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CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XII.

TORONTO, MARCH, 1895


No. 3

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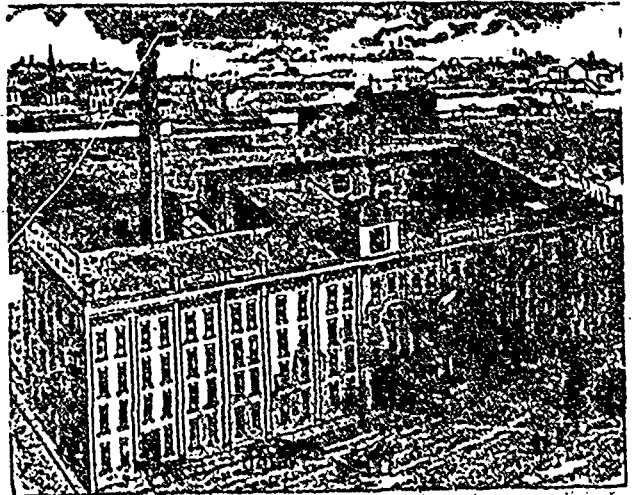


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THE CHINA COTTON TRADE.

The following gives the amount of shipments of Canadian and American cottons (so far as they go over the Canadian Pacific) to China, the figures being for the calendar and not the fiscal year. These cottons run at about 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards to the pound:—

	Can. Cottons, Lbs.	Am. Cottons, Lbs.	Totals, Lbs.
1887.....	1,742,205	4,055,970	5,798,175
1888.....	2,009,974	6,816,798	8,826,772
1889.....	886,322	12,245,150	13,131,472
1890.....	2,279,150	17,079,730	19,358,880
1891.....	2,466,944	7,413,167	9,880,111
1892.....	1,825,259	4,322,452	6,147,711
1893.....	1,742,312	9,321,205	11,063,517
1894.....	2,770,343	4,303,701	7,074,044

THE RAW COTTON TRADE.

The situation in raw cotton is an unusual one. This staple is now lower than at any time since 1844-46. At that date middling uplands went down to 5cts., while last month and this month it is quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. The American crop of last year (the cotton year running from September to September) is estimated by some authorities to be 9,500,000 bales, eight and a half millions of which have come into sight already. The *N. Y. Financial Chronicle*, reviewing the trade to the close of February, and therefore covering the first half of the cotton crop year, gives the total brought into sight in February as 579,062 bales, compared with 358,497 bales in the same month last year. The shipments overland to Canada since last September amounted to 69,108 bales, against 38,562 bales for the same half year in 1893-4, and 37,047 bales for the half year of 1892-3. This would indicate not only a larger consumption by the Canadian mills, but larger purchases of raw material, under the belief that the staple has gone as low in price as it will go. One point of interest in connection with the crop of the present year is that the average weight of the bale is 504.27 lbs., against 496.28 lbs. last year, which shows the actual weight of the crop to be still greater than is apparent. The problem of the future is a serious one for the Southern cotton planter. A commission of inquiry by the late Congress elicits the fact that the crop of last year was produced at an actual loss; that the general opinion is that cotton cannot be raised to yield a profit at less than 8cts. a pound, nor without loss at less than 7cts. Many of the planters are said to be insolvent now. Other investigators say that it can be raised at 3 to 5cts. by the use of modern machinery and more skill and energy, and that the planters can get out of their difficulties by going into mixed farming, and reducing the area in cotton. It must be remembered, however, that India is increasing her area in cotton cultivation, while Russia is rapidly extending her cotton plantations in central Asia, and it will not be many years before east and central Africa will figure in cotton raising. What the American cotton grower, therefore, wants is to improve his methods and increase his skill and energy, if he wishes to hold his old position, rather than restrict his production. Bad weather or a new pest will shorten the crop at any time, when that is needed in the plans of Providence.

TREATMENT OF RAW WOOL.

The original quality of any wool may be altered beyond recognition by climatic influences; also, by carefully tending the sheep; but the general method adopted is the crossing of various breeds. It is quite possible for the wool-grower of the present day to change a flock of sheep with long, uncurled wool, into a flock with short, thickly curled fleeces. So great a metamorphosis, however, can only be brought about gradually, and during the course of several generations of sheep. Practically, a most extended use is made of this method of changing or improving the breed, and by means of it two principal species of wool may be grown totally differing from one another.

The variation in the character of the wool has resulted in a distinct and separate treatment, and a particular manufacture being hit upon for each species, and, consequently, almost two different industries have been created, viz., the card (woolen cloth) and the worsted or stuff manufactures. In the manufacture of woolen cloth the short-curled, carded wool, which attains the greatest fineness of fibre, is used, while for stuff manufacture long, uncurled worsted wool is employed.

Raw wool, which is covered with grease, dirt and all manner of filth, to the extent of treble and four times its own weight, must undergo a thorough cleansing and scouring before it can be manufactured into cloth. We may leave out of consideration the so-called fleece washing on the body of the sheep, by which only a small portion of the grease and dirt is removed. The actual operation of washing the raw wool is of the utmost importance, and upon its thorough performance depends, to a great extent, the further suitability of the wool for manufacturing purposes.

If we now enquire what are the conditions of a good and thorough wool washing, the answer will be, in addition to a perfect cleansing, it is of vital necessity to preserve the staple, by which is meant to secure an even and parallel lying of the individual fibres. It must be clear to every thinking man that the more perfectly this natural position of the fibres is preserved and the less they are entangled, the less will be the tearing in after manipulations, and the finer and more equal will be the yarn. The above remarks apply with the same force to combing as to carding wool, although their different qualities are treated in washing on entirely different principles, as we shall see later on. During the process of washing in warm soapsuds, and of the subsequent rinsing in soap and warm water, it is absolutely necessary to remove, as far as possible, through immediate oiling and stretching, the shrinkage of the combing wool, and to reduce the curling of its individual fibres to the minimum. The contrary is aimed at in the treatment of carding wool. In the latter case the chief care is not only to retain the intrinsic shrinking power, but to increase it by the washing and rinsing process, and to save in every direction the flexibility of the fibre which plays so integral a part in the fulling operation.

The shape of the fibre of unwashed wool is to some extent an unnatural one, accurate experiments having demonstrated that its natural curling powers, and, in consequence, the compact roundness of its form, are to some extent hindered during growth. As soon as the fibre is freed from grease by washing, the wool falls back by its own elasticity to its natural shape, and becomes really more curly than when in the grease. This propensity is of great importance in carding wool, and the more carefully it is preserved during the preparatory treatment, the greater are the shrinking faculty and fulling capacity. If we would now learn what are the means to be employed for satisfying all reasonable demands for a practical wool-washing process, special consideration must be paid to the washing ingredients used, the several manipulations customary, and the various kinds of machinery by which the old-fashioned hand labor has been supplanted.

If we look back into the past history of the woolen manufacture, and examine more particularly into the nature and fashion of the wool washing practised by our forefathers, we find as early as 1774, in a scientific journal of that date, a detailed treatise on the importance of the washing and scouring of wool (Jacobson's *Manufacture of Woolen Stuffs*). Jacobson recommends, above all, a thorough washing of the raw wool in lukewarm water, for if, as he observes, the water be too warm the yolk will be scorched; while, if too cold, the yolk will not dissolve. At the same time he advises an addition of urine to the scouring bath, with the express statement that soapsuds might be substituted for urine. This manner of treatment, however, is not only more expensive and more cumbrous, but led to a considerable loss in the intrinsic softness of the wool. Jacobson further recommends the following method of testing whether the wool has been sufficiently scoured. Some wool is taken from the urine bath and squeezed. If it swells out on the open hand the wool is ready for the rinsing tub. Another periodical published about the same time as the above (1774) contains an article entitled "The Woolen Manufacture at Eupen," in which the application of urine in wool washing is mentioned as being in general use at that time.

A tendency soon manifested itself to improve a method of wool washing which must always have been distasteful, and the science of chemistry being still in its infancy, the wildest and most absurd experiments were tried. Thus it inevitably came to pass that charlatanism found a wide field for the display of its ingenuity in this direction, and gave the world a number of so-called washing nostrums, which under bombastic and quack-suggesting names, hid such simple substances as soap-bark and soap-wort (*Quillaya saponaria* and *Gypsophila fastigiata*), mostly in the form of powder. A catalogue of these useful auxiliaries of the wash tub would take up too large a portion of our space, and would serve no useful purpose in the present enlightened age.

The old method of scouring the wool with putrid urine had its undisputed merits, and the Schlieper pro-

cess can alone be compared with it, so far as preserving the softness of the wool is concerned. According to the *Polytechnische Central Zeitung*, of 1868, page 393, Schlieper uses a composition consisting of 20 parts of soda, five of oleine, and three to two parts of ammonium-chloride. The greater quantity of ammonium-chloride is to be employed when the fibre is fine, the less quantity, however, when the fibre is coarse. The peculiar effect of this compound consists in completely preserving the softness and flexibility of the fibre, at the same time removing all greasy substances, the latter result being attributed to the presence of the oleine and the ammonium-chloride. The ammonium-chloride and soda combine to form carbonate of ammonium and chloride of sodium, together with ordinary oil soap, and a corresponding quantity of bicarbonate of soda. The bicarbonate removes the caustic effect from the soda, while the oleine promotes the formation of an emulsion with the grease of the wool. It had already been a fact of experience that a good result could be obtained by an addition of common salt to a solution of soda. Under this treatment the driest Cape wool and the greasiest wool alike became extremely clean and brilliant, and at the same time as soft and as mellow as velvet. Without risking an exaggeration, this method of scouring raw wool may be safely recommended. Of course this process of washing is always a very expensive one, and it has, in consequence, been abandoned in all wool-washing establishments which work for profit. In this case all other washing ingredients have given place to soda, by the careful use of which—more particularly the ammoniacal soda (Solway soda), which has lately been manufactured by most superior processes—very satisfactory results are obtainable.

Singularly enough, Joclet, in his little work, "The Chemical Treatment of Sheep Wool," recommends caustic soda as being specially adaptable for scouring wool, owing to the more energetic effect of the hydrate on the grease. This is to some extent true, but the fact has long ago been proved that carbonate of soda not only saponifies the yolk, but operates in a very destructive manner on the wool fibre. For this reason caustic soda must be regarded as the least satisfactory preparation for wool washing. Joclet adds, moreover, that competent professional experts have abandoned the use of caustic soda, because it gives the wool a yellowish tint and deprives it of its flexibility and its so-called "grip," but he declares that the injurious effect of this agent can be neutralized by adding to it a solution of ammonia. As, however, ammonia, or rather, in this case, spirits of sal-ammoniac, is likewise a caustic of kahl, it is incomprehensible by what manner of means the caustic soda can thus be deprived of its destructive properties. Grothe says on the subject: "The qualities of soda used in wool scouring are by no means uniform in respect to pureness. Above all things, this soda must be free from any particle of caustic soda, because the latter has a decomposing influence on the fibre of the wool." Scharpringer describes, in the "*Deutsche Industrie Zeitung*," for 1868, page 183, a process by which

any caustic soda, casually present, is rendered harmless by being converted simultaneously into bicarbonate and sesquicarbonate of soda. To a bath containing 300 parts of water and one part of soda, a quantity of sulphuric acid (tenfold diluted), and equal to about 3 to 6 per cent. of the quantity of soda, is added. Carbonic acid is thus given, which rapidly forms an emulsion with the yolk, without in the least affecting the fibre. Considerable saving of time and labor, however, is effected when it becomes unnecessary to resort to such means as above described, by using a soda entirely free from all caustic. Such a soda is the above-mentioned ammoniac soda, which may be considered an almost pure chemical product, as it contains from 98 to 99 per cent. carbonate of soda.

Equally important as the exact quantity and quality of soda used is the right temperature of the scouring bath. For the former no rules can be laid down, and in case of the temperature it is just impossible to give exact directions to meet all contingencies. Generally speaking, a heat of 40° to 50° R. (122° to 145° F.) is the average temperature necessary for a scouring bath, and as the difference between the two figures is considerable, it is obvious that the exact point can only be hit upon by practice. The same must be said of the length of time during which the wool must remain in the bath. In this respect the washer must be guided in a great measure by the quality of the wool to be washed.

When the washing process, or solution and saponification of the wool grease is accomplished, and the wool taken out of the scouring bath, it must be thoroughly rinsed. This is done in a bath of clear, lukewarm soap water in the case of combing wool, as we have already stated, while carding wool must be rinsed in cold river water. The low temperature of the rinsing water is here a matter of great importance, for it has been demonstrated by experience that the washing of wool during the winter gives a far better result than washing during the summer. Joclet observes on this point, "No very clear explanation can be given for this generally-known fact, although every expert washer will corroborate the fact that during the summer months a total elimination of grease by washing is impossible. It may be, however, that through immediate rinsing in ice-cold water the dissolved resin like greasy substance quickly coagulates, and is thus more easily separated from the wool." In connection with the above we must add that, although many woollen manufacturers are so comfortably situated as to be able to wash their wool supply during the winter and desist from summer washing altogether, such a plan cannot be adopted as a rule, or be carried out under all circumstances. Washers and dyers are, by occupation, compelled to wash all the year round, even during the hottest season, whereby they run the risk of supplying wool which is not entirely free from grease. The most extraordinary tricks are then resorted to, with varying success, for obtaining a satisfactory result. For instance, when the temperature of the river or other rinsing water rises to 66°F., the cal-

amity begins, for the well scoured wool comes out of the rinsing machine in a sticky, muddy, and uncomely condition, and the higher the temperature of the water rises the greater the resultant evil. In such a dilemma the following treatment has always been found successful. The temperature of the water of the scouring basin is raised from 50° to 54°R., and the bath itself is kept fairly "strong," only a very small portion of the wool, say a quarter of the quantity to be washed, being soaked in it. After five minutes, at the most, the wool is taken out of the bath and quickly rinsed under a very strong stream of cold water. To put the matter in a nutshell, we may say that the following points should be paid attention to in the hot season: High temperature, a strong bath, short soaking of small quantities of wool, and quick rinsing in plenty of water. Forced as this treatment of wool may appear, its results have never been bad. The wool always dyes well without losing its color, the whole dyeing process remaining unaffected and satisfactory.

GERMAN WOOL TRADE FOR 1894.

We have received Gustav Ebell & Co.'s annual review of the German wool trade of 1894, which is not without interest to many Canadian readers. After commenting on the low prices which prevailed throughout the year, and which they attribute to over-production both of raw wool and manufactured goods, the reviewers go on to express their opinion that the turn of fashion in favor of fine soft goods—which they think not unlikely—will lead to an improvement in prices in merino wools. Glancing over the past of the German trade, it appears that in the fifteen years from 1872 to 1886, the average amount of wool imported was 1,543,000 cwt., and of shoddy 84,000 cwt. annually. In 1887 the imports of wool were 2,217,000 cwt. and of shoddy 120,000 cwt. In 1894 the imports of wool had grown to 3,220,000 cwt. and of shoddy to 257,000 cwt. But Germany also exports both articles, and her exports of wool in 1894 amounted to 195,000 cwt. and of shoddy 310,000 cwt. The amount of home grown wool, as based on the new census, was 450,000 cwt., leaving a net consumption for the German Empire, 3,424,000 cwt. Germany has lately gone into the breeding of coarse and long-wooled sheep, which gives a heavier average weight to the native fleece. The fine clothing wools of Germany are getting scarce, and the importations of foreign merino wools steadily increase. The importation of Cape wools into Germany in 1885, for instance, amounted to 50,000 bales, rising pretty steadily till in 1893 the import reached 103,000 bales. Last year, however, there was a slight falling off, owing no doubt to depressed trade, the figures being 97,000 bales. The exports of German woolen yarns and woolen goods, curiously enough, do not seem to have increased much, the figures for yarns being 121,000 cwt. in 1887, and 172,000 cwt. in 1894; and for woolen goods 571,000 cwt. in 1887, and 520,000 cwt. in 1894, with fluctuations

in the intervening years. This is attributed to falling off in American trade during recent tariff changes.

THE Manchester Ship Canal, for which so much was promised, has so far been somewhat of a disappointment. The half-yearly meeting of the corporation owning the canal was held last month in Manchester, and the chairman acknowledged that the canal had signally failed to secure a fair share of the cotton traffic. Within the last half year the canal carried 13,600 tons, whereas the amount arriving in Liverpool was 800,000 tons. The great difficulty looming up in the near future is the payment of interest on the loan capital. Since the meeting canal shares have experienced a heavy fall. The Manchester Canal is such a huge success from an engineering standpoint, that it will be a pity if it proves a failure commercially. The chief difficulty has been a combination of the steamship people against it, and now it is proposed that the cotton interests shall combine to force the transfer of raw cotton buying from Liverpool to Manchester, and at the same time establish independent lines of steamers from Manchester direct to leading foreign ports. The Lancashire people are certainly displaying magnificent courage and perseverance.

