canada, as can be shown in cities like Montreal and Toronto, and it has increased especially in the cities of Quebec in the last ten years. One remedy suggested is that now strongly advocated in England in relation to Jewish sweating dens—that is the abolition by government order of all home labor of that class and the substitution of large workshops provided by the municipality. As long as poor men and women are allowed to turn their dark cellars and unwholesome garrets into workshops, so long the sweating system will continue. The establishment of municipal workshops for such labor would at least make a vast improvement from a sanitary view of the case.

The makers of fancy flannellettes around Bradford, England, who are turning out so many striking designs, have imported German machines for finishing their goods.

According to present indications, Bermuda may soon become prominent in silk culture—prominent not only in the quantity and quality of its silk, but in the peculiar circumstance that two crops of silk-worms can be produced in a year. A committee of the Board of Agriculture was recently appointed to examine into the attempts made by Dr. S. A. Smith to cultivate silk, and have made a report, of which the following is a summary:—"The committee judge that there are about 80,000 worms and cocoons, which Dr. Smith states would produce about 70 or 80 pounds of silk, as the estimate is one pound of raw silk to the 1,000 cocoons. It was quite evident that the cocoons, spun this season, were much larger and finer in every way than those spun the previous year, and Dr. Smith states that the loss of worms by death was very small. As it is evident that the silkworm can be successfully grown in Bermuda, and it is certain that the mulberry tree also grows most luxuriantly, thus furnishing the necessary food for the worms, the committee cannot but report most favorably of this enterprise, which is being so successfully developed under anything but the most favorable circumstances, the rooms in which the worms are kept being very badly adapted to the needs of the case. Dr. Smith has brought to the notice of the com-

mittee that cocoons produced this year from eggs, hatched about March 11 produced moths which hatched out and produced eggs about June 16, and that these eggs are now again hatching out silkworms, thus producing a second crop in the same season. This is most remarkable, and, as far as Dr. Smith knows and is able to find out, is unprecedented, as they are an annual worm only, and last year's eggs kept from June 1891, to March, 1892. The mulberry trees are in full growth, and continue so all through the summer, and, if two crops of worms can be grown in a season, it, of course, doubles the value of the industry."

The action taken by the Toronto and London Commercial Travelers' Associations in the matter of unsanitary hotels, is at once timely, practical and philanthropic. They represented to the Ontario government that the closets and lavatories, as well as the apartments, in a large proportion of the hotels of the province are in an unsanitary and sometimes filthy condition, and asked that the license inspectors be instructed to see that reforms are made by the hotelkeepers. They also complained of the sample rooms being badly lighted and heated. We doubt very much whether the government or any body else has a right to do more than complain in the last mentioned matter, but they have a clear right to insist on proper sanitation. Filthy closets, unsanitary kitchens and ill-ventilated or unventilated rooms are the disgrace of a large proportion of hotels throughout Canada, and the trouble is not confined to one province or to village and third rate city hotels, but to very many houses who claim to be the best in their town. We are glad to say that the government of Ontario have taken up the question with the promptitude of men of business, and have issued instructions to the license inspectors to see that the evils shall be remedied. The possibility of a visit of cholera this summer renders the case urgent, but the evil is as great if cholera was never known, and we hope the action of the commercial men of Ontario will be vigorously followed by the associations and boards of trade of other provinces.

It is often said that "cotton is king," but, if the present rate of scientific progress is continued, it shall soon be said that the seed of the cotton will be queen. We all know that a great proportion of the "pure olive oil" of commerce is made from cotton seed, and, that not only other valuable oils are made from it, but the oleomargarine butter and cottolene—which, by the way, are much more wholesome than inferior butter and lard—are products of cottonseed oil. The lint, which clings to the seed after ginning, is used in producing felt goods; while the husks of the seed are made into meal cake for cattle. But, on the top of all these and other uses, we now hear that sugar is to be made of cottonseed. According to Mr. Portal, the British consul of Zanzibar, a process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cottonseed meal, and, though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar, and twenty times more so than sugar made from beets. It cannot yet enter into competition as an article of commerce with ordinary sugar, owing to its peculiar tendency to ferment and sour. This peculiarity may be due to some chemical conditions of its extraction, and a German chemist is trying to discover some means of neutralizing this tendency.



The Works of the Beaver.

In the minds of all who have the slightest interest in natural history the Canadian beaver excites wonder and admiration. The manner in which he fells large forest trees, cuts their trunks in lengths, floats the heavy pieces down the stream, constructs his dam, builds his lodges and digs those wonderful beaver canals, raises his skill to the dignity of reason. The accompanying composite picture made from photographs taken by Mr. Horace Martin for his recent work on the beaver shows in one view the tree-felling operation, the lodges and the dam! Of course there has been a great deal of exaggeration regarding the feats of the animal in many respects, especially as to the beauty of its lodges; but when all the cobwebs spun by imaginative writers are swept away, as Mr. Martin does in the interest of truth, the known work of the beaver still compels our admiration and excites our awe at the marvellous designs of Providence in animal creation. The object of the dam, for instance, is to secure a greater supply of water throughout the year; but to make it sufficiently strong and water tight to resist the effects of floods, to gauge the highest safe water-level, and to carry out the details of the work, these are marvels which are not even yet thoroughly understood. Some of the trees cut down by beavers have measured 18 inches through, and chippings cut out by their remarkable chisel teeth are nine inches long. What strength and adroitness must be required to handle timber of this size and get it into position in these dams. There is a still greater mystery in the wonderful beaver canals. There is no animal in all creation like the beaver. The only creature that comes near him for intelligence is his great antipodes of India, the elephant, whose magnanimous character and enormous strength command our

reverence, but when we note his bulk we expect great things of him as a matter of course. But the beaver achieves feats impossible to mere instinct, and no wonder Canadians glory in this plucky little animal, the incarnation as it is, of industry, perseverance and constructive skill. With him as their national emblem they would prove ignoble indeed if they failed to do honor to their race and make their nation wise and great. What was the beaver placed in this special quarter of the world for if not to teach Canadians their mighty destiny?

The Alkali Combine have issued orders to the managers of their numerous works in England, that the plant for the manufacture of caustic soda must be stopped for an indefinite period. In Widnes, the chief centre of the alkali manufacture, this will mean the total stoppage of two works and the partial stoppage of others. Over 1,000 men will be thrown out of employment. The period of stoppage is six weeks or more. The large accumulations of stock is given as the reason for this action, papermakers and soapmakers having for some months used carbonated ash instead of caustic in their processes.

The old cotton firm of Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., so familiar to the Canadian as well as the English trade, contemplate building a new cotton mill at Preston. The firm now operate 130,000 spindles, but the new mill, if built, will contain 80,000 spindles or more.

The lost steamer, "Naronic," had on board many exhibits for Chicago, which the sender thought would be safer on this splendid new vessel than on any other.

The well-known thread firm of John Dewhurst & Co. has been formed into a limited liability company.

British Textile Trade with Canada.

Below are given the values in sterling money of the exports of textiles and wool from Great Britain to Canada for the two months of this and last year. Linens and jutes show a following off, and carpets show an increase which must be gratifying, to Kidderminster in its present dull condition. The expansion that is most marked, however, is in cotton goods, the imports of which for the month are almost double those of February last year:—

EXPORTS TO CANADA.	Month of February.		Two Months ended February.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£
Raw Wool	1,725	2,816	2,142	2,815
Cotton Piece-Goods	47,322	70,238	104,277	152,043
Jute Piece-Goods	9,774	8,853	17,329	21,550
Linen Piece-Goods	15,173	11,883	31,161	29,662
Silk Lace	7,500	8,200	18,210	10,184
Articles partly of	8,431	8,450	11,721	14,816
Woolen Fabrics	47,529	42,632	70,893	77,902
Worsted Fabrics	70,074	77,991	129,601	160,580
Carpets	37,150	45,027	57,127	67,020
Apparel and Slips	32,277	24,838	55,755	48,530
Haberashery	40,202	29,750	72,020	61,749

The Textile Trades of France.

Recent reports made by Sir Joseph Crowe give some interesting particulars of the progress of the various branches of textile manufacturing in France. It would appear by these reports that the silk trade of Lyons, St. Etienne, and other centres of silk manufacture in France, has derived a large and, perhaps, unexpected benefit from a change, partly due to a demand created by fashion for pure silks as distinguished from mixed silks, and partly from the difficulties created by the new tariff in respect of the import of pure silk goods and twist and cotton wool yarns. Lyons weavers had been in the habit of using cotton wools very largely, being allowed to import them free of duty if declared for re-export. The new tariff abolished all free temporary import of yarns, and cheap Asiatic silks have lately, to a considerable extent, ousted cotton and diminished the manufacture of silks dyed in the piece. The change thus produced (says Sir Joseph Crowe) created quite a new demand for silk, and it is to the persistence of this demand that the rise in silk quotations, to which I have already alluded, is attributed.

It was stated in Parliamentary reports drawn up for the Tariff Commission of 1891, that the quantity of silk required by French makers in 1889 was 400,000,000 kilos. If the autumn returns of the conditioning houses are to be trusted, the quantity of silk required by Lyons alone in 1892 must have greatly exceeded the figure assumed to be correct in 1889. The conditioning houses of Lyons tested 600,000 kilos. in September, and five-sixths of this quantity were raw silk. The quantity dealt with in other months has not been much less, and the total quantity tested in 1892 is 6,000,000 kilos. against 5,000,000 kilos. in 1891. It is a gigantic business that is done in the Rhone Valley in silks. The looms in use are not much under 250,000 in number; the hands employed exceed 450,000, the wages are £12,000,000 a year. The silk manufacture of Lyons was valued in 1889 at £16,080,000, that of St. Etienne at £4,160,000, and that of Calais and less important centres at £1,560,000. The export of silks is over £12,000,000 in value. France spins and weaves most of the stuff out of imported raw materials, her silk growers being unable to

produce more than one-seventh of that which the manufacturer requires.

The activity of makers in 1892 is shown by the increase in the import of raw silk from 5,234,000 kilos. in 1891 to 6,899,723 kilos. in 1892. Thrown silk being burdened with a duty of 3 fr. per 1 kilo. was, of course, not a participator in the improvement.

The demand has been for cheap rather than rich fabrics. But it is an abundant demand, which extends to many manufacturing places outside France, and is equally felt at Crefeld and at Zurich. Time alone can show which of the centres will have a final advantage. The French put a duty of 400 fr. on pure silk tissues, which used to come in free; the consequence has been a reduction in the import of these articles of about 40 per cent.

The chief losers have been Switzerland and Great Britain, whose business has been curtailed by more than £1,000,000. France reaps a new, perhaps transient, benefit on her own market. She keeps the field at home, and exports more than she did before, and this state of things is likely to last till cost of production has increased, and reprisals, which seem inevitable, have been used against her by continental States. It must be said, however, to the honor of French makers of silks, that the cry for protection did not come from them; that the protective tariff was voted contrary to their wish and experience, and that they urged, though in vain, that the silk trade had expanded and grown to what it is in France with comparatively no protection whatever.

The French woolen trade has not been as fortunate as the silk trade; yet, what a change has taken place since the enactment of the new tariff! A French writer tells us: "That the home market has been worked with unexpected pertinacity. Wool has been imposed on the people, to the exclusion of linen and cotton, by an abundant cheap production, which has been made all the more effective because the raw material had a drooping market for many months, and never recovered the value of the early period of the year." Generally stated, the operations of the season have closed with an immense overproduction, which neither the home nor the foreign market have been able to absorb. Prices dropped all round, falling heaviest about midsummer and not quite recovering later on; yet France has been able to dispose of her plenty, not only at home but over the border, and, as we saw, has exported more in the eleven months of 1892 than in the eleven months of 1891. What this means may be grasped when it is stated that French production is fed by 170,000,000 kilos. of foreign and 50,000,000 kilos. of French wool a year, a larger consumption, according to French authorities, than that of Great Britain by 7,000,000 kilos. It yields finished goods which French statistics value at £36,000,000, and of which more than one-third is sent abroad, the best market being that of Great Britain and the East Indies, whose custom is worth more than £6,000,000 a year.

By a subtle manipulation of the tariff, those classes of woollens, which Great Britain usually makes, have been kept out of France by additional duties, whilst, under favor of an artificial cheapness, an increased quantity of French woollens, to the value of about £120,000, went off to foreign States.

The total imports we have seen diminished by £760,000, yet notwithstanding all these facts we hear of curtailment of time, of closing of factories, and liquidation or sale of establishments. The French complain of the McKinley legislation in the United States and the enhanced tariffs of the South American Republics, yet they applaud as a body when their own customs duties are increased.

Of the cotton trade we hear less in France than of silk and woolen trade. The heavy rise in duties established by the new tariff has reduced imports by 41 per cent. Exports have fallen considerably. In such large and essentially French businesses as those of millinery and flowers, no activity is apparent, whilst, in the matter of body linen and under-clothing, there has been a loss on eleven months under the new tariff of nearly £400,000.

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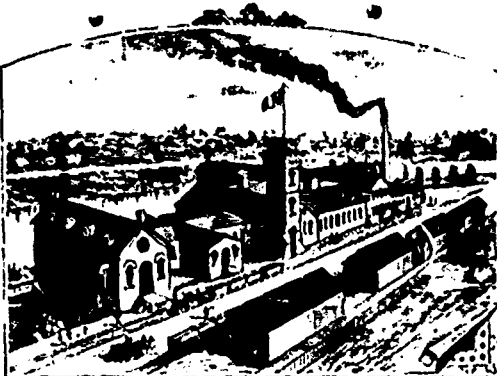
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WHOLESALE ONLY.

Foreign Textile Centres.

MANCHESTER.—At the close of our last week's report, says the *Warehouseman and Draper*, we indicated a very weak market. In the meantime American advices have shown the market to be rapidly dis-organized, which condition was to some considerable extent reflected in Liverpool. In the spinning districts there has been a general settling down again to work, from which effect has been accompanied by a decline in yarn values of from 3d. to a 1d. per pound from the range of prices ruling two or three weeks ago. Had cotton not also suffered a severe decline instead of, as was anticipated, an advance taking place, spinners would already have been in the position of being unable to sell at prices that would cover cost of production. Fortunately, however, for a time at least, the break-down of cotton has saved them from this, but how long they will occupy this position it would be risky to predict. Owing to the foregoing causes little is done in cloth and yarn. Only the very smallest parcels of yarn change hands, and hardly as much as that can be said of cloth. Buyers on all hands are holding aloof until some sort of stability is again discoverable. The velvet trade has been steadily improving ever since the beginning of the year, and it now is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for some eight years past. The hopes, which have been so frequently indulged in only to be shattered by adverse circumstances during this long period, are at last in a fair way of being realized.

Huddersfield.—The demand for seasonable fabrics has improved since the settlement of the cotton dispute, and Lancashire buyers have taken good sized parcels of medium and low-priced serges and tweeds. Orders are coming in rather spiritedly from London and other parts of the country for the best qualities of vicunas, serges, fancy worsted trousersings, and the latest designs in tweeds. There is an improved inquiry for goods from the Continent, the United States, Canada and South America. Serges are the choice mainly, of the shipping houses. Wools are selling readily at prices which show an upward tendency.

LEEDS.—The woolen cloth trade has been somewhat quiet, the Easter holidays having affected the attendance at the market. Some manufacturers are busy executing repeat spring orders. Prices are firm, with a rising tendency, because of the higher rates now demanded for wool. In the shipping trade there is but little animation. American houses are now doing less, but the South American demand keeps up satisfactorily. Costume cloths in drabs, browns, fawns, slates, and some other shades of color, promise to sell quickly during the next month or two. Prices are cut very low for presidents, reversibles, plain naps, pilots (plain and printed), heavy serges, worsteds, curls, and medium fancy coatings. Blanket manufacturers are busiest on foreign orders. Makers of army cloths are not well off for orders.

LEICESTER.—The wool market has a firm tone, and, although business has only been partly resumed, the inquiries are on a larger scale, and holders demand a further advance. Choice deep-sa pled lustre fleeces of strong texture are much sought after, and the available supplies have been greatly reduced. Skim wools sell as fast as produced, and cross-bled colonials are much firmer. In the yarn market larger contracts are offering, and stocks have been greatly reduced. Choice cashmere yarns are in better demand and prices show a slight improvement. Lambs' wool yarns are not quite so neglected, but cottons are very flat. The hosiery trade revives steadily, and white jerseys are being delivered in large quantities. Elastic web fabrics are very quiet.

