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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1894

No. 6

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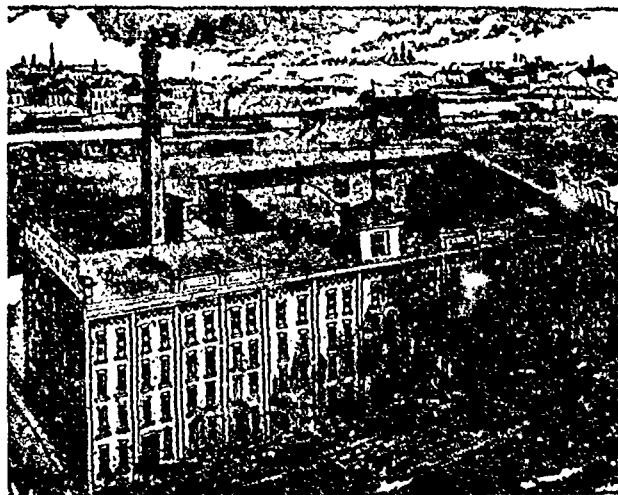
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# CANADIAN Journal of Fabrics

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Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XI.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1894

No. 6

## Canadian Journal of Fabrics

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### THE CANADIAN TEXTILE DIRECTORY

A Handbook of all the Cotton, Woolen and other Textile manufactures of Canada,  
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and kindred trades of the Dominion; to which is appended a vast amount of  
valuable statistics relating to these trades. Third edition 487 pages, price \$3.00.

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### THE SITUATION OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

There is no denying that the cotton and woolen manufacturers of Canada have for the past four months been passing under a cloud which is making its depressing influence felt more keenly at the present time. If it is any comfort for them to know that their manufacturing neighbors in the United States have been laboring for more than a year under the spell of a still heavier depression, they have that dubious satisfaction. On both sides of the line there is a common disposition to attribute the trade troubles to tariff reform and the prolonged uncertainties resulting therefrom. But this is not the sole reason of the prevailing bad times. Without going into the American situation just here, and passing by the obvious fact that the long and severe depression in the States must have some reflex action on this side, it may be pointed out that owing to low prices of produce the volume of trade has been restricted, and we now find that it is not the manufacturers only who are suffering. The imports in dry goods are far below what they were for the corresponding months last year. There is a general restriction in business, and manufacturers are suffering along with merchants. Mill owners have unfortunately, in a good many cases, become somewhat panicky at the position taken by wholesale men, and have dropped prices to a ruinous extent in order to keep their mills running, or dispense of their stock of goods.

In the cotton manufacturing trade the cutting of prices has been puzzling to many merchants. Some lines of grey cottons have been sold as low as 15 cents

a pound, being for that class of goods about down to the actual cost of production. A correspondent enquires of us why the Dominion Cotton Mills Company or the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company should sell goods on this basis, when by doing so they would stand to lose so much more than three or four mills outside of the syndicates. We do not profess to be able to answer the question; but so far as the case of colored goods is concerned it must be borne in mind that a new element has appeared in the situation this year. In past seasons we have noted the gradual entrance into the Canadian market of American-made cottons in some odd special lines, such as cretonnes, eider-down quilt cloths, etc., but during the past season a number of American manufacturers, who have heretofore paid no attention to the Canadian market, have invaded us and sold large quantities of their goods at prices far below even English goods. The Americans have come over here simply because they could not sell their goods at home at any price. Their own people were not buying, and the surplus goods had to be put upon any market that would take them. These American manufacturers have not stopped at the invasion of Canada; they have put their goods on the markets of Mexico, of Central America, of South America, the West Indies, and even some parts of Africa and Asia not hitherto touched. Our readers will remember the statistics we have published for the last four or five years regarding the exports of Canadian and American grey cottons to China. For a time it seemed that Canada would eclipse Uncle Sam in the special class of goods demanded by this market, but last year our figures showed a falling off, while the American shipments largely increased, and this year, we are told, the export of American cottons to China will show an enormous expansion over any previous year. As far as the export trade to China is concerned, Canada is "not in it" this season; and let us hope the situation in which Americans can sell cottons in this market 25 per cent. below the prices of either English or Canadian makers is abnormal. One thing is certain, the American designs in printed and other colored cottons are very bright and attractive, while the trade this year have complained of absence of novelty in the Canadian goods.

Passing to the woolen mills, it may be said that the knitting branch is in a fairly active condition, the

chief depression being among the mills devoted to tweeds. It was estimated a month ago, by a wool dealer of Montreal, that 90 sets of cards were idle then throughout the country; and though a number of mills have since started up, the total production, just now, is much below the normal. But, as we said before, importations are restricted, as well as takings from the home mills; and we should strongly advise Canadian manufacturers to combine to close down their mills for a time until trade revives, rather than slaughter their goods to sulky or unwilling buyers. If crops are good, and prices of produce fair, a demand must soon set in; because, although a considerable amount of heavy goods were left over in the hands of retailers in some sections last season, stocks in the hands of wholesalers are lighter than usual, and a brightening of trade will soon bring them into the market. One thing our manufacturers should do, and that is to introduce new machinery, and fresh skill capable of turning out such novelties as will compel the attention of the trade. We have in our mind a certain Ontario mill which has never been idle since the writer has known it. The manager of this mill has always aimed at keeping out of the common "rut," and by good judgment in the introduction of novelties has always kept in the front rank of Canadian mills. When one looks at the striking designs and new ideas that are continually coming here from England, Germany, and France, one wonders why a little more enterprise is not displayed by our home manufacturers. We of course do not ignore the fact that some of these novelties can only be produced by expensive machinery, and would have a very limited consumption in a country like Canada; but many are quite within range of the abilities of our manufacturers, if they only had a little more courage and enterprise. Such a crisis as this is the time when this enterprise and resource should be displayed.

#### THE COLONIAL TRADE CONFERENCE.

The conference of delegates—or we may dignify them with the name of ambassadors—from the leading British colonies, to assemble this month in Ottawa, will be an important event, even if no economic revolution is the immediate outcome. It will mark a step in that movement towards a federation of interests among the various colonies of the Empire which, belittle it as some may, is surely coming. One of our English contemporaries, the *British and South African Export Gazette*, noticing the arrival in England of the Cape Colony delegates, says it does not look forward to any large measure of practical results, and asks the question, "What, for instance, are the products which South Africa could find a market for in Canada, or Canada in South Africa?" Our contemporary appears not to be aware that three-fourths of all the foreign wool used by the Canadian mills comes from the Cape and Natal, and that our mills actually use more South African wool than the United States. The uninitiated, not knowing that most of the South African wools which are im-

ported through New York, Boston or London, and appear in the American and English returns to the credit of those countries, would suppose that Canada had no wool business with South Africa, but it is this very fact which has impelled this journal at various times to advocate direct connection by sea between Canada and the Cape. The Cape and other parts of South Africa consume plenty of Canadian salmon, and other fish and lobsters, plenty of Canadian cheese and other miscellaneous; but it all appears in the official returns as if it were English or American, simply because we have no direct connection. There was a time when the Canadian Wanzer sewing machine was better known in the Cape than any other except the Singer, and a small but growing trade is now being done in Canadian furniture, woodenware, and other goods, the business in which might be largely increased with better shipping facilities. Canadian boot and shoe, and other leather factories, use considerable quantities of South African hides, and trade in many other lines might be largely developed if the merchants and manufacturers of each country knew each other better, and had a better conception of the facilities each had of supplying the other's needs. This, we trust, will be one of the objects of the colonial conference, at Ottawa, to bring about, and its gradual accomplishment will be the means of bringing into view the prospect of that broader union which it is in the destiny of the British colonial empire to attain.

#### STARTLING CLAIMS ON A NEW LOOM.

For some time past, says the *Carpet and Upholstering Trade Review* of New York, the air has been full of rumors regarding some extraordinary inventions in the art of weaving figured goods. A meeting of capitalists was held last month to hear the report of experts employed to examine the working models and investigate all matters relating to the inventions. These reports appear to be satisfactory, and if all that is reported of it can be proved we may be on the eve of a great revolution in the weaving of carpets and some other classes of textile fabrics.

A large amount of money has been expended in the development of the ideas; the patents have all been allowed and will be taken out as soon as those now pending in England, Germany and France are granted.