WITHOUT discussing the political bearings of the question, it must be admitted that the products of the Canadian cotton mills stand well in comparison with the same class of goods produced either in the United States or England. Canadian mills have not brought the arts of sizing and adulteration to the perfection of English and other manufacturers, and if the Canadian consumer were to be deprived of the services of the home manufacturer, who now supplies him with goods of the character and quality he wants, he would soon pray for the restoration of the Canadian mills. In regard to the mere question of price, it is interesting to note that a Canadian mill is to-day actually producing goods cheaper than the American mills, which now boast of having reduced the cost of manufacturing to an unprecedentedly low rate. American print cloths are now selling at 2½ cents per yard. As these run 7 yards to the pound, the price per lb. is 17½ cents. In Canada the mills of Wm. Parks & Son, St. John, are selling a special make of grey cloth at 2½ cents per yard, and as these run 5 yards to the pound, the price per lb. is only 13¾ cents. Other mills are making lines of goods, four yards to the pound at 4 cents a yard, or 16 cents a pound. Making allowance for the terms given to buyers in Canada, and the difference in the system of freight and shipping in England, the mills of Messrs. Parks & Son are producing goods at as low a price, if not actually lower, than the English mills. When intrinsic quality is concerned the advantage would be in favor of the Canadian mill. Another isolated fact bearing on the case is, that the Montmorency Cotton Mill has declared a dividend for the past year, and this mill is running exclusively on cottons that are shipped to China, in competition with England, the United States and Germany. Statistics regarding this trade are given in a paragraph elsewhere.

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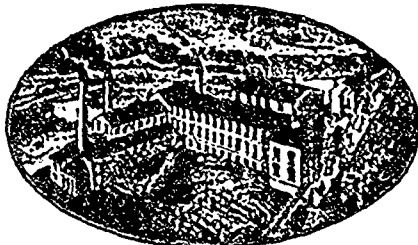
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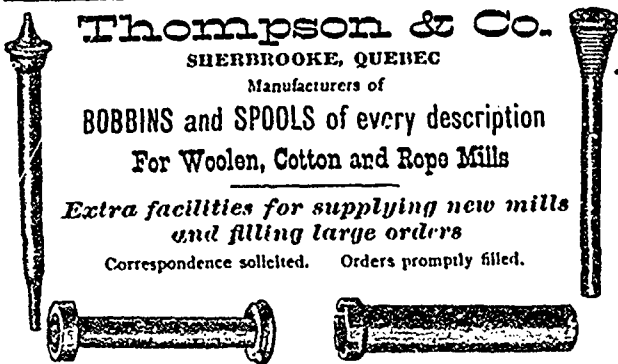
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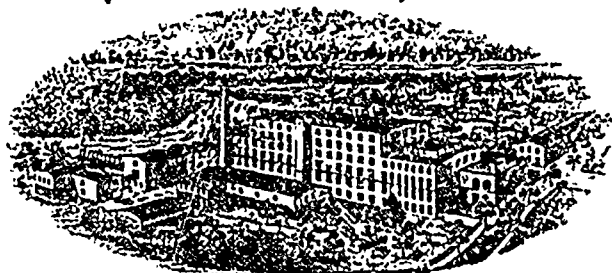
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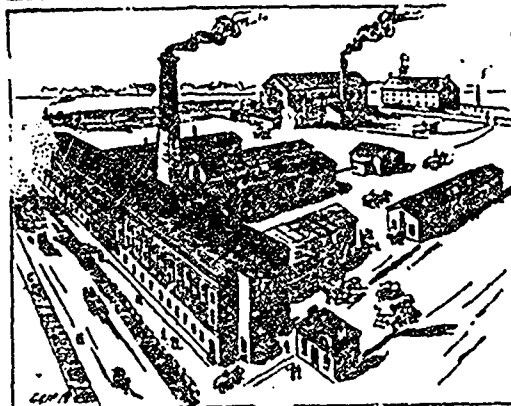
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TEN YEARS OF TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

We give below a summary of ten years of textile exports from Great Britain to Canada, compiled from the British Board of Trade returns. We may explain

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Raw wool	36,958	32,276	18,317	10 153	26,914	24,173	25,035	21,623	22,310	14,317
Cotton piece goods	629,195	634,158	620,378	490,230	494,752	404,417	420,005	453,017	515,711	431,259
Jute piece goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,278	91,444	106,811	114,140	137,860	99,040
Linen piece goods.....	145,287	153,242	178,039	149,116	181,249	138,343	142,527	177,047	139,406	111,637
Silk broad-stuffs.....	24,186	287,672	7,501	17,521	6,710	3,433	3,876	.....	.....	.....
" ribbons.....	10,485	8,338	7,097	3,893	1,788	496	538	.....	.....	.....
" laces.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,381	41,080	32,023
" mixed goods	63,929	98,540	74,149	70,822	54,974	34,985	44,136	66,438	70,990	41,788
Woolen fabrics.....	642,347	703,306	656,424	539,691	497,132	336,417	335,792	386,163	343,977	255,525
Worsted fabrics	465,820	599,485	626,710	488,418	640,824	518,354	583,581	637,042	601,949	403,873
Carpets	183,979	216,329	240,910	186,991	221,291	171,860	206,695	201,405	227,607	162,113
Apparel and slops.....	240,000	260,397	227,080	291,964	331,285	345,568	377,408	395,676	338,091	298,305
Haberdashery	507,217	480,699	535,946	436,683	432,940	373,201	401,684	394,784	252,483	144,647
*Estimated.	2,959,403	3,222,517	3,212,551	2,694,424	2,982,037	2,443,691	2,653,088	2,900,716	2,751,464	2,054,527

that the item of haberdashery for 1885 is an estimate, and that recent changes in the classification of silks prevent us from giving full and correct returns. The returns for January will be found in another place :

For THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS.

WORKMAN TO "SUPER"

BY G. DAMON RICE, MEDFORD, MASS.

I.

The journey from the lowest round of the ladder in the mill to the top is long, and few men manage to climb. Young men start in as apprentices, and, after serving a few years, give up in despair. Others begin with the intention of reaching the top round of the ladder, and manage to rise to the head of some department, and become fixed there. Again, another class go to work at anything they can get in the mill, and stick to it, simply because they must work or starve. The writer belonged to the latter class some years ago. As there are at the present time thousands of young men employed at various occupations in the big cotton mills in this and other States, and as the majority of these are ambitious to rise above the \$1 or \$1.50 a day position, a sketch of some of the steps which must be taken in order to merit promotion may be of interest. No man likes to fix cotton looms at \$1.75 a day, when he knows he can superintend and receive three times more pay; neither does a man want to run a slasher at low wages, when, by a little investigation and skill, he can qualify himself to design fabrics and receive a salary of perhaps \$2,000 per year. Yet many good men are tinkering at spinning frame heads, weaving on looms, or doing other cheap work, simply because they do not know how to take the first step toward mounting higher. I propose to relate a few instances which resulted in my gradual rise from the smallest and least paying work in the modern cotton mill to a remunerative and responsible position. As no fixed law can be laid down which others might follow, I will simply give an account of how I began and how I finished. About a dozen years ago I landed in the city of Fall River, Mass., and sought for work among the mills. A lad of twenty years of age need not look far to find employment in the great cotton manufacturing centre of New England. I soon secured a job as helper in one

of the spinning frame rooms at 60 cents a day. Helpers have a better chance to obtain promotion than a spinner, as the latter are confined to their machines while the former are privileged to go about, as their duties call them to different parts of them. Although I took this place simply to earn a day's pay, I would advise every young man who desires to rise in the business, to endeavor to secure just such a place, for the reason that it offers such an opportunity to learn. Fixers of mules and spinning machinery need the assistance of the helper at all times, and thus the helper can observe and learn something about fixing the intricate head motions every hour of the day. When not engaged in helping the fixers at the frames, a chance is offered to look about and understand other processes. One of the first points I learned was the necessity of good, even work on the roving machine. Irregular roving results in poor spinning. The carding process, no matter how well it may be conducted, cannot remedy uneven roving. I worked in this room several months and began to wonder if it would not be more advantageous for me to learn something about the initiative processes of cotton manufacture before taking up the carding, spinning and the like. I had to pay my own way with what I earned as wages, and therefore could not afford to try any experiments. But I had heard so much about men getting fixed in one position in mills, that I feared the results of knowing only one thing. I wanted to know more of the business, so one day I applied to the overseer of the opening and picking department, and was given a job at 65 cents a day running a picker. There are several methods of cotton picking, but in all a chief point is that the work be carefully done. It is well to bear in mind that the mixing of widely different grades of cotton often results quite disastrously.

Trouble is caused in both carding and spinning by so doing. A system should be followed in opening the bales. The super was always in attendance when a batch was made up in the mill in which he worked. About 80 bales a week were used in the department, and 60 bales of middlings were mixed with 20 of strict

low middling. The super would examine each bale, and if the staple did not correspond with the samples, the bale was not used. The contents of the 80 bales were next spread on the floor in a space of about 12 x 20, and four men would spend about two hours in making a thorough mix. The contents of each bale would extend in layers across the entire surface, so that when using the stock from the face of the batch it would give all grades at the same time, thus assuring uniformity in the combination.

The picking equipment of the mill consisted of 2 American preparers, connected with 2 English pickers with 3 beaters each. The work was doubled from these machines through 4 finishers lappers, each doubling four laps into one, and turning out nearly 30,000 lbs. weekly. The finisher pickers had old style eveners, and these caused some bother, but, taking it all in all, fairly good work was turned out. I think that if a careless boss had to produce stock under these conditions the output would not have proven so satisfactory to the carders and spinners. I learned in this room the necessity of care in the preparation of cotton for the following processes. I also learned that the less the cotton is worked to open and clean, the less the damage to the fine staple, and consequently the less the waste made. I also found out that it does not do to crowd the machines. An even lap cannot be made on any machine when crowded. Time must be given for the dirt, leaf and foreign substances to separate from the fibre. The practice of doubling laps in hopes of getting more even laps for the cards is a good idea, and results in better work; much evener sliver results. The accumulation of laps in the picking room should be avoided as far as possible, and it can be done by adjusting the speed to meet the requirements. Another point I might mention is as regards the care of the machines. My duty consisted very much in oiling and cleaning up. There were many chances to shirk and the boss would not know the difference until some accident might happen. All journals should be cleaned and oiled regularly by some one who will do it faithfully, thus preventing hot bearings and perhaps fires. To get good results the laps should be weighed frequently, as there are many conditions that will cause the output to vary. With care used in preparing a batch, the machine kept in good condition, the laps uniform, the product of the room should come off in good shape, and uniform yarns should be obtained from same. I thus present some points that I gathered while laboring as a workman, but which I enlarge upon, adding to same some ideas which have come to me in the regular course of long years' work in higher capacities.

(Continued.)

AN OLD INDUSTRY.

The manner in which an industry is born, reaches its climax of prosperity and then declines and dies out, always makes interesting reading, and this is exemplified in a striking degree by an article in the current number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, by Mary H. Leonard,

who writes upon the subject of "Indigo in South Carolina." In 1748, the amount of indigo exported from that State was 138,118 pounds, which was sold at 2s. 6d. sterling; in 1754 the export was 216,924 pounds; and shortly before the revolution it had risen to 1,107,660 pounds. Various statements regarding the price of indigo are given in the old records. The value varied greatly during the half century of its production. A recent writer says: "The finest quality of the dye at one time sold in the market for as much as four or five dollars a pound, and fortunes were made rapidly by its cultivation." It is certain that between the years 1763 and 1775, when indigo was at the height of its importance, South Carolina had a most unexampled period of prosperity. Ramsay tells us that "indigo proved more profitable to South Carolina than the mines of Mexico or Peru to Old or New Spain." Wealth poured in upon the people, many of the planters doubling their capital every three or four years. During the years preceding the revolution it is said that "a larger number of children were sent to England for education from South Carolina than from any of the colonies, and this on account of the greater wealth of the colony, owing to the superiority of her products—rice and indigo—which gave abundant means." But the revolution brought a change in industrial and commercial conditions. During the war more rice was raised than indigo, as was natural. After peace was declared indigo culture increased again for a little time. But the conditions of trade were different. The English bounty was no longer available. Large importations soon came to England from the East Indies, which lowered the price, and the palmy days of indigo for South Carolina were gone forever.

HOW TO CLOSE UP TENTER HOLES.

More than once we have been impressed with the fact that, as finishers of woolen and worsted goods, many of our manufacturers are not taking and do not take all the pains that they should in order to turn out upon the market a production which will bear every possible test of excellence. No one can examine the best products of foreign manufacturers without noting how every precaution must be taken in order to make the cloth as nearly perfect as it can possibly be. Too often, we are led to think, many of our own manufacturers depend upon gaining a market for their goods by means of a high protective tariff, rather than by producing such a high grade of textiles that consumers will naturally prefer the home article. One of these details, which the foreign finisher has made an effort to overcome, is the holes in the selvages of woolen cloths, which are caused by the tenter hooks on the drying machines or bars. While it may be a common thing for finishers to take special precautions toward doing away with these imperfections, we do not know of it, and so to many, as it was to us, it may be a matter of some interest to know how the finishers who do note these defects proceed. It is mainly on worsted goods

that these tenter holes are an undesirable defect, owing to the value of the goods themselves, and to the fact that every possible bit of good cloth that can be used in such a piece is utilized.

There is one thing about these holes which is worthy of notice, remarks a correspondent to the *Boston Journal of Commerce*. Whenever they are so marked as to be plainly evident, it is a sure indication that the goods have had to be considerably stretched in the drying process so as to come out to the required width; and at the same time, it is an indication that if they are well marked, the goods are going to shrink considerably when they are sponged or wet up in the making. If they are not well marked they show that the cloth was full in width and did not need any stretching at the dryer, and it may be that their absence, or but slightly marked appearance, will indicate that the goods are not perfectly fulled and felted, and hence will not stand the wear nor hold a finish so long as they otherwise would. In these respects, then, the presence or absence of the tenter-hook holes means more than we would at first suppose, and it becomes no small matter, from the point of view of policy alone, to do away with them altogether if it is possible at all. On these accounts, then, and because the presence of the holes in the selvage is in itself a positive defect in the appearance of the cloth, the finisher takes steps toward their removal. The main characteristic in this method is to apply moisture to the hole and to the fibres in its immediate vicinity, and then, after this has had an opportunity to soak well into the spot, it is dried out again in some handy way so as to avoid the making of any more holes in the attempt. If the goods tented are light weights, the making of tenter holes in the selvages is almost an absolute certainty, and that once they are made they constitute a positive blemish to the appearance and value of the cloth is quite as certain too.

In closing up these holes this is one method which is pursued. The piece is rolled tightly upon a wooden roller from the dryer, then from the roller it is passed across a table and rolled again on another roller at the other side. As the piece passes across the table, two girls, one at either selvage of piece, carefully dampens with warm water and a sponge the spot in the selvage where the hole appears. The sponge is small and held as nearly to a point as possible, so it will not touch more than a very small amount of the cloth in the immediate vicinity of the hole, and the girl must be very careful not to allow any of the water to get on to the face of the cloth in the piece. To make the operation as precise as possible, the girls should sit down to their work and rest their elbows and forearms on the table as the cloth passes, or else a rest should be made for the arm at a convenient distance and position. The amount of moisture applied soon becomes well known by experience. If too much is used a dark spot or blotch is made in the selvage which is as much of a blemish as the hole itself, and if too little happens to be applied, then the aim of the process is defeated and the hole remains unaffected. Where goods happen to

be of delicate light shades, and light weights besides, a great deal of care is necessary in order to avoid leaving any undesirable appearance and yet accomplish the end in view. Now this may seem like a great deal of trouble to take for little or no result, but anyone who is accustomed to handle the finer grades of cloth knows very well how it grates on the feelings to come across a nice piece of goods which is flanked on either side by a long line of goods which, and of two pieces, equally good in all other respects, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the selection, if the party is a buyer, will rest with the piece that is free from holes.

The next step after the holes have been thus dampened is to dry the selvage and thus remove all traces of the moisture that has been applied. To do this it is usual to run the goods lightly through a calender with felted rollers; but, if such a machine is not at hand, the piece may be run on heated copper drums just as well. This last process, however, adds a little to the smoothness of the goods and so affects to a slight extent their finish. In this part of the work it is necessary to do the drying very evenly and uniformly, or damage will surely result. No stops can be allowed while the goods are passing, for they would be sure to result in an uneven or barred appearance on the face of the cloth. If the cloth is kept well spread out by a spreader, and allowed to pass with nothing more than its own weight, there will be no effect whatever upon the width of the cloth. Of course, in either case, whether on the felt calender or on the drums, the amount of steam used is very moderate, not more than just barely enough to dry up the spots of dampness and no more. In order to avoid the possible shrinkage of the cloth in width, it is necessary to keep the amount of steam down and to avoid having the cloth move too slowly through the machine. Still the opposite must be guarded against, and too little strain or too rapid movement are just as undesirable on the other extreme. But in all cases the acquirement of a little experience will show just where the safe point in both particulars is.