NOTTINGHAM.—The lace trade continues active, the demand for Irish guipure, point de Paris, Valenciennes, and other fashionable fancy millinery laces being great. For common cotton laces the demand is only moderate, and there is no appreciable improvement in the sale of silk laces. The demand for veil nets is scarcely as active, and there is not much doing in fine silk tulle. Transactions in stiff Paris and Paisley nets have scarcely been up to the average this season, and the sale of mosquito nets is not large. A steady business is being done in bobbin nets. In the making-up departments employers are able to keep their hands fairly well engaged. In the curtain trade the orders on hands are insufficient to keep all machines employed. In the hosiery trade, business is rather quiet, and prices are at an unremunerative level.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Almost the only drawback to the holidays in Kidderminster has been the urgent clamoring of customers for the execution of orders. It is true that the orders are not large, but they are numerous, and are all wanted at once. Manufacturers are at their wits' end to satisfy their *Clientele*, and to ward off the threats to cancel, which the slightest delay brings down upon them.—*Shuttle*.

DUNDEE.—The market for jute is quiet. Calcutta reports rather easy prices; New York wires that goods are very quiet. Spinning machinery is being stopped in Dundee, as there is a clear loss in trying to turn jute into yarn at present prices. Only those fortunate enough to have bought at the bottom are able to work at a profit, and even they are strongly tempted to sell their jute rather than turn it into yarn. For 8 lb. 1s. 2½d. is the price for cop and 1s. 3½d. for 8 lb. warp. This refers only to common quality, and has little relation to the value of the yarns spun by the best makers. For 8 lb. good 1s. 6d. is the price; so it is with heavies. Common qualities are neglected, and can be had in one lot at 1s. 8d., while the best makers are pressed to deliver at 15-16d., and refuse to go on except at 1½d. Flax remains very firm, and towns are still the turn dealer, but the business doing is now very limited. Flax yarns creep up but the high prices now restrict business. Fine tow warps are most wanted, and command a sharp rise. Easter holidays interfere with the home trade in linens. There is very little passing this week therefore, but the advance in the lists of the manufacturers is still maintained. The disaster in Australia will undoubtedly somewhat affect depositors in Colonial banks. This has been a favorite method of investing the savings of many Scottish people. Our trade had little need of this fresh trouble. In Arbroath and the districts which make heavy linens and canvas the depression deepens. Flax has risen, and there are still old stocks offering at only a nominal rise. The result is a further curtailment of the already diminished production. The fancy jute trade is healthy. Orders come in freely, and in harvest jute twine the makers are very well engaged.

HALIFAX.—There is, however, at present a variety of small lots of yarn being given out in fancy sorts, and rather better prices have been realized. Botany spinners complain still about prices and business is difficult to manage. There is not much change in prices. In heavy woolen goods business is very quiet. There are some orders given out to-day in coatings for the home markets, and some makers are still kept busy for the American market. Other branches are quiet, and prices are unsatisfactory.

ROCHDALE.—Merchants may now be said to have fairly commenced work for the coming season, and many of them have visited the district during the past fortnight. So far as can be gathered, where last year's prices can be taken, business is done easily, but where advances are asked there is generally a struggle. The orders now being placed are about the usual size, but only a comparatively small portion are yet actually arranged. In the flannel trade there is often a lot of sampling and comparing values before the business is finally concluded. The tendency of wool is against the buyers, and manufacturers are therefore not anxious to fill themselves too far ahead with orders. Yorkshire goods sold very slowly at previous rates.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—With the exception of one large firm, the Kilmacaldy floor cloth and linoleum manufacturers are not very busy. More favorable reports are to hand from the South of Scotland woolen districts. Good orders have been booked, but the general opinion is that the season is going to be a short one. Wool is firm in price, and it is likely to be dearer.

BELFAST.—The staple trade of Belfast is quiet. Prices are still getting firmer, and the prevalent opinion exists that raw flax will be scarcer and dearer before the next season's crop has been reached. Fine sets of Ballynenas are not in high demand, but white linens are growing firm. There are now commencing to arrive some of the United States buyers, with instructions for the autumn requirements. Canadian business has somewhat improved. Other markets are unchanged, the home trade showing no visible improvement.

BERLIN.—A fair amount of sales have taken place in the ready-made woolen department. Manufacturers are doing better, and in the yarn branch higher prices are obtained. Two-fold and three fold combed yarns are mostly in demand. In wool tops and noils a very large business has been done, and late rates are firmly maintained. Shoddy yarns are not doing so well, but prices are unchanged.

CHEMNITZ.—A report from this German hosiery centre says:—Although hosiery in great quantities is being forwarded every day and orders are being filled with the greatest despatch, the American houses are far from satisfied over the amount of goods they are receiving. The demand for hosiery from South American countries has considerably increased in the last few months, and that trade is in a very healthy condition. Fair orders are also being received from the other Spanish-American countries, while the Australian trade is in a fairly satisfactory shape—not large, but a reliable one. There is no doubt that during the past two years Chemnitz has done much to develop a business with many coun-

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Cords of all Sizes and Kinds

Braids of any Kind or Width.

The above are made in Silk, Mohair,
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FINE CORSET AND DRESS LACES.

Round or Flat, Silk or Cotton, All Colors.

FINE AND STRONG BOOT AND SHOE LACES

In all Styles, Makes and Colors.

SPECIAL LAGES FOR NATTY FOOT WEAR.

FINE SILK BRAIDS,

FINE MOHAIR BRAIDS,

FINE COTTON BRAIDS

All Colors.

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

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

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tries which, before the passing of the McKinley tariff law, were not thought worthy of the effort, and now that a beginning has been made, it will doubtless be expanded. This business is mainly transacted through the many commission houses of Hamburg and Berlin, and mostly on a cash basis.

Zurich.—Bengalines, sarahs, tulleas glace satins, armures, and *peau de soie* in handsome quality and modern colorings are in demand. Buyers are taking great interest in changeables and ombres (shaded effects) likewise in Loupane, serges, and Sicilennes. Half-silk linings are doing well. There is a decided increase in exports to the United States; in February last they amounted to 1,927,356 francs, against 1,290,934 francs for the same month in 1892. Whether the speculators who took a hand in recent operations have backbone enough to carry their holdings until a fresh advance in prices sets in remains to be seen. Experience has proved that this element is not at all conducive to the welfare of the silk industry, and it is to be hoped that it will not enter in to the new season, which may become exceedingly critical. The production of silk will, no doubt, be seriously increased. Manufacturers are still increasing their capacities.

SILK TRADE.—Durant and Co., in their circular dated 5th April, say:—The past month has been comparatively quiet, small daily business without change in prices. On the continent, Italians and all fine silks have continued to advance, while Chinas, although far below their usual parity, have to some slight extent fallen away. Large forward contracts have been made for the new Italian cocoons at prices that will bring the cost of new silk fully up to present quotations. The Lyons conditions continue on an extremely large scale.

CREFIELD.—Transactions in silk fabrics, both wholesale and retail, are more active, and manufacturers show greater confidence in the future. New orders are being received for plain and figured satins, merveilleux, glacé and armures, shade effect and tulleas glaces, changeables and bengalines, sarahs and serges. The demand for halfsilk linings is very brisk, and there is more enquiry for ribbons dyed in the piece. Parasol and umbrella silks are doing but little. Velvets are very lively; silk as well as schappe in plain and glacé of best quality and fashionable colors enjoy much attention. *Velours du Nord* and plushes for mantles play a prominent part, their outlet being pretty extensive. The enhanced prices of raw and thrown silks are far from welcome. Many buyers decline to notice them, and insist upon old figures for goods. The next crop may bring an important change; nobody deems it prudent to engage much ahead at current quotations. The Italian spins are bent upon a further advance, which may prove very disastrous to the opening of the new campaign.

BASLE.—The demand for ribbons continues satisfactory, and manufacturers are well provided with orders, so that employment for most of the looms is assured for several months to come. Buyers are more liberal in their ideas, and sellers find it easier to arrange contracts on suitable terms. Ombre (shaded) ribbons, glacé (changeable) styles, satins with armure stripes, changeables and bengalines, faille with fancy edge, and moirés (watered) are the leading articles—chiefly in best quality and fashionable shades. Considerable quantities are being used for trimming purposes.

The estate of J. W. Cheesworth, merchant tailor of Toronto is being wound up.

Geo. Acheson, of Goderich, has bought the dry goods stock of J. O. Hymmen, of Berlin Ont., and has taken with him E. H. Chart, late of Graff and Hymmen.

E. B. Gough, who some years ago carried on a large clothing business in Toronto, has assigned. After he left Toronto he opened large stores in Kingston and Belleville. His principal creditors are Montreal merchants, his liabilities to them alone amounting to between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

In the fire in St. Paul street, Montreal, the other day, in which a fireman lost his life, A. Racine & Co., wholesale dry goods, had their stock damaged to the extent of \$6,000. The firm was fully insured.

On the last day of March a fire broke out in St. Helen street Montreal, doing damage estimated at between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The fire started about 2 a. m. on the premises occupied by James McDougall & Co. and spread to the adjoining premises. The firms who were burned out are as follows.

James McDougall & Co., tailors trimmings, loss about \$15,000. James H. Warillow, foreign and Canadian leathers; loss \$10,000. Minto, LeVigne & Co., loss \$5,000. The following firms also suffered considerable damage by fire and smoke. Thomas Samuel & Son, agents for Barbour's thread, of which they carried a large stock. Angus & Langan, wholesale leather. Baker, Taylor & Haskett, buttons and fancy drygoods; Ross & Foster, drygoods importers, W. E. Ross & Co., drygoods; S. C. Coulson, drygoods.

W. C. Harris, late of Caldercott, Burton & Co., Toronto, died on the 28th ult., and was buried at Whitby.

Wm. Bowen, of Dunlop and Flavell Brothers, Lindsay, has gone to Sanson, Kennedy & Co's, Toronto. The *Post* mentions that he was presented with a handsome traveling companion and a ticket for all the privileges of the Y. M. C. A. from his fellow employees in Lindsay. We trust the latter gift was bestowed, not because he needed it, but because he deserved it. In any case, the gift was a happy thought, and should be an inspiration for other donors of gifts to young men who come to our large cities.

J. W. Munroe and B. J. McCullough, late with M. Clements, have joined together to form a new tailoring firm in Winnipeg.

James A. Cantlie & Co., woolen manufacturers' agents, have removed their Montreal office from St. Helen street to 290 St. James street, facing Victoria square, one of the finest situations in the city.

The Toronto Rubber Co. are giving up their retail store in King street in that city, and will only have an office for their wholesale business. We understand they are practically out of the mechanical rubber trade, and will confine themselves to the boot and shoe business.

The annual meeting of the Globe Woolen mills was held in Montreal on the 25th inst., when the old board of directors was elected as follows: A. F. Gault (president), Hugh McLanman (vice-president), Sir Donald Smith, Sir John Abbott and Andrew Allan. During the past year the company have increased their weaving capacity by twenty per cent., and are now making a greater variety and finer class of goods than before. They are sending a fine exhibit of goods to the Chicago fair. The selling agents for this company are Stevenson, Blackader & Co.

The Merchants' Manuf. Co. contemplate some important alterations and improvements to their cotton mill at St. Henri, regarding which some further particulars will be given in next issue.

The Merriton Knitting mill, operated by Taylor & Sons, and owned by the Bank of Toronto, was burnt on the 26th. The bank's loss is \$18,000 with \$8,200 insurance. The firm's loss is about \$5,000.

Dry goods men are not behind any class in public spirit. We have given many examples and now add another. Thomas Ritchie, of Belleville, offers to give \$500 towards \$2,000, or \$375 toward \$1,500, if either sum be raised, for placing the Mechanics' Institute of that city on a permanent basis.

C. H. Pierce, late of St. Johns, Que., is now on the road for Belding, Paul & Co., silk manufacturers.

Commenting on the appointment of Herman H. Wolff, of Herman H. Wolff & Co., Montreal, as Consul for Denmark, the *Dry Goods Economist*, New York, says "Mr. Wolff has many friends in this city, where for some years he was in trade, and his appointment will be most favorably received wherever he is known."

Alex. McInnes, whose face was a familiar one in the dry goods trade of Ontario for many years, but who has lately been in the mining regions of Thunder Bay, has been paying a visit to Toronto this month.

Alluding to the death last month of Wm. McLamont, wholesale dry goods merchant of Quebec, the *Telegraph* says he had been all his lifetime connected with the wholesale trade of that city. Mr. McLamont had been in a feeble state of health some time past, and for two months had not been at his office. Deceased was among the most successful men of Quebec, and, in his own special line, devoted his time, energy and ability towards making it one of the largest in the Province. He was a devoted husband and a kind and loving father.

The death of H. O. Wilson, of the wholesale fancy dry goods firm of Wilson, Garratt & Co., Montreal, will be deeply regretted by many in the trade. Mr. Wilson, who was a native of Ayr, Scotland, was only 41 when he died, and was a man of fine physique, and apparently destined to live to a good old age. He was a hard worker, and it is thought that his intense application to business induced hemorrhage of the brain from which he died. His death may have been a mercy in one sense, for it was said the effect of the hemorrhage was such that, had he lived, his brain would have been unbalanced, and he would have been unfitted for business. He had only been in business or his own account about a year. Mr. Wilson was for several years with John Maclean & Co. He was intellectually bright, and wrote many an article on the millinery and fancy dry goods trade for this Journal in former years.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada was held in the company's building, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, on Friday, March 10th, 1893. There was a large attendance of gentlemen interested, including not only many Montrealers, but others from distant cities. The president, Mr. Robertson Macaulay, occupied the chair.

The following report and financial statement was submitted:—
The directors come before you this year with a report which they know will command satisfaction. The results of the year's work, both in magnitude and profitableness, greatly exceed what had been their most sanguine expectations.

The life applications received were 1,489, covering \$8,566,457.10, and policies to the number of 4,301 were issued for \$7,991,196.54, the balance being either declined or still in abeyance at the close of the books.

These figures exceed those of the previous year by 1,188 applications for \$2,664,935.50. The new business was thus not only greater than that secured by the company during any previous twelve months of its history, but also greater than has ever before been secured by any Canadian company in any one year.

The life policies in force on 31st December last were 11,718, assuring \$23,901,046.61, being an increase for the year of 2,107 policies for \$4,464,084.80.

As will be seen by the accompanying schedules, the income reached the large sum of \$1,134,867.61, equivalent to nearly \$4,000 for each working day of the year. This is an increase of \$214,693.04 over the total for 1891.

A corresponding advance will be noticed in list of assets, which now amount to \$3,403,700.88, showing a surplus over all liabilities and capital stock of \$214,928.77. To grasp the full significance of this large surplus, it is necessary to remember that the company divided during the year nearly \$200,000 of cash profits among its policy-holders, so that the present accumulation is, in the main, the result of one year's operations only. The fact is one of the most important and gratifying in connection with the year's transactions.

A prime factor in the success of any life assurance company is the care with which it selects its risks. Any laxity in the admission of members is certain to increase the death rate, and to just that extent reduce the profits to its policy-holders. It is worthy of remark that the death claims for the year were \$16,537.72 less than the previous year, although the sums assured had greatly increased, and the rate for 1891 had in itself been very moderate. While this fact may not be wholly due to extra skill in dealing with applicants, it yet points to a careful and conservative conduct of the business, which not only augments the surplus, but should commend the company to intending assurers who desire a profitable investment of their premiums.

The total amount paid by the company to its policy-holders during the year amounted to \$441,518.22, bringing the total amount thus paid in death claims, matured endowments, etc., from the foundation of the company, up to \$1,983,601.78.

During the year 1,433 accident policies were issued, assuring \$1,055,081.72. The steady and rapid increase in the business of the life department has, however, shown the desirability of concentrating the time and attention of the management on that one branch alone, and an arrangement has been consequently made with the Canada Accident Assurance Company to re-assure all the accident risks from 31st December last.

The utmost care continues to be exercised in the investment of the funds. A special committee of the directors, as usual, examined critically all the assets of the company, and their report is attached hereto. An indication of the high quality of the mortgages and other securities will be seen in the small amount of interest overdue at the close of the year—\$10,345.34. This item is \$4,520.92 less than twelve months ago. The amount of real estate owned, apart from the company's building, is also very small. The directors do not hesitate to state that, both as regards present financial conditions and future prospects, the company occupies an exceptionally fine position.