The loom, says our contemporary, is a positive motion, and goods can be made of any width. The loom never dwells and a girl can tend four looms. In chenilles the fur is put in without a shuttle and can be placed in accurate position automatically and without dwelling of the lathe. There is no limit to the number of colors that can be used. In an ingrain the jacquard is done away with, no cards being used, and a different pattern can be woven on either side of the goods. Instead of keeping the cards for a design, a formula is preserved and the harness can be arranged so that work can be begun in less time than would be required under the present system. No wires are used

in weaving, and in place of a velvet a sort of chenille carpet will be produced at the cost of an ordinary tapestry. The inventors claim that 75 per cent. of the cost of modern carpet weaving can be saved, and one of the leading experts of the country in his report allows a saving of 50 per cent. in labor and time. The machine can be adapted to various textile fabrics where pattern is requisite. Several of the ablest patent lawyers in the country have completely enmeshed the invention with protection against infringement.

In the current issue of the *Carpet and Upholstery Trade Review* a Philadelphia correspondent puts some big notes of interrogation on the new invention, but the editor replies saying the genuineness of the new invention can be demonstrated, and adds that he hopes "very shortly to satisfy his correspondent's curiosity and that of his manufacturing readers by giving full details."

#### THE MONTREAL FUR SEIZURES.

The law regulating the inspection of furs in the Province of Quebec is such as should not be allowed to stand for another winter; and it is to be hoped the Provincial Government will take such steps as will render it an impossibility for any other officers to carry on the systematic blackmailing which is charged against their officers in the district of Montreal. Though the leading fur firms of Montreal have been suffering for a long time under the harassing system of inspection and seizure carried on by these inspectors, it remained for a reporter of the *Herald* to expose their doings, and in company with a detective set a trap by which the thievish and lupine instincts of these "inspectors" have been held up to public reprobation. The income of these men depends on the number of seizures they could make, and fines they could exact during the year, and they were in the habit of walking into a fur warehouse and seizing, or threatening to seize furs, on the ground that they were unprime, that is, caught out of season. There was hardly a case in which their threats had any justification, and frequently these "inspectors" did not know the kind of fur they threatened to seize." It appears that after this sort of inspection had gone on for a long time, these officials proposed that instead of making further seizures, the fur dealers should combine to pay them certain stipulated sums equivalent to an income of about \$3,000. The details of their scheme were exposed in affidavits published by the *Herald*, and signed by the parties who made the arrangements with the inspectors. Of course, the inspectors now explain the matter away; but the record against them is black. We understand the system under which the inspection of furs is carried on is not the creation of the present Government; but, however it was created, the system is an iniquitous one, and the Government will consult its own good name by putting it out of the power of their officers to carry on such blackmail. If the charge against the present inspectors is proved, they should be dismissed on the spot.

#### BASKET CLOTH.

Silk and wool basket cloth, which is now being put on the market more extensively for the fall trade, is described by the *Dry Goods Economist* as a fabric classified under the list of "fancies." It is made up of small check patterns and three separate colored threads are used in its combination. These three colorings are necessary to complete the pattern, but any other three colors may be used in combination, so that this fancy is capable of no end of shadings. The fabric is all yarn dyed. A row of small checks running from selvaige to selvaige, using the three colors, starts the pattern, and is followed by another row of checks similar to the preceding in weave, but, as this row is all one color, there is a great dissimilarity in coloring. Starting at the selvaige of the cloth, there is first a small check of one color made up of seven threads of fine worsted warp, over which seven threads of fine worsted filling of the same color are floated, just in the way that a basket weave is produced. Next, two threads of silk warp are floated over these seven threads of filling.

The silk used in this fabric is a different color from either of the two shades of worsted used. Following these two threads of silk there are five threads of the same quality of worsted warps as before, but these threads are a different color, and, unlike the preceding worsted warps, these warps float over the filling, as do the silk warps. Other two threads of silk warps of the same quality and shade as the preceding ones complete the check by also floating over the worsted filling. Then the first one-colored check is repeated and also the two silk warps, as before, and the five threads of the other colored worsted warp, but here there is a change, for instead of these five threads being floated over the filling, as in the former case, they are used pick and pick with the filling on the surface. The two silk threads floated over the filling complete this check, and the use of the preceding check, as before, completes the pattern as regards the first row of checks. Underneath these checks there is a stripe of one solid color broken only into checks by the basket weave, which is simply a repetition of the weave of the row above, only that, where the other colored warps would show on the surface to break the one color of this row, the worsted filling is floated over them. These two rows of checks are repeated throughout the length of the piece, and complete the pattern.

It will be at once apparent from this description that the filling threads are all of one color and the same as the greater number of the warp threads. The warp threads are composed of all the three colors found in this pattern. There is first the same color as the filling, next the color of the silk, and, lastly, the other color found in the worsted.

The appearance of these colors in the proper place depends first on their proper arrangement on the warp beam of the loom, and next on the way the motion of the loom controls them, so that they may float on the surface or be sunk on the back of the piece.

Their arrangement on the warp beam is done entirely by the warp dresser, who follows the instructions given him, and, taking bobbins filled with the different colored warps, arranges them in their proper order on the warp beam and winds on to this the entire length. When this is completed the beam is fixed in the loom and these threads brought forward in their proper position.

The same order is quite as positive as to whether the color should be floated or depressed. The motion of the loom is controlled by a pattern, and so long as it is in proper working order a thread cannot be floated when it should be sunk. In this way the pattern is worked out and the piece is woven.

When woven it is taken to the finishing room to prepare it for the market. First, it is run across either red-hot bars or burning gas jets to burn off any stray hairs; next it is washed to rid it from these, and after being dried is passed through a press exactly like an old-fashioned mangle at the laundry, only that the rollers are heated by steam. This hot pressure gives the face a finish and makes the pattern show out more distinctly. It is rolled on boards, and is then ready for the market.

#### SULPHUROUS ACID ON WOOL

In the dyeing of wool, says the *Faerberer-Muster Zeitung*, it happens frequently, when matching a given sample, that the shade becomes darker than is desirable, and in such a case the dyer is compelled to employ a remedy to correct the mistake. Sulphurous acid affords such a corrective, and is the best for the purpose, because it makes the shade lighter without in any way attacking the goods. The most excellent results are obtained with dyes not fast against acids, while those that are fast against them, for instance the alizarine dyes, can partly be stripped with permanganate of potash.

Sulphurous acid has been found reliable for all colors and shades dyed either partly or wholly with natural dyestuffs, and the manner of its employment is very simple. A small test which can be made in a few minutes will show whether satisfactory results can be obtained with a certain shade or color. If this is successful, the treatment in a more or less diluted cold bath is all that is required, and the defect is thereby corrected at once. In most cases a few quarts of an ordinary aqueous solution of sulphurous acid is all that is required. This quantity is entirely harmless, as it is well known to every dyer that for bleaching wool with sulphur, two-thirds of the weight of the wool of this aqueous sulphurous acid are used, without exerting an injurious effect.

The shades produced with logwood are the most sensitive of all those obtained with the natural dyestuffs. All the browns and olive greens, especially those that were saddened, become paler and browner. Blue and black produced with logwood are readily reduced, and since the sulphurous acid removes the

non fixed dyewood, the goods are in this manner protected against rubbing off. This circumstance can be made use of by dyeing logwood black upon fabric that cannot stand much washing. In this case it is well to rinse it in a bath of sulphurous acid, which fixes the color and shortens the process.

A BILL has been introduced recently into the British House of Commons amending the factories and workshops' law. Among the principal alterations intended to be effected is the provision for each man when at work of two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space during the day, and of one hundred cubic feet after eight o'clock in the evening. The bill prohibits the cleaning of machinery in motion by women and young persons. Overtime is not to be allowed more than three days per week, whereas formerly it was permissible five days per week. It also makes the owners of tenement factories responsible for their sanitary conditions and for the proper fencing of all machinery, etc. Another important clause renders it imperative for employers of persons engaged in textile piece-work to exhibit in every room of the factory a list containing in detail the particulars affecting the rate of wages payable for each piece of work; or, in the case of any work to which the list does not apply, to furnish a written statement giving particulars as before stated. An operative disclosing particulars with a fraudulent object is made liable to a fine of £10; the same penalty being applicable to any person soliciting such particulars for the same purpose. The English factory laws appear to be in a constant condition of being improved, and most of the more drastic changes have come during the past few years. In Canada, we have factory laws also, and those of Ontario and Quebec ought, one would think, to work very well. The distinguishing feature, however, of the laws in England bearing on the subject of factories, boilers, etc., is the greater strictness with which they are enforced. We commend to our Canadian legislators this highly important fact, and would also call their attention to the improvements in the English factories which the latest new bill will no doubt bring about.

THE annual exhibition of the National Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland took place last month at Stafford House, London, and seems to have been a larger display than any of its predecessors. According to reports received, a noticeable advance was manifested in quality, design and coloring. This is as things should be; it were only fair that Great Britain, whose silk industry was at one time so important, should make therein a show more than passingly good.