SOME wholesale houses in Montreal and Toronto report a gradual improvement in remittances during the past month, but a good many renewals were asked for on the 4th March. The spring millinery openings gave a spurt to trade in the large cities, but in this branch profits are restricted by keen competition. A spring of steady, quiet trade is generally anticipated.

M. B. PERINE, of Perine & Co., flax twine manufacturers, Doon, Ont., claim to be the pioneers in the manufacture of flax by power machinery. They shipped their first car load of scutched flax to the United States three months before the reciprocity treaty came into force, and got a refund of \$60 on the shipment. The flax was chiefly grown then, as now, by the German settlers in Waterloo county, and the settlers' wives after the straw was brought in to be scutched, would take the dressed line back and spin it up into cloths, towelings, etc. This firm made the first linen bags produced in Canada on other than hand looms,

their first bags being turned out 25 years ago and sold to the old Hamilton dry goods house of D. McInnes & Co. But jute soon killed off the linen bag trade of Canada.

THE proposed treaty of reciprocity between Canada and the Cape, if carefully framed, will mark an important step in the federation of the various peoples that compose the British Empire. In articles written for the *Monetary Times* fifteen years ago, and in subsequent articles in this journal, the writer showed the importance of developing direct trade between this Dominion and South Africa, and showed how, commercially speaking, the two countries were counterparts of each other. The writer's idea then was that a steamship line from St. John or Halifax and Montreal to the Cape, perhaps *via* some South American port, should be subsidized to promote this direct trade, but the Hon. Mr. Rhodes goes at the question more directly by his free trade treaty, which would so stimulate trade that there would be no need of steamship subsidies. Steamship owners are only too glad to put their boats in any channel that will give plenty of freight at paying rates. Canada is a large consumer of Cape wools, which at present have to come to us either *via* London or through Boston or New York in bond, while the Cape would purchase large quantities of our manufactures instead of getting them as now from the United States and other countries. As a matter of fact, many articles of Canadian produce or manufacture are now consumed in South Africa, but find their way there round about by English or American ports. One difficulty raised is that the treaty between France and Canada will hinder us from negotiating such an arrangement with the Cape. The *London Times* is of opinion that the Cape, not being "a third power" in the meaning of the treaty, will not be debarred from negotiating with us. The French government may take a different view, but if Canada is obliged to make a choice between the two, let us deal with the Cape. On the one side the Cape has more to gain from Canada than from France, while from the Canadian standpoint, however small the direct trade may now be, the future holds more for us in South Africa than in France. Mr. Rhodes' proposition is clear, full and free, and is the only step that can unfetter the restrictions and impediments that now exist in the trade and political relations between the colonies of the Empire. Let us join hands with the Cape.

In large cities and towns, in recent years, a grave danger has threatened the retailer in dry goods and kindred specialties, by the establishment of mammoth houses who deal in almost everything required for domestic consumption. Some of them even run restaurants, repair boots, shoes and umbrellas, and are, to use the phrase with which they describe themselves in London, "universal providers." The dry goods dealer who handles dry goods alone, justly thinks he knows more of this specialty, and can do better for his customer than if he attempted to master the details of every branch of trade; but to his surprise the big

bazaar has made inroads upon the trade until dry goods and other specialty dealers have felt it their duty to start an agitation on the subject. A few days ago a public meeting was held in Toronto on the subject, at which these big stores were denounced, and a demand was made that the Provincial Parliament legislate by taxing each department in these stores. While we sincerely sympathize with the one-department dealers, we feel obliged to say their position is illogical, and their demand cannot be carried out. Where are they going to draw the line between the general store of the town or village and the universal providing establishment of the city; and upon what rule are they going to define the separate departments of these places? There are stores that deal in black goods only, there are others that handle only baby linen, others dealing in corsets only, and so on; so that if what may be called the general dry goods dealer gets the benefit of such legislation against the big bazaar, the maker and handler of baby linen has the same claim against the general dry goods retailer, whose business could legally be split up into a dozen departments. But such legislation would be found to be unconstitutional as well as impracticable. The fact is that the big general store is an evolution of the time, and partly also a fashion of trade, so to speak. A few men are specially gifted with administrative ability, and would be able to conduct successfully a huge store of many departments, even were the conditions of trade against them. But apart from this, the big department store is only an example of the consolidating tendencies of the time. As the *New York Dry Goods Economist* puts it, "Great masses of capital are used to-day, just as great masses of men were once employed to propel ships, build pyramids and perform work now done by machinery, and capital is at once the source of life and the weapon of the department store. By its possession the big stock can be bought up cheap, the factory can be run and owned by the store, the middleman's profits be saved, the consumer be correspondingly benefited, and a hundred other important matters be accomplished. This tendency and this power will, we think, suffice to make the department store, at least in the larger cities, remain a solid institution for several years to come." The dry goods man need not despair, but by working on his own lines and obtaining control of more capital he can hold his own. The fact that these big department stores are more successful in one or two special departments than as a whole, shows that the principle of the specialty store is not in danger. The retail dry goods stores of the future may be larger and fewer in number in big cities, but they will not be extinguished by the bazaar.

ROCK ISLAND, Que. now rejoices in three overall factories—the Standard Mfg. Co., owned by Pike Bros.; the "Star," owned by J. B. Goodhue, and the Rock Island, owned by Gilmore & Frezeau. James A. Gilmore has also recently started a suspender factory, with very good prospects of success, and has now taken a partner, Benjamin T. Ball, into the business.

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE WITH CANADA.

The following are the values in pounds sterling of the exports of wool and textile fabrics from Great Britain to Canada for January and for the same month of last year :—

	Month of January.	
	1894.	1895.
Apparel and slops	£20,325	£34,358
Haberdashery	22,823	15,161
Raw wool.....	627	186
Cotton piece-goods.....	76,240	81,108
Jute piece-goods.....	12,425	8,483
Linen piece-goods.....	20,820	22,084
Silk, lace	8,027	8,658
" articles partly of.....	3,677	2,395
Woolen fabrics	24,800	19,519
Worsted fabrics	61,750	55,291
Carpets	26,478	23,627

IN PARIS.

Fashions in gloves change very little, but fashion has a decided influence on the sale of certain gloves in preference to others. The decline of the Empire style has greatly lessened the demand for *sûde* for instance, and buttoned gloves are found more convenient for wearing with the present long sleeves than the *à* with manchettes. There has been rather a taste of late for fancy gloves and fancy fastenings, whereas the rule is rather for simplicity. Perrin has, I think, done something towards bringing this about. In his handsome shop in the Avenue de l'Opéra there is a regular succession of novelties, various kinds of laced gloves, different toned bindings and buttons—the latest being buttons made of single, and rather large, white or grey pearls. The long white kid gloves embroidered on the wrist with flowers and butterflies in colored silk are merely eccentricities, and probably got up with a view to attracting attention to the show in the windows more than anything else. In a usual way the fanciful side of the glove-making art is exercised on gloves for day wear only. Embroidery, in the shape of braiding in two colors, and generally called "Russian," is still fashionable and is now extended to *suede*. But preference is given, over all other fanciful ideas, to the glove bound with a contrasting color and fastened with four large pearl buttons tinted to correspond. It has taken the fancy of the best people, and is not merely a passing fad. We must expect to see *sûde* gloves more worn by ladies out of doors next season than they have been for sometime, and it is quite possible that, for the summer months at least, men will take them into favor, in the meanwhile, British gloves, doeskin, Cape, etc., are the sorts they affect for ordinary day wear, and for smart occasions mastic and pearl-grey kid. There is really a very limited choice of colors in gloves this season, or, rather, the choice is very much limited by fashion to brown and tan on the one hand, cream, pearl-grey, white and black on the other. True, the tan, and even the cream and grey, are provided in a great many shades. White kid is immensely worn this winter by ladies with handsome afternoon carriage and walking toilettes, and are likely to be so for some time longer. The gloves bordered with colored kid, though smarter looking, are in reality less smart than all white or all grey. They are fanciful, but less dressy. In a general way, the colored bordering is chosen to match one of the tints in the dress. For some long time past there has been hardly any demand for long gloves buttoned up their entire length, but people are beginning to advocate them as more suitable to the present style of bodice, but they are only worn in *chevreau*. Otherwise, *chevreau*, Tuscon and *sûde* are equally fashionable as evening gloves. Saxony gloves, for which some people show a marked predilection, are also to be had at most shops. The Petit St. Thomas makes a speciality of a white cloth glove, fastened with large tinted pearl buttons, which is called the "Gant Gismondia," but it comes rather late in the day.

The idea of making artificial blossoms very much larger than the natural size has been applied to many sorts. I believe it ori-

ginated last spring, the particular blossom then subjected to this treatment being the wallflower; but it was only when they began making poppies and large flowers of that sort double or three times their real size that any very unusual effect was obtained, a magnified violet looking very much like a viola, and a magnified wallflower like an evening primrose. The latest addition to this giant flora is the heartsease, one of the two dark velvet petals of which is as big as the ordinary flower, but it is sure not to be the last. In all probability had milliners insisted on using these big blossoms alone and mixed with foliage equally huge, the fashion would have died an early death. But instead of doing this they make the abnormally big blossom play a solitary part, combining it with other flowers of an ordinary description. It may be said to take the place of the bow of ribbon or cluster of gauzy wings, therefore, the new stocks of flowers laid in by the magasins comprise a great variety of size as well as sort. Foliage is also provided in the same varieties, large ivy and other leaves being used in the same way as the large flowers. Floral arrangements to take the place of bonnet crowns are to be found ready to hand, and petal fringes for bordering.

Fashionable milliners will make little use of ostrich this spring; nevertheless the magasins are showing both long plumes and tips, and their relative cheapness is likely to attract purchasers. Aigrette and crosse feathers keep up their prices. The assortment of lace is extremely large, and comprises all the well known kinds, the greater part, of course, being machine-made imitations. Guipure lace predominates for dress trimmings, more especially imitations of that style of Venetian point with portions worked in high relief. The fashionable tone is *bleu* (wheat), but "Isigny" and cream are not set aside. Embroidered net lace will also be much used, and in the same tints. Valenciennes is the favorite this year for underwear, tinted either cream or *écru*. Some very good imitations have also appeared of the colored Russian lace, made entirely of thread. Chantilly continues to hold the first place among all black laces, and some of the silk imitation is first-rate, but some laces and guipures are running it close, as black Luscenil, Duchesse, and Empire lace, Bourdon, guipure, etc. Lace is provided in all widths, but there is not likely to be a very large demand for very wide widths. Figured Greek net will doubtless sell better for flounces and skirts than lace or guipure.—*Warehouseman and Draper.*

ENGLISH TAPESTRY.

All capable of appreciating the beautiful reproductions of mediæval textile fabrics turned out by the Royal Windsor Works during the fourteen or fifteen years they have been in existence, will, says the *Morning Post*, regret to learn that the attempt made there to revive the art of the tapestry-weaver in this country has now been finally abandoned, owing to the absence of adequate support. The works have been closed for some time, and thus terminates the last of three notable experiments of the same character which have been made in England in the course of the last two centuries or so. Tapestry-weaving is so generally associated with the great centres of the textile industries in France and the Netherlands, that many people are rather prone to forget that the art of the "tapissier" is essentially an English art, and that England has produced in its time fabrics not unworthy of a place by the side of the best productions of the Gobelins factory and the masters of Aubusson and Arras. The early records of the kingdom, it is true, have preserved few memorials of the old English worthies who attained fame and fortune as tapestry-weavers. But there are a few references extant sufficient anyway to show that in this, as in other branches of textile industry, the Englishman has always been able to hold his own. Chaucer's pilgrims included a "tapicier" as well as a "deyer," from which it is evident that the art of tapestry-making was as well known in this country as that of dyeing and weaving. Besides this, a special warrant, issued by Henry VIII., refers to a certain John Mastian as "Arras-maker" to the King. Specimens of the early English tapestries are still in existence. St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, possesses a set of hangings, and there is an extremely curious tapestry reredos belonging to the Vintners' Company of the city of London. A private gentleman, named Sheldon, is

known from existing historical records to have established a tapestry factory at or near the village of Burchester, in Warwickshire, under the direction of one Robert Hicks, who, it is believed, learned the art of tapestry making in the Flemish factories. A specialty of the Warwickshire works in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. was the production of woven maps of different counties, which were extremely curious. In the hall of the Philosophical Society of York there hung, or did hang a few years ago, three of these maps of Warwickshire tapestry, dating from the first half of the sixteenth century; but of Robert Hicks and the Burchester works no other traces have ever been found. The foreign fabric appears, however, to have been in favor to an extent that discouraged native works, so that for over a century the art remained in abeyance in this country. Large quantities of tapestry were imported from the Continent, from Arras, Lisle, Tournay, Bruges, and Ypres, as also from Gobelins and Aubusson. In the reign of Henry VIII. one vessel alone brought 4,000 pieces over, a fact which sufficiently indicates the demand at the time for the famous products of the Flemish and French looms.

The credit of the first attempt to revive the art and industry of tapestry weaving in this country is due to Sir Francis Crane, who, under the immediate patronage of James I., established a factory at Mortlake, on the Thames. He obtained from Rostock, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg, the services of an artist named Francis Kleine, who became director of the works. King James helped with a grant of £2,000, a large sum when the value of labor and materials in those days is taken into account, and the undertaking appears to have proved a success, for it was carried on through the troublous reign of Charles I., and even up to the time of the revolution and subsequent restoration of Charles II. Charles I. allowed the artist, Francis Kleine, a pension of £100 to continue the direction of the Mortlake works, and made a grant of £1,000 a year, for a period of ten years, to Sir Francis Crane. Some idea of the quality of the tapestry turned out at Mortlake, under the management of Kleine, may be gathered from the recorded fact that Charles I. paid over £6,000 for three sets of gold tapestry. The document wherein this payment is ordered to be made is still extant. To further encourage the enterprise, King Charles allowed Kleine to use the famous Raffaele cartoons for the purpose of reproducing them in tapestry, and at a later time that monarch purchased the works as they stood from Sir Richard Crane, brother of Sir Francis, the founder, to whom they had reverted, and the factory was conducted under the immediate supervision of Royalty. Then came the Civil War, during which the Mortlake works struggled on somehow. But the Restoration saw them abandoned. Charles II. had no money to spare on tapestry weaving, and nothing more is heard of Sir Francis Crane's undertaking. Specimens of the Mortlake tapestries are in existence at Hampton Court, and many are in possession of the Duke of Buccleuch. Nearly a century after this an attempt to start the industry again in England was made in Soho. The Italian artist, Francesco Zuccharelli, prepared many of the designs worked there, and old Northumberland House boasted of one room entirely hung with the productions of the Soho loom. But the Soho establishment did not continue at work for more than a few years. The debased taste of the last century, and the preference for decided ugliness that characterized the period of Queen Anne and the Georges, proved fatal to the attempt to cater for an artistic public. Besides, hangings, excepting of French and Italian silks, were out of the fashion, and woolen tapestries, where they existed, were relegated to the lumber rooms of old mansions as unbecoming remnants of antiquity. The artistic revival, twenty-five or thirty years ago, brought mediævalism to some extent into fashion again, and among the decorative devices which largely found favor among the well-to-do classes, one of the most notable was the employment again of tapestry in rooms. The drawing room at Goodwood, reserved for royal guests, which had been hung with some superb specimens from the French looms, helped to set the mode, and a few artists, who devoted their attention to interior decoration, helped to spread it. Amongst these, the foremost was Mr. M. Henry, who designed the interior decorations of the St. Pancras

Hotel and of the Carlton Club. It occurred to this gentleman that the tapestry we imported from abroad might with advantage be manufactured in this country. It would tend to encourage an artistic vocation, and, at the same time, keep money at home. The idea was warmly taken up by the late Prince Leopold. A committee, including Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Rosslyn, the Duchess of Cleveland, Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, Lady Cowper, Lady Wharnccliffe, Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower, with Mr. Henry as honorary secretary, was formed, and the project, in due course, submitted to her Majesty the Queen, whose warm approval was at once secured. A Crown grant of fifteen acres of land was made to aid the undertaking, and under the direction of Mr. Henry a start was made at the temporary works erected there in 1876. The artistic management was placed in the hands of a specialist, M. Brignoles, under whose supervision the well-known tapestries portraying the scenes from the "Merry Wives of Windsor," designed by Ward, the Royal Academician, were manufactured for the Queen.