The retiring directors are Alex. Macpherson, James Tasker and Murdoch McKenzie, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

R. MACAULAY, President.

A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1892.

Income.	
Premiums—Life.....	\$959,325 13
Annuities.....	2,500 00
Accident.....	31,187 18
Total premium income.....	\$993,012 31
Less paid for re-assurances.....	6,405 37
	\$ 986,606 94
Interest.....	143,548 47
Rents.....	4,712 20
Total income.....	\$1,134,867 61

Disbursements.

Death claims, including bonuses.....	\$144,881 38
Matured endowments, including bonuses.....	38,491 42
Annuity payments.....	1,753 55
Cash profits paid policy-holders.....	180,352 84
Cash paid for bonuses surrendered.....	46,718 62
Surrendered values.....	17,404 82
Accident claims.....	11,952 59
	\$ 441,518 22
Dividends on capital paid January and July, 1892.....	\$ 8,437 50
Expense account.....	153,676 96
Commissions.....	90,909 51
Medical fees.....	18,128 92
	271,452 89
Total disbursements.....	712,971 11
Surplus over disbursements.....	421,896 50
	\$1,134,867 61

Assets.

Bonds and stocks, market value.....	\$ 583,233 32
Loans on real estate, first mortgages.....	2,023,919 52
Loans on bonds and stocks.....	61,000 00
Real estate, including company's building.....	260,329 65
Loans on company's policies (reserves on same \$400,000).....	175,658 65
Cash in banks and on hand.....	15,191 89
Office furniture, petty cash, etc.....	1,004 15
Interest due.....	10,345 34
Interest accrued.....	48,034 06
Interest due and accrued.....	1,876 30
Outstanding and deferred premiums on policies in force.....	219,504 60
	\$ 3,403,700 88
Net assets.....	\$ 3,403,700 88
Including uncalled capital the total assets are.....	\$ 3,841,200 88

Liabilities.

Life reserve (institute of actuaries)	
Imm. table, 4 per cent. interest the Dominion Government standard)	\$2,976,702 93
Annuity reserves.....	14,860 50
	\$2,991,563 43
Less reserves on policies reassured ..	3,213 15
	\$2,988,350 28
Death claims (life) unpaid, repaid, reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge.....	27,760 00
Matured endowments awaiting discharge.....	3,524 00
Accident claims outstanding.....	6,500 00
Balance accident re-assurance account.....	1,255 20
Profits due policy-holders.....	29,412 27
Sinking fund deposited for maturing debentures..	10,377 34
Dividend due January 2, 1893.....	4,687 50
Due Quebec Bank on account of debentures purchased.....	13,500 0
Sundry debts.....	10,935 52
	\$3,096,272 11
Cash surplus to policy-holders.....	..07,423 77
Capital paid up.....	\$ 62,500 00
Surplus over liabilities and capital stock.....	244,928 77
	\$307,428 77.
(Including uncalled capital, the surplus to policy holders is \$744,928.77)	\$ 3,403,700 88

On motion the report was unanimously adopted.

Remarks were made by a number of prominent gentlemen. All expressed the highest satisfaction, both with the results already attained and the ever-widening and brightening future which is opening before the company. It was pointed out that, during the past four years alone, the income, the assets and the assurance in force have all more than doubled. The actual gain in the amount of those items during the past year alone would, in itself, constitute a company equal in size to the Sun Life at the end of its first ten years of existence. That the company should (moreover), immediately after dividing about \$200,000 among its policy-holders in cash profits, have such a large surplus as \$244,928.77 was considered specially gratifying.

The death claims for the year were unusually favorable, the rate being less than \$7 per \$1,000 on the mean amount assured, a remarkable ratio in a company of the age of the Sun Life. The interests and rents received, moreover, exceeded the death claims paid by \$3,426.29.

The members of the committee of directors, who had examined the assets, spoke warmly of the high quality of the investments, and drew attention to the fact that the overdue interest is very small, and is about one-third less than a year ago.

The company was also congratulated on having resisted the temptation to erect a mammoth building, which would have absorbed a large amount of the policy-holders' funds, and in all probability would yield but a very poor return in revenue. While the beautiful and substantial building, which the company now occupies, is an ornament to the city and a credit to the institution, it is no larger than necessary, and it is probable, in view of the very rapidly extending business, that the greater part, if not all, will be required inside of a comparatively few years for the accommodation of the business of the company itself. The speakers were, one and all, enthusiastic over the progress and prosperity of the company, as shown by the report before them.

Pineapple Fibre.

The number of new fibres which have been discovered of late is surprising. Many of them will no doubt be soon forgotten; but some which have been long known have not received the attention which their merits deserve. One of these appears to be the familiar pineapple (*Ananassa sativa*), known to the natives as Bilatee-anana, i. e., European pineapple. It is a native of the moist forests of South America, said to have been introduced into India by the Portuguese in 1594, but now common in Bengal, Burmah, South India, and the foot of the Himalayas. It is a perennial, one to three feet in height, with long and rigid leaves which are thorny at the edges and point. These leaves, sometimes three yards long, yield a quantity of fine white fibres, which are in some countries woven into a valuable cloth known by the name of pina or anana, and which is of great strength, durability and beauty. They are even netted or twisted into lines for fishing and into ropes of considerable strength. These are said not to be injured by constant immersion in water, a property which the natives increase by tanning them. In the experiments that have been made with these various fibres (different kinds of pineapple fibres) a certain quantity of those prepared at Madras bore 260 pounds, while a similar quantity from Singapore bore 350 pounds before they broke, but New Zealand flax, in the same proportion, bore only 260 pounds. The extraction of the fibre from the leaves is, however, very laborious, and, until some machine is invented for facilitating the process, the industry has no chance of further development in India. This fibre is also largely exported to China, where it is woven into linen. It can be made to grow in any part of India, for it is often seen growing in damp soils, under the shade of trees, and in places where it is left to grow. When once planted it requires very little attention, although, if cultivated with care and well manured, the size and taste of the fruit are much improved. When the extraction and preparation of the fibre is thoroughly understood the inauguration of an important industry might speedily be attained in India.—*Indian Textile Journal*.

How to Cloth a Card.

On the subject of clothing a card, strange as it may seem, the least you do of it the more you know about it, says a correspondent in the *American Wool Reporter*. There is so much difference in the quality of leather, manner of preparing and method of tanning, that every thing must be looked over well to get the best result. Leather tanned with acids is hard and dry, and the fibre is dead; it is no good. Close-grained, oak-tanned, well-prepared leather, not too heavy, is the best and cheapest in the end.

We will now proceed to cover the cylinder. After spacing off and drawing lines for the required number of sheets, tack sheet on to top line; use on lagg cylinder 14-ounce tacks, and on block cylinder 12-ounce tacks. Whether you use double pulley or ratchet makes but little difference. Start on the ends first, and draw down carefully; when firm and solid, nail.

Great care must be used not to break the fibre of the leather at this point. Now proceed across the sheet.

Never mind whether the lower edge of the sheet is straight or not; the object is to draw uniformly. Proceed till done. Care expended here will save all trouble arising from blisters and loose spots in the near future.

To cover worker and all rolls on cards, except rings, you want a frame with large roll, the same to be as large as your breaker doffer and 4 inches longer. Put this drum in stands, well braced, so that the top surface will be 2 feet 6 inches from the floor. Now have two upright pieces, with cross-piece on each side, centers of cross-pieces to be the same distance apart as the bearings of card rolls. Cut a bearing in cross-piece for rolls to turn in. This frame should be made all in one piece, well braced.

For friction, use flange pulley about 18 inches in diameter; fasten on shaft of drum, and put around twice or more times a rope, with weight. You have full control here; use judgment. Space between the drum and roll is to be covered about 6 feet. Now put on end of drum a strong strap—say 1½ inches wide, about 7 feet long—with pair of nippers or a hand-vice on end. Fasten your doffer clothing to the vice, and proceed to wind it on drum, teeth pointing from you. Rub all teeth well into leather as you wind on. Say your doffer is 24 inches in diameter, the circumference will be, say, 75 inches. Now there is, perhaps, 8 rows of wire in clothing; 8 in 75, 9 times. As there will be one more space on end than there are rows of wire drawn out, we will drop one inch to make up for it, and start to put it on. Pull out teeth, and tack on clothing. Now leave wire in one row for 8 inches, and commence second row of wire, and so on to the end and trim the edge. Tack on and arrange weight for friction. Use your judgment, and all will be well. Finish the same as the other end, worker strippers and all other rolls, except ring doffer. See that your doffer is true and balanced; give a coat of paint, dry hard. Stand doffer on end, on a box with hole for shaft to go through. Now you want a pin board, made in the following manner. Take two pieces of wood, 18 inches square; glue the same together, the grain of the wood being across each other. Cut a hole in the same 12½ inches in diameter. Have a 4 quarter circle; slide pieces, fastened on with screws, so that they will slide to fit; trim corners of double board, and, when all ready, put on your ring. Now push down the ring with your board; don't use finger nails. Proceed till all are on. Take to the grinder frame, and set the ring guide, guide being made as follows: Get a piece of pine, 2 by 6, dress it, and give it a coat of shellac. Mark on the edge your spaces; use dividers and square. When done, put in frame, edge up. Set collars on doffer, and, to prevent side motion, put rings nearly in place by hand, and finish with screw driver or sharp-pointed piece of hard wood; have a boy to turn the same. Pack between rings strips of fillet to fit; pack between wire to fit; use glue; make a lay on packing; put splicing on so the hand card will not open joints. This job well done gives lasting satisfaction.

For device to turn rolls with, I use one made as follows: Two pieces, 1½ by 4 inches at the joint, taper to handle; have hole in centre, size of the shaft; fasten machine lathe dog in the same; always ready, fitting all sizes. Mortise the joint about ½ inch, and bolt together.

On the subject of managing help there are a few ideas that are indispensable. An overseer must be able to govern himself and maintain the dignity of his position. There must be no interference from those above him; if he is responsible give him full charge. A good plan is to pay by the hour, and, when unable to find anything for spare hours, send the help out. Idleness is the twin brother of mischief. Plan as far as possible to keep every one busy; your lade-da-da young man, who is looking for a clean job where there is nothing to do, at good wages, is of no use in a card room. Street loafers and saloon bunnies I have no use for. The average student of phrenology and human nature in general will be able to choose the material to make good help; this saves a large amount of trouble. The boy or girl who has good home training makes the most reliable help. You say: "That is all right for talk; but boys will be boys, and will play pranks and cut up sometimes." Well, if I had a boy in my room, who did not break loose once in a while, I should think he had eaten green apples or had a boil on the back of his neck. Diamonds in the rough only want dressing and polish to bring out their lustre and value. Busy-bodies who can mind everybody's business except their own, and have a story to tell every time they can get your attention, are like an attack of la grippe; cure them with one dose; dreadful diseases require strong medicines.

On the subject of turning cards, I will take the cylinder; first place your lathe so that the edge of blade or knife will be a little above the centre of the cylinder, say 2 inches. Level cylinder and lathe, and have distance from edge of lathe to cylinder shaft on each side alike. Now tighten your lagg bolts inside of cylinder; also try set screws on shaft. Have lathe securely fastened, and take your knife and put in tool post; start at one end, and set so that it cuts a light chip. Now move to the other end, and try that if light chip on this end, all ready to start up. Be sure all old tacks are taken out; go over lightly, till turned true. Now hold a lead pencil at the end, and make a line around the cylinder, one-half an inch from each end; this is the card wire line. Now divide off for number of sheets, and line across; if there are any holes or broken places on the surface, bore them out, and set in wooden plugs; do not trust to wax, soap or other such stuff.

The Scotch Wholesale Woolen Trade.

In the columns of a textile contemporary, the letter of a correspondent is quoted anent the change which has taken place in the wholesale woolen trade of Scotland "Although Glasgow still holds her own as one of the great distributing centres for the woolen trade of the country," says the writer, "it must be acknowledged that the general house cannot now boast of their former large turnover in these goods. For the last ten years there have been a variety of causes at work, all operating in an adverse degree against the prosperity of these departments. Formerly, when every draper of any standing held his stock of woolen as well as his strong competitor, the credit draper, times were good for the general houses, but the steady growth and development of the ready-made clothing trade has changed all this." He then touches upon the facilities offered by the clothiers to drapers and others in the way of pattern books, quick execution, and delivery of orders and credit. He then proposes a remedy for the increasing difficulties of the woolen merchants, suggesting that special inducements should be offered to secure thoroughly efficient travellers. That good men having been entrusted with the business should not be encumbered with the sales of any other department, and that the "recognised woolen terms" should be given. These things having been done, he says, there will be a "bright prospect" for the woolen departments of the general houses.

Another English paper commenting on these statements says that while the writer may be excellently well-informed concerning the state of the Glasgow trade, his conclusions and his advice to the merchants are unsound. "In speaking of the former prosperity of the wholesalers, he lightly dismisses the cause of their present depression, with "the ready-made clothing trade has changed all this." The reason is, as he admits, that the ready-made clothier has found it answer his purpose to offer advantages which have diverted the trade in his direction. One of these advantages is additional credit. The others are, manufacturing facilities and the avoidance of stock-keeping. Yet, the advice is that the merchants should offer the additional credit only, and pay a higher commission on the orders received, because that is what "special inducements" amount to. The fact seems to have been lost sight of that simultaneously with the decrease in the purchase of piece-woolens by drapers, who now do a ready-made trade with the clothiers, manufacturers of woolen cloths are getting in closer touch with tailors every day. So that while one class of customer is getting into the habit of buying direct from the manufacturer, another is giving up the woolen trade pure and simple altogether. Between the two, what probability is there of woolen merchants being able to regain that which they have lost by the operation of causes entirely beyond their control? There have been two great factors at work in bringing about this change: the introduction of machinery and the establishment of clothing factories in which the cost of production is brought down to a minimum, and the stress of competition among woolen manufacturers. These causes have been steadily operating for years, and the old-fashioned woolen trade has slowly crumbled away before them. The process is as irresistible in its general effect as the rising of the tide. There are still, and there may be for an indefinite period, firms of woolen merchants who, by virtue of a special connection and a strong financial position, may retain a large and profitable business, but they will be no criterion for the bulk of their competitors. The kind of business which the wholesale clothiers are doing is essentially progressive and aggressive. Mechanical improvements and more complete organization are constantly strengthening their position. With many of the larger firms it is not

so much a question of how to get orders as how to execute them. As a consequence, a number of new men are constantly coming into the field, many of them firms already in the woolen trade, who have the presence, and the mental agility necessary to cope with the new order of things which has come about. The one and only effectual remedy for the declining trade of the average woolen merchant is for him to become himself a clothier. Whatever other palliative may be suggested, this is the only cure."

Our Insolvency Legislation.