THE death is announced of John Clark, the senior partner in the well known Paisley (Scot.) firm of thread manufacturers. The town of Paisley loses by the death of Mr. Clark one of its most energetic benefactors, he having during his lifetime been the originator or donor of some of its finest and most costly buildings. He leaves several bequests to charitable institutions.

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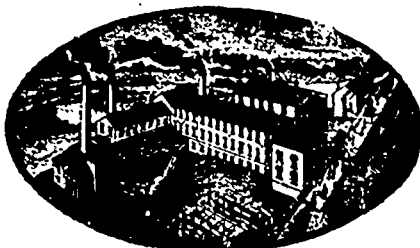
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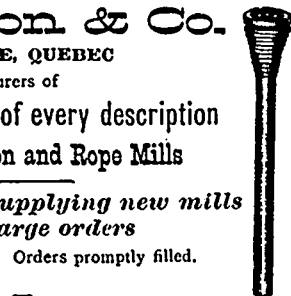
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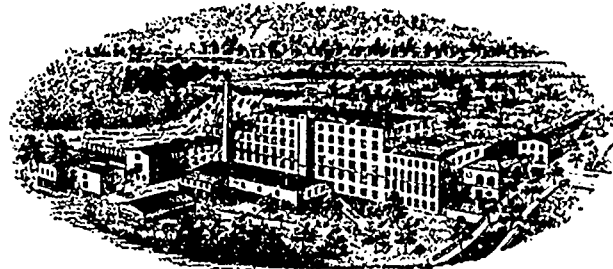
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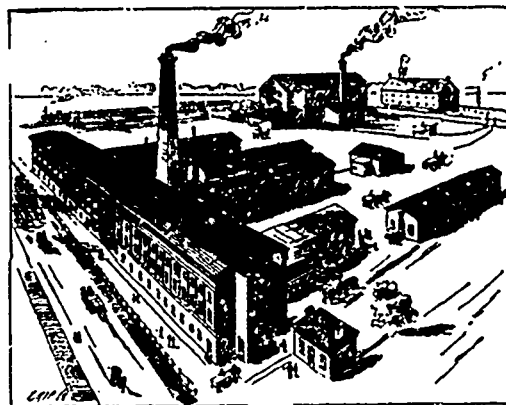
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**ON THE WEAKENING OF GOODS DURING STEAMING.**

Some interesting experiments were made not very long ago on samples of cotton and wool, in order to ascertain the effect of steaming both on different kinds of cotton and on cotton and wool. Of cotton two large samples were selected for examination, the one (No. 1) grey cotton, the other (No. 2) white cotton. The grey piece was passed for half an hour through boiling water, was then cleaned with sulphuric acid at a temperature of 80° C, was washed, was next passed through water, alkaliized with some ammonia, and was finally washed again. The other sample was taken from the soda lye in bleaching and was well washed. These two specimens were taken, in the first instance, in order to determine the difference of tenacity between white cotton and grey cotton. The pieces, prepared in the manner already mentioned, were hung up in a sample steaming apparatus, which was maintained at a temperature of from 99° to 100°C; and sufficiently large pieces were taken from them from time to time to render possible a determination of the tenacity of warp and weft. The following table shows the results of the experiments.

	No. 1.		No. 2.	
	Warp.	Weft.	Warp.	Weft.
Original .....	100	106	100	100
Steamed 60 hours .....	82	76	83	90
" 120 " .....	72	49	70	69
" 180 " .....	60	40	59	58
" 240 " .....	51	37	53	50
" 300 " .....	39	32	47	34
" 360 " .....	31	30	41	34
" 420 " .....	27	19	31	25
" 480 " .....	21	19	20	19
" 540 " .....	21	13	14	17

Intervals of 60 hours were adopted in these experiments because they were found, after numerous trials, to yield the most reliable results. The following results are considered to have been obtained by means of the above table:—

1. The grey and white pieces are affected pretty much in the same way during the steaming process.
2. During the first 60 hours there took place a weakening (or diminution of tenacity) to the amount of 60 per cent.
3. From 60 to 360 hours the destruction of the cellulose is in proportion to the time of exposure, and amounts on the average to 70 per cent.

After 360 hours the destructive effect ceases. The steaming apparatus in which the samples hung was continually laden with a definite quantity of air, which entered during the introduction of the samples steamed during the day, and the results would perhaps have been different had other conditions been observed. It is therefore to be noticed that the results given above are a consequence of the co-operation of steam, air, and temperature, which, however, always operates in steaming in a considerable degree.

**Wool.**—The material selected for these experiments was strong unbleached cashmere, which had been previously washed in a tepid condition in soap and water and then been washed in water, after that had been passed through weak oxalic acid, and finally had been well washed once more. Experience taught that the treatment with oxalic acid was of no advantage, as it had absolutely no influence. The steaming of the wool was carried out under exactly the same conditions as in the case of the cotton, only the times were different. The results are given in the following table:—

	Warp	Weft.	Average.
Original .....	100	100	100
Steamed 3 hours .....	86	78	82
" 6 " .....	80	75	77
" 12 " .....	75	69	72
" 24 " .....	68	53	60
" 36 " .....	62	37	50
" 48 " .....	40	32	36
" 29 " .....	60	23	26

The above figures warrant the following inferences. The loss

of tenacity from 6 to 60 hours seems to be in proportion to the time, and amounts on the average to 75 per cent. The steaming during the first three hours occasioned a considerable loss of tenacity. The effect was diminished by degrees, and became more regular.

**COMPARISON BETWEEN WOOL AND COTTON.**

In the case of both wool and cotton a more extensive loss of strength takes place in the first hours than in the course of the process.

Steaming for 420 hours weakens the cotton by 75 per cent.

Steaming for 60 hours weakens wool to the same extent.

So it follows that cotton possesses approximately seven times as much power of resistance as wool.

**A MOTH PREVENTIVE.**

The *American Carpet and Upholstery Trade* gives the following recipe as a practical remedy for preventing the ravages of moths and the Buffalo bug:

Mix one gallon of benzine and an ounce of carbolic acid, with which the lurking places of the insect should be liberally saturated, such as dark corners of drawers, and closet shelves, cracks and crevices. A carpet on the floor of a closet, or papered walls, provide a favorite harbor for the tireless moth. Both the "clothes" moth and its "carpet" relative (the Buffalo) attack almost all kinds of fabrics, but instinctively favor the best woolen materials; it is well, therefore, to know that a simple means of preventing the depredations of the "clothes" moth is available: Sprinkle plentifully their haunts with whole cloves; your "clothes" moth has an aversion to these as well as newspapers.

Portieres and heavy hangings should be spread out on a sheet for cleaning, and thoroughly brushed and sponged with a mixture of one tablespoonful of turpentine and a quart of tepid water. If stored away the fabrics should be placed between newspapers.

Moths prefer a dusty carpet to a clean one; the moral is obvious. The "carpet" moth always works first around the edges of a carpet; when found, these, as well as the floor and space between the baseboard and floor, should be thoroughly saturated with the benzine and carbolic acid preparation. Stuffed furniture should be similarly treated, unless the covering fabric would be damaged by wetting. Immunity from the moth pest during the summer months can only be secured by occasional examination of the places they delight in and application of the preparation.

As benzine of itself will kill moths, as well as all other insect life, "deader than a door nail," we cannot see the necessity of the carbolic acid addition to the mixture. But perhaps our esteemed contemporary, being a representative of the special line of goods upon which the gormandizing moth "most does feed upon," may be moved by a special grievance when he thus double shots his gun when going for his enemy.

**THE CRISIS IN DUNDEE.**

An English contemporary gives the following estimate of the situation in the jute trade:

An attempt is being made in some quarters to attribute to bad management or to bad buying the present deplorable condition of the Dundee jute trade.

But what are the facts? At this moment excellent works are standing, and can be bought at one-third of their cost. Can there be any stronger proof that there is no confidence among business men in the immediate future of the trade? It is no secret that one of the largest and best-managed works, whose balance-sheet is just published, shows a very heavy loss on the yarns working. The failure of Messrs. Kinmond, Luke & Co., and of Messrs. William Laird & Co., of Forfar, as well as other serious stoppages and private arrangements, or rather attempts at private arrangements, justify—and more than justify—all we wrote a few weeks ago. Besides, Calcutta is now offering goods to New York at prices which appal Dundee.