The object of the directors of the Windsor works was to produce a tapestry which should combine the full broad effects of the Arras work with the fine details and perfect execution of the Gobelins looms. For the benefit of those unacquainted with the technical peculiarity of tapestry as contrasted with woven and embroidered fabrics, it may be as well to make clear one or two points relating to the production of this variety of textile. As a rule, the haziest notions prevail as to what really constitutes tapestry, and thousands, for instance, speak of the Bayeux tapestry of which everyone has heard, in utter ignorance of the fact that it is not tapestry at all, but ordinary embroidery worked upon a coarse linen web. Now, tapestry is neither woven work nor embroidered, and yet it is both one and the other. A woven material consists of both a warp—the threads that run lengthwise—and a weft—the threads that cross from side to side. The two together produce a web, fine or coarse, as the case may be, and this, again, forms the foundation upon which the embroidery work is executed. Tapestry is singular in this, that it has no weft—no continuous thread running from side to side. In place of a bobbin with a single thread, as in weaving, the "tapissier," or tapestry-maker, uses a number of bobbins, each of which contains a single-color thread of wool, and with these the whole pattern is traced, and afterwards filled in on the body of the warp. As many as 10,000 distinct colors were in use at Windsor, and the rapidity with which the changes were made by the hands employed, and the dexterity with which the patterns placed under the loom were followed, was little short of marvellous to the unaccustomed eyes of visitors. The number of looms employed was five, and though the cost of the material was not high, and the rate of pay for labor by no means excessive, yet owing to the time required and the care necessary for the artistic completion of the work, the price of the finished product was such as to bring it only within the reach of the very wealthy. A square foot ran to 2½s., and a piece a yard by a yard square cost 22s. A length sufficient to cover a fair-sized room would be valued at 1000s.

NEW METHOD OF DYEING PIECE GOODS IN SEVERAL COLORS.

A method of preparing piece goods so as to produce colored weave effects by dyeing in the piece, patented by Dr. H. Lange, may obtain an extended use in consequence of the present tendency of fashion towards such goods with mixed colors.

In order to produce goods composed of yarns of different colors, previously-dyed yarns are woven, or else the property of the different fibres of absorbing dyes in different ways is utilized for dyeing pieces woven with undyed yarns so as to show different colors. According to the latter method a tissue of wool and cotton can be dyed in two colors, and a tissue of cotton, wool and silk in three colors, either in one vat or in several successive vats. The property of a number of dyestuffs of dyeing animal or vegetable fibres only when a lake of such dyes is formed, can also be utilized for obtaining multi-colored tissues by dyeing with one dye. For

this purpose wood and alizarin dyes are specially adapted, also those aniline dyes that require a mordant for fixing them on the fibre. If, for instance, part of the yarn is mordanted with an iron salt before it is woven, and the other part not mordanted, both woven together and dyed with logwood, only the mordanted yarn will be dyed by the formation of a logwood-iron lake; thus a two-colored fabric is obtained. In the same way, by means of the salts of chromium, aluminum and tin, the respective lakes can be formed, so that by weaving yarns mordanted with these and iron salts tissues with four colors can be obtained by dyeing with one dyestuff. If with these mordanted yarns another not mordanted yarn is woven the tissue becomes even five-colored.

The new process consists in impregnating yarns that are to remain uncolored after dyeing with reserve pastes, and weaving them with other unimpregnated yarns and dyeing the piece. The non-impregnated yarns will then after dyeing be colored, while the other impregnated yarn will not be colored, or will lose its color on the removal of the reserve by washing, etc. This method can be applied to animal and vegetable fibres, and for colors produced directly on the fibre, as well as for such as are obtained by dyeing with wood-alizarin and aniline dyes. The substances used as reserves depend on the fibre and the color the tissue is to receive. The following are some examples:

(1) Cotton is impregnated with sodium acetate, calcium acetate, soda, sodium hydrate, calcium carbonate, barium carbonate, if necessary with thickening substances, and is dried and woven together with unimpregnated cotton. The tissue is dyed with aniline-black dye, oxidized in chests, or steamed, chromed, and eventually soaped. The cotton impregnated with the reserve will remain undyed, as the aniline black is not developed in the presence of these salts. The other parts become black. Silk fabrics can be treated in the same manner, also mixed goods of silk and cotton.

(2) Wool is impregnated with tin chloride or acetate of tin, eventually with the addition of a thickener, and woven together with unimpregnated wool, the tissue is dyed with ponceau and acetic acid, also, where required, with the addition of a thickening substance, dried, steamed and washed. The impregnated wool remains colorless, and the unimpregnated wool is dyed ponceau. Silk partly treated with acetate of tin and partly unimpregnated, can be dyed in the same way, leaving the unimpregnated part white and the other dyed ponceau.

(3) Silk and cotton are impregnated with acid sodium sulphate, grape sugar, acetate of tin, zinc dust (eventually thickened by China clay, fat wax and farina) and woven with unimpregnated cotton and silk. The tissue is dyed with a violet solution in presence of tannin and acetic acid, and thickeners dried, steamed and washed. The impregnated fibres remain uncolored the others are dyed a violet color.

Uncolored as well as colored yarns can be impregnated, and thus multi-colored fabrics can be obtained. For instance, if red, white and yellow yarns are impregnated and woven with unimpregnated yarn, and the tissue dyed black, a four-colored fabric will be produced. The multi-colored fabrics thus obtained can be dyed over again according to the usual methods.

LITERARY NOTES.

In this month's *Century* there are a number of special features. The frontispiece is a rare and interesting portrait of the Empress Josephine, and there are other illustrations of Prof. Sloane's life of Napoleon, in which the record of the Corsican period is closed and Napoleon's stirring life in Paris taken up. There are the first three papers by Miss Harriet Waters Preston of a new field of travel entitled "Beyond the Adriatic," being an account—the first in American magazine journalism—of the beautiful region on the east side of the Adriatic from Trieste to Albania, which is likely to become a favorite resort for travelers in Europe. Also a fully illustrated paper on the late Jean Carriès, sculptor and potter, fine portraits of Ysaye the violinist, and of Helmholtz, with appreciative and critical articles, a beautiful engraving in Timothy Cole's Dutch Masters series, an instalment of Crawford's "Casa

Graccio," the scene changing to Rome with new characters, one of whom is the daughter of the marriage which followed the elopement of the Scotch physician with the Carmelite nun. There is also a paper on "The Horse-Market," by Henry Childs Merwin, of interest to lovers and buyers of horses; also the usual miscellany in the departments, including this month a story in not-too-difficult Chinese dialect, entitled "Chan Tow, the Highrob," by Chester Bailey Fernald. Among the poetry is a sonnet, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, "Proem to a Victorian Anthology."

The March number of *The Canadian Magazine* is well illustrated and varied in subject matter. Arthur Harvey's "The Women's Rights Question in Rome—195 B.C." illustrates the truth of the writer of Ecclesiastes that "there is nothing new under the sun." It is most interesting reading. "The Politics of Japan," by C. T. Long, formerly resident in Japan, gives a valuable glimpse of the practical working of political parties in that most interesting country. J. F. Morris Fawcett, of Newfoundland, deals trenchantly with the sins of journalism in that colony. Rev. W. S. Blackstock writes from Egypt an entertaining description of an Arab dinner, at which he was a guest. John C. Werner tells how he was buried under an avalanche in British Columbia. True to life is Margaret Ross's description of Sacramento week amongst the Highlanders around Lake Megantic. J. L. Hubbard, of Virginia, a former slave owner, defends the old order in the South. The illustrated articles are, "A Yankee in Halifax," by Allan Eric; "The Royal Military College of Canada," by several writers; "The Intercolonial Railway," by P. F. Cronin, and "Laying a Submarine Cable," by F. A. Hamilton. Fiction includes "An Original Retribution," by Charles Nelson Johnson; "Like a Mountain Path," by Maud L. Radford, and "Jean Stuart's Encounter with Dougal McTavish," by Neil Burton.

It is pleasing to note that Canadian literature is attracting more attention abroad. We learn that Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., the well-known London publishers, have placed an order with the Methodist Book and Publishing House for 250 copies of Mrs. Trail's "Pearls and Pebbles," recently noticed in this journal, while T. Fisher Unwin, another large London publisher, has ordered 100 copies of McIlwraith's "Birds of Ontario," from the same Toronto house.

William Briggs, publisher, Toronto has now in the press a book which will command a large sale in Canada. This is a volume of verses of humor and pathos by J. W. Bengough, the founder and artist of *Grip*. Anticipation is quickened by the intelligence that the book is to be illustrated with nearly 100 original pen-and-ink sketches by the author. Those who are familiar with Mr. Bengough's work, and have heard and seen his inimitable chalk talks, will be prepared for something good. "Motley Verses Grave and Gay," is the title the author has chosen for the volume, which will be issued early in April and will make a volume of about 170 pages.

"A Century of American Wool Manufacture" is the title of a pamphlet of 82 pages by S. N. D. North, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, dealing with the beginnings and growth of the woolen industry in the United States, from the colonial era down to the last decade comprehended by the recent census. Mr. North has done his historical work well, and traces in a lucid and entertaining style the progress of this American industry to its present large dimensions. In the colonial days the manufacture of woolen goods was carried on, as in the early days of Canada, as a household industry, and the first great impulse given to the business on a factory basis was the war of 1812-15. The exportation of textile machinery being forbidden in England, American invention appears to have proceeded on almost independent lines until recent years.

In the Imperial House of Commons last month Sir Henry James' motion to re-consider the question of the imposition of an Indian duty on cottons, which he alleged had dislocated the Lancashire trade, was defeated by a majority of 195, many of the Opposition joining with the Government.

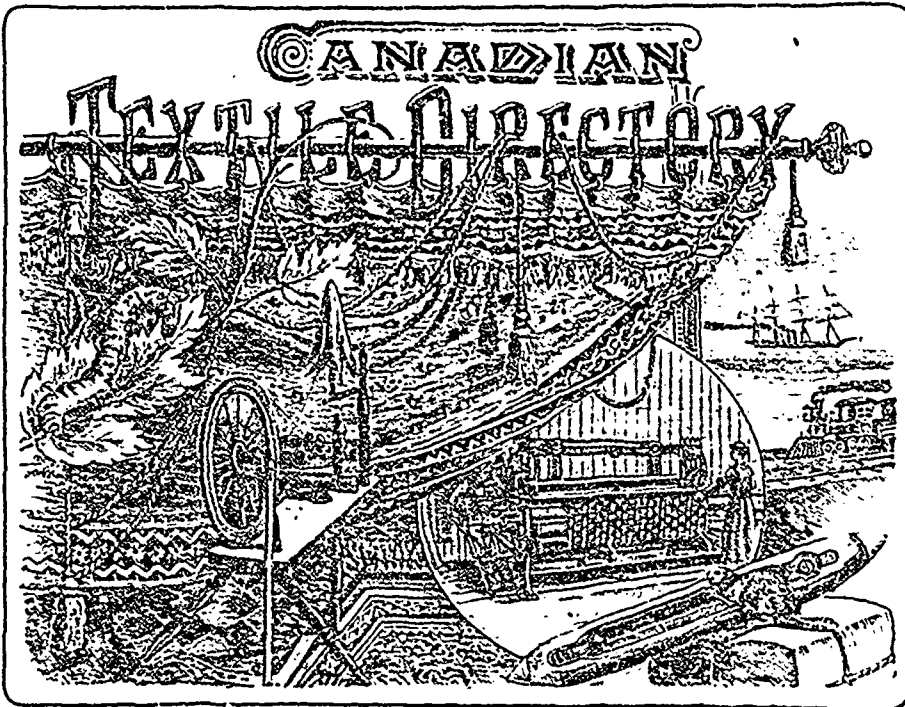
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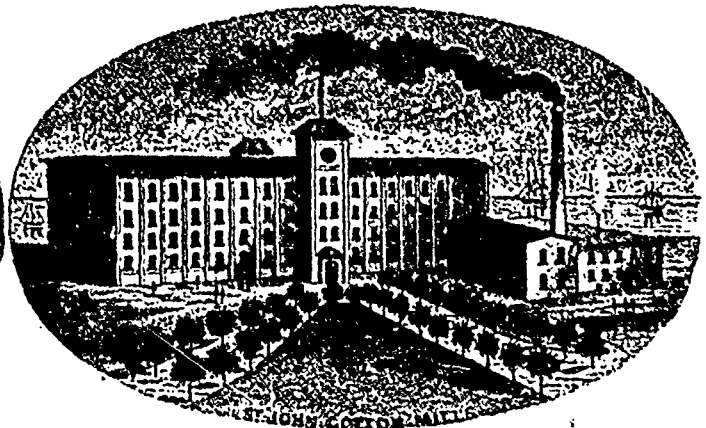
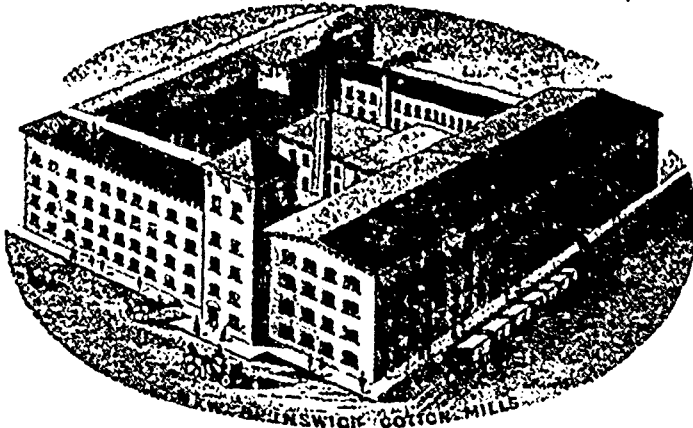
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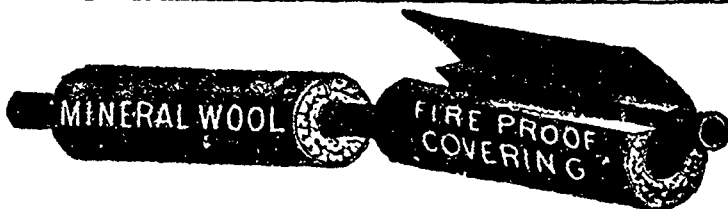
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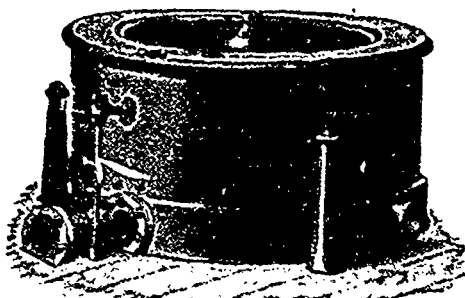


FUEL is a Large Item in your Expense Account
Cut it down **One-Third**

by covering your steam pipes and boilers with **Sectional Mineral Wool Covering**, preventing condensation and loss of steam. Others have done it, why not you?

Full Line ASBESTOS GOODS on hand
Canadian Mineral Wool Co., Ltd. 100 Bay St. TORONTO
Geo. A. COWAN, Montreal Agent, 201 St. James Street
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BROADBENT'S HYDRO EXTRACTORS



Direct Steam Driven. No Shafts or Belting required.
Suspended on Links and requiring no Foundation.

Adapted for **Manufactories, Dyehouses, Laundries, Chemical Works, Sugar Refineries, etc., etc.**

—SEND FOR CATALOGUE—

THOMAS BROADBENT and SONS

CENTRAL IRON WORKS

CHAPELHILL, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND

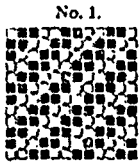
Telegrams: "BROADBENT, HUDDERSFIELD."

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

Textile Design

SAMPLES OF FRENCH STYLES.

A, light spun, 312½ yards per ounce; B, twist, composed of one light at 312½ yards and one dark at 936 yards per ounce, nine turns per inch; C, twist, composed of one light, 936 yards, and one dark, 312½ yards per ounce, one turn per inch; D, small chain twist, lively shades, 125 yards per ounce, 28 picks per inch, 2,030 ends 70 inches in the reed, 14½ reed, two ends in a split end shrink, 12 per cent, rough finish to 56 inches weight, unclean, 23 ounces.



Dress

- No. 1.
 2 light A,
 1 twist D,
 1 twist C,
 2 twist B,
 2 twist C,
 2 light A,
 1 twist D,
 1 twist C,
 52 { 2 twist B,
 2 twist C.
 64 ends.

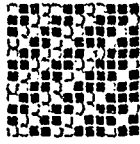
Weave

- 1 twist C,
 1 twist D,
 2 twist B,
 2 twist C,
 2 twist B,
 1 twist C,
 1 twist D,
 2 twist B,
 52 { 2 twist C,
 2 twist B.
 64 picks.