The following are further extracts from the able address of E. B. Greenshields on retiring from the presidency of the Montreal Board of Trade:—

For years the Council has been considering the question of an insolvent act. It seemed this year that there was a favorable chance of interesting the Government in the matter. Merchants have found out gradually, by sad experience, the great evils that exist in the Provinces, except Quebec, in regard to preferences given to one or two friends or creditors by insolvent debtors. The laws in these Provinces are, I suppose, the old English laws. If so, they have been all changed in Great Britain, but not here. Doubtless there were great mistakes made in the old Insolvent Act and in many ways its working was not satisfactory. It is thought that most of these evils are corrected in the bill prepared now, with the advantage of the work of previous Councils, and with the help of accountants well versed in former laws. As you are aware, the distribution of assets acts in Quebec and Ontario are held by most people to be *ultra vires*. Insolvency legislation was especially reserved for the Dominion Parliament, and these acts, dealing with everything connected with an insolvent's affairs, are, to most minds, insolvent acts, so we may dismiss them from consideration at present. We find the common law in all the Provinces, except Quebec, allows preferences in the shape of transfers of book debts and chattel mortgages, covering book debts made and goods bought after these securities are given. The transfer of book debts in Ontario is a very objectionable form of security. It is a very simple document, saying the book debts present and future are transferred to a certain creditor as security, and the signature is witnessed. This paper can remain for years in the creditor's safe, and when the debtor assigns, the transfer is produced, and has been held by the courts in Ontario to be a valid claim upon everything realized from the book debts. No registration is required, and none of the other creditors can possibly know that this document is in existence. Their goods go into the debtor's stock and are converted into book debts. Then they belong to the creditor holding the transfer. In the Lower Provinces, in addition to giving chattel mortgages a debtor can, at the time he assigns his estate to a trustee, and in the very deed of assignment, instruct his trustee, to pay creditors in schedule A in full, and to divide whatever is left, if there is anything left, among the creditors in schedule B, and instruct his assignee also to divide his estate up among those creditors only who are willing to sign such an unrighteous deed. I give you one example from Cape Breton, of an assignment that occurred about two weeks ago. A merchant there found himself in difficulties, and wrote to a creditor in Montreal explaining how he had lost his money, and saying the settlement of his affairs would be conducted in an honorable manner. When notice of assignment was received it was seen that he had assigned to his brother and instructed him to pay seven of his friends and local creditors in full, \$1,850, which is all the estate could possibly realize. The other creditors, thirty-two in number, would thus receive nothing. This was apparently his idea of an honorable settlement. Between the transfer of book debts and other securities given in Ontario, and the unfair and almost unbelievable state of the laws of the Lower Provinces, it too often happens that the majority of the creditors in insolvent estates get nothing. I think it will be generally admitted that when the majesty of the law is invoked to make legal such transactions as these, an imperative duty is laid upon the Government to bring in without delay an Act for the Dominion that will remove this disgrace from Canada. The four points which we are anxious to have prominent features of the new bill are:

1. Complete doing away with preferences.
2. Equitable distribution of the assets of all insolvent estates.
3. A reasonable discharge clause for honest debtors.
4. No class of official assignees.

I told a leading lawyer in Quebec once about the laws of the Lower Provinces. He could hardly realize that it could be true. It is still harder—it is impossible—to believe that any government in the end of the nineteenth century can, after the iniquitous state of the laws has been clearly brought to its notice, a state absolutely opposed to any system of right morality between man and man, refuse to bring in that remedial legislation which we have a right to ask, and which we do ask.

The Strickle in Carding.

In an article on preparing hosiery yarns, John Linday, in the *Textile Record*, gives this opinion of the advantages of the old strickle:—

The strickle is no new tool in the carding room. In fact, flat surface sharpening was the first, and ranks among the primitive contrivances by which card teeth were brought to a point in the early times. Although introduced recently in a somewhat altered shape for the purpose of polishing up and imparting greater keenness to the needle-point, it is still a dangerous tool in the hands of an unskilful or careless operative. But, if used with prudence and the cue be taken from the regular traversing motion, which has cost such skill and pains to communicate to the grinding wheel, it will accomplish excellent work and make a very superior, sharp, clean point for carding.

The truth is, there has never been such regularly pure yarn made since this little tool went out of use. The time was when it was employed extensively, when the grinders had to strickle and brush out so many cards every day, very few machines being allowed to run two days at a time. This was when good regular carding was made from a poor quality of stock. This was how alternate fits and starts of good and bad spinning from the same grade of cotton were prevented. This was how, with ill-built and fitted engines, poor appliances and common iron wire clothing, we were enabled to bring to the market goods that would compare

favorably with the best made from the same counts now. Grinders were taught how to use this tool to the best advantage. The carder would make it a part of his business to gauge the cylinders at regular periods, and, if the strickle had not been scientifically applied, he would quickly discover it. We know of no better plan, nor one that will have a greater tendency to make a careful and punctual grinder and setter, than for the carder at certain times to go around and gauge the cards. It not only informs as to how his grinding machines are performing—a very desirable thing in itself—but it also lets the grinders or setters know that any dereliction of duty will not be permitted to pass unchecked.

It is reported that the R. Forbes Co., of Hespeler, will build a large addition to their worsted and knitting factory this summer.

The Dominion Suspender Co., of Niagara Falls, have bought a site on the American side of the river, and proposed to build a factory to employ 200 hands for the United States trade.

Another scheme is up for building a binder twine factory in Winnipeg.

Two new napping machines have been put into the Gilson Cotton mill at Marysville, and six more are on the way from England.

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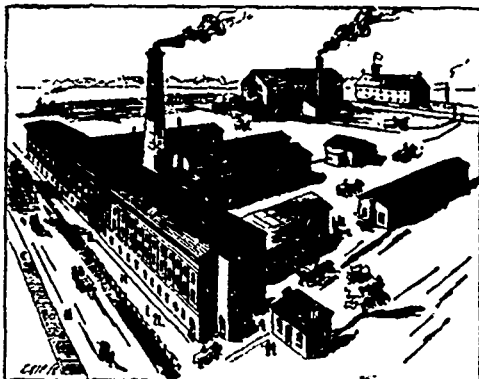
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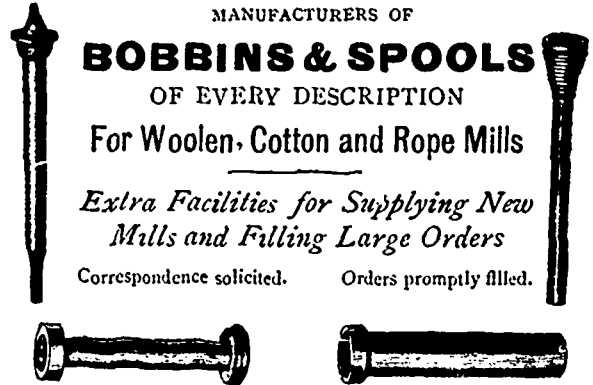
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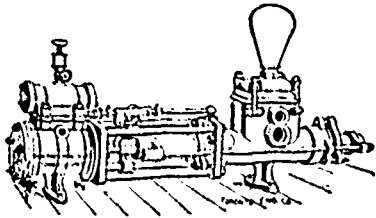
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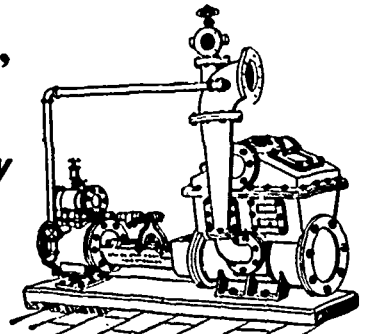
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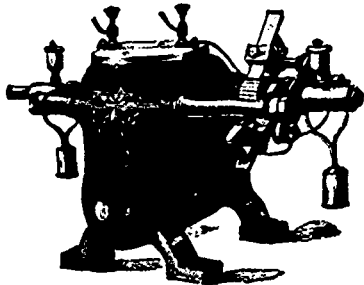
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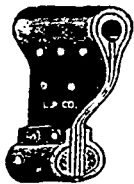
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- C. H. & A. Taylor, Galcar, near Huddersfield: Fancy Tweeds.
- Hy. Langley & Co., Huddersfield, Worsted Coatings, etc.
- James Holdsworth, Upperhead Mills, Huddersfield: Woollen and Cotton Card Clothing.
- Peter Besenbrun & Co., Elberfeld, Germany: Buttons, Braids, etc.
- S. B. Sherrill & Co., Cotton Brokers, Jackson Mississippi

Manufacturing Department.

SEVEN YEARS' APPRENTICESHIP IN A WOOLEN MILL.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE BUSINESS FROM THE FLEECES TO THE FINISHED FABRIC, BY GEO. DAMON RICE, JR.

[Author of "Treatise on Woolen Textile Manufacture," "Worsted Manufacture," "Designing Woolen and Worsted Goods," "From Apprentice to Superintendent," "The Structure of Textile Fibres," "An Essay on Wool Carding and Spinning," "An Essay on Finishing Woolen and Worsted Textiles," etc.]

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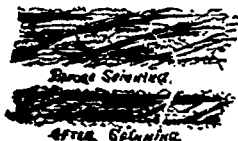
ARTICLE 11.

Nearly a whole year had passed away since I entered the card room, and I felt that I had acquired sufficient mastery over the science of carding to warrant a suspension of work in that department for the purpose of passing forward to the next. Therefore, I gave notice to the overseer of my intention, and applied for work as a spinner in the spinning department. My salary, for the past four months in the card room had amounted to \$1.40 per day, out of which I had saved \$3.00 every week in addition to paying my expenses, consequently when the overseer of the spinning room inferred that I must be content with working without pay for two weeks, at the end of which time I would be given a mule to run and my recompensation would be according to the amount of yarn I spun, I was well prepared to rely on my own resources, and did not hesitate to say I was ready to begin work at once. The following morning found me beside of one of the best spinners in the mill. I remained two weeks with this man, during which time I was taught the method of "piercing up" the ends, "doffing" and other work relating to spinning on a self-operating mule. The overseer of the room now put me in charge of a mule, which I operated for two months, earning a salary of about \$1.10 per day. About this time a number of new mules were purchased by the company, and the overseer appointed me to assist in setting them up, for which I was to receive \$1.25 per day; and I worked in this way until I left that department.

OBJECT OF SPINNING.

Spinning is essentially for the purpose of imparting a twist to the previously prepared strands of wool from the finisher of the carding machine.

This will be understood by referring to the following sketches, in which the larger represents a magnified specimen of a strand of unspun "roving," and the smaller represents an enlarged view of the same strand after the twist has been put in.



MAGNIFIED SPECIMENS.

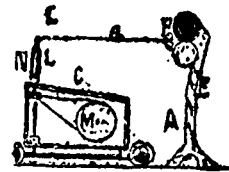
The process of imparting this twist is through the agency of the spinning mule, a description of which is given in the following analysis.

THE SELF-ACTING MULE.

Probably one of the most intricate and ingenious pieces of mechanism in the woollen mill is the apparently complicated

yet simple head motion of the self-acting spinning mule of the present day. What hours of struggle the mule fixers of ten years ago had with the remarkable contrivances which were then in use! What fine adjusting of the various parts were required to facilitate the proper locking of the drawing-in clutch at exactly the right moment! For, should the carriage work its way forward a fraction of an inch too far while twisting, it would invariably result in preventing the this clutch from operating. Most of these difficulties as well as a multitude of others have been overcome by the mechanism employed in the mules of to-day. The accompanying sketch is a sectional view of the main working parts of the self-acting mule.

The principal mechanical movements of the self-acting mule are mostly concentrated at the point designated by (A) in the sketch.



PRINCIPLE OF THE SELF-ACTING MULE.

The draft scrolls and other mechanical devices for imparting motion to the carriage (C), etc., which belong here are not shown. But a system of gears are so arranged that the latter is propelled to and fro at the proper time. The accelerated speed motion for increasing the speed of the spindles, when the carriage is out, is also regulated by agencies here. The twist is communicated to the yarn (G) in the following manner. The carriage having receded from the spool frame (E), in which are set the draft rollers (F), the latter cease turning, thus stopping the delivery of the roping in time to give the end one half draft.

This tends to straighten and reduce the irregular places in the roping. Simultaneously with the outward movement of the carriage, the cylinder (M) revolves and imparts motion to the bobbin (N), thus twisting the yarn (G). The twisting operation is continued until the twist gear causes it to stop, when the bobbins unwind a few inches, the faller wires (L), close on the thread, the carriage returns and the yarn is uniformly wound on the bobbins at the same time.

Double and twist or two-ply yarns.—This class of yarns is derived by twisting two individual threads together, thus forming them into a single strand. A very large variety of yarns of this style are obtainable by twisting the different colors and shades in combination with a white thread, or by applying one colored yarn to another.

Three-ply yarn is constructed similarly to two-ply-yarn, the only difference being the addition of one more thread to the strand.

Knickerbocker yarn is manufactured on a machine constructed essentially for the purpose. The principle characteristic of this thread is the series of knots, or bunches, which regularly occur on its surface at uniform distances apart.

Looped yarn is procured by a mechanical contrivance attached to the twisting frame, which imparts a series of loops or curls uniformly throughout its length.

Diamond twist yarn.—This yarn is considered a very

appropriate thread to apply to certain classes of fancy woolen and worsted goods. Its peculiar diamond or chain-like appearance is formed by mechanically braiding or linking three individual threads into a single strand.

Clouded yarns.—The objectional irregularity of the clouded yarns is a serious detriment to their general use in textile fabrics requiring a smooth face finish. They are extensively used, however, in the manufacture of fancy woolen shawls, fancy blankets, and also in a particular line of cassimere cloths. The principle characteristic of this yarn is the series of enlarged parts which regularly occur at intervals of an inch or more throughout its length. This feature is accomplished by the application of an intermittent motion to the delivery system of the twisting frame, which imparts an increased amount of twist at the requisite points, thus reducing the yarn to a considerably lessened diameter at these intervals, resulting in forming the clouded effect.

(Continued.)

Dust in Factories.

The authorities of the commercial hygienic museum of Vienna have recently completed an important series of experiments to determine the action on the human body of the different kinds of dust found in factories and workshops. The result of extended investigation shows that the most serious diseases, occasioned by the fine particles of matter floating in the atmosphere of industrial establishments, have their seat in the respiratory organs. The dust is deposited on the fine mucous membrane of the air passages, and forms growths which act as foreign substances and occasion inflammatory conditions of an acute or chronic character.

Dust exerts an injurious influence, partly by its fineness and partly by the tenacity with which it attaches itself to the moist mucous membrane. The dust met with in rice and flour mills influences the tissues only by its fineness, while the particles given off in metal and stone working injure by their wounding properties. Moist textile fibres cause damage because the dust clings so tenaciously to the organs of respiration. Every foreign body which is inhaled produces irritation, and, if the system is unable to get rid of the offending substance by coughing, a condition of catarrh is soon produced.

Some individuals have the power of resisting acute or even chronic catarrh, gradually becoming accustomed to an atmosphere laden with dust, and they work on without injury up to old age. These cases, however, are rare. Dr. Hirt shows that of 100 operatives who were ill in consequence of dust, the greater number suffered from tuberculosis, while chronic bronchial catarrh was a fruitful source of trouble in a large percentage of the cases.

The investigation of the dust met with in cotton factories showed that the stronger fibres are at once expelled from the air passages, but not the exceedingly small fibres. These fasten very firmly to the membrane and offer great resistance to attempts to cough them up. The quantity of dust produced in the working of cotton, especially in carding and spinning, was found to be very large, the danger being in proportion to the shortness of the fibre. The influence of hemp and jute dust was even more harmful, while the sanitary condition of silk spinning was pronounced favorable.

The difficulty, so often complained of by Canadian manu-

facturers that the trade demands so many varieties and shades, and order so little of each shade or pattern, is not confined to Canada. An English correspondent, writing from Bradford, says:—Some of our dyers (there, we may remark, the dyeing of piece goods is carried on as a separate business) are complaining bitterly of the insurmountable difficulties they have in carrying on their business on profitable lines, and this to a great extent arises—in the case of dyed fancies—from the paltry quantities that are ordered to each shade, entailing greatly increased cost and loss in time. It constantly happens that these goods are no sooner out of the vat before repeats come for further paltry quantities, and in every case they must be to a standard shade, or a claim will be made, or, worse still perhaps, the goods thrown on their hands. How shall they be protected from this unfair treatment? The remedy lies in protecting themselves by means of a "Trade Protection Society," and, if loyal to one another, they have the remedy in their own hands—to come to a common understanding upon all matters directly affecting their interests.

The enormous wool clip of Australia—about 1,700,000 bales of 350 to 400 lbs. per bale, per annum—is derived from a comparatively narrow strip of territory, and there are prospects for a vast increase in the area of profitable sheep raising. In the quality of its merino wool and the possibilities for its growth Australia heads the world.

Textile Novelties.

(Specially prepared for this Journal.)

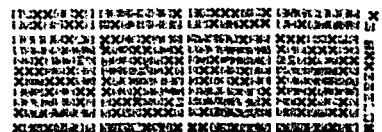
Design No. 1 is adapted for coatings, to finish 56 inches wide, requiring 70 inches in reeds or half-widths in proportion, 2 fold 40's worsted for warp, 5,600 threads if made 70 inches wide, 16 dents per inch, 5 in a dent; a better cloth may be obtained by 14 dents, 6 in a dent, weft or filling pattern 1 of 4 run woolen, which would go for the formation of the back cloth, 1 of $\frac{2}{10}$'s worsted for the face, straight over draft, and shaft 32 picks to the round, giving a pretty diagonal. These goods are always in favor, 100 picks per are necessary to make a substantial fabric woven all gray and dyed in the piece, good clear finish, as double cloths are really a necessary fabrication in many materials. We intend giving a few particulars how they are constructed and tied together with a view to solidity, good appearance and economy, an object now a days of more than ordinary importance.