The true cause of the trouble is the over-extension of ma-

chinery all the world over. Then, there is the geographical protection of Calcutta, which enables the Indian manufacturers to sell their surplus at a loss, if by so doing they can get a profit in India on the bulk of their productions. Finally, there is the protection of the industry all over the Continent. While Continental manufacturers get into their ports as much Indian jute fibre free as they can spin, at the same time they impose a duty of much more than 100 per cent. on the *wages* of Dundee-made goods.

Dundee wonders that the jute does not fall, but when one reflects that she has now become the insignificant buyer of only one bale out of every four bales sold, it is manifest that her power over the jute market is greatly broken.

It has not been found possible to attain any settlement of the affairs of two unfortunate manufacturers who are in trouble. Nor is it unlikely that the affairs of a spinning concern are to be arranged, and a notice is posted that the works, employing 300 hands, are to be stopped. The outlook at this moment is gloomy indeed. A reduction of 10 per cent. in wages is proposed, but this is resisted, so that it seems likely that more looms will be stopped and more idle hands flung into the streets to swell the crowd of unemployed who suffer from recent disasters.

It does seem strange, in face of all this, to read that large works in Calcutta have begun to run 22 hours per day with the electric light and the relay system. That this should seem possible in British India to the utter demoralization of the home trade, does seem strange indeed. The moment has not yet come, but it is rapidly approaching, when the working people will feel the pinch, and then the Government may perhaps issue a real Royal Commission to inquire quickly and promptly what is to be done. "British India," it is said, "was not won by the efforts of our people to become the cause, under utterly unfair conditions, of destruction, of the wages fund of the people of these islands." Lancashire also will perhaps soon have something to say to this ruinous competition. The dumping down of surplus goods of protected countries, and especially of India, is to become the speedy ruin of the industries on which our people depend. This—and no other political problem—is the burning question of the hour.

The men who know the trade best are most of all alive to the danger. The thing has been advancing like a rising tide. Now it comes to the dangerous and stifling point. Men have persuaded themselves that this crisis would pass away. It now begins to be felt that there is a few factor at work, a new kind of competition which makes recovery hopeless. This is the true picture of the feeling common in business circles to-day. The working people do not realize it at all. They are dreaming of unions and the "living wage," while every hour new jute machines started on the continent and in India are one after another destroying every chance of having any wage, great or small, in Dundee. The problem before the country is one which never occurred to the mind of Richard Cobden, and it will require the wisest and most clear-headed men to approach it, with sagacity, without prejudice, and with open minds, if the industry of the country is to be saved from ruin. The professional classes do not feel nor realize it. They imagine it is only one of the usual storms which affect trade, and smile at the anxieties of men who know the real danger of permanent trouble to the trade. Unless a speedy and far-reaching change of conditions quickly occurs, all classes—professional men, shop-keepers, and owners of house property—will before many months are past be as deeply concerned in the crisis as are the men in the trade who see the impending peril.

#### ALUMINUM FOR TEXTILE MACHINES.

The application of aluminum to different parts of textile machines—for instance, of looms—is spreading more and more. Shuttlers and similar objects are already made of aluminum; and very recently the metal has been applied to the cutting apparatus of plush and velvet power-looms. M. Faure, an Austrian manufacturer, has the whole of the cutting apparatus made of aluminum, and finds that several advantages can be gained in this way, especially in reference to lightness and strength. In older methods the weight is disagreeably perceptible, and the speed of the appara-

tus is thus considerably interfered with, as well as its stability. These drawbacks have repeatedly led to unsatisfactory results. The apparatus previously in use worked backward, with the help of an endless catgut string, and was exposed to serious shocks. It was therefore found advisable to abandon steel and iron and resort to hard wood. The weight is undoubtedly diminished in this way, but still it is too great, and the parts easily alter their position and shape and soon wear away. Aluminum, on the other hand, is liable to none of these defects, it is light and stable, and it may be safely affirmed that a wide field for its application is opened up in this direction.

#### AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

The returns of the correspondents of the statistical division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 1st, show that over the greater part of the cotton belt the weather conditions of the planting season have been only moderately favorable to seeding, germination and growth. The best conditions are reported in the States of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, ranging from 91 to 97, while the lowest conditions are reported in Tennessee and Georgia, being 78 and 76 respectively. The average condition of the crop in the consolidation of reports is 88.3 as compared with 85.6 last year and 85.9 in 1892. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 97, North Carolina, 84, South Carolina, 83, Georgia, 76, Florida, 92, Alabama, 88; Mississippi, 91, Louisiana, 95, Texas, 94, Arkansas, 97, Tennessee, 78, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 100.

#### RENOVATING RECIPES.

Matting should never be washed with anything but salt and water—a pint of salt to half a pailful of salt water moderately warm. Dry quickly with a soft cloth. Twice during the season will probably be sufficient washing for a bedroom, but a room much used will require it somewhat oftener.

Oilcloth is ruined by the application of lye soap, as the lye eats the cloth, and after being washed it should be wiped perfectly dry or the dampness will soon rot it. If laid down where the sun will shine on it much, it will be apt to stick fast to the floor unless paper is laid under it.

Velvet requires very careful manipulation, as it loses its fine appearance if wrung or pressed when it is wet. To remove dust, strew very fine, dry sand upon the velvet, and brush in the direction of the lines until all the sand is removed. The brush must be a new one. To remove dirt, dissolve ox-gall in nearly boiling water, and add some spirits of wine, dip a soft brush in this solution and brush the dirt out of the velvet. It may require repeated brushing. After this hang the velvet up carefully to dry. For finishing, apply a weak solution of gum by means of a sponge, to the reverse side of the velvet.

*To Clean Carpet.*—The carpet being first well shaken and free from dust, tack it down to the floor; then mix half a pint of bullock's gall with two gallons of soft water, scrub the carpet well with soap and the gall mixture; when perfectly dry it will look like new, as the colors will be restored to their original brightness. The brush used must not be too hard, but rather long in the hair, or it will rub the nap and injure the carpet.

*To Wash Lace or Muslin Curtains.*—Before the curtains are put in the wash tack all around them narrow strips of white cotton cloth an inch or two wide. Dissolve a little soda in milk-warm water, and put in the curtains. Let them remain for half an hour, stirring and pressing them occasionally. Wring them very carefully—rather squeezing than wringing—whenever this process is to be performed. Place them in cold water for an hour, then wash them with soap and warm water. Wash again in clear water, rather warmer than the last. Rinse them in bluing water (only slightly blue, unless the curtains are very yellow). Wring carefully in clean towels. They are now ready for starching. Make the starch according to usual process, but be sure to have it clear, good and thin for muslin and very thin for lace. Thick starch is utterly destructive to the fine, soft appearance of the lace. Stir a few times round in the

starch, while boiling, a wax or sperm candle, or put into it a small piece of white wax. If the latter is used it should be melted and poured in. When the starch is ready, pour half of it into one pan and half into another. Dip the curtains in one, wring them out in towels, then dip into the second and wring again. Over the floor of an unoccupied room spread a couple of sheets, one under the other, for each curtain; shake the curtain and lay it down smoothly, the edges of the cotton cloth to the edges of the sheet. Pin down the top and back. The other sides will then come perfectly straight without pointing. Leave the curtains to dry. When dry they should not be folded, but put up at once, or if you wish to put them away for awhile roll them lightly in a loose, soft roll, and wrap in blue paper or cotton (the former is preferable), and lay them where no weight will press against them.

### PARIS NOTES.

The correspondent of an English paper discourses thus of fashions in Paris in May:—

Bright tints are coming in vogue with the bright weather, which has come back to us at last. The colors now worn for millinery purposes, straws, etc., are dark blue, red, ruby, mauve, coral, light green, prune, violet, pink in all shades, etc.

In the cut of skirts there is much variety. Some of the plain ones have three box pleats on either side, the front and the back plain; this style is more for tailor-made or morning wear. Some are cut round like lamp shades (and these are in the majority), with one seam at the back; others have straight breadths, and are gathered all round the waist. There are some cut *en tablier*, but these are few, while the double skirt is no longer seen at all; but it may pop up suddenly on some grande dame who does not wish to look like *tout le monde*.

In general the skirts are extended and supported by some under-stiffening, such as I described in a former letter. The stiffening, however, must not be noticeable—that is to say, the skirt must not look stiff—as anything approaching an attempt at the much-dreaded crinoline is strenuously avoided. All the skirts are short, and are for that reason graceful, becoming, and—last, but not least—convenient. All the bodices (unless in *crépon*, when they are tight-fitting, and have a guipure collar) have some sort of front or chemisette in *moiré* or *mousseline de soie*, no matter what the shade is, to which is added a tulle bow passing well under the chin, and tied in a short stylish bow.

These bows are being sold at the Louvre ready-made, but they only suit those who dress with style and elegance.