Backward draft commencing with B, and B as indicated on the chain.

A, twist, 2 ends at 625 yards, 11 turns per inch, dark shade; B, like A, light shade; C, like A, lively shade; D, buckled twist, dark shade, 265½ yards; 38 picks per inch; 2,851 ends; 68 inches in the reed; 9½ reed, 4 ends in a split; end shrink, 3 per cent.; rough finish to 56 inches; weight, unclean, 20 ounces.

No. 2.



Dress

- 4 { 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 30 { 1 dark D,
 8 { 8 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 1 dark D,
 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B.

- 1 end C,
 4 { 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 1 dark D,
 8 { 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 1 dark D,
 4 { 1 light B,
 1 dark D.

60 ends.

Weave

- 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 60 { 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 8 { 1 light B,
 1 dark A,
 1 light B,
 1 pick C,
 64 picks.

A, light spun, 390½ yards per ounce; B, like A, other light shade; C, intermediate shade, 390½ yards per ounce, D, like C, another intermediate shade; E, twist, composed of one dark at 437½ yards per ounce, and of stuffing of silk 781¼ yards per ounce; F, fancy twist, lively shades, 93¼ yards per ounce; 45 picks per inch; 3,128 ends; 68 inches in the reed; 11½ reed, 4 ends in a split; end shrink, 10 per cent.; rough finish to 56 inches; unclean weight, 20 ounces.

No. 3.



Dress

- 3 light A,
 1 end F,
 7 light A,
 12 { 1 twist E,
 3 light A,
 1 twist E,
 15 light A,
 15 { 2 inter. C,
 1 light A,
 2 inter. C.
 56 ends

Weave

- 3 light B,
 1 end F,
 7 light B,
 12 { 1 twist E,
 3 light B,
 1 twist E,
 15 light B,
 15 { 2 inter. D,
 1 light B,
 2 inter. D.
 56 picks.

DEATH OF W. H. MEREDITH.

The somewhat sudden death, on the 26th February, of W. H. Meredith, of the firm of Middleton & Meredith, Montreal, was a shock to the business community. To the textile trades Mr Meredith was well known in connection with the dyestuff and chemical business, and his firm had a high reputation for probity and honorable business methods. Mr. Meredith was a son of the late Chief Justice Meredith, of Quebec, a brother of F. E. Meredith, of the law firm of Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, Montreal, and a cousin of W. R. Meredith, late leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Parliament, and now Chief Justice of Ontario. The subject of this notice was born in Montreal in 1849 and was educated at Lennoxville. At the age of 16 he began his business career in the service of Morland, Watson & Co., iron merchants, remaining with the firm till its dissolution. He then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Capt. Middleton, under the same style as at present. Mr. Meredith was a director of the Bank of Montreal, and his name was highly honored in the business community. He was also one of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, and that body passed a resolution of condolence with his family on his death. He had only been ill about two weeks, having contracted pneumonia as the result of a severe cold. It was a striking coincidence that his father, Sir Wm. Meredith, died of the same disease on the same day last year.

INSOLVENCY LAWS.

Editor CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS:

SIR,—It is two years ago since I wrote you upon the above subject. I urged the importance of concerted action by the various boards of trade throughout the Dominion to promote a bill through the Dominion Parliament embracing the point I then outlined. I was pleased at the concerted action taken by the four leading boards of trade, viz., Montreal, Toronto, London and Kingston, during last session of Parliament, when Senator (now Premier) Mackenzie Bowell strenuously and vigorously endeavored to carry an insolvency measure through the Senate. The failure to carry that measure through the Senate was brought about by three causes: 1st—The universal interest by all parties both inside and outside of the Houses of Parliament in the tariff legislation, which was so unduly prolonged by the strenuous opposition in the House, and the time taken up by the Finance Minister in meeting large numbers of deputations of every industry affected by the proposed tariff alterations. 2nd—By the position taken by the banking interests in demanding, and succeeding in getting inserted, that clause whereby the claim of all banks upon insolvent estates to rank for dividend should include all matured bills or notes under discount existing at the time of the insolvency of the debtor. 3rd—By the opposition of a few fossil-headed Senators who declaimed against any insolvency laws whatever, and tried to sequester a certain class of farmers from protection under the proposed insolvency measure. The first not only added to the failure of the measure before the Senate, but also called forth the whole commercial interest embraced by the boards of trade throughout the Dominion to be constantly on the alert to prevent as much as possible too heavy a change in the tariff, which naturally left the insolvency legislation before the Senate to languish, and ultimately to be withdrawn.

The second cause, that by the banking interest, was the most serious one, and to defeat this object it is not to be regretted that the Senate bill did not become law. I cannot imagine that business men belonging to great commercial concerns, who are the leading lights of our boards of trade, will ever allow such a demand to become a clause of any insolvency law. As it is now, how do the banks always stand in every insolvent estate? They have, by hypothecations, liens on stock, and notes countersigned by third parties, generally engulfed three-fourths of estates, and if they succeed in getting a clause added by which they can stand to claim for dividend on all unmatured drafts and notes under discount at the time of the insolvency of the debtor, they will clear the whole of the estate of all its realizable effects. It is

seldom indeed that a bank stands to lose or have ultimately to claim much on the residue of their discounts that fail to be paid upon maturity. I know of a case in point as an illustration of my argument: At the time of insolvency of a debtor a banker had some \$12,000 under discount, which left unpaid bills of only about \$4,000, and this amount principally consisted of notes drawn by the debtor within a very short period of his failure, upon customers, and discounted by the bank before they were accepted, and when presented for acceptance to the customers, were refused, because no stock had either been ordered or received to cover such notes. This was a palpable fraud. Under the proposed clause this bank would have stood for claim for dividend upon \$12,000 instead of the \$4,000 left unpaid by the fraudulent notes above referred to. It is a Shylock proposition, and should be strenuously opposed by all commercial business men throughout the Dominion. I admired the stand taken by Toronto Board of Trade representatives, Mr. D. E. Thompson and E. R. C. Clarkson, against the bankers' proposition, and they only failed because of the supineness of the other boards of trade. Now that we have Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier, there is a better prospect of a good insolvency measure being brought before Parliament, and it only remains for the united boards of trade to do their duty properly and without fear, or by any duplicity curry favor with the banking interests, which are so antagonistic to the weal of honest traders and sound commercial prosperity. Don't let us have Jay Gould's methods of grasping, vulture cupidity exemplified by our already rich banking institutions. It is the poor and middle class trader that wants protection, and must be protected, if a true and proper measure is at all to become a law of this Dominion.

Third cause: The fossilized Senators, who talked about financial morality, and thundered unworthy vengeance upon the head of an unfortunate debtor. The dimness of their political vision is on a par with the smallness of their mental capacity, when they don't and cannot see that the matter as it now stands, without an insolvency law, is a positive encouragement to rascality and plunder of designing and dishonest traders, and who now make fortunes by the many ways of trickery that are a reflection, blot and stigma upon the commercial character of this country. If we are to have a Senate, don't let it be filled with men who have lived beyond the age of usefulness and come to a second childhood.

I am, respectfully,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.

Montreal, March 1st, 1895.

NEW DYESTUFF.

Wm. J. Matheson & Co (Ltd.) of New York and Montreal, are sending out samples dyed with diamine Violet N. Patd. This ranks among the fastest to light, acids, and washings, of the well-known diamine colors, and for this reason, as well as owing to its pure bright shade, it is extensively used both as a self color and in combination with other diamine colors. A particularly effective combination is the bluish claret shade formed by diamine Violet N mixed with diamine Bordeaux B.

TOILED FOR FORTY YEARS.

Under the above heading the Montreal *Witness* publishes the following interview with James Leslie, card clothing manufacturer, who has decided to move his factory down to North Carolina next month—

"I have voted for a Conservative government thirty years, but—if I were going to remain in Canada—this time I would vote for a Liberal one."

"James Leslie, of 428 St. Paul street, the speaker, is leaving Canada for North Carolina. He is leaving this country because the government's gymnastics with the tariff have helped to ruin his business, and he is assured of doing better in the United States.

"My business," he continued, "is almost entirely concerned with supplies for cotton manufacturing machinery, and has, during recent years, become unprofitable. One reason for this is the Dominion Cotton Mills and the Canadian Colored Cotton combines,

which together have absorbed about thirty formerly separate cotton mills. When these latter were separate it did not pay them to send to the Old Country for supplies. I kept whatever they required in stock, and they purchased from me according to their immediate requirements. Now it is different. The present large companies can afford to buy largely and are thus enabled to get the goods in which I deal at first hand.

"It must not be understood that I complain of this," says Mr. Leslie: "I do not blame anyone for buying in the cheapest market. I merely mention this as a fact. My grievance is altogether with the government. If there must be a protective tariff, let it be a fair one. Now you find two cents and twenty-five per cent. duty on a yard of cloth that costs a penny half-penny in England, but upon any of the goods that I sell twenty-five per cent. duty is the extreme rate. When the tariff was last revised, it was understood that our business would not be disturbed, but, in face of this, we found that the duties upon our raw materials had been increased, whereas the duties upon the manufactured articles had been reduced. This told against us both ways and was manifestly unfair. If I had employed five hundred men whom I might influence to vote for or against the government, it would have been different." comments Mr. Leslie, bitterly.

"If a business cannot be run upon a twenty-five per cent tariff it doesn't deserve to exist," is one of Mr. Leslie's observations, but he adds, there should be no discrimination. "The protective tariff of this country is altogether in favor of large combines and against the small manufacturer," is another of Mr. Leslie's experiences.

"For these reasons, amongst others, Mr. Leslie is leaving a country where he has toiled hard for over forty years, but where he finds it impossible any longer to thrive."

THE TAPESTRY WEAVER.

Let us take to our hearts a lesson—no braver lesson can be—
From the ways of the tapestry-weavers, on the other side of the sea.
Above their heads the pattern hangs, they study it with care;
The while their fingers deftly move, their eyes are fastened there
They tell this curious thing besides, of the patient, plodding
weaver.

He works on the wrong side evermore; he works for the right side
ever.

It is only when the weaving stops, and the web is loosed and
turned,

That he sees his real handiwork, that his marvelous skill is learned.
Oh! the sight of its delicate beauty! how it pays him for all
his cost!

For rarer, daintier work than his was never done by the frost.

Then the master bringeth him golden hire, and giveth him praise
as well;

And how happy the heart of the weaver is, no tongue but his own
can tell.

The years of a man are the looms of God, let down from the place
of the sun;

Wherein we are weaving ever, till the mystic web is done.

Weaving blindly, but weaving surely, each for himself his fate;

We may not know how the right side looks; we can only weave
and wait.

But looking above for the pattern, no weaver hath need to fear.

Only let him look clear into heaven—the perfect Pattern is there!

If he keeps the face of the Saviour always and ever in sight,

His toil shall be sweeter than honey, his weaving is sure to be
right

And when the work is ended, and the web is turned and shown,

He shall hear the voice of the Master—it shall say to him, "Well
done!"

And the white-winged angels of heaven, to bear him thence, shall
come down,

And God shall give him gold for his hire—not coin, but a glowing
crown!

—Anson G. Chester, in *Zion's Herald*.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The revival of a demand from the United States for Canada wools has cleaned the Ontario market almost bare of fleece, and several hundred thousand pounds could be sold to American mills if it could be had. One Philadelphia wool broker, dealing with the worsted trade, writes to a Toronto wool firm. "Your coarse and low combing wools are in great demand, and washed Western Canada is especially wanted. We have just sold two car loads at 23½ cents—an advance of ½ cent. We could place several hundred thousand pounds now at full market rates." The latest quotations of Canadian wools in Boston and New York are 23 to 23½cts. The effect of this demand for supplies that cannot be had will no doubt be to start off the new clip due in June at high figures, and the expectations of local dealers will be, perhaps, too sanguine. There are still plenty of pulled and foreign wools on the Toronto and Hamilton markets, and prices are quoted as follows. Fleece 20c., clothing 21c., pulled super 20 to 21c., extra super 21 to 22c., combing 19 to 20c.

In Montreal American buyers have also appeared, but have not been able to get much in Canadian wools. On this market a fair business has been doing in Cape wools, which are quoted at 13½ to 16c.; Canadian fleece, 19 to 22c., North-West, 11 to 12c., and British Columbia 10 to 12c. Buenos Ayres is quoted at 26 to 32c.

At the opening of the second series of the colonial wool sales in London on the 7th inst., there was a good attendance and prices ruled firmer. Cape wools showed from the outset an advance of 5 per cent. American competitors were well to the fore, and purchased liberally, especially of scoured. Cross-breds were competed for chiefly by the home trade. Quotations are as follows: New South Wales, scoured, 5d. to 1s. 2½d; locks and pieces, 5¼d to 1s 1d.; greasies, 4¼d. to 8½d.; locks and pieces, 3d. to 7d. Queensland, scoured, 5½d. to 1s.; locks and pieces, 6½d. to 11¼d.; greasies, 5d. to 7¾d.; locks and pieces, 5d. to 6½d. Victoria, scoured, 6¼d. to 1s 4d.; locks and pieces, 5¾d. to 1s. 3d.; greasies, 5d. to 1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 4d. to 7½d. Adelaide, scoured, 1½d. to 1s.; locks and pieces, 5½d. to 9½d; greasies, 5¼d. to 7¾d. South Australia, 6½d. to 7d.; greasies, 4¼d. to 7½d.; locks and pieces, 4¼d. New Zealand, greasies, 5¼d. to 10½d.; locks and pieces, 4¼d. to 9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, scoured, 7d. to 1s. 3½d.; greasies, 4½d. to 5½d.

RAW FUR MARKET REPORT.

Montreal, March 12th, 1895.

As reported last month, the market is quiet, though the prospects are somewhat brighter.

Beaver	\$4 00	to \$4 50	per lb.
Otter	9 00	" 12 00	each
Mink	1 00	" 1 50	"
Marten	1 00	" 1 25	"
Fisher	3 00	" 5 00	"
Muskrat, spring.....	0 12	" 0 15	"
Red fox	1 00	" 1 50	"
Raccoon	0 20	" 0 60	"
Skunk	0 20	" 0 60	"
Lynx	1 75	" 2 50	"
Black bear, large	12 00	" 20 00	"
" small	5 00	" 10 00	"

AMERICAN TEXTILE PATENTS.

The following list of patents granted by the United States Patent Office for inventions relative to textiles and textile machinery is reported for THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, by Glascock & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D.C., of whom printed copies can be obtained for 25 cents each:—

- F. J. Mauborgne, New York, N.Y., carding machine
- E. V. Bates, Dracut, Mass., carding machine feeding mechanism.
- J. B. O'Bryan, Nashville, Tenn., fabric piling machine.

E. Morris, Michigan City, Ind., two patents. Machine for inserting threads into woven fabrics.

C. W. Kutz, Fleetwood, Pa., knitting machine stopping device
W. McMichael, Woonsocket, R I, two patents Loom loose reed motion.

T. Sykes, Philadelphia, Pa., loom temple
R. Reid, et al, Dunfermline, Scotland, sewing machine for lac tag together Jacquard cards.

E. J. Ashley, Newark, N. J., loom stop motion
F. Stone, Worcester, Mass., quill or bobbin ft sill or other textile weaving.

R. P. FREEMAN & Co., dry goods dealers, Westminster, B.C., are in financial difficulties. Liabilities \$12,000, with assets of about \$21,000.

W. F. JONES, dry goods and millinery, Belleville, Ont. wants to compromise with his creditors at 55 cents in the dollar His liabilities are \$55,000.

P. McDONALD FRASER, dry goods merchant, St Thomas, Ont., has put his estate into the hands of R. C. Struthers for the benefit of creditors. Liabilities about \$10,000.

W. BLANCHET, men's furnishings, Montreal, has assigned on demand of Gault Bros. & Co. The chief creditors are Gault Bros & Co., Montreal, \$2,451, Tooke Bros, Montreal, \$1,393 The total liabilities are between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

J. C. HARDY, dry goods merchant, Kingston, has assigned to a representative of Macnee & Minnes. Liabilities about \$50,000, assets, \$60,000. The creditors held a meeting a few days ago and passed a motion of confidence in Mr. Hardy.

T. J. WATTERS, late Acting Commissioner of Customs, who was charged with misappropriation of funds, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment without hard labor. The prisoner pleads guilty of negligence merely, and this view was accepted by the judge.

JOHN MCGILLIVRAY, manufacturer's agent and importer of specialties in dry goods, Montreal, suspended payment last month, owing, it is said, to heavy losses sustained last year. The creditors are all in Europe, and the amount of liabilities is \$12,000 direct, with about the same indirect.