Design 2 is also for coatings in worsted materials 11 shafts, 33 picks to the round, straight draft, warp $\frac{2}{10}$'s in 18 dents per inch, 4 in a dent, weft or filling 1 pick of $\frac{2}{10}$'s worsted for the face; 1 pick of 2½ run woolen for the back; 1 of $\frac{2}{10}$'s for face, that is 2 face picks of worsted to 1 back pick of filling, 96 picks per inch to finish, for narrow widths 28 inches, or double width 56 inches reed, with 70 inches, or 35 inches according to broad or narrow piece dyed.

DESIGN No. 1.



DESIGN No. 2 COATING.



Chinamen are gradually taking the place of whites as help in the woolen mills of California and adjoining states, and one superintendent praises them highly. The Chinese have for some time been employed in the western boot and shoe factories with great success, but the adoption of that class of labor in the textile trades is an innovation, and its extension will be watched with interest, although that interest may not be very sympathetic on the part of mill hands.

It is proposed to make considerable amendments to the factory act of Qu bec, and with that object the first act and its subsequent amendments are being codified, and the revision with other amendments will be brought in next session. No doubt use will be made of the English and French factory laws, and comparisons made also with the state labor laws of the American states, so that the best provisions of those laws may be applied as far as the circumstances of the province will allow.

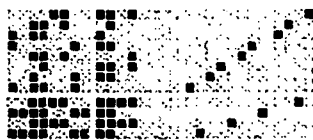
Textile Novelties in Fabrics.

(Designed for the Canadian Journal of Fabrics.)

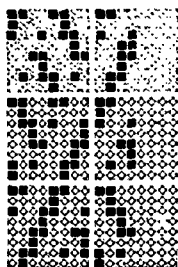
Backed cloths are in demand; but the general defects which have a decided influence upon the cloth consist especially in plain backs, that the binding of back and face is only on one run or line of the twill, so that one of the twills become more prominent than the other, and where the binding occurs upon each alternate face pick then undue tightness takes place, a very serious defect indeed in many cloths; now it is possible to obviate these deficiencies to a great extent. The counts of face and back must bear some degree of proportion to each other. In backing with filling only it would be a good practice to avoid coarse counts because of the liability to show through on the face. In mantle cloths and coatings, which are very popular, two warps and two fillings are required, one great advantage is that economy may be used in the back cloth being made with a less costly material than the face by having a woolen back.

A large quantity of fabrics are now made with a warp back only, this is of importance to manufacturers, because shuttle motions are not required, nor so many picks per inch of filling, and the remark applies to this class of backed goods as stated about a filling back. The warp must not be too thick, because wearing is rendered more difficult, and the face cloth will be damaged, the crowded state of the reed must be avoided.

WEAVE PLAN NO. 1. DRAFT NO. 1.



WEAVE NO. 2.



No. 1. Weave plan and draft is for a worsted coating backed with warps, 12 shafts of healds 12 to the round 12 end draft, the weav and draft is made for the lightest quantity of warp to be in front, so as to prevent slackening. Of course this is merely a question of convenience depending very much upon quantities and counts of yarns. A very neat and effective cloth may be produced from 2-48's worsted for the face warps with 18's single worsted filling; the back warp 2-38's cotton, the back filling woolen at the rate of 2,600 yards to the lb., the picks per inch 48 for face, 24 for the back and warp the same, using a 24 dent per inch reed, 3 in a dent, or, if more convenient, 12 dents per inch, 6 in a dent, contraction in the finish, 56 inches width in reed 66 inches.

No. 2. Is the weave plan of a cloth that is in constant demand; the conditions in this case are different from those given in No. 1, inasmuch as No. 2 is backed with weft; it is on 12 shafts straight over draft, can be adapted for coatings in worsted or woolen, 2-36's worsted for warp in 12 dents per inch, 6 in a dent, the filling being 1 pick of 2-36's worsted on the face and 1 pick of woolen, 5,120 yards to the lb., for the back. This necessitates drop boxes on each side of the lay, 96 picks per inch for both back and face inclusive, 68 inches wide, finish 56 inches wide, woven in the grey state and piece dyed, black, blue, brown and dark green. We have merely shown two types of backed cloths; but it must be clearly understood that all backed cloths are not as a matter of fact double, the double cloth is an altogether different fabric from the one merely with a backing, the former is actually two cloths both by the warp and weft; the latter can only be considered as two warps with one filling, or two fillings with one warp, and may or may not be called reversible according to the disposition of colors and material.

There are, then, two methods of producing backed cloths, the most common is with two filling and one warp, by this means a very low grade of goods can be produced with inferior yarns of any material, corded or loaded to give weight and warmth. This could not be practised to such an advantage with a warp back; but, with the warp forming a back, there is, as we have said before, all the benefit by way of economy in the use of one shuttle. In filling backs, color cannot be introduced in stripe form with anything like success, because they are obscured by the filling, therefore only transverse coloring can be used. The best class of fabrics have a warp back, especially in fine worsted goods, so that these are always in greater request than any others, and are generally a safe speculation. A fancy cloth of this weave is really a reversible, as in many, in fact, nearly all demands both sides require to be an elegant stripe, and, if sought for as piece dyed goods, the same quality of yarns is used for back and face. We will have something further to say on this part of the subject in our next communication, and show a few novelties in stripings worthy of attention.

J. L.

April 7, '93.

Newspapers received from Yokohama, Japan, contain an account of a fire in that city in which John A. Peebles, well known in the dry goods trade of Canada, met his death. Mr. Peebles was many years ago with Donald McInnes & Co., Hamilton, and was afterwards connected with Stobart, Eden & Co., Winnipeg, and subsequently with the Hudson Bay Co.

B. Shaw, for the past four years with J. J. Sheehy, Peterboro, has gone to the dry goods establishment of Kerr & Co., Lindsay.

Worn Spots in Finishing Woolens.

In tracing the causes of worn looking or thin spots on woolen goods "Randolph," writing to the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, arrives at these conclusions:—When a fabric is brought into the finishing room the first thing that is usually done to it is to burl and mend it. As all know, the process of burling and mending ought especially to guard against this very thing, but it too often happens that the very thing these processes are intended to overcome is the thing they sometimes actually produce. In the burling it is quite possible, if a piece is badly woven and yarn is very imperfect, to do the work so badly as to leave thin spots here and there throughout the piece, which can only be remedied with the greatest difficulty. However, such spots, while they are exceedingly annoying, are not very large, and hardly come under the heading which we have set out to consider. When it happens, though, that a clump of knots or thick spots in warp or filling yarns comes together in one vicinity in the piece, then, unless great care is exercised, there will be danger of making a thin place that will come more under the class we are considering. When a piece is exceptionally bad such circumstances may exist, and if this is the case the burling must be well done and the mending must be thorough or certain trouble will result.

The fulling and scouring are particularly liable to be the cause of such worn places, and this, too, for many reasons. From the number of such causes in these processes it is quite possible that the great majority of goods which are so finished owe their imperfections to this part of the department. In the construction of the mill, if there is any part which projects out into the path traversed by the cloth when it is going at the high rate of speed which the rotary mill demands, such a projecting part will be sure to wear in the cloth in different places as long as the fabric is in the mill. A projection of this kind may exist and yet the fuller may not be aware of it. One board may have become warped up above the surface of the others in the inside lining or on the floor. An unevenness may exist upon the cylinders or in the traps, and if such is present, even in a seemingly very small degree, the danger of wearing the fabric in spots can hardly be avoided.

Another suspected cause is the jerky or uneven motion of the mill, the result of defective gearing of the mill, or bad spots in the belt, or else that the mill is not solid on the floor.

In the fulling mill, another item which is apt to lead to such an appearance is the soap and the way in which it is applied. The cloth practically does not burl until the soap has been added and the temperature has risen to an advanced point. Now, if the soap is so thick that it does not spread with ease, but holds together in lumps or clots in different parts of the piece, these places where the soap happens to take action will full more readily and quickly, and just in proportion as the action of the soap fails in being spread over the whole body of the goods will there be places which are not so well felted as the body of the fabric. This difference in felting is accentuated in the future stages of gigning and shearing, and the result is a piece which finishes with the appearance of thin spots or blotches throughout its length and breadth. This difficulty is successfully overcome by a careful attention to the condition of the soap as regards its mixture and composition. The matter of its application

depends not a little upon its condition, while it has at the same time a separate influence and responsibility of its own. A soap unevenly applied is just as sure, and even more so, than a soap that is too thick or too strong, to produce a piece that is full or felted better in some spots than others. With proper care in the application of a correct soap, no thin places can ever follow from this cause at least. If a soaping machine is not at the finisher's disposal, a soap box can be built on top of the mill and the soap allowed to run down onto the goods below through four or five small holes. This will admit of an even distribution and will prevent any unevenness in the shupo of more or less felting than is desirable in different parts of the same piece.

If by uneven felting a spot in a fabric is less felted than the rest of the piece, that spot gets less gigning when it gets to the gigs. Owing, then, to the fact that it gets less gigning, it cannot take the same effects from the shearing, steaming and pressing, and hence the thin or chafed appearance will only be emphasized and made more pronounced the further the piece goes in the process of operations.

The boom in silk has been the surprise of the dry goods trade during the past two months. The *JOURNAL OF FABRICS* anticipated this some months ago, but the extent of the demand was not realized by the trade, and not only the Canadian houses but nearly all English firms were practically without stocks when the call came. The demand now is for fancy silks such as watered and shot effects, and for tartan and check patterns, but other and plainer goods will come in later for their share. As the French manufacturers have very slender stocks of raw silk, the present rise in manufactured goods is more than likely to be firmly maintained if they do not advance still further.

The Wool Trade.

The second series of Colonial wool sales for this year opened in London with 358,000 bales available as against 356,000 bales last year. There was a very large attendance from all quarters; competition was animated, especially from the Continental benches, while the demand for the home trade was vigorous. Fair and medium merino grease averaged 10 per cent. advance, scoureds 5 to 10, cross-breeds 5, on the rates ruling at the close of the last auctions. Cape and Natal produce has met with strong support at 5 to 10 per cent. advance, such being more noticeable in greasy than in scoured descriptions. The result has but confirmed the impression that has been gradually gaining ground since the close of the January-February sales. The steady consumption that has for so long been proceeding has left stocks of the raw material in almost all the manufacturing districts very meagre; the values of the article had crept down gradually to a very low point indeed, far below the average of past years; this fact alone could not fail to stimulate consumption. Supplies of raw material from the colonies this year show but a very narrow margin of increase, whilst those from South America will be considerably less than those of last season.

Some parcels have been bought in London for Canadian account, and prices are firm in this market. Montreal quotations are:—Cape 14c to 16c, scoured B. A. wool 28c to 36c, Canadian fleece 19c to 22c, and Northwest wool 11c to 14c as to grade.

In Toronto, some pulled wool is coming forward, the demand being good from the mills, but no fleece is coming in at present. We quote:—Clothing wool, 21c to 22c; combing, 19c to 20c; super, 21c to 22c; extras, 25c to 27c; rejects, 17c; pickings, 9c.

W. Andrews has gone on the Mississippi mill, Appleton, to the Streetville Woolen mill.

A. T. Hope, late of the Mississippi Woolen mill, Appleton, is now employed in the Cornwall Woolen mill.

W. H. Williams, late boss weaver at the Hawthorn mills, Carleton Place, was presented with an address and a gold-headed cane, with a cake basket for Mrs. Williams, on the occasion of leaving to take a place in the Rosamond Woolen Co.'s mills, Almonte. Ramsay Campbell succeeds Mr. Williams at the Hawthorn.

Dulgeish & Bradley, woolen manufacturers, Ottawa, recently put in a fubing mill and an electric motor. Though steam is used their motive power is now all electrical.

F. J. Mink, late Superintendent of Tremont & Sudbck mills, Lowell, Mass., has accepted the position as superintendent of a large cotton mill at Hamilton, Ont. — *Wade's Fibre and Fabric*

Win Tyler, whose carpet factory at Paris, Ont., was burnt last month, was insured for \$2,500. We learn that he is now in Philadelphia where a place has been offered him in a factory, but he may return to start a factory in Canada.

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DRESS SHADES.

Velvet Skirt Facing.

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Neatness—The Pile of the Velvet gives a smart finish to the bottom of the Skirt. Being cut on the bias it does not ravel and does not injure the shoe.

Economy—Being done up in continuous lengths of 3, 4½ and 18 yards.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen will appreciate the comfort of having a nice Tweed Overcoat or Ulster used in ordinary wear THOROUGHLY POROUS and yet a sure PROTECTION during a RAINSTORM. Sample orders solicited.

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As most of our readers were surprised when they first heard of the shipments of Canadian made clothing to the West Indies and of Canadian cotton manufactures to China, so they will marvel that Canadian woolen goods are now being profitably exported to Japan. A gentleman from Japan on a recent trip to Montreal suggested to Gault Bros. & Co. the feasibility of making up a trial shipment of woolen goods suitable for the Japanese ladies' dresses. These are woven in such a manner that intervals of 3 or 3½ yds, a space of a foot or more is left without any weft or filling, and the warp is afterwards cut through in the centre of this space so that each of these lengths with its fringed ends forms one of those dresses which look so graceful when folded over the *petite* and engaging form of a Japanese woman. Gault Bros. & Co. gave orders to one of their Canadian mills to produce some of these special goods and, when they were sent to Japan, they were readily sold at fair prices and were favorably reported on. The result was further orders for these goods, and it is possible that a considerable extension of this trade may take place. It may seem curious that Canada can ship goods in the face of the cheaper product of countries like England, but the fact is, that, in such cases our goods fill a particular want where mere cheapness is not the sole element of consideration. The question is, if a foreign trade can be opened by the Dominion in unlikely

lines like textiles, what may not be done in those lines where price and quality are both in our favor, if our manufacturers and merchants only had the courage to reach out and explore these fields.

The Waterloo, Ont., Woolen Co., are putting in about forty new looms with carding, spinning and other machinery. A large part of the looms are of the Hutchison & Knowles type of fast looms, supplied through Wm. Shaw & Co., Montreal, while eighteen are Crompton looms.

The Quebec *Telegraph* says Z. Paquet is succeeding very well with his fur factory recently started in the old worsted factory building at Hare Point. There has been a considerable increase in the hands employed.

Barrington Woolen Mill Co., Barrington, N.S., are advertising their business for sale.

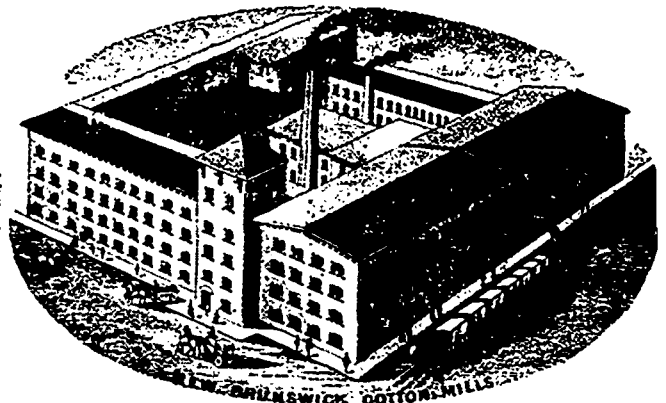
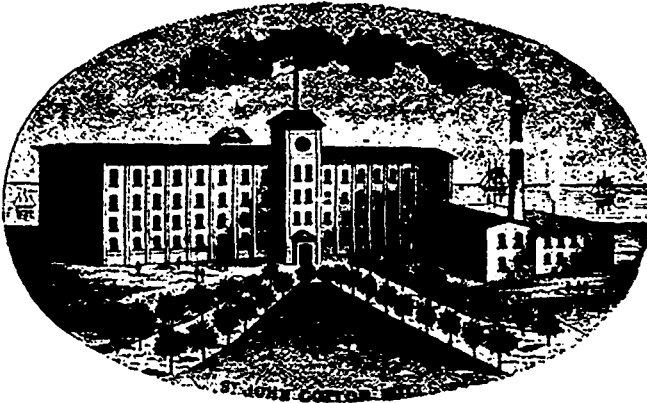
The McKinnon Dash and Hardware Co. contemplate going into the manufacture of suspender buckles and trimmings.