Worth mentioning is a new dust cloak in shot surah, almond shade, with *pagodes* sleeves, large collar in *pailleté bastiste*, old silver buttons.

A great many black silk vests are being introduced, the front trimmed with accordion-pleated chiffon. This can have one of the new guipure collars or a collar of some bright velvet. It will certainly prove useful, as it will go with any skirt, and is very dressy.

In the way of *collets*, the newest of the new are in taffeta Mordoré and black; seal brown and periwinkle, rose, grey. They are made shorter now and fuller, and have three capes edged with handsome trimming. Worth makes his *collets* round in the front. These *collets*, like everything else that comes from his house, have a *je ne sais quoi* cachet, which no others can imitate.

I saw there a linen dress, dove-color, trimmed with periwinkle ribbon, with chemisette in accordion-pleated *mousseline de soie*; corselet of guipure. This dress was so exquisitely pure and fresh-looking, so light and aerial, it might have been the wings of a butterfly in repose.

A very handsome dinner dress, in which old lace could be used up with every advantage, is in sky blue veloutine, with cascades and panniers of lace, fastened down with ribbons in that delicate shade known as *orchid*, so fascinating to the eye. The puff sleeve, reaching the elbow, is of the same satin, and there is another sleeve—a kind of twisted wristlet—which meets the other, and fastens under the band at the elbow. This *poigne* can be worn a *volante*, and the idea is carried out in many evening dresses, as some ladies

object to short sleeves for dinners, etc. In fact, unless on very strict ceremonious occasions, it is not considered the thing to appear in Paris at dinners or the theatres décolletée.

The following are some of the latest novelties in toilettes: Dress in Mordoré *crépon*, the skirt trimmed with three rows of *entredeux* in lace *écru* placed lengthwise, and finished off with a bow of black satin ribbon. The tight-fitting corsage is trimmed with *entredeux volant* of *mousseline de soie*, forming blouse, fastened down with bows of black satin ribbon. This model—quite a novelty—has the advantage of toning down a stout figure, the *entredeux* being placed lengthwise, making the body look slimmer.

Another dress worthy of description is in white *moiré* taffeta with black blurred star spots; the skirt is trimmed with ribbons in mauve rose velvet, this trimming forming a very elegant fan. Corsage in white tulle, with braces and *choux* of mauve rose velvet, with big velvet sleeves.

Another pretty *crépon* dress is also in Mordoré; the corsage has *entredeux* of *écru* lace placed over black ribbons, going round in front and forming a loose blouse. Bolero of black *moiré* with revers forming volant. The bodice is made the same back and front, so that it can be worn without the bolero. The sleeves are puffs of *crépon* formed with *entredeux* to match the corsage; they are puffed to the wrist. The skirt has three rows of *entredeux* going up fan shape, back and front. Hat in burnt brown straw, trimmed with *aigrettes* of roses and *mignonette*.

### THE OUTLOOK FOR WOOL.

The following is the annual wool circular published by Long & Bisby, Hamilton:

"The past twelve months will long be remembered by those in the wool trade as a period of stagnation and disappointment. The domestic clip of 1893 was bought up and is largely held by country buyers and dealers, anticipating the removal of the duty on wool entering the United States.

"The Wilson bill, now before the United States Senate, may or may not become law in the next few months. If it does, it cannot help the wool market of Canada to any great extent, as wools grown in the United States are now being imported into Canada in considerable quantities, and are taking the place of Canada clothing and down wools, which to-day are unsaleable at the price paid last season.

"It is estimated there are one million men in the United States in enforced idleness, while at least two hundred and fifty thousand more are engaged in strikes.

"The purchasing power of this large number of wage earners is almost nil, and this condition must seriously affect all other industries.

"The strikes in the coal regions, if not settled in a few days, will cause a fuel famine and necessarily close a great many factories now running, and so increase the great army of unemployed.

Australia, Argentina and the United States are the largest wool producers. When reviewing the affairs of these countries, and noting the financial depression and the great shrinkage of values, it is a matter of pleasure—one may say surprise—to know that Canada has been so little affected. Her financial institutions have proved to be of the best, willing and able to take care of the business of the country. Money is plentiful and easy to obtain by those worthy of credit. Under a moderate tariff her factories for some years have been busy. While not producing millionaires, she has been furnishing employment and happy homes to thousands of wage-earners. That this state of affairs could continue, while the whole world was complaining of dulness and loss of trade, could not be expected.

"Within the past year the Dominion Government began seeking information having in view a reduction of duties where it could be done without destroying existing industries, it being generally understood that the Finance Minister would propose a great many changes when the House, now in session, met. Merchants and importers, not knowing to what extent the contemplated changes would affect their business, stopped buying, or rather refused to place orders with our mills.

"Some of the latter, through fear of lack of employment or jealousy of their competitors, tried to force the sale of their products, and in order to induce buyers to operate, quoted prices down (notably in flannels, blankets, and some lines of underwear) below the cost of production, and to day these articles are the cheapest ever known. So if the farmer has to accept a low price for his wool, the purchasing power, per pound of wool, of the necessities of life, is as great as at any time in the history of the trade. From England we have the report vouched for by several banking houses that the quantity of goods of all kinds being financed by them in the Yorkshire district is large beyond precedent, which goods have been accumulating for many, many months, waiting the settlement of the United States tariff.

"The fact that these goods, as well as large quantities of wool, are held ready for the expected change, may cause, when thrown on the market, a further depression of values.

"Now that the United States, with their armies of tramps and unemployed, their unsettled tariff and financial policy, being the only natural buyer of our combing wools, and they, under existing circumstances, not being able to take at present, or in the near future, even a small per cent. of the clip of 1893, which is still on the market, the question naturally arises, "What is safe to pay for the clip of 1894?"

"With these facts before us, and the prospects of the future anything but flattering, we would advise great caution, and would say that wools should be bought at 1 to 2 cents per lb. less than last year, and be sold whenever there is a profit.

"No doubt some buyers will speculate on the prospect of free wool and pay more than the article is worth, as they did for the clip of 1893; but as the wool trade produces each year a number of this class, we will be agreeably surprised if they are not more numerous this season than in the past."

### FASHIONS IN LACE.

#### A DEMAND FOR VANDYKES.

The last week has developed a demand for Vandykes, and it is quite likely that this whilom popular pattern may emerge from the obscurity which has until lately surrounded it, said the *Dry Goods Economist* of a recent date. It is now being eagerly sought for corsage, sleeve and skirt decoration in the larger cities, and the demand will doubtless soon be felt in the smaller places. As laces of this description are now practically out of the market, the new importations are finding ready sale.

French "Vals" are still in great demand for ruffles on Swiss mulls and lawns, especially in the narrow widths. As the importation on these was especially heavy, owing to their staple character, there will be no difficulty in meeting all demands.

Oriental laces continue to be regarded with favor as trimmings for many kinds of the lighter weights of summer fabrics, such as dimities, organdies, etc. The assortments of these are becoming rapidly broken, and some difficulty is being experienced in finding the more desirable patterns.

This is especially true in the narrower widths—goods running from three to six inches in width, and costing from 3½c. to 12½c. per yard.

Black Chantilly demi-flouncings are being shown and sold everywhere and in the popular widths—6 to 12 inches—threaten to become scarce before the demand shows signs of abatement. Point d'Irlande, point de Gène and Bourdons are still high in popular favor, and will doubtless so continue to the end of the season.

Advices from "the other side" are to the effect that laces are being very strongly talked of for the fall. The costumes shown at the Grand Prix will doubtless determine to a great extent just what place they will occupy in popular favor for the coming season.

In the meantime, the trade at large may congratulate itself upon the fact that first and last the spring season of '94 will go into history as being one of particular prosperity for the lace industry in all its ramifications.