THERE is a possibility of a rubber famine owing to the enormous increases in the uses to which it is now applied. It is stated that the quantity of sap lately taken from the rubber trees has affected their vitality and that many of the older ones are dying, and it will be some years before the young trees will be sufficiently advanced to yield sap.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS had the pleasure of a call this month from F. B. Robb, sec. treasurer and manager of the Robb Engineering Co. (Ltd.), of Amherst, N.S. Mr. Robb is on his return from a six weeks trip through the Western States, looking after what is new in his line, and is doing the Canadian cities with an eye to business. Mr. McKay, western engineer of the company, met Mr. Robb in Montreal.

A METHOD has just been put into practice in Bradford, Eng., for utilizing what has hitherto been considered useless waste, namely, the noils created in hemp and flax spinning works. By the application of a new process in working this is now made into a remarkably strong, even yarn, which is largely used, among other things, for the warp of fine carpets, being better and cheaper than cotton yarn. It is known as fabroline yarn.

A LONDON daily paper, in a leading article, asserts positively that the Marquis of Lorne, husband of Princess Louise, the third daughter of Queen Victoria, has become a partner in a firm of house decorators, and is already sharing in the designing work. Not having yet had the opportunity of inspecting any of the work done by the noble Marquis, we are unable to speak of its merits, but we would suggest that some of our enterprising New York firms bid for his services. "Designed by the Noble Marquis, son-in-law of Her Majesty, etc.," ought to fetch some trade, and what a splendid page ad. it would make.—*Am. Carpet and Upholstery Trade*

Foreign Textile Centres

MANCHESTER—At length the persistent attempts to raise the price of cotton have met with some success, and quotations are advanced 1-32d. per lb., the spot price now being 3 1-32d. The only reason for this welcome change is the rather sudden falling off in receipts at the ports and inland towns. If this reduction is not due to climatic influences, the advance in price is justifiable, and may continue, but if it is merely a false start on insufficient grounds, it will only be productive of further distrust. Unfortunately it is not supported by the market here. Both cloth and yarn are more inclined to recede than advance in value. Yarns are exceedingly quiet, and the only business put through has been at very low prices. It is very difficult to learn how low these prices have been, as spinners are naturally reticent on the subject. It is stated that 32's twist has been offered in quantity for immediate delivery at 4 1/4d. per lb. In cloth the same state of affairs prevails. A few large lines of Indian shirting at very low prices have been booked, as also a few orders for light goods, but it has been made a point of honor not to give publicity to these transactions as far as price is concerned. As a rule, business in the cloth market is inactive, and stocks increasing, notwithstanding an improved exchange. The statement that a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the cotton operatives was contemplated after Easter, only provoked a smile on 'Change. No reduction is possible except as the result of a severe and protracted conflict. The workpeople will accept short time if needful, but fight to the last against a wage reduction, and there is little probability of any such proposition. The print trade of late has been less satisfactory than for some time past, and this, in the face of "bumper" orders from Rio (which has been a poor print market long enough) and very fair shipments to other South American outlets, as well as to Montreal, Toronto, and Australia—the latter both direct and *via* London. On 'Change one hears more hopeful accounts as to Chilean prospects. The half-yearly returns of the leading Chilean banks show dividends which in only one case are below five per cent., the exception being a distribution of profits at the rate of 3 per cent. Chili, when she is prosperous, buys textiles very largely, and the shipments include such fabrics as the richest of Axminsters and tapestries, as well as what are known as "bread-and-butter" goods. The larger drapers of Santiago and Valparaiso have amongst their customers numbers of well-to-do citizens, whose purchases resemble those of the best class West-end buyers.—*Draper's Record*

LEUVEN—The cloth market shows further signs of improved demand, but prices are no better, competition being keen. Here, and in nearly all parts of the heavy woolen district, large firms are taking orders for next winter's supplies, as there is little winter stock on hand. Presidents and serges, whitenys, deerskins and beavers have been ordered to an extent beyond any experience of the last two or three years. In some places there are orders on the books which will keep them at high pressure for weeks, including large shipping orders. New patterns in ladies' cloths are going on well, and prices for these are a little firmer. A cheerful tone is apparent among worsted coating and suiting manufacturers. The United States demand shows no diminution, and steadiness in price is considered satisfactory. For ordinary unions and union worsteds there is a fair enquiry partly proceeding from America and Canada. Offers have been made from some of the colonies to place miscellaneous orders on terms that are likely to be accepted.

BRADFORD—The better tone of the wool market has been fully maintained, and merino wool and tops have attracted a good deal of interest, which has resulted in some large weights changing hands at an advance in a few cases to 5 per cent. Crossbred wools, although not firm, have not at present commanded any more money, but English wools of some special classes are quoted at a fractional advance. The mohair trade shows no evidence of weakness, and for a specially good lot of alpaca a small advance has been made. Spinners report a better inquiry for the export two-fold yarn trade, and as the recently low limits have been somewhat

extended, more business has been put through. In the home trade some large contracts have recently been booked in worsted coating yarns at practically rock bottom prices, but these appear to be mainly for the American market. There is also a fair business doing in mohair yarns for dress goods purposes, and both merchants and makers say that the bright dress goods trade appears to be improving gradually. Some of the handsomest crêpon cloths are also largely composed of mohair yarns. For the best class of crêpons there is still a very good demand, which seems at present to be quite above the supply, but possibly this may be to some extent accounted for by the fact that the manufacturers in the United States have not succeeded in producing these goods satisfactorily, and quite recently representatives of the large American houses have been scouring the home trade houses trying to obtain a supply of these goods. There can be no doubt that the long continuance of the exceptionally severe weather has greatly interfered with the spring dress trade, and, with the exception of the American houses, business in the warehouses here has lately been quieter. Still signs are not wanting that milder weather will be accompanied by increased activity. Business in very light summer fabrics, such as silk delaines, has been distinctly checked, but there has all the time been a very steady trade in costume cloths suitable for outdoor spring wear. Up to the present there has been little buying in dress goods for next autumn's trade. Although trade generally in Bradford is vastly better than it was a year ago, the improvement is to a great extent entirely due to America, as the middle and lower classes in this country are still suffering from the recent bad times, and the China and Japan markets are practically closed for dress goods. Makers of Italian and linings are, as a rule, well employed both for the home and shipping trade, and goods dyed with the new permanent finish seem coming into strong favor. In skirting moreens, both in plain colors and fancies, the demand shows signs of revival.

LEICESTER—The yarn market here is active, and prices are firmer, while stocks are being rapidly diminished by the larger deliveries for immediate consumption. The hosiery trade is brisker, and some very large orders have been placed for the United States in heavy makes. Elastic web specialties sell freely at firm rates.—*Textile Mercury*.

NOTTINGHAM—Most classes of millinery laces are in slow demand. Some of the more popular styles are still in fair request, but there is no pressure of orders, and competition is keen. Business in silk laces remains dull. Common cotton laces for making-up purposes are only selling to a very moderate extent, but stocks have been kept down by cautious production. There is not much animation in the trade for embroidery edgings, everlasting trimmings, tattings, etc. The making-up branches are fairly well employed. In the curtain trade there are some fair orders in course of execution. The Continental demand for bobbin nets has slightly fallen off, but there is still a pretty good business being done, and prices are steady. The hosiery trade is not really brisk, although some branches are fairly active.

BARNESLEY—Business in some branches of the linen trade has fallen off, owing chiefly to the severe winter weather that has prevailed during the past month, yet the prospects of an improved trade are, on the whole, cheerful; but the same cannot be said of prices, as, owing to the excessive competition, they do not leave much margin for profit. The most satisfactory branch of business is that of drills, which have for some months past been in good demand, mostly for the South American markets, Brazil having been an exceptionally good customer recently. Fine damasks for table wear are in weak demand, and the carpet and stair covering branches have been quiet. In nearly all departments of the linen trade the medium and lower qualities of goods are at present in most favor, with perhaps the exception of drills, the demand for which is chiefly in the finer descriptions. In domestic cloths things have been a shade quieter. Toilet, pantry, stable, dust, and such-like fabrics are selling moderately. Competition is as keen as ever and there seems but little prospect of more remunerative prices, even if trade, as far as demand is concerned, improved considerably.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Trade in this town continues very dull. The manufacturers of Axminsters and other carpets have decided not to make any immediate alteration in prices.

BELFAST.—In linen quarters there is a fair amount of business being done, and the outlook is brightening as regards the near future. Orders are becoming more numerous, and the only ground of complaint seems to be that prices current are far from satisfactory to producers. Manufacturers, however, are considerably better off, since stocks have begun to creep down to normal proportions, and any requirements from spinners can be more easily replenished, and at smaller cost than for many years past. The making of scrim cloth still goes on, though the demand is more easily met, and it now appears that an additional use is found for it besides the puffing of sleeves. It is turned to account in America and elsewhere for covering fruit trees, its cheapness suggesting its usefulness. This may more readily explain the destination of the large quantity turned out during the past six months, but it is hoped that our looms may shortly find more profitable work than making webs of tow at a penny per yard. The cheapness of yarn is referred to as another of the difficulties and discouragements to be met with, and possibly may be taken by shareholders as an additional reason for indulgence in their criticisms of the management of some of our larger concerns, which have last year had to contend against a series of adverse circumstances, unprecedented in the history of the trade.

GLASGOW.—There has been hardly any change in the South of Scotland tweed trade. Some of the mills are busy, but generally speaking the great majority of the makers could do more work. It is believed that the long-continued spell of severe weather is aggravating matters. Wool dealers are not busy, and spinners have few orders on hand. A quiet tone prevails in the Glasgow cotton yarn market. Only a moderate amount of business is being done. The Kirkcaldy linen trade is reported to be in fairly good condition. The demand from America, however, is not up to expectations. Linoleum and floorcloth manufacturers are well employed, there being a strong request for the lighter class of goods.

DUBLIN.—There is but little to note from the markets. In the woolen trade quietness has reigned as regards the raw material, and holders have been unable to realize except at lower rates. In the manufacturing department things have been better, and the mills have been fairly employed, and of spinners the same may be said. Linens are displaying some symptoms of a revival in the near future, and the general tone seems hopeful. In silks and poplins there is nothing to record.

DUNDEE.—The market continues lifeless and depressed. Jute is easier, notwithstanding a slight rise in exchange. The position of jute is this: The spinners here are now well bought. Calcutta mills hold large stocks, having bought to cover their large forward sales. The immense crop now, therefore, begins to tell, and the question is, who is to buy and to hold the surplus jute? Yarns are depressed, and still droop. Tows remain out of all proportion dear. Linens still quiet. The intense frost and the stormy weather have been greatly against the home trade. Spring weather and sunshine will change all, and the low prices of linen goods now make buyers feel confidence. The canvas trade is less depressed, but Arbroath still runs short time. The fancy jute trade is greatly interfered with by the weather. Buyers in the South find their customers unable to get out of doors, and this greatly hinders orders.

ROUBAIX.—The general undertone has been better in manufactured goods. The sale of stock parcels has been quiet, the severe winter weather having doubtless kept many buyers at home, but there have been daily a number of orders on hand to complete summer assortments. The winter season of 1895-6 promises well, as orders are already being received for certain classes of goods, drapery for waterproofs being especially in favor. This cloth had been sampled in fine wool and in long wool, and the latter make has the preference. Everything points to important orders coming for this specialty, and that it will re-conquer the favorite position which it formerly occupied.

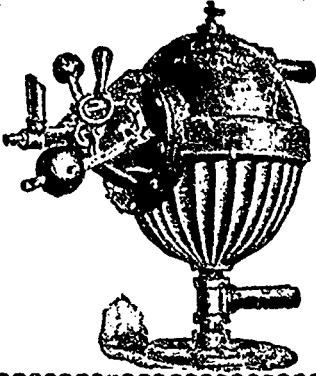
BIELEFELD.—While yarns did not find a sufficient sale in the second half of the past year, the demand has considerably improved since the beginning of this year by the reduction of prices on the part of spinners. As buyers have shown much reluctance for a long time, it is to be expected that demand will now further improve. In consequence of the present very low level of prices, and of the reports of a renewed firmness in the flax market, buyers are more inclined to make contracts for longer time ahead at today's prices, as they are afraid of an improvement of prices at a normal development of business. Quietness was the principal feature in linens during the last months of the past year; but demand shows fresh signs of animation, as stocks are limited and reduced at the consumers, and want to be filled again. Manufacturers having issued reduced lists with the new year, prices are very low; buyers act more freely in their purchases, and business has taken a steadier character. We think we may prognosticate a satisfactory spring trade.

LUZERN.—There is a marked improvement to report in the linen trade round here, especially regarding the cheap line wet yarns, at which pretty large parcels changed hands at the lowest prices ever quoted, and a good many contracts are still in negotiation owing to the rising tendency of the market.

LYONS.—The silk goods market continues active and everything seems favorable to a healthy development of the spring season, says the *Dry Goods Economist*. In the majority of cases manufacturers have their looms under contract until about the end of March and more orders are coming in. Lyons has not lost much by the favor accorded to Swiss goods, since much of that business has been taken here, the Swiss looms not being sufficient to satisfy the demand. Everything is favorable to a heavy consumption of silk fabrics, fashion and low prices being two great contributing factors; but, with all this confidence, the question cannot but arise how far the craze for silks will go before some disappointment occurs. The demand has continued good for plain black and colored taffetas and failles, on which fresh orders have been placed. Changeable taffetas find takers for dresses and for linings. Checked and striped taffetas are also in demand. Colored duchesse is selling, Merveilleux also finds buyers. Black damasks in medium and cheap grades sell; colored damasks have sold from stock and have been ordered for future delivery. Black grounds with colored figures have found takers in the heavier qualities. Chiné effects are well liked. Little change is reported in ribbons. A fairly satisfactory business is being done in velvets, with good prospects for fall trade.

CREVELD.—The silk goods market has become gradually more animated and some demand for goods is being advanced, although for some lines business is very slow. A good spring season is anticipated, and the demand for some goods shows already that they are likely to be scarce in the spring. Manufacturers are fairly busy, but have found it rather hard work during January to secure new orders with which to keep their looms going. In this they are now meeting with more success, supplementary orders of fair importance having been placed. These have been more specially satisfactory on taffetas, everything seeming to be in favor of these. Cheap grades of silks, as a rule, have received more attention than medium or better grades, in which manufacturers are not too well provided with orders. Taffeta is the favorite material for skirts. The silk manufacturers are still well provided with work, this having been so far for them one of the best seasons in several years. In umbrella silks the rush is over and little business is being done, either for ready or for future delivery. A fair business is being done in cheap ribbons with fast edges, while loose-edge ribbons have not done very well.

ZURICH.—The silk goods market continues active, and considering the time of the year and the bad weather, the business done has been satisfactory. Buyers from all parts of Europe and also from America have been in the market, and their reports as to future prospects are uniformly satisfactory, except for Great Britain. Taffetas continue in leading favor. They have been bought for all quarters, and orders are still coming in. England has also ordered



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LOOMS FOR EVERY GRADE OF WEAVING
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WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS

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PIANOS...

PARLOR ORGANS

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well on taffetas, but other goods, colored and changeable surahs, black silks, etc., which used to find an easy outlet on the London market, are rather slow.

MELBOURNE.—The demand for bagging is quiet and the market weak, 50 bales of branbags placed at 3s 1½d, and 25 bales of woolpacks at 1s. 8d. The inquiry for cornsacks is light, the disappointing result of the harvest naturally to some extent influencing purchasers, 25 bales sold at 4s 3d to 4s 3¼d. The shipments to Melbourne from the 1st of January to the 4th of December of cornsacks cover 28,646 bales, against 15,130 bales to the same date in 1893; woolpacks, 8,749 bales, against 7,619 bales; and branbags, 5,459, against 2,522 bales.

Among the Mills

Zurich, Ont., is to have a flax mill.

The new hat factories at Truro, N.S., are busy and have plenty of orders in hand.

The work of putting in new machinery at the Waterloo, Ont., Woolen Mfg. Co.'s mill is now completed.

The Clyde Woolen Mills, Lark, Ont., which have been running on three-quarter time lately, are now running full time.

John Nolan, late of the Kingston Hosiery Co., is now boss knitter with the Empire State Knitting Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

W. A. Ross, of Clinton, Ont., has established a carpet weaving factory in Goderich and has put in a ton of improved machinery.

The Kingston Hosiery Company are running full time, and up to this month have had to run a night shift to keep up with orders.

Stagg Bros.' new hair cloth factory, St Catharines, Ont., has commenced operations with fifty looms and an efficient staff of help.

Talbot Bros. are negotiating with St. Catharines, Ont., city council for the establishment of a carpet factory in the Empire mills.