B. A. Bous, wholesale dry goods dealer, Montreal, has turned his business into a joint stock company with a nominal capital of \$100,000.

Wm. Hodge, woolen manufacturer of Cornwall, has been elected vice-president of the Board of Trade of that town.

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Yarns of a superior quality and Fast Colors for manufacturing purposes, a specialty.

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WORTHINGTON STEAM PUMPS

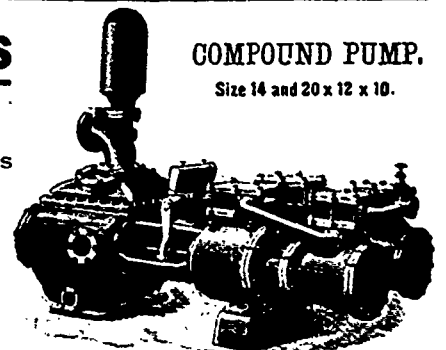
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Many of the local dealers expect the U. S. Tariff will be altered to admit Canadian wool free, and are preparing to hold their stocks at high prices. This policy may prove a mistaken one, as it is not likely that any action in this direction will be taken till the next session of Congress, by which time the prices for the season will be settled. The new clip of Canadian wool will, however, bring good prices owing to the condition of the market abroad.

The machinery of the New Edinburgh Woolen mill, Ottawa, is being sold off piece-meal, and the mill is now nearly cleared of its old plant. The building, as already mentioned, is being turned into a chemical works.

The Streetsville woolen mill is now getting into shape under the management of J. L. Cockill.

Official notice has been given of the incorporation of the Sorel (Que.) Cotton Co., with a capital of \$20,000 to manufacture and deal in "wadding, batting and cotton and wool products."

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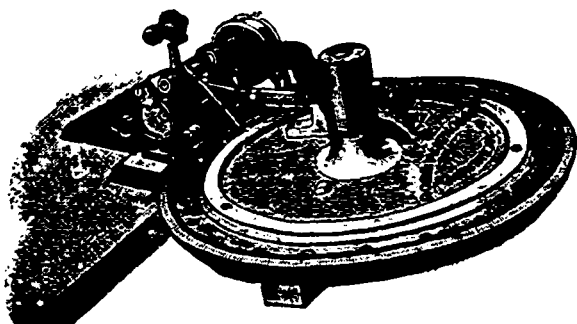
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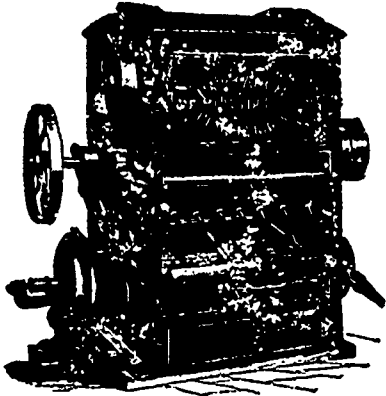
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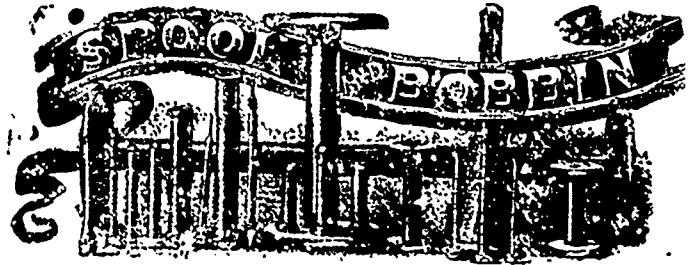
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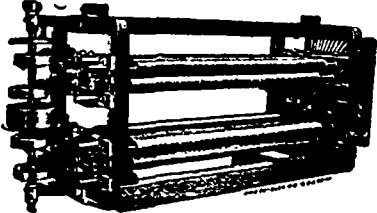
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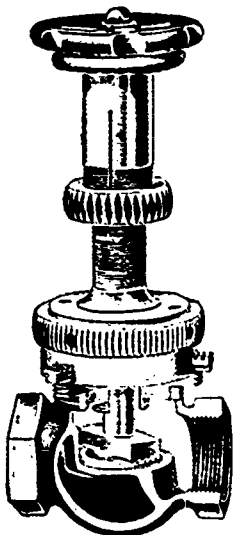
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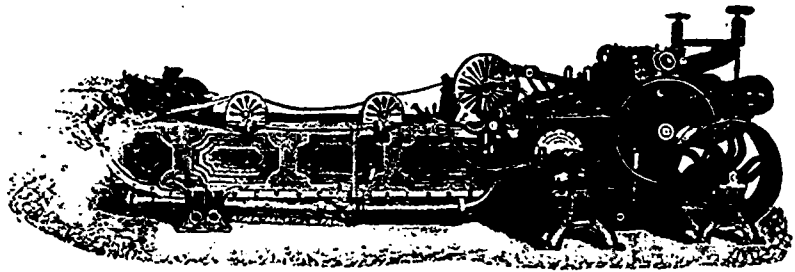
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Advances made on Consignments.

We owe our readers an apology for the lateness of the JOURNAL this month. We have made arrangements whereby the paper will be issued more regularly hereafter.

The Cordage and Binder Twine Trade.

W. A. Harkins writes from Ottawa, date April 12th, to the *Cordage Trade Journal* of New York:—A good deal of speculation is being indulged in as to the effect of the new factor introduced into the binder twine situation in Canada by reason of the competition of the factory established at Brantford, Ontario, by the Patrons of Industry. The new plant in the Central prison in Toronto, which has recently been put in operation, is another interesting factor.

The Dominion Government have appropriated \$55,000 to purchase Binder Twine machinery for a plant at the Kingston penitentiary. The purchase has not yet been effected; hence it is unlikely that the product will be placed on the market until next year.

The company organized by the Farmers' Alliance at Brantford possesses a capital stock of \$120,000. Thus far, however, only \$18,000 has been subscribed. Of this amount only \$11,500 are held by the farmers, the balance of the stock being in the hands of thirty-six people, including speculators and tradesmen. The company will be handicapped in carrying out its object through lack of capital, as the amount already raised has been invested in plant. It has on hand 200 tons of hemp, sisal and manilla. The raw material, it is stated, was purchased at higher figures than those now prevailing.

Recently the Consumers' Cordage Company offered to lease the factory for a period of from three to five years, at an annual rental equivalent to 7 per cent. on the paid up capital. The negotiations promised at one stage to result successfully, but finally collapsed.

The Consumers' Cordage Company, which practically controls all the other mills in Canada, claims that it will be able to undersell all other competitors; at all events, it claims to have purchased raw material at the lowest point touched for months. The middlemen's profit is likely to be done away with if the present proposal of selling direct to the farmers is carried out. Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest has in the past been put to great disadvantages on account of the excessive cost of Binder Twine. The proposal of the Consumers' Cordage Company is to utilize the Canadian Pacific Railway's station agents throughout the West as sales agents this season. The Canadian Pacific Railway on its part has in addition agreed to carry binder twine at cost.

The old woolen factory at Millbank, Ont., has been purchased by Wm. Cromie, who will utilize it as a grist mill, pump factory and repairing shop.

Creechman's Sons, of Upper Stewiacke, N.S., report that their woolen mill has been running full time for all the year past, and has orders new for six months ahead.

T. W. Ness has been given the agency for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario of the Reliance Electric Manufacturing Company of Waterford, Ontario. Their principal lines are arc and incandescent dynamos, power generators and motors. Samples of the machines are in operation at Mr. Ness' show rooms, 719 Craig street, Montreal. Mr. Ness is preparing an exhibit of electrical appliances to send to the World's Fair. It includes a ten-drop switch board for a small exchange, which is now on exhibition in the *Herald* window. Mr. Ness manufactures a number of different styles of telephone for main line, local exchange and warehouse use. The business was established three years ago, in which time the staff of workmen has grown from one to over thirty.

WORLD DESIGNER (Assistant)—A young man wishes a situation in the designing department of a Canadian Mill; has had 5 years experience in College and mill; with good references. Address, Ballantyne, Eskbank Midlothian, Scotland.

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The dyestuff and chemical market is quiet, but will show considerable animation when navigation fairly opens and the first steamers are in from England.

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Bicarb Soda	2.20 " 2.25
Sal Soda.....	0.80 " 0.90
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Caustic Soda, 60 c	2.25 " 2.30
Caustic Soda, 70 c	2.45 " 2.50
Chlorate of Potash.....	0.22 " 0.25
Alum.....	1.40 " 1.50
Copperas.....	0.80 " 0.90
Sulphur Flour.....	2.00 " 2.10
Sulphur Roll.....	2.00 " 2.10
Sulphate of Copper.....	4.00 " 5.00
White Sugar of Lead.....	0.07 " 0.08
Bich. Potash.....	0.10 " 0.12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton	65.00 " 70.00
Soda Ash, 48 c to 58 c	1.50 " 2.00
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Literary Notices.

Those devoted to Canadian and American literature should have the priced catalogue just issued by Robt. Clarke & Co. the well known publishers of Cincinnati, Ohio. The new catalogue contains 346 pages, and is issued at 50 cts. It is not only the most complete and serviceable catalogue of American and Canadian books published, but from a careful study of it, we can say that the prices given represent more nearly than any other the true market value of books that are out of print. In fact, Robt. Clarke & Co. have long been known as the safest guide in this respect.

No Canadian writer on numismatics has written so much or so well as R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, whose "Canadian Numismatics," "Canadian Communion Tokens," etc., are considered standard treatises on this subject. Mr. McLachlan has now increased his reputation by a new treatise, the "Annals of Nova Scotia currency" which will appear in the current volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, and of which a few copies have been struck off in pamphlet form. The author carries the record of Nova Scotia coins and currency from the first coin struck, under the edict of Louis XIV down to Confederation, when the coinage of the Dominion became current; and he gives a very complete list of the N. S. medals, trade tokens and communion tokens. The pamphlet, which will soon become scarce, is at present sold at \$1 per copy. Mr. McLachlan's address is 55 St. Monique st., Montreal.

The second number of the new *Canadian Magazine* is before us and contains 80 pages. The front-piece is an excellent half-tone engraving of the new Ontario parliament buildings, which are entertainingly described in an illustrated article by Frank Yeigh. This number contains a sketch of the Nova Scotia coal mines, by Hon. J. W. Longley; an account of St. Ann de Beaupre, the famous French Canadian Shrine, by J. J. Bell; an account of Bjornstjerne Bjornson and his native land, Norway, by Stuart Livingston; with many other contributions in prose and in verse, not confined to Canadian subjects.

The *Humanitarian* is now published both in London, England, and in New York, and is in its second year. The April number has an address, recently delivered in London by the editor, Mrs. Victoria Woodhall-Martin, of a kind which should set men and women to thinking. There is no more important problem than the moral and physical improvement of the race in its perpetuation, and sexual and sociological questions are treated in the *Humanitarian* by pure and enlightened minds. We notice that the subscription has been reduced to 50 cts. The New York office is 20 Vesey st.

A work of considerable importance to the carpet upholstery, furniture and kindred industries is Kendrick's Directory of the Carpet and Upholstery Trades for 1893, just out. This book has been carefully compiled in the office of the *American Carpet and Upholstery Trade*, and contains conveniently classified lists of the carpet and upholstery jobbers and retailers of the U. S. and Canada, about 8,000 names in all. The tables of carpet and upholstery manufacturers are also of special value, disclosing at a glance the strength of the two industries in the several States and towns. The number of looms engaged on tapestry ingrain carpets, Wilton, velvet and Brussels is given in detail and in totals, and supplies information much in demand and difficult to obtain. This directory is the recognized authority on the subjects treated of, and the typography is in every way creditable. The price is only \$1 per copy. The Trades Publishing Company, 1091 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

London Fur Sales.

Blutspiel, Stamp & Heacock, 38 Knighttrider Street, report that in the *Sea Otter* sale prices advanced 5 to 10 per cent.; in two minor catalogues there were included 110 *open Japanese Skins*, which realized quite high prices. C. M. Lampson and Co. also sold *Otter* (4,826, last year 4,832); these realized figures equal to those at the Hudson's Bay Company's sale, some fine dark Newfoundland skins reaching extreme figures. *Beaver*, (3,283, last year 1,186) sold at rather improved prices compared with last January. *White Fox* (5,151, last year 981) remained nearly stationary. *Wolf* (9,792, last year 262) realized slightly reduced prices. *Marten* (41,998, last year 15,326). This exceptionally large collection consisted largely of Pacific Coast skins, part of which had been stored up for several years, and, by reason of the improved prospects were now placed on the market. They were, however, not nearly as much appreciated as the fresher collections of the Hudson's Bay Company, and considering quality and condition, the prices realized must be called 10 to 15 per cent. lower; there was, however, a full advance of about 30 per cent. over last year's figures. *Kolinsky* (1,989, last March none). A somewhat stale parcel realized about 25 per cent. better figure than last year. *Fox, Red* (59,175, last year 43,728). This full supply, although not quite so large as at first announced, was still too much for the demand, and prices receded nearly 10 per cent., excepting for the *Alaska* sorts, which remained at old figures. *Japanese Fox* (5,332, last year 7,479). The collection was of rather indifferent quality, and sold nearly 20 per cent. cheaper. *Australian Opossum* (144,318, last year 47,173). *Wombat* (76,357, last year 8,726), and *Wallaby* (23,170, last year 19,869). The *Opossum* sold fully up to recent rates, but, for the latter articles, demand was poor, and prices realized were 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper. *Real Chinchilla* (2,856, last March none) included some fine skins, which sold at full figures. *Bastard Chinchilla* (27,276, last year 27,591) sold better than last week, and showed indications of increased appreciation. *Dry Hair Seal* (2,379, last year 1,268) sold about 15 per cent. dearer than last November. *Bear, Black* (6,153, last year 2,435). Sale very animated by the English trade, and everything sold briskly at about 20 per cent. better prices than January, and really dearer than at the Hudson's Bay Company's sales; some of the finer small skins realized very extravagant prices. *Bear, Brown* (1,011, last year 499), and *Bear, Grizzly* (729, last year 401). Both realized high prices, and rather more than Hudson's Bay Company's sales. *Bear, White* (164, last year 83). A few fine skins realized good figures, but generally the demand was weaker, and prices easier. *American Opossum* (156,896, last year 62,248). Although demand was rather good, prices show a shrinkage of fully 10 per cent.; they were chiefly purchased for Europe. *Mink* (109,722, last year 67,348). A large and good collection, demand remained strong, and prices realized fully those current last January, for the similar qualities to those then offered. A good many of the prime skins were purchased for America. Small skins were the dearest. *Shunk* (220,667, last year 244,968). A fine collection, with some parcels of excellent quality, proved in strong demand, and prices averaged fully 10 per cent. higher than last January. The prime black and short striped skins were but slightly dearer, but the long striped were, in some instances, very high indeed, purchased chiefly for France, Germany and England. *Musquash* (796,933, last year 263,807) were much neglected, and prices dropped 15 per cent., which was rather unexpected, as the collection was above the average quality for March sale, and comprised some prime seasoned skins held back last January; some of the fresh skins were also of good quality and color; several parcels were withdrawn, as they could not reach owners' ideas. *Musquash, Black* (27,220, last year 12,885). A large and good collection; the demand was very eager, and prices were fully equal to last January. *Raccoon* (253,773, last year 117,274). A very large and fairly good collection, mostly fresh skins, as with *Musquash*, the demand had become slack, and prices declined from 10 to 15 per cent. compared with January; this was chiefly the case with South-Western and New Madrid collections; prime rough sorts were firmer and more appreciated, largely bought for Germany, and some for re-shipment to America. *Cat, Common* (3,355, last year 1,142). All sold at rather reduced figures. *Cat House* (10,528, last year 3,013). Black sold 10 per cent. dearer, others somewhat cheaper than January. *Fox, Grey* (23,995, last year 5,368) sold steadily at January prices, and chiefly purchased for English trade. *Salted Fur Seals* (2,805, last year 6,636), in various catalogues, comprised 2,065 *Cape Horn*, 558 *N. W. Coast*, and 182 sundries; prices ruled very firm, although the general quality was not very praiseworthy.

In various catalogues there were also offered: *Asiatic Tiger* (114, last year 216). *Leopard* (470, last year 354). The fine and good medium sorts sold same as last year. Small and indifferent qualities were somewhat cheaper, many of the *Leopards* being withdrawn. Many of the *Thibet Lamb Coats' Crosses* and *Skins* offered during this week have changed hands, but at prices tending downwards.