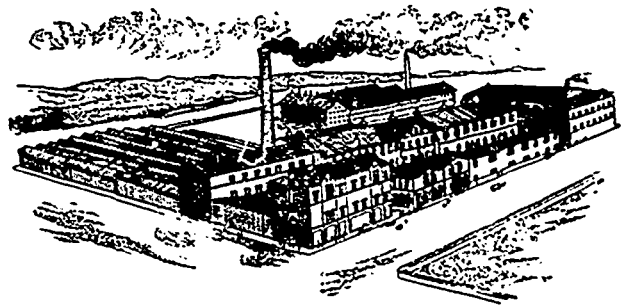
The latest in ties is made of Malines, illusions and veiling,

materials in white, cream and all the desirable shades of evening colorings. A crushed collar forms the foundation, to which are attached on either side full rosettes of the same material. The ends depending thence are long and untrimmed, and the whole gives a very striking and pleasing effect

### PRIESTLEY'S DRESS FABRICS

Through the enterprise displayed by Messrs S Greenshields, Son & Co., of Montreal, the dress fabrics of Briggs Priestley & Sons, so favorably celebrated throughout Great Britain and the United States, bid fair to become as justly popular with our Canadian trade. The consumption of these goods last year was largely in excess of all others in their class. These goods are manufactured in silk and wool combined, and in all wool. In the former fabric are found Henriettas, Draps d'Alma, Draps de Toulon, Clairettes, Algerines, crape cloths, etc, etc. While in the all wool line are Amazon cloths, chevots, whipcords, twills, reps, soleils, real India cloths, grenadines, diagonals, crape cloths, serges, vicunas, Ravenna twills, etc, etc. For mourning wear there are Venetian crapes (Regd) and a line of veilings in silk and wool, all wool and union. Priestley's fabrics are all of the very highest class, and while not so cheap in price as some competing goods, they come cheaper in the end from the enduring qualities they possess, thus suiting either the wealthy or those who have to exercise economy in dressing. In texture they equal in every respect the finest productions of France, the country that for so long enjoyed the reputation of being the only place where these fine goods could be produced. Priestley has now taken the lead, and the manufacturers at Rheims and Roubaig have to be contented with the second place.

*The Queen*, an acknowledged authority on dress goods, says "In former numbers of *The Queen* we have noticed these exquisite materials, which, for beauty of texture, finish and appearance, have rarely been excelled. The silk and wool Henrietta cloths are exquisite in softness, fineness, and their dull black hue renders them invaluable for mourning wear. The silk and wool armures show a peculiarly attractive granite-like weaving. The white and cream wool veilings suitable for young people's evening and bridesmaids' costumes are soft in quality and fine in texture. They would drape in all the graceful folds so necessary to the success of a really fashionable costume. Buyers should ask at our leading mercers for the genuine Priestley goods, and judges of textiles will endorse all we have said of their merits."



Cravenette is the name given to all goods waterproofed by the Cravenette Company—a corporation also under the control of Messrs. Briggs Priestley & Sons.

It is no malodorous, air-tight material, like rubber-coated cloths, giving one a Turkish bath with one's own vapors. Nor is it a fabric covered with a thin, fragile scale of water-repelling chemicals, which crack and crumble with wear, giving the cloth a dusty look and destroying its waterproofing qualities.

Cravenette waterproofed coatings, cloakings, silks, and all dress fabrics, are unlike any waterproof cloths ever before placed on the market. They are indistinguishable in appearance or odor from the same goods not waterproofed. They are perfectly porous, and consequently hygienic, and they never change in appearance nor in rain-repelling quality. They may be had in all the newest fabrics both in heavy and light weights. The latter serve also as dust protectors, and are cool and indispensable for summer wear.

S Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal, are the Canadian selling agents, with sample rooms at Winnipeg, Man., Windsor, Ont., Cobourg, Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St John, N.B., Sussex, N.B., and Vancouver, B.C.

### CANADIAN COLORED COTTON MILLS CO.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Company was held in Montreal last month. A. F. Gault, president, was chairman, and there were present: T. King, R. L. Gault, C. D. Owen, D. Morrice, directors, E. N. Bender, E. E. Spragge, Henri Barbeau, John Brown, J. G. Ross, J. H. R. Molson, L. H. Archambault, D. Morrice, jr., George Smithers, A. C. Clark, G. R. Nash, R. Macdonald, J. O. Villeneuve, Jacques Grenier, Alf. A. Thibeau, W. B. S. Reddy, M. Thomson, J. B. Clearihue, S. Finley, Jas. Wilson, jr., Jas. Crathern, Geo. Caverhill, E. Lichtenheim, F. L. Beique, H. L. Henderson and E. H. Copeland.

The financial statement was read to the shareholders by the secretary. It showed the net profits for the year to have been \$201,559.56, but of that amount the company paid interest on bonds amounting to \$117,540, and two quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. each, amounting to \$81,000, leaving a small balance to the good of the company. The statement further showed that \$61,000 commission had been paid to the selling agents of the company, D. Morrice, Sons & Co., that the cost of general management was \$44,390 and that \$91,000 had been paid in interest.

The chairman said things had been so bad during the year that the company had been unable to sell as many goods as in former years. He referred to the uncertainty of the tariff and also to the excellence of the company's property. The output for the year had only been about \$2,050,000, instead of \$3,000,000.

Mr. Crathern thought the selling commissions and other expenses too high for the profits, and said so to the meeting. The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: A. F. Gault, president; C. D. Owens, vice-president; R. L. Gault, D. Morrice and T. King.

### AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRICES.

The low prices ruling for wool are a serious impediment to the revival of prosperity in Australia. The rapidity with which rates have fallen during the past few years is not always realized, but some figures given by the Australian correspondent of the *Economist* bring it home only too clearly. In the season of 1888-9 the average price realized per bale of wool was £15 10s; in 1893-4 it was only £11 10s, or a decline of nearly 30 per cent. The result is, that while the exports for the season just ended were 1,860,000 bales, as compared with 1,395,000 bales in 1888-9, the amount realized for them was £232,500 less. Expenses had been curtailed, too, but not in the same proportion as prices had fallen, so that the margin of profit grows yearly less. Another grievance with Australian growers is that the increase in the series of London sales from five to six tends to accentuate the downward movement.

### THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

At the closing sales of colonial wool in London on June 1st, 5,400 bales were offered. The competition was sharp, and cross-breds were in good request. Deep grown merinos were scarcely steady at the opening. The worst parcels sold in the buyers' favor. Cape of Good Hope and Natal showed a farthing to a half penny decline. The sales of greasies and the prices obtained were as follows:

New South Wales .....	2,500 bales at 5 d to 9 d.
Queensland .....	500 bales at 5 d. to 8½ d.
Victoria .....	800 bales at 4¾ d. to 1s. ½ d.
South Australia .....	400 bales at 4 d. to 9½ d.
West Australia .....	50 bales at 5 d. to 6¾ d.
Tasmania .....	50 bales at 7 d. to 9 d.
New Zealand .....	600 bales at 5 d. to 9 d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	600 bales at 5½ d. to 7 d.

The New York *Post* reports of the markets there as follows: "The sharp competition in the London wool market does not brighten the situation here. The daily auction sales on the other side have been largely attended and the bidding brisk. American buyers secured a few fair lots of high-grade wools, but the bulk of the greasy merinos are being taken by Germany, and the Punta Arenas are mainly purchased by French operators. Yorkshire secures all the cross-breds, but is forced to pay high for them. Domestic markets dull."

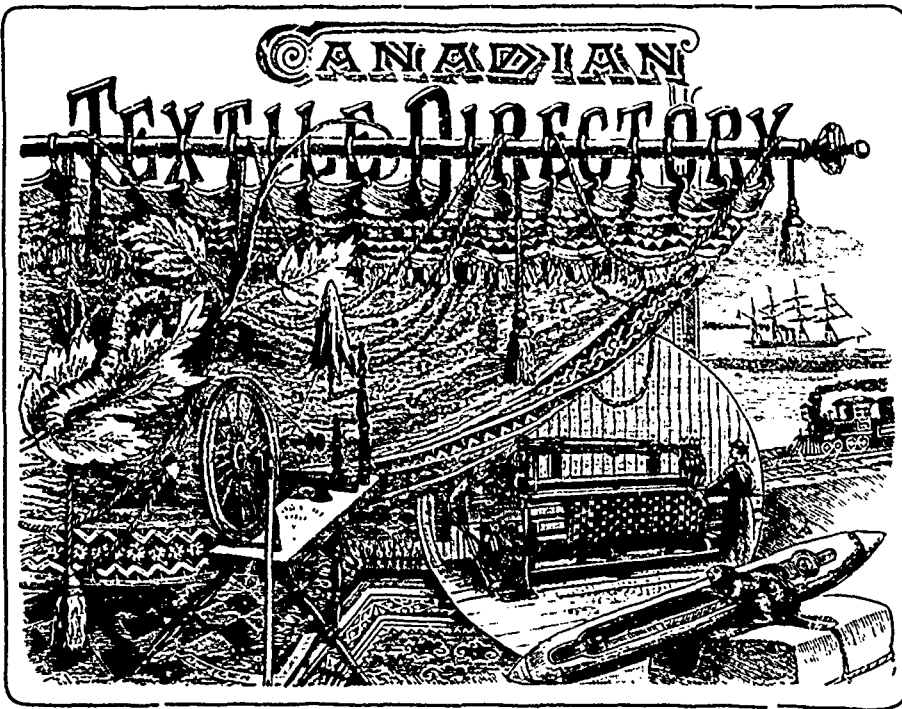
### THE CANADIAN WOOL MARKET.