The old woolen mills at Elmira, Ont. are being converted into a felt boot factory. Machinery for this purpose is now being put in.

Michel Bousquet, an employé in the cotton mill at Magog Que., a short time ago had a serious fall while at work, breaking one of his ribs.

G. Deardon has resigned his position with the Montmorency Cotton Manufacturing Company, Montmorency Falls, Que., and returned to Tolland, Conn.

More rumors are afloat regarding a proposed removal of the Toronto Rubber Co.'s factory from Port Dalhousie. It may be taken either to Toronto or to St. Catharines.

Richard Edwards, formerly on the staff of the Streetsville, Ont., *Revere*, has been appointed to a position in the spinning department of the Barberton mill.

H. H. W. Leeds, overseer of weaving in the Merchants Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Canada, has resigned, and is succeeded by Mr. Taplin, of Attawaugan, Conn.

W. J. Briggs has been appointed liquidator of the Waterloo, Que., Knitting Co., and the estate will be wound up. The mill is being operated by J. S. Wilson & Co.

The Williams-Hurlburt Co., of Collingwood, Ont., have been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of hosiery and knitted goods. Capital stock, \$11,000.

The Midgie correspondent of the Sackville, N.B., *Post* says: "Mrs. Nathan Hicks, of Midgie, wove in a hand loom in two days 33 yards of cloth and did part of her housework."

The fifty new looms for the Canadian Colored Cotton Mill Co.'s mill at St. Stephen, referred to in this journal, are being supplied by the Crompton Loom Works, of Worcester, Mass.

New machinery has been put in the knitting mill of Chas. E. Stanfield, Truro, N.S., and the firm will now manufacture finished hose and merino-wool men's underwear.

The machinery which was lately imported from England for the Globe Rubber Mfg. Co.'s factory in Quebec, valued at \$50,000, has been seized by the customs authorities for under valuation.

A fire broke out last month in the dye rooms of the Pattinson woolen mills, Preston, Ont. The fire brigade eventually extinguished what might have proved to be a very disastrous conflagration.

William Wilson, superintendent of the Kingston, Ont., cotton mill, has been in very bad health nearly all through the winter, but is now slowly convalescing. Orders are coming in freely, and the mill is working full time.

C. W. Beal, bookkeeper with Brodie & Co., woolen mills, Hespeler, was recently married to Miss Violet L. Devitt. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Strachan. Both parties are highly esteemed in the neighborhood.

The Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterboro, report orders coming in freely, while the Peterboro Woolen Mills, of the same town, are running to full capacity. Mr. Davitt, the manager of the latter, made a very good record last year.

The Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co (Ltd.), Montreal, are about to transfer to Beauharnois the balance of their machinery hitherto used in Montreal. They will then make Beauharnois their headquarters, but will keep a sample room in Montreal.

Slingsby & Talbot are thinking of establishing in Dunnville, Ont., a factory for the manufacture of Brussels carpets, blankets, yarns and flannels. They are petitioning the council for exemption from taxation for ten years, and a loan of \$10,000 for five years free of interest.

The Doon, Ont., Woolstock Co., composed of Cole, Pedder & Cole, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be carried on by David Cole alone, although, as stated in last number, there is a chance that the factory will be removed to some place with better shipping facilities.

Wm Rutledge met with a serious accident last month in the Brodie mills, Hespeler, Ont. While working behind his loom he slipped, his right hand getting between the floor and the treadles, and before he had time to withdraw it the treadles descended fully, crushing the hand and breaking one bone.

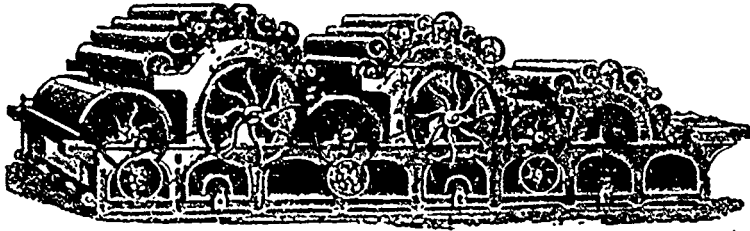
Cornwall, Ont., council have passed the by-law by which the school taxes of the Cornwall Mfg. Co. and Canada Cotton Co.'s mills are to go to the public and separate schools in proportion to the assessment of public and separate school supporters. The Ontario Legislature is being petitioned for an Act to ratify the by-law.

The following are the officers of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers of the United States for 1895: President, Hon. William H. Hale, Springfield, Mass.; vice presidents, John L. Houston, Hartford, Conn., Thomas Dolan and Charles H. Harding, Philadelphia, James Phillips, jr., Fitchburg treasurer, Benjamin Phipps, Boston, secretary, S. N. D. North, Boston.

Jas. H. Etherington, proprietor of the Empire Carpet Works, St. Catharines, assigned last month to F. Maguire. The works employed 50 hands, and Mr. Etherington and his son were successful carpet manufacturers, but besides the depression in trade last year he has suffered at the hands of those who sold his goods, and his business consequently has been seriously crippled.

William Morrison, of the Lambton Mills, is putting in eight new looms of improved pattern. He has wisely thrown out ten old tappit blanket looms, antiquated and fit only for the old iron pile. What with the new machinery added last year and now these new looms, he will be able, as in the past, to give a good account of manufactured goods. James Lockhart, Son & Co. are to be complimented on the manner in which they have handled the products of both Lambton and Markham woolen mills, since these mills are running full of orders.

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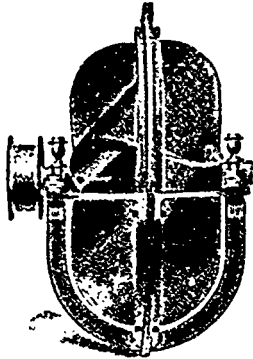
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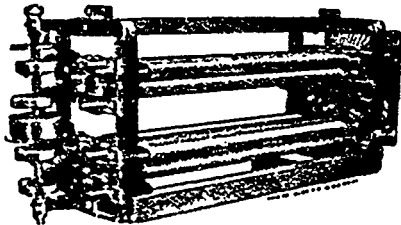
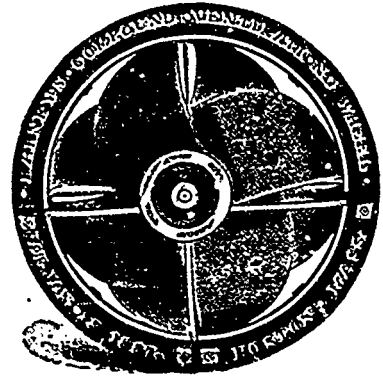
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We manufacture Barker's Patent Noiseless
Fast-running Doffing CombBarker's Patent Double Apron Rubbing
Motions for Condenser Cards*Are in successful operation on all grades of stock, being generally
adopted because they change carding and spinning
rooms for the better.*

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The annual general meeting of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co (woolen) was held in Montreal a few days ago, and the following directors were elected Andrew Allan (president), W. M. Ramsay (vice-president), Robt. Meighen, Sir Donald A. Smith, and W. A. Hastings. As mentioned last month, Robt. Meighen was appointed managing director

Harry Kershaw, lately of the Weston Woolen Manufacturing Co, has entered into an engagement with the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Co., under the management of John F. Morley, and commenced duties March 4th. Mr. Kershaw is a very capable designer and has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of Yorkshire goods, and no doubt will give a good account of himself in his new situation.

About two hundred friends of Alfred Hawksworth, superintendent of B B & R. Knight's mills and bleachery, in Pontiac, R.I., assembled at Lyceum Hall, in that place, on the evening of the 21st ult. The Scandinavian band struck up a march, and Mr. Hawksworth entered the hall escorted by Charles H. Potter, Robert Henry, William O. Bailey and Robert B. Sherman. On a table were a set of beautifully decorated Limoges china, a marble clock with a bronze statue of a mounted cowboy holding a lasso, and a solid gold chain and Knight Templar's charm. George K. Tyler, head bookkeeper at the mills, presented these articles to Mr. Hawksworth and famous in a speech. After the recipient's response quite a programme was rendered by the band. Ice cream and cigars were served, after which dancing was in order until a late hour. Mr. Hawksworth left this week for his new field of duty as superintendent of the mills and bleachery of the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., Montreal, Canada.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*

J. E. Mollur, the well-known straw hat manufacturer of St. John's, Que., has recently moved into his large new factory, which is now equipped with improved machinery, and employs a larger number of hands than before. Mr. Mollur, who is this year president of the St. John's Board of Trade, contemplates establishing a hosiery mill in his old factory. The details are not settled, but it is probable Mr. Mollur will spin his own yarn and manufacture his own shoddy.

Among those present at the twentieth annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which took place in Toronto on Feb. 27th, we noticed the names of Joseph Simpson, of the Simpson Knitting Co., Toronto; John Taylor, of the Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co.; Fredk. Crompton, of the Crompton Corset Co., Toronto; G. F. Haworth, of Robin, Sadler & Haworth, Montreal and Toronto; James Kendry, of the Auburn woolen mills, and G. Hutchinson, of the Dovern court twine mills.

Alex. J. B. Close, managing director of the Universal Knitting Co., Toronto and Woodbridge, Ont., died at his home in Toronto on the 5th inst., at the age of 42. The deceased had been ill for some time, but no serious fears were entertained till about a week before his death, which was attributed to peritonitis. He left a wife and family. Mr. Close, while connected with the hosiery trade for several years, was interested in a number of enterprises, some of which, however, turned out to be unfortunate. He was a man of great enterprise and enthusiasm, qualities that made him generally successful in promoting the various schemes he undertook. It was in contemplation to move the knitting company's factory from Woodbridge to Feterboro, but owing to Mr. Close's death this move may be abandoned.

The Canning Woolen Co. (Wilcocks and McCosh, proprietors) have assigned to C. W. Finlayson. The liabilities are about \$11,000, of which about \$9,000 are due to Hamilton wool dealers, from whom the firm got credit on the strength of the former connection of one of the proprietors with a Paris knitting firm. The mill made up a large quantity of blankets in the expectation of selling them at 40 cts. a pound, but had to sacrifice them in an overstocked market at 30 and 33 cts., and it is said there will be little for the creditors. Following on the failure of Benner & Son, blanket manufacturers, of Owen Sound, and E. Cook, blanket manufacturer, of Gananoque, it is to be hoped that the atmosphere in this department of the woolen trade will now be somewhat cleared, especially since some other mills lately sold off their stocks of wool rather than go on manufacturing at a loss.

JAMES ROBERTSON, dry goods merchant, St Thomas, Ont has assigned to C. B. Armstrong, of London, for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities about \$40,000, with assets probably larger by about \$10,000. Mr. Robertson secured an extension a short time ago, but was unable to meet his obligations.

BAILEY & SUTTONS dry goods store in Brandon, Man., has been burned. Loss, \$35,000; insurance, \$26,000.

The Niagara, Ont., Neckwear Co. have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. They will manufacture neckwear and men's furnishings.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

The dyestuff and chemical trade has remained very quiet, and we have no change to report from last month's quotations. The probability is trade will remain dull till the opening of navigation in May.

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 20	to \$ 2 50
Bicarb soda.....	2 25	" 2 35
Sal soda.....	0 70	" 0 75
Carbolic acid, 1 lb. bottles.....	0 25	" 0 30
Caustic soda, 60°.....	2 30	" 2 50
Caustic soda, 70°.....	2 60	" 2 75
Chlorate of potash.....	0 15	" 0 20
Alum.....	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas.....	0 70	" 0 75
Sulphur flour.....	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphur roli.....	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphate of copper.....	4 00	" 5 00
White sugar of lead.....	0 07½	" 0 08½
Bich. potash.....	0 10	" 0 12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton.....	70 00	" 75 00
Soda ash, 48° to 53°.....	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood.....	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07
Cococanut oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07

There is little likelihood of J. C. DIXON & Bros., worsted manufacturers of Dundas, Ont., being able to resume business, and it is understood that the machinery will be sold off and the business closed out. A mortgage was held on the place by T. B. Townsend, of Waterdown, and Robt. Berryman, wool dealer of Hamilton, was also a large creditor. A seizure was taken out by Mr. Berryman, and a bailiff placed in charge. For the ordinary creditors, there will be a very small dividend, if any. One of the members of the firm went to England recently to obtain financial assistance, but his failure to obtain it precipitated the firm's present difficulties. The Messrs Dixon were industrious, honest and hardworking young men, but like some other textile manufacturers in Canada, they labored under the disadvantage of working with antiquated machinery. In connection with this matter, H. C. Gwyn, lawyer of Dundas, has issued a writ on behalf of James Wilson, of Ferguson, against T. B. Townsend and Robt. Berryman, for \$1,500 damages for the alleged conversion of machinery in the factory in Dundas.

The annual general meeting of William Parks & Son (Ltd.), cotton manufacturers, was held on the 17th February at the company's office in St. John, J. Parks, president, in the chair. The directors' report and profit and loss account were submitted, the balance sheet showing a reduction in the value of assets of the company of \$8,332, which was caused by the shrinkage in value of cotton goods during the year, the writing off of all repairs to buildings and machinery, and the reduction of stock in process, and goods on hand, to meet market prices. The volume of sales was larger than usual, and the stock on hand at close of year was less than usual. The prospects for the ensuing year are good, and might be confidently looked forward to if the other Canadian mills would restrict their production of goods to such volume as they could dispose of at profitable prices. The directors elected were John H. Parks, Thomas McAvity, William Pugsley, S. J. Harding, of New York, and Alfred C. Blair—the last named having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Blair. At a subsequent meeting of directors, Mr. Parks was re-elected president; Mr. McAvity, vice president; Wm Parks, secretary; A. P. Macintyre, accountant.

THE Royal Corset Company, Sherbrooke, have now completed the work of reorganization, and operations will begin at once.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Traveller would like lines on commission covering territory from Winnipeg to Pacific Coast, calling on Wholesale Dry Goods and larger retailers. Address, "Traveler," P. O. Box 1969, Montreal.

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

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

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ANILINE COLORS OF EVERY KIND

SPECIALTIES

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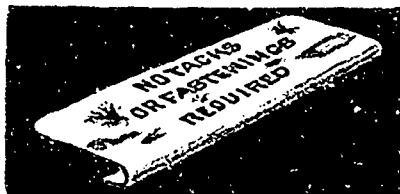
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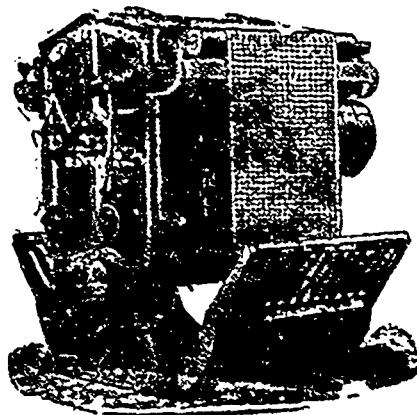
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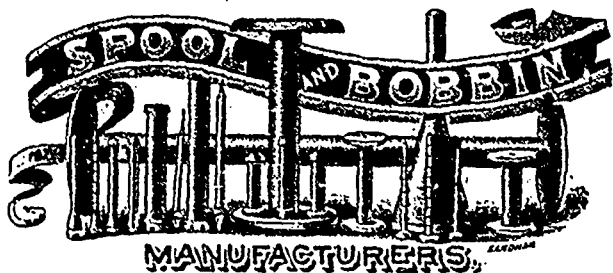


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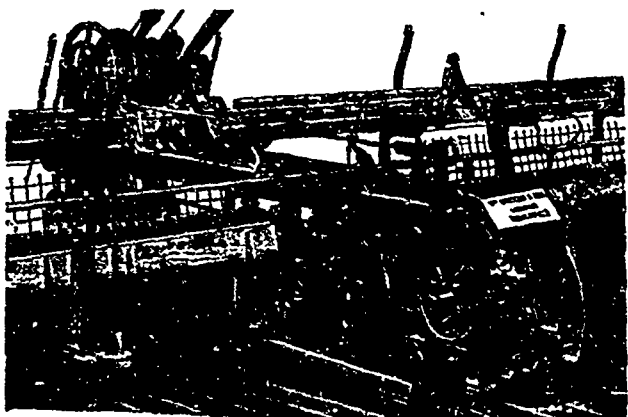
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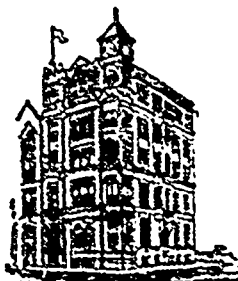
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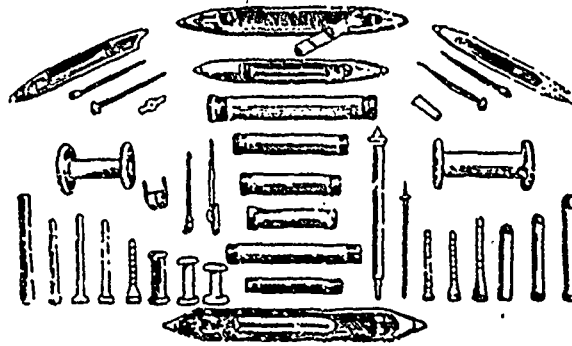
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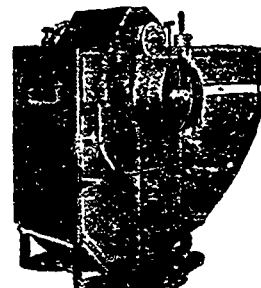
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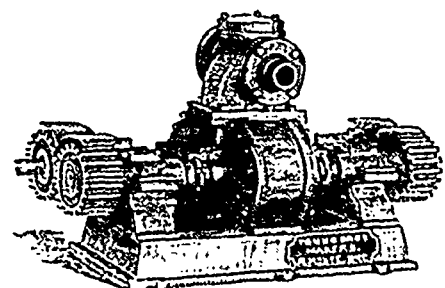


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How futile it seems as the ages roll,
Do what it may, or strive how it can
To alter the sweep of the infinite whole!
A single stitch in an endless web,
A drop in the ocean's flow and ebb;
But the pattern is rent where the stitch is lost,
Or marred where the tangled threads have crossed;
And each life that fails of its true intent,
Mars the perfect plan that the Master meant.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

TREGENZA, CALLBACK & Co. are opening up a large new dry goods business in Hamilton.