Aniline Black on Animal Fibres.

To develop an aniline black on wool or other animal fibres is by no means an easy operation. Silk is rather more easily treated than wool. Harst, in his book on "Silk Dyeing," gives two processes for dyeing an aniline black on silk with fairly good results. Wool is much more troublesome to deal with, the latter material seemingly exerting a reducing action which prevents the proper development of the color. Lately, two processes have been suggested for the dyeing of aniline black on wool. One process, given by Bidet in a French journal, consists in handling the wool in a bath of 1,000 parts of water, 30 parts of aniline, and 100 parts of bichromate of soda. The proportion of water may be altered, in which case the time of working is increased. In this bath the wool is handled for some time until it becomes thoroughly impregnated with the dye liquor, and acquires a uniform yellow tint. So far, no black color is produced; to develop the black there is now added a little sulphuric acid in small quantities at a time; the black now begins to form, and soon the fibre acquires a deep black color, after which the wool is removed from the bath and washed, first with water, then with soap, then again with water, and finally dried. A previous treatment of the wool by a weak 2 p. c. nitric acid bath facilitates the process. A modification of the plan consists in first chroming the wool, working in aniline oil, then in an acid bath of aniline salt, and then chroming and finishing as above. Oehler has recently patented, in Germany, a process for dyeing aniline black on wool, which consists in giving the wool a preliminary treatment with chloride of lime and acid, then dyeing in a steam aniline black (prepared from aniline salt, chlorate of soda, and yellow prussiate of potash), steaming, passing through a bath of bichromate of potash to develop the black and prevent greening, and then washing, soaping, and finishing as usual. The following recipes will show the quantities which may be used:

2½ lbs. aniline salt,
1 lb. chlorate of soda,
1½ lb. yellow prussiate of potash,

are each dissolved in a little water. When required for use, the solutions are mixed with sufficient water to make up a bath of two gallons, in which the wool is padded; it is then dried, steamed, and chromed in the usual way.

An effort, with doubtful prospects of success, has been made in England to stop the practice of applying the term "merino" to hosiery which is known to be nearly all cotton. It would be well if all things in this world were called by their true names, but, in this age of show, imposition and struggle for cheapness, it is not done. However, there are few people at the present time who do not know that the merino finish of this class of hosiery is a mere effect, and that cheap goods going under that name are almost entirely cotton.

The changes that have taken place in the woolen trade of England in recent years show, in the first place, the value of technical training, and, in the second place, the necessity of keeping up with the movements of changing fashion as well as with the march of progress in machinery. At one time Bradford devoted itself to the manufacture of coarse worsted cloth to the exclusion of almost every other branch of textiles. Fashion changed in the course of years, and the

people of the world sought the fine soft goods made in France. Bradford refused to do anything but go on making her coarse cloths, and sat mourning over a paralyzed trade till her work people were reduced to starvation. At last, she woke up to the need of a change. One of the manufacturers brought over French machinery and introduced there the French system, with the result that he made money, and it was not many years before Bradford had outstripped France in the new specialties. The achievement of English manufacturers in more recent years have been more marked since the spread of technical education, although the English are proverbially slow in the adaptation of foreign ideas. The value of technical training was never better demonstrated than in the case of the German dyestuff and chemical business. For years the German chemists experimented and labored incessantly in applying their scientific knowledge to the various industries, especially in the dyeing and color trades, with the result that to-day she stands at the head of the world in the production and application of aniline dyes, which she made a specialty. The lesson of all this to Canadian manufacturers is that they must lay the foundations now for technical schools and not lose sight of the changes and improvements that are constantly going on in other countries with whose products we have to compete. To use the slang of to-day, we must keep up with the procession.

Carbonizing Wool.

The removal of vegetable fibres, burrs, straw, etc., from wool is one of the principal requirements to be considered in manufacturing good cloth. Formerly these substances were taken out of the wool by the burler, but at present the so-called carbonizing process is used. The German method of carbonizing is thus described by the *Färber Zeitung*: For this purpose the wool is saturated with an acid or acid-forming fluid, and dried. The acid destroys the vegetable fibre, which can then be removed by picking or brushing. The concentration of the carbonizing fluid must be fairly high. When using mineral acids the fluid is prepared at 3° to 4° B., and chloride of aluminium 6° to 7° B. is employed.

It is important that the carbonizing fluid is kept at the same degree throughout the operation, for it happens quite often that the bath will show the same degrees Baumé as at first, when in reality the carbonizing has ceased. The operator is apt to forget that the material entered into the fluid introduces soluble substances, which pass into the fluid and keep the hydrometer steady, and even occasionally cause it to rise. When chloride of aluminium is used, the carbonizing fluid frequently registers the required number of degrees, whereas the active principle of the fluid or the bath has in large part been consumed. To prevent this occurrence, a cotton thread is fastened to the material to be carbonized, and as long as this thread, after drying, is corroded, the fluid may be used. When this is no longer the case, however, it is advisable to let the fluid escape. The cotton thread alone may also be dipped into the fluid and then dried. This simple test will show equally well whether the fluid is still useful or not.

The treatment and choice of the carbonizing agent should be adapted to the nature of the material—whether loose wool or piece goods. Crude, undyed wool is best treated

with sulphuric acid from 3° to 4° B., while dyed wool, excepting that dyed with indigo, is carbonized best with chloride of aluminium. It is well known that acids injuriously attack dyed wool, and for this reason it is advisable not to perform the carbonizing with mineral acids. Besides this, acid spots are very easily caused in dyed wool, but all trouble of this kind is prevented by using chloride of aluminium.

The wool to be carbonized is entered in a chloride of aluminium bath from 6° to 7° B., and carefully handled, and the carbonizing fluid is permitted to operate for a few hours. The wool is then taken out, whizzed, dried upon hurdles at medium temperature, and entered into the carbonizing chamber, which is heated to 194° F., and in which it is left for one hour. After removing the remains of the vegetable fibres, etc., in a suitable manner, either by brushing or beating, the wool is washed. When using the chloride of aluminium process, no deacidulation takes place as is required when treating with sulphuric acid. A simple washing in soft water with Fuller's earth expels the easily soluble chloride of aluminium.

Undyed wool is often carbonized in the yolk, which acts as a protector. This kind of wool, after it is freed from the adhering dirt by steeping in water, is saturated in a sulphuric acid bath from 3° to 4° B. The wool is then taken out, whizzed, and dried at a moderate temperature upon hurdles, and afterward carbonized in the oven at a temperature of 158° to 167° F. If this process is conducted carefully, such a wool will retain its natural softness and suppleness. The wool is deacidulated after carbonizing by handling it for some time in a 5° B. soda solution, after which it is taken out and washed in clear water.

The remark already made about the inactivity of the chloride of aluminium bath, although the hydrometer may register the proper degree, also applies to the deacidulation bath, which, in like manner, may not act, although the hydrometer registers 5° B. Operators forget that the acid material is entered into the alkaline solution, resulting in a combination of sulphuric acid and carbonate of soda. This fluid—sulphate of soda—will no longer serve for carbonizing purposes, and it must be replaced by a fresh bath. A simple way to ascertain whether the deacidulating liquor is still useful or not is to dip a strip of blue litmus paper into the fluid. The liquor is still good if the blue color is not altered.

We gave an account of the artificial silk invented by Comte Chardonnet. This silk was made from wood pulp, specially treated, and large works were built to manufacture the goods. Some remarkable specimens of silk made by this process were shown, but it was found that the fabric so manufactured could not be woven successfully in large pieces, and that it was of so highly inflammable a nature as to be a source of great danger. The experiments were then dropped, but we now learn from the English papers that a company has been organized at St. Etienne to develop Comte Chardonnet's process and make it a thoroughly practical one. The company is quietly at work now, and is making a large number of experiments. Their success is doubtful.

Notwithstanding the cry of hard times in England, many of the drapery (dry goods) firms report a good year. The dry goods and outfitting house of Charles Baker & Co., Ltd.,

London, well-known to many of our Canadian readers, made a profit of £26,405, out of which they have declared a dividend of eight per cent. This company propose to make more additions to their branches in Holborn and Ludgate Hill.

The greening or lightening of logwood-black on wool, which takes place to a greater or less extent during the milling and finishing operations, has been attributed to the omission of tartar from the mordanting bath, and to insufficient oxidation of the logwood. But it cannot be due to either of these circumstances, says a writer in the *Textile Mercury*, for logwood-blacks of satisfactory fastness are obtained without the use of tartar, and it is well known that a good black cannot be obtained with logwood which has been injuriously or insufficiently oxidized, so that the defect in shade exists, in the latter case, prior to milling. The cause has been traced to difference in dyeing characters of the various kinds of wool, to imperfect removal of the wool-yolk in scouring, and to prolonged milling necessitated by the deterioration of the felting property of the wool by the chromic acid mordanting bath, such prolonged exposure of the color-lake to a heated alkaline solution being a chief factor in its destruction, which is aided by the friction of the rollers or other apparatus employed. The effect of the first of these causes is seen on mordanting and dyeing together a number of samples of wool of various kinds, the blacks produced being of various shades, and exhibiting a slight difference in their ability to withstand milling. The effect of the presence of grease in the wool is to prevent the color-lake depositing in an intimate form in or upon the fibre. To show this, and also the injury to the felting property accruing from the employment of chromic acid in mordanting, samples of imperfectly-cleaned and of well-cleaned wool were severally mordanted with iron and chrome, dyed with logwood and milled. The samples dyed iron-logwood were sufficiently milled in 6 hours; those dyed chrome-logwood black required 16 hours. The latter were found to have lost more color than the former, and imperfectly scoured samples much more than the others; The difference in the two lots of wool dyed iron-logwood black was less apparent. This injurious action of chromic acid on wool has induced many dyers to replace it in part by copper sulphate, or to employ a smaller proportion than usual, and to supersaturate the mordanting material with coloring matter to obtain the desired intensity of shade, or to sadden with ferrous sulphate the material thus supersaturated. The last method yields a color lake, which is to a great extent superficially deposited on the fibre, and hence is readily detached on milling. The excess of coloring matter absorbed, according to the second method, is also readily removed; the first method alone gives a satisfactory result. Thus an excellent black of a superior degree of fastness to both milling and light is obtained by mordanting with 2 per cent. of potassium bi-chromate and 2 to 2½ per cent. of copper sulphate, of which one-third can be advantageously applied after dyeing.

Jas. McComb's glove factory, Peterboro, was nearly destroyed by fire the other day. He had also a considerable amount of men's furnishing goods damaged or destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss, about \$3,000, is covered by insurance.

Local capitalists are putting money into the Slingsby blanket mill at Brantford with a view of greatly enlarging the capacity. Messrs. Slingsby will, of course, continue the management of the mill, which they have so successfully run for many years. The company is to be called the Slingsby Manuf. Co. and will have a capital of \$175,000. They will take over the mill property at Holmedale owned by Chas. & Frank Cockshutt.

Removing Oil Stains from Cloth.

A writer in an American paper says he has tested the following recipe for removing mineral oil or any oil from any kind of cloth:—Aqua ammonia, 1 gal.; soft water, 8 gals.; best white soap, 4 lbs.; saltpetre, 8 ounces. Shave the soap fine; add the water. Boil until dissolved. Strain; let the suds settle; skim off the dry suds, add the saltpetre, stirring until dissolved. When cold, add the ammonia. Bottle and cork at once.

A small quantity for trial:—Ammonia, 2 ounces; soft water, 1 quart; saltpetre, 1 teaspoonful. Mix as before. It will remove all kinds of grease and oil spots from every variety of wearing apparel, such as coats, pants, vests, dress goods, carpets, etc., without injury to the finest silks or laces. It will remove paint from a board, I care not how hard or dry it is, if oil is used in the paint, yet it will not injure the finest textures. Its chemical action is such that it turns any grease or oil into soap, which is easily washed out with clear, cold water. Apply to both sides of cloth, rubbing well with a clean sponge. Wash out with clear, cold water.

Mr. Casement has taken hold of the woolen mill at Lakefield (lately run by Mann & Bird), and has put E. B. Wilson in as manager.

Mr. Risley, of Manchester, N. H., is superintendent at A. Lomas & Son's woolen mill, Sherbrooke, Que., in place of Jacob Kessler, who has gone to Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Kessler was presented with a gold locket and scarf pin on leaving.

Most of the woolen manufacturers who were to be represented at the Chicago Fair have forwarded their exhibits, and the display in this line will be very creditable to Canada.

The mills along the Cornwall canal that are dependent on the waterpower have been closed down all the month and will not be able to run before 1st May. Among these is Wm. Hodge's woolen mill.

W. Lowe, of the Clyde Woolen mill, Lanark, is now boss carder in No. 1 Mill, Almonte.

A. Lomas & Son, Sherbrooke, have the contract for the extensions of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co at Magog. The buildings are to be finished in July.

The Almonte Times says James Raymond, sen., who has been in poor health recently, is much improved. He is in his 89th year.

John Dunlop, jun., late of John Baird & Co's woolen mill, was given a hearty send-off by a number of his friends prior to his removal to Streetville, where he assumes charge of the weaving department of the woolen mill in that town.—Almonte Times

Mr. Hill (formerly Hill & Berry), who runs a large carding establishment at Nahawass, has recently reduced his rates for custom carding.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Callaghan, formerly with Hind & Co., have made arrangements to open a wool broker's office at 14 Front st. W., Toronto. Both gentlemen are well known among woolen manufacturers.

John T. Fairgrieve & Son, of Innisville, Ont., are now running on tweeds, blankets and stocking yarn.

Chas. Fiedler has returned to the Brodie mills, Hespeler. Joseph Carter, of Montreal, and Arch. Legerey, of Peterboro, have taken place in the weaving room of the same mill.

The Almonte Knitting Company report more orders than they can fill.

David Manchester, the well-known clothier of Ottawa, was recently on a trip to B. C., and was so favorably impressed with the country that he is going to manufacture clothing, both ordered and ready-made, to ship to that province. This will, probably, soon be the chief part of his business.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Finishers.

ALL-WOOL AND UNION DRESS GOODS Dyed and Finished, guaranteeing no shrinkage in the width.

RIBBONS, SILK and UNION, Dyed, Finished and Reblocked.

BRAIDS Dyed and made up in gross and one dozen hanks.

OSTRICH PLUMES Cleaned, Dyed and Curled in the best styles.

FINGERING YARNS, BERLIN WOOLS Dyed and made up.

SEND FOR WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

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Dyers and Finishers,

Works and Head Office, 787 to 791 Yonge Street,

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It will be specially to your advantage to have your advertisement start

NOW.

1893

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MANUFACTURER OF

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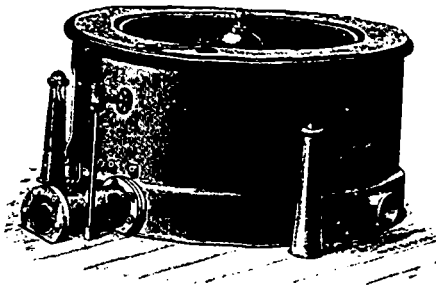
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Broadbent's Hydro Extractors.DIRECT STEAM DRIVEN. NO SHAFTS OR BELTING REQUIRED.
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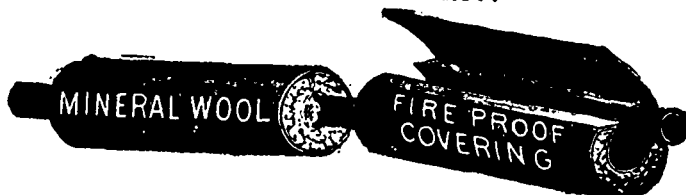
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**A Great Loss.**

If you have any Pipes or Boilers uncovered you are losing on same at the rate of 30 cents every year on each square foot of surface exposed. By having them covered with our Mineral Wool Sectional Covering you will save 35 per cent. of this loss. The saving thus effected in fuel will in one year more than pay the cost of covering, which we guarantee to last as long as the pipes.

Our covering is the best fuel saver on the market.