In the Montreal market, owing to the depressed state of business, orders are few and far between, and of very limited quantities. The stock of wool in first hands is not very heavy, which is a very good thing for wool dealers in the present state of the market. We quote prices nominally as follows: Greasy Cape 14 to 15½c; Canadian fleece 17 to 20c; B.A. scoured 26c. to 34c. In pulled wool, 20c. to 21½c. is quoted for supers, extra 23c. to 26c.; Northwest wool 12c. to 12c.

TORONTO, June 18th, 1894.

The opening of the market for the 1894 clip of domestic fleece wools was somewhat delayed by continuous cold, wet weather, and when receipts were large enough to create a market it was found that the wool was arriving in anything but the best condition. This, of course, had a depressing effect upon the prices paid for the new clip. But with improved weather shipments are arriving from most districts in better condition. Uncertainty as to the position which the United States Senate would take in regard to the wool tariff has been a disturbing element in the market. Most Canadian merchants have been buying upon the supposition that in the new tariff a duty would be placed upon wool. But the Senate last Friday declared that wool should be put on the free list, and it is not likely that this decision will be reversed. Several amendments calculated to develop the strength of the advocates of a duty were offered and each was voted down by majorities ranging from 2 to 8. The closest vote was on the proposition that the McKinley rate on wools, with an average reduction of 50 per cent., be substituted for the existing schedule. What effect these resolutions will have on the Canadian market a few days time will tell. In the western part of the peninsula 14 to 15 cents a pound are the ruling prices for best clean washed of Lincoln, Leicester, Cotswold, and 16 to 17 cents for medium Shropshire and Southdown. Toronto merchants are paying 16 to 16½c. for merchantable fleece, and 12½ to 13c. for rejects.

The deterioration in merino wool during the past ten years has led the New South Wales Government to make official inquiries as to its cause, and a series of questions have been addressed to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. The questions have been answered by Chas. Fawcett, wool merchant, chairman of the Wool Supply Committee of the Chamber, and Mr. Fawcett's views may be summarized as follows: The cause of the disproportionately low prices of the fine and superfine merino wools is that fine wools are considerably out of fashion, and that there is an absence of the American demand. The at present comparatively high prices of cross-bred wools would certainly suffer (especially when out of fashion) if crossing increased in an abnormal degree. The tendency of fashion was from one extreme to another, hence goods made from merino wools would probably come into fashion again. As regards the first cross with the merino, Mr. Fawcett considered that the English sheep which produced the finest cross-bred wool gave the highest price wool per lb., always provided it was not unduly wasted. As a rule, the lowest qualities of cross-breds wasted least in scouring, whilst the finest always lost the most. Supposing a breeder held country which would carry either a medium or fine woolled sheep, it would probably pay him best, unless the sheep were a very good lot of fine or superfine woolled ones, to carry those which produced the heaviest fleeces in the medium and the fine, and also in the strong and medium.



**T**HE "Canadian Textile Directory" is a reference book comprising all manufacturers and dealers in the textile trades of the Dominion. It embraces Cottons, Woolens, Print Goods, Carpets, Silk, Jute, Flax, Felt, Rubber, and Asbestos Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishing (Haberdashery), Ladies Wear, Buttons, Feathers, Job Dyeing Establishments, and Laundries, Furniture, Upholstery and Upholsterers' Supplies, Sails, Tents, Awnings, Window Shades, and Wall Papers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Hats and Furs, Paper Mills, Dealer in Raw Wool, Furs, and Cotton with principal Dealers in Dyestuffs, etc.

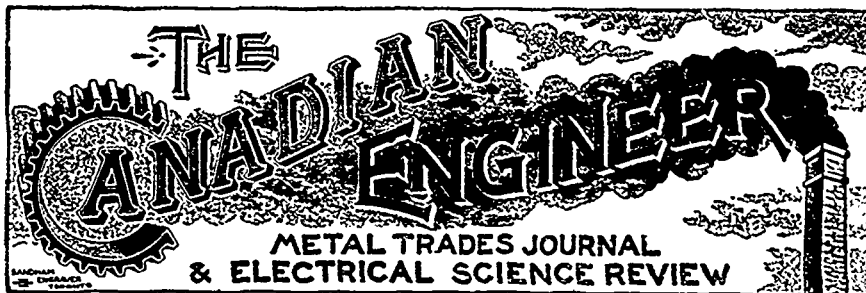
It gives lists of all Manufacturers' Agents, Commission Merchants, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Dry Goods and kindred trades of Canada. Also, Statistics, Tables of Imports and Exports, Customs Tariffs of Canada, Newfoundland and the United States, the Canadian Boards of Trade and Textile Associations, and other information. The Third Edition includes also the Trade of Newfoundland.

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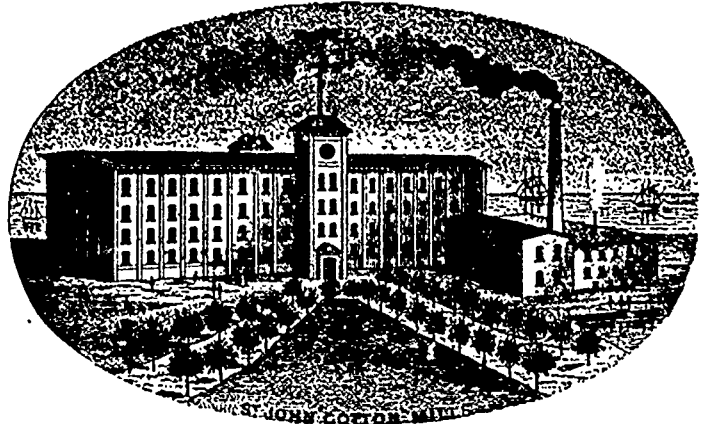
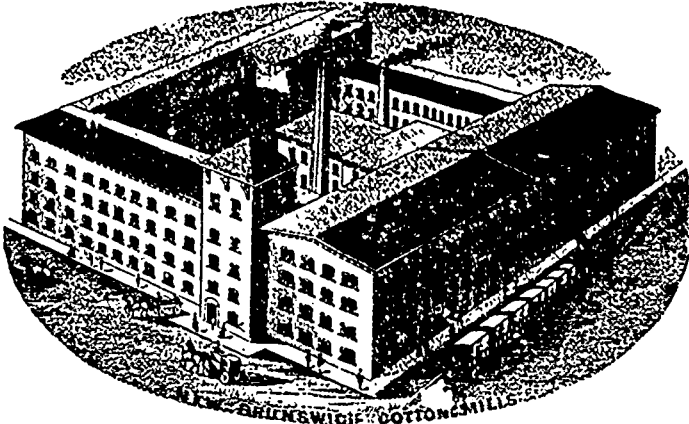
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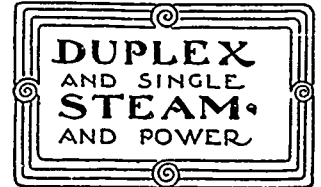
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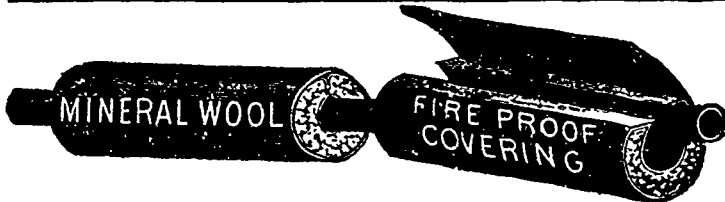
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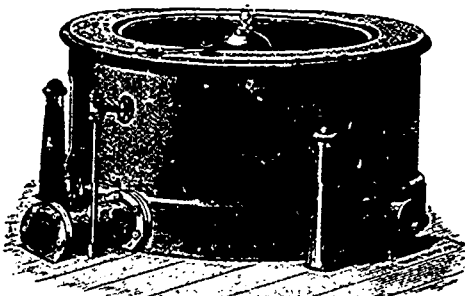
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# Textile Design

The following samples, intended for the spring of 1895, are of foreign origin. Each design is for a spring suiting :

No. 1.



Weave 8 harness straight draft, basket weave.

2,880 ends to a warp 4 run, 18 turns per inch ; 11 reed, 4 in a dent 67 inches wide with listings, 50 picks per inch ; filling 4½ run, 18 turns per inch. Weight from the loom 16½ ounces. Weight finished 14½ ounces. A good, clean, smart finish. Stock for warp and filling, medium Montana, skirted.