S. CARSLY, dry goods and carpet merchant, Montreal, is going to devote a department to the wall-paper business.

J. MACREADY, lately a traveller for the wholesale clothing house of W. R. Johnston & Co., Toronto, has gone into business for himself in Bracebridge.

THE premises of S. Harris & Co., wholesale furriers and hatters, were last month completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000. Insurance, \$40,000.

THE offer of Chas. Fraser & Son, dry goods and general merchandise, Pembroke, Ont. of 40 cents on the dollar, has been accepted, and business has been resumed. The liabilities were about \$11,000.

DOHERTY & FOSTER, tailors, St. John, N.B., notice of whose difficulties appeared in last number, have now assigned to Andrew Jack and Ald. McGoldrick. The liabilities are between \$14,000 and \$15,000.

VALIQUETTE & VALIQUETTE, proprietors of the big dry goods store known as Au Bon Marche, Montreal, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on by Alphonse Valiquette alone.

S. F. MCKINNON, the well-known wholesale milliner, of Toronto, is said to be promoting a big hotel for the Queen City, which it is proposed to erect on the corner of York and Wellington streets, at a cost of half a million, but he denies the report.

CHARLES F. WORTH, head of the famous Paris millinery house bearing his name, died on the 11th inst. He was born in England in 1825. While Paris ruled the world in women's fashions, it was an Englishman who ruled Paris fashions.

FOSTER & PENDER, wholesale dealers in upholsterers' supplies, carpets, etc., Toronto, have compromised with their creditors at 60 cents on the dollar for stock and book debts, payable one quarter in cash and the balance in three and six months.

OWING to the reduction in price of the raw material, manufacturers of binder twine have decided to make considerable reductions in the price of binder twine. The Government is being petitioned to close the twine factory at Kingston penitentiary, and there seems to be a considerable chance of their efforts being successful. At present 40 or 45 convicts are employed, turning out 30 tons of twine a month.

THE C.P.R. Company is going into the laundry business, having secured control of the Quebec Laundry, which recently was enlarged and fitted up with the most modern improved machinery. The company will have done here all its washing between Winnipeg and Quebec, amounting to about 70,000 pieces annually, besides the laundry work of the Chateau Frontenac and many families in Quebec, amounting, it is estimated, to about 15,000 dozen pieces per year.

JOHN MCGILLIVRAY & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Montreal, have suspended business. Liabilities, direct and indirect, amount to about \$24,000, mostly owing to European houses. The firm's difficulties are due probably to the fact that they carried on too large a turnover with a small capital, but the immediate cause was the refusal of one of the most important European creditors to let things take an easy course for a while.

RUSSIA is the newest competitor in the arena of cotton growing. M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, is taking measures for the promotion of cotton growing in that country. By his plan the State bank will advance to growers a working capital, and will grant loans on their crops. Spinners also are to be allowed loans to enable them to purchase raw cotton for manufacturing purposes.

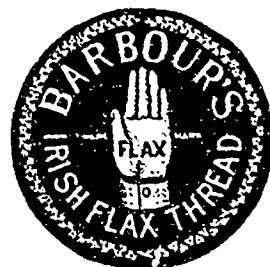
THE Jacob Y. Shantz & Son Co. (Ltd), Berlin, Ont., have been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the machinery, buildings and plant of Jacob Y. Shantz & Son, manufacturers of buttons, ornaments, and novelties. The capital stock is \$140,000. The charter members are D. B. Shantz, J. B. Shantz, H. S. Bochmer, and S. Brubacher, of Berlin, Ont.; and J. C. Snyder, W. E. Shantz, of Waterloo. The works are at present in operation night and day.

IT appears that in Japan one factor entering into the problem of the choice of a daughter-in-law is her skill in raising silkworms. The thread spun by the silkworm is said to be regular and even, in proportion as the worm has been regularly and carefully fed. The prospective mother-in-law carefully and minutely examines the evenness of the silk thread in the material of the garments worn by the young lady before giving her assent to the betrothal.—*Exchange.*

TORONTO suffered under its third great fire in the present year on the 3rd inst., when damage to the amount of about three-quarters of a million was caused. Its origin is believed to have been incendiary. The chief losers were as follows: Robert Simpson, dry goods stock, \$230,000, insurance \$200,000; building \$130,000, insurance \$120,000; Philip Jamieson, clothing, loss \$55,000, insurance \$27,000; J. Sutcliffe & Sons, dry goods, loss \$90,000, insurance \$64,000; James Bonner, men's furnishings, loss \$15,000, insurance \$6,000; T. Eaton & Co., dry goods, loss \$5,000, fully covered; Dunfield & Co., men's furnishings, loss \$5,000; insurance \$3,000; Canadian Umbrella Co., loss \$2,000, no insurance; Miss Brisley, millinery, loss \$4,500, insurance \$4,300. Mr. Simpson's building was a fine new block just finished. Most of the burnt structures will be rebuilt at once. Mr. Simpson meantime has opened out further down Yonge st. with a stock of goods which had not been taken out of the custom house when the fire broke out.

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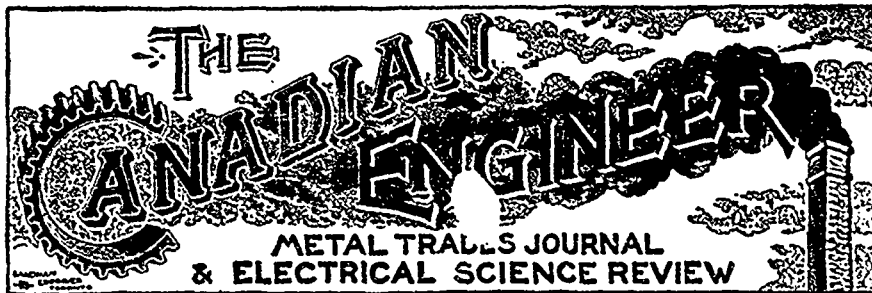
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The success of the *Canadian Engineer* has been unprecedented in the history of trade journalism in Canada, for not only was it encouraged and assisted from the start by able Canadian writers in the various branches of engineering, but it achieved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

patronage, it will also mean a greater variety of reading matter and illustrations for our subscribers.

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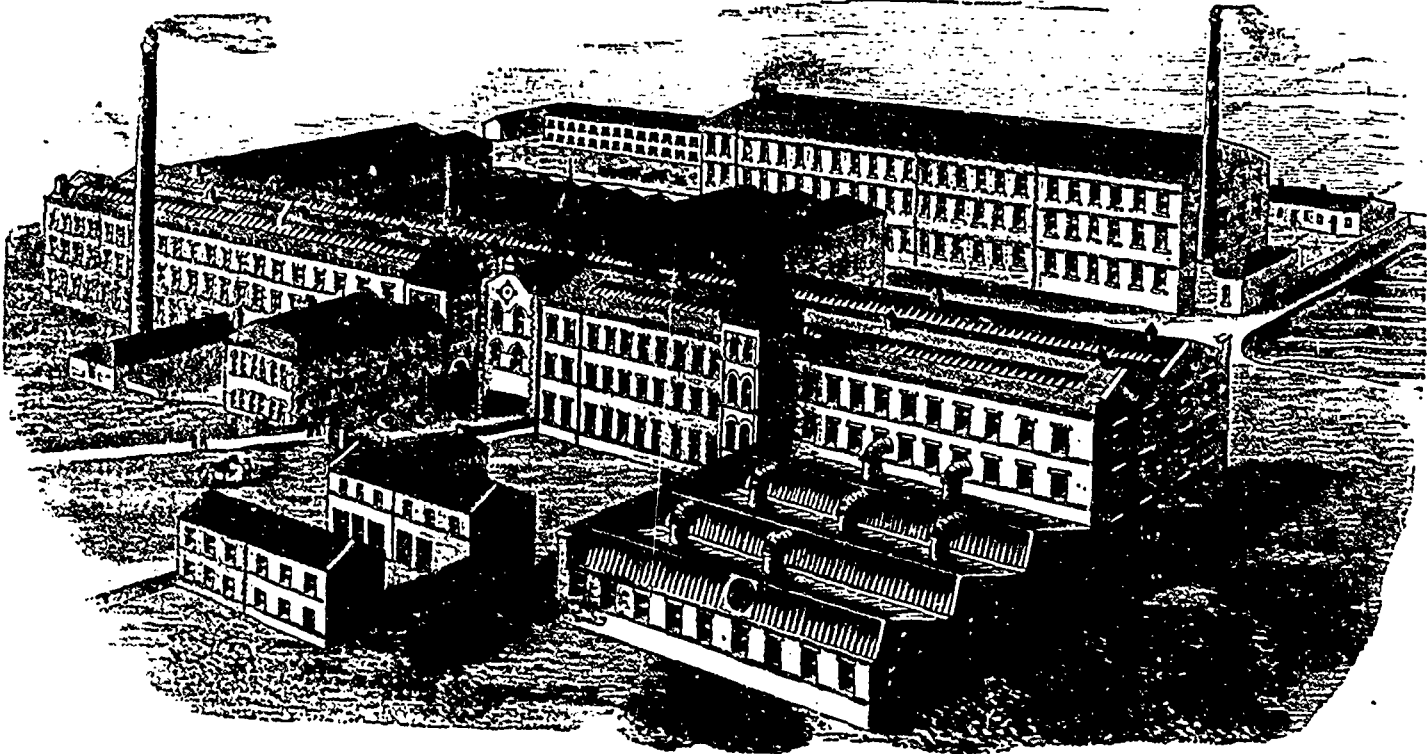
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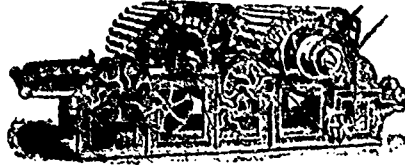
Samples, Prices and Testimonials on application

AGENTS FOR CANADA:

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On the 1st inst., a tragedy, without parallel in the history of the Canadian cotton trade, took place at the Montréal Cotton Co's mills at Valleyfield. John Lowe, paymaster, assisted by two office clerks, J. Loy and Hugh Wilson, were engaged making up the pay for the following Monday, when H. Shortis, formerly private secretary to Louis Simpson, manager of the mill, entered, and after a little conversation, suddenly reached out for a revolver and shot Wilson over the left side. Loy, thinking it was an accident, immediately made for the telephone to summons a doctor, but before he could do so, Shortis shot him dead. He then fired at Lowe and missed, the shot hitting Wilson again over the forehead. Mr. Lowe then grabbed the pay box and rushed to the vault, which, by a happy ruse, he caused Shortis to shut securely. A few minutes after Maxime Lebeaut, the night watchman, entered the room and was immediately shot dead by the enraged murderer, who thus has two murders to answer for, with a possible third. While young Wilson was bravely dragging himself out of the mill to give the alarm, he was hunted by Shortis, who shot him again and left him for dead. The brave young man, though in a critical condition, is likely to recover. Mr. Simpson was out of town at the time, having left a few days before to take his wife to California for her health. Had he been home it is quite probable he would have been a victim as Shortis had actually proposed to a Mr. Anderson, whose stepdaughter he was courting, to murder Mr. Simpson. It is many years since a murder was committed in Valleyfield, and threats of lynching were made at the coroner's inquest. As about \$12,000 was in the office safe vaults at the time, it was supposed money was the motive of the murder, though the accused is an only child of well-to-do parents in the old country. Other citizens consider it to be a case of demoniac possession. Shortis is now in Montreal awaiting trial, a change of venue having been granted, owing to the excited state of public opinion in the vicinity of the tragedy.

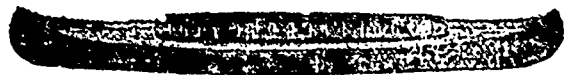
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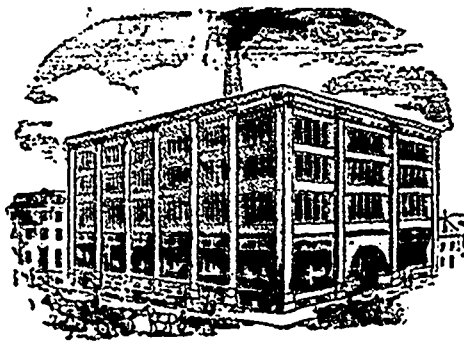


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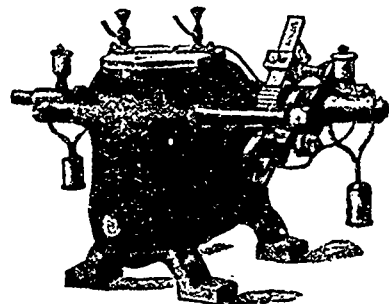
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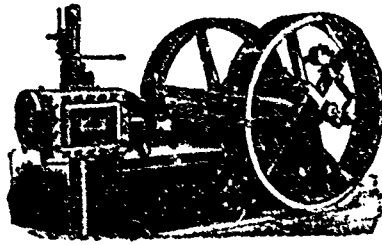
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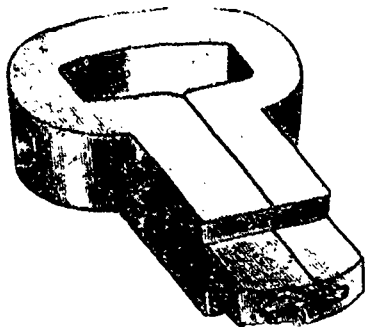
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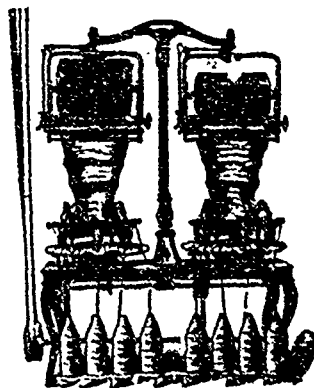
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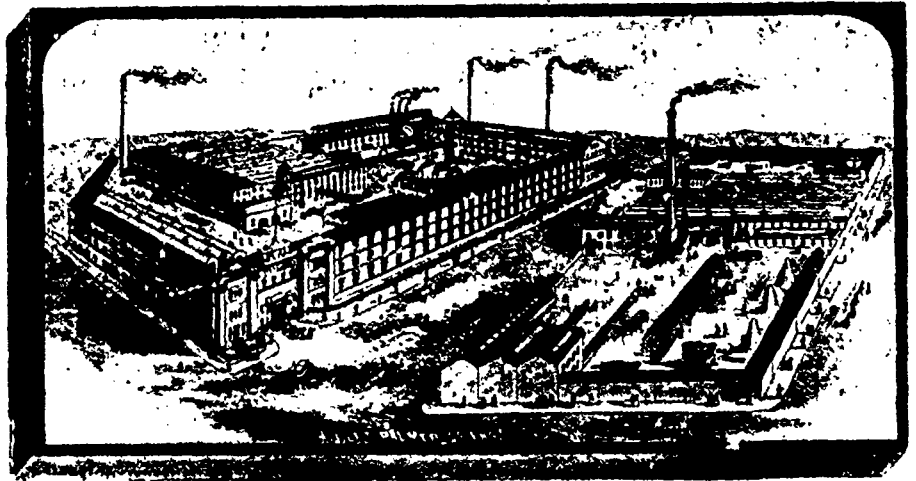
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