Canadian Mineral Wool Co., Ltd., 122 Bay Street,
TORONTO.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company was held in Montreal this month, A. F. Gault, president, in the chair. There were present: A. M. Crombie, James Crathern, S. Finley, David Darling, S. H. Ewing, A. S. Ewing, John Macdonald, D. Morrice, Hugh McLennan, A. C. Clark, J. H. R. Molson, J. P. Cleghorn, C. E. Gault, David Morrice, Jr., F. L. Beique, Jacques Grenier, James Williamson, J. O. Villeneuve, Edward Neill, J. Y. Gilmour, Thomas Pringle, James Wilson, Jr., A. C. Leslie and James Jackson. J. B. Ross acted as secretary. The president read his annual report referring to the additions to the print works at Magog where indigo prints are to be manufactured. The new building is being erected and machinery has been ordered. Several new boilers were also put in during the year to other mills. Three pairs of cottages are also being erected for the use of the foremen. The total value of the production for the year just ended, is \$3,280,000. This company own some eleven mills in all, ten of which are in operation, and they expect soon to have the other one at work. A vote of thanks was passed to the president and directors and to James Jackson, the manager, also to employees of the mills.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Auburn Woolen Company held at Peterboro this month, John Carnegie, James Kendry and R. Max. Dennistoun were elected directors, Mr. Kendry being named President and Managing Director. The placing of Mr. Kendry at the head of this company, says the *Review*, is a practical recognition by the stockholders of the ability, energy and faithfulness he has shown in the management of this important industry. Mr. and Mrs. Kendry and daughter leave on the 1st May for England via New York, to be absent a couple of months.

The Coaticook Knitting Co., and the Peninsula Knitting mill of J. B. Henderson, Thorold, have been amalgamated with the Penman Manfg. Co. of Paris. Mr. Henderson has been promoted to the managership of the principal mill at Paris and Mr. Phelps has been appointed manager of the Thorold mill. It was these changes which gave rise to the report of the combine of all the knitting mills of Canada. D. Morrice, Sons & Co., had been agents for all three mills and their amalgamation was a mere matter of economical administration.

Sixteen years ago Parker's Dye Works opened in Toronto, and since then the growth has been wonderful. It is only the truth and modestly told too, that R. Parker & Co. have kept pace with the city's remarkable growth. It will pay any dry goods merchant to visit those dye works, if he contemplates having any work done. Their packing room is a bee hive of industry, especially on certain days of the week. The visitor will find long tables loaded with old-fashioned colored goods, in great heaps—good goods they were, but have on them, even to the unpractised eye "the light of other days." No doubt they have looked down from the upper shelves, season after season, and all the patronage they could get was a rapid glance and a significant sneer. "Those piles of goods are given to the workman and less than a week has passed and "presto!" what a change! Through many processes they go until they emerge illumined with the latest fashionable colors, folded, wrapped, and retaped. Just like a new importation from foreign markets. Hear this testimony from a dry goods dealer: "We received our piece goods all right. Could hardly believe it, they ornamented our shelves, and, what is much better, they are sold; we send you per express the balance of our 'old shopkeepers.' Please rehabilitate according to enclosed order." R. Parker & Co. have secured expert dyers and finishers and the latest and most improved machinery, and are now able to finish their work in faultless style. It will pay any merchant having work they want done to correspond with this firm as they send work to almost every part of our Dominion.

EMPIRE CARPET WORKS,
JAMES H. ETHERINGTON, Prop.,
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,
MANUFACTURER OF
ART SQUARES AND STAIR CARPETS,
3 Ply and Extra Super all Wool Carpets and all grades
of Union Carpets,
 Selling Agent, **S. SYER, St. Catharines, Ont.**

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Fayette Twills,
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 West End Cords,
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 Summer Suitings,
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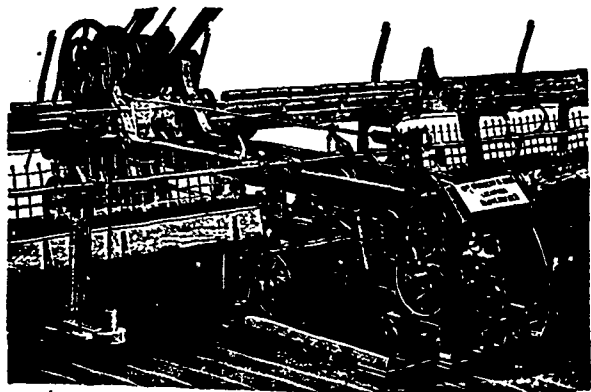
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All leading Wholesale Houses carry our full range.

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

WM. SHAW & CO.,
 164 McGill Street, MONTREAL
 AGENTS.

How our "Forbears" fared for Fabrics.

Under the name of "Pioneer," an old settler of Dalhousie township gives the Perth Courier some interesting reminiscences of the trials and privations of the early settlers in that part of Ontario. After describing the difficulties of and hardships experienced in the first years by the pioneers, the writer goes on to say:—

"The food and educational problems being now to some extent settled, the next difficulty that presented itself was that of clothing, for, although the settlers when they came out were well supplied with clothes, they were now beginning to get more than threadbare. Shoes had already disappeared, and every person was barefoot. When winter came they managed to get beefskin moccasins, but the women and children had nothing but shoes made of old rags. About this time, I recollect of being at a sociable meeting, when each one was reciting their tale of woe in a lively manner. One of our local poets had composed a few verses, which come to my recollection, so I think I must let you have them:

"Scotin's sons, what brought you here
So muckle could an' heat to bear?
Where winter rigns twa thirds the year,
And scorching heat the lave it.
I've seen the sons of Caledone
Under a heavy burden groan,
With neither shoe nor stockings on,
An' tattered duds the lave it."

But, in order to improve this state of things, some of our weavers went over to the State of New York where they got employ-

ment-weaving bed-ticking. As money was scarce there then, they took part of their wages in cloth, which they brought over to Dalhousie and sold on reasonable terms to the settlers, so that bed-ticking pants and shirts were all the go in our location. Others went out to King-ton to work, and, after having earned a little money, they went over to the military authorities at Fort Henry where they got good bargains of old military clothing, which they brought home. So you see His Majesty's coat of arms was compelled to do duty over again. But, as the supply was not equal to the demand, some of our people knew how lint used to be manufactured in Scotland before flax-mills were started, and they resolved to try the experiment, and flax was sown. It grew well, and was put through all the different processes by hand to bring it into a workable fibre. As the women could generally spin on the little wheel, the rack and wee picket tow was started, and yarn provided, which our weavers wove into good substantial linen, and I assure you your correspondent thought he was all right when he had a shirt and pant-grown and manufactured in our own township. Still, I must confess they were a little cool in a winter morning, especially when you had no drawers. But, as the linen trade was a very slow and laborious business, as soon as a little land could be set apart for pasture, sheep were introduced. Their wool was likewise all manufactured by hand labor, and druggit became the general dress for both men and women at both kirk and market."

Frederick Hambleton and Edmund Hambleton, formerly of Lachute, have registered a partnership as Hambleton & Co. to manufacture wood spools at Hampton, N.B.

DAVID KAY,

Fraser Building, Montreal,
REPRESENTING

WM. PARKS & SON, Ltd.,
St. John, N.B.

C. G. ELRICK & CO.,
Toronto.

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Manchester.

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ROBERT FLAWS,

Dry Goods Commission Merchant

— AND —

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
All Lines of Wool Stock, Shoddies, &c. Graded Woolen
Rags, Carbonizing and Neutralizing.

Best Prices Paid for Wool Pickings
Woolen and Cotton Rags, Metals, &c. Hard
Waste, &c., purchased or worked up and
returned.
219 Front Street East, Toronto. (Foot of Ontario Street.)

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Importer and Dealer in
Paper Stock, Wool Stock, Scrap Metals, Old
Rubber, Raw Hair, &c.
Graded Woolen and Cotton Rags, a Specialty
15 Common St., MONTREAL.

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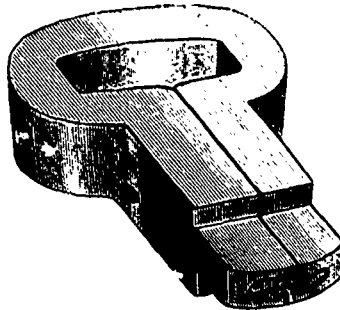
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PAPER CONES & TUBES FOR CONE WINDERS.
LOWELL... MASS.



JOHN W. BARLOW

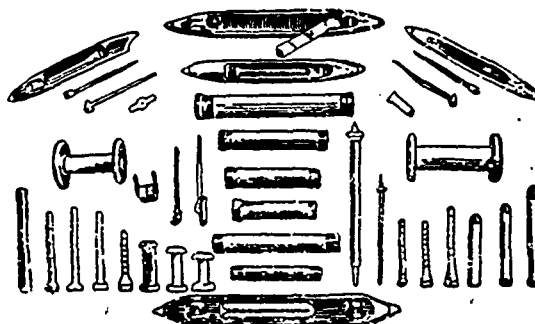
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Loom Pickers

LAWRENCE, Mass.

This cut represents Barlow's Pat. Bow Picker with solid
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We are the largest Shuttle
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Slubbing, Roving and all kinds
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Cotton and Woollen Mills.

We have always on hand a large
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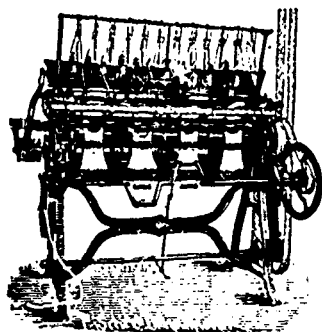
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Automatic ** Patent ** Knitting ** Frames
ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.



**OVER 4500 MACHINES SOLD.
 ABOUT 1000 SECTIONS SOLD IN ONE YEAR**

MANUFACTURES:

MACHINES for making Full Fashioned Stockings, Shirts and Drawers after System "L," System "Cotton" and "Paget."

Rib Machines for Ribbed Work.
 Sewing and Seaming Machines
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We can refer to mills in the United States or Canada who have bought our machines outright. We are not connected in any way with any knitting factory in America. Please remember that when receiving references from other builders.

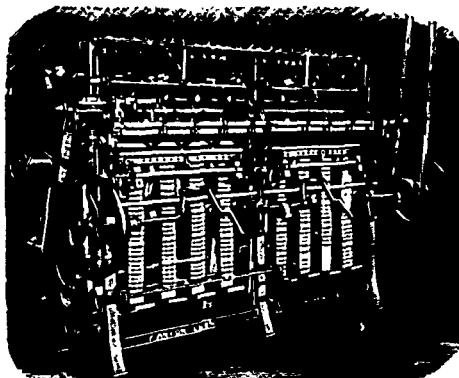
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Read below the success of our machines in America.

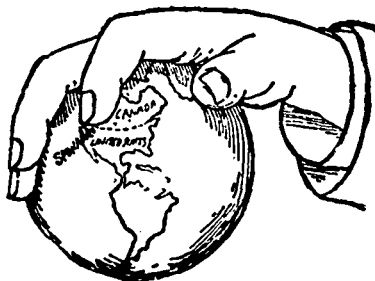
FORT WAYNE, IND., Jan. 2, 1892

F. ANTON LUDWIG'S SONS', Chemnitz, Germany
 Dear Sir: Your favor of Dec. 9th duly received, and contents carefully noted. The circular winder gives very good satisfaction, and we think we shall re-order with the very first shipment coming over. We will very likely re-order knitting machines in the spring, and will certainly give you the order, as we found your machines quite up to all that you claim for them, and they give us very good satisfaction.

Very truly yours,



WAYNE KNITTING MILLS, per T. E. Thiem,
 [Manufacturers of full fashioned stockings, high spliced heel, re-enforced foot and



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Prices!

Our **Columbia-American Co.** Mining Stock advances from **Ten** to **TWENTY-FIVE Cents.** Advance based on

INTRINSIC VALUES.

Even at 30 cents this stock would be **cheaper than anything offered in Montreal to-day.**

Two new properties added—

A SLOCAN BONANZA!

Six valuable mines now in this one Company, and stock worth 20 cents selling at 10 cents—fully paid-up. Western Consolidated also advances same time 12½ to 15 cents.

See our Agents for particulars.

KOOTENAY MINING AND INVESTMENT CO.

W. H. LYNCH, President.

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Efficient
STAFF OF
TRAINED
Inspectors.

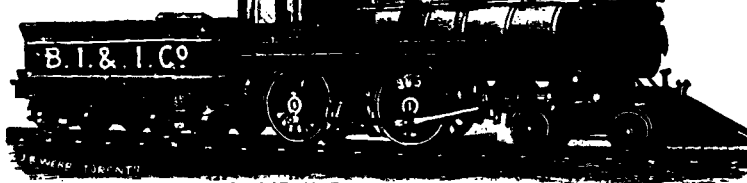
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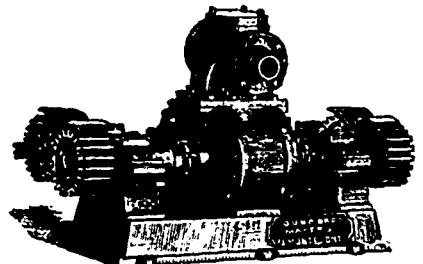
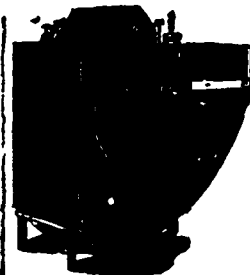
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BOILERS
Last Inspected?

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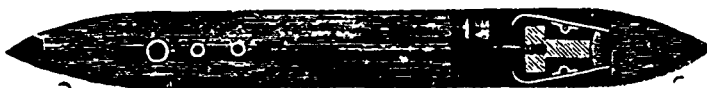
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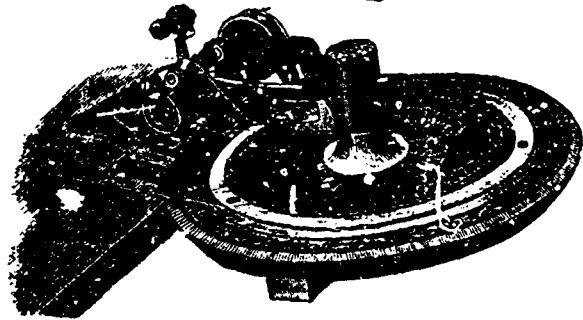
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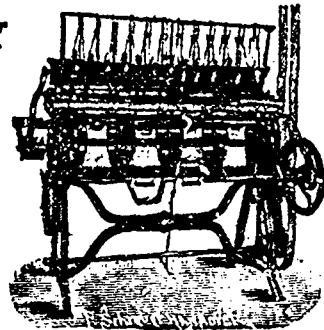
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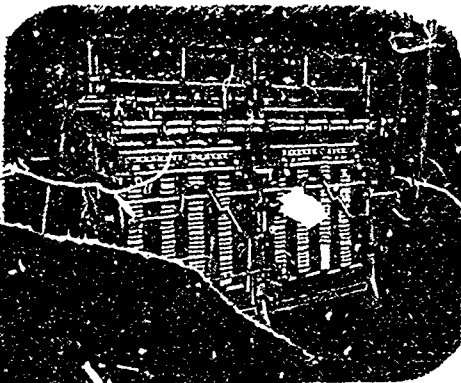
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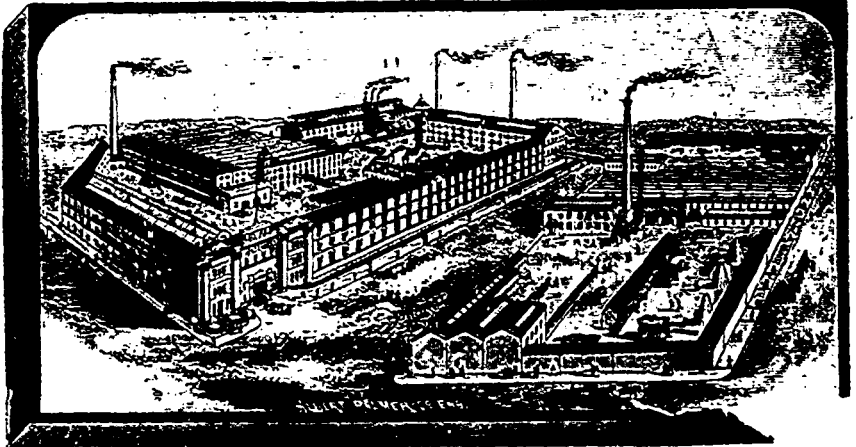
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