WARP PATTERN  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ of white.} \\ 6 \text{ of fawn brown.} \\ 6 \text{ of white.} \\ 5 \text{ of fawn brown.} \\ 1 \text{ of cardinal.} \end{array} \right\} 3 \text{ times.}$   
 —  
 48 ends to pattern.  
 480 ends or ten patterns to a section  
 2880 ends or 6 sections to a warp

Filling pattern, same as warp. The take-up in weaving is 12 per cent., which calls for that amount extra in length to have cuts finished the desired length. Browns, blues, tans, and mixtures with the white having an overplaid that harmonizes well with the ground work, will give a range of desirable goods.

No. 2.



Weave 6 harness, straight draft, 6 leaf twill.

4,584 ends to a warp, 4 3-4 runs, 20 turns per inch, 13½ reed, 4 in a dent 68 inches wide with listings, 56 picks to the inch ; filling 5½ run, 20 turns per inch ; weight from loom 16½ ounces ; weight finished 14½ ounces. Clear finish. Stock for warp, xx fleece ; filling sorts 3, 4 and 5 out of xx fleece.

WARP PATTERN  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ of black.} \\ 1 \text{ of white.} \\ 1 \text{ of black.} \\ 5 \text{ of olive brown.} \\ 1 \text{ of black.} \\ 1 \text{ of white.} \\ 1 \text{ of purple.} \\ 5 \text{ of olive brown.} \end{array} \right.$   
 —  
 16 ends to a pattern.  
 448 ends or 28 patterns to a section.  
 8 sections or 3,584 ends to a warp.

Take up in weaving, 11 per cent. Filling, clear white. The beauty of these samples rests solely on clear stock, clear shades and harmony of colors.

No. 3.



Weave 6 harness, straight draft, 6 leaf twill.

3,360 ends to a warp, 4½ runs, 18 turns per inch ; 12½ reed, 4 in a dent, 68½ inches wide with listings, 60 picks per inch ; filling 5½ run, 20 turns per inch ; weight from the loom 16½ ounces ; weight finished 14½ ounces. Clear, smart finish. Stock, for warp and filling sorts, 3, 4 and 5 out of fine medium wools.

PATTERN WARP  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ of white} \\ 1 \text{ of slate} \\ 1 \text{ of red and black, D \& T.} \\ 1 \text{ of slate.} \\ 1 \text{ of stone drab} \\ 1 \text{ of slate} \\ 5 \text{ of white} \\ 1 \text{ of slate} \\ 1 \text{ of stone drab} \\ 1 \text{ of slate} \end{array} \right.$   
 —  
 24 ends to a pattern.  
 480 ends, or 20 patterns to a section  
 3,360 ends, or 7 sections to a warp.  
 PATTERN FILLING  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ of black} \\ 6 \text{ of dark slate.} \end{array} \right.$   
 —  
 12 picks per pattern

The red and black double and twist in warp is fine worsted, 24 turns per inch.

Russia is in the procession after all, and proposes to hold an international exhibition at St. Petersburg in 1903, which will be the second century of that city's existence. To St. Petersburgers an exhibition will be a novel experience, so arrangements will be begun as soon as possible.

REPORTS from the Fall River cotton companies for the past quarter show a further decrease in the dividends. Thirty-six corporations, operating or owning sixty-one mills, paid out \$302,050, on a capitalized stock of \$19,918,000, which in reality does not represent the full value of the stock. Many corporations declare no dividends and the average dividend is scarcely over 1 per cent. The Barnaby gingham mill, which has earned the reputation of making the finest American ginghams, has shut down for an indefinite period. No dividend was paid last quarter, and it is stated that \$11,000 was lost in three months by attempting to run to keep the trained and skilled help together. Altogether the outlook in the American mills does not appear to be brightening.

THE cotton crop is each year becoming a more important element in the commercial prosperity of Egypt, and since the British occupation, irrigation works have enabled tillers of the soil to bring larger areas under cotton than have been known since ancient days. The last number of the *Egyptian Gazette*, to hand, reports that under favorable circumstances the coming cotton crop may be estimated at 5,500,000 cantars, and this may even be raised to 6,000,000 cantars, which would be by far the heaviest on record. The Egyptian cotton has qualities peculiar to itself, and is coming into more extended use, not only in Europe, but in the United States, and even in Canada, for making up the finer classes of goods. If the staple of Egypt can be made to thrive in the central plateaus under British control, it will mean a good deal for the future extension of British industry on the dark continent.

RECENT reports from Lyons state that the powerloom factories find it increasingly difficult to keep machinery going. More orders were given for plain pongees (spun tram, and net organsin), but prices are said to be unsatisfactory. Batavias (spun tram) are in poor request, and the number of idle looms increases.

For côtelés (net organsin, cotton tram) a few orders in medium qualities have been placed. The output of all-silk plain pongees continues indifferent, orders being principally confined to 80 centimeter widths for under-clothing. Piece-dyed linings maintain their position well, and help to make up for the neglect of other fabrics. Nottingham serges and polonaises (net organsin, cotton tram) hold their own, but the production has been extended to a greater number of looms. The output of piece-dyed umbrella stuffs continues to shrink. Armure weavers of satin de Chine, however, furnish employment to a small number of looms.

A PERUSAL of *Dun's Review*, showing a comparison of the state of the textile trades in the United States for the last half of 1893 with that of the corresponding period of the previous year, will show results and figures which are well calculated to cause astonishment. In the cotton, woolen, hosiery, carpet, silk and underwear trade, the retail sales for 1893 were \$56,253,798, as compared with \$95,244,758 for the previous year. This is a decline of 41 per cent. The returns from which these figures were compiled were made by 370 different concerns in reply to inquiries sent out, and may be taken as fairly representative of the trade. The greatest falling off was in the carpet trade, where the sales were 51.4 per cent. less than the previous year; woolen goods, 46.7 per cent.; underwear, 44.7 per cent.; silk, 43 per cent.; cotton goods, 37 per cent.; hosiery, 29 per cent., and all others 26 per cent. It may be remarked also that wage reductions in the textile industries have been general, ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

THERE are on the market at the present time quantities of goods in which the yarns have kinked and made defective places, and these goods have to be sold at a discount. There are several causes of the filling kinking during the weaving process. Yarns in which a severe twist has been put will kink under most any circumstances. This is overcome by steaming the yarns on the bobbins, as the steam has a tendency to remove that wiry, twisty character and leave the thread soft and smooth. But many mills object to steaming, and prohibit it, hence this procedure is not practical. Fixers often put a brush arrangement in the eye of the shuttle, and the friction on the yarn holds the same so tight that kinking is prevented. But tender yarns are broken frequently by this. Then again, fixers time the harnesses earlier, so that a harness or two will close upon the yarn as soon as it is delivered from the shuttle and before it has a chance to kink; but this often makes the shuttle fly out. A writer in the *Textile World* tells how he remedies the trouble. He punches a dozen holes in a piece of leather with belt punch. Then he draws a bunch of yarns through each hole and shaves them off even so as to make a "pile." He tacks one at each side of the loom within an inch of the shuttle boxes, so that every time the loom picks, the yarn delivered from the shuttle will come in contact with the face of the threads in the "pile." This, he says, will stop kinking of worst kind, and will in no way interfere with the shuttle, warp or any part of the working of the loom.

SIXTY years ago there were over 50,000 hand-looms in Scotland south of the Forth and Clyde, the vicinity of Glasgow being the principal centre. Since that time, however, their number has been continually dwindling, and they have been gradually ousted by the power-loom until in most parts of England and Scotland the hand-loom is now quite unknown. It has been said by some that there are certain classes of goods for which the hand-loom is the better implement, and in the manufacture of which the power-loom will not be called to take a part. In the silk trade, for instance, the number of hand-looms actually excels the number of power-looms, and in Yorkshire even to this day there are a number of hand-looms engaged in the weaving of carpets. In spite of these evidences to the contrary, however, the end appears to be coming. A week or two ago the last of the old hand-loom weavers' shops in Irvine (Ayrshire) was closed. Sixty years ago the manufacturers of this town held a considerable reputation for muslins and such light fabrics, and there were about 600 hand-looms in operation. Later on, when steam-power invaded their territory, the hand-loomers turned their attention to, and thought to pay their way with, small shoulder shawls. This was of little avail, however, and for many years their numbers and relative importance have been diminishing, until now, as we have said, their last shop is closed.

A CORRESPONDENT has written us with respect to some items appearing in the lists of textile imports which have been appearing in the last two or three numbers of this journal. He thinks there must be some over-calculation in the amounts of certain goods represented as being imported into this country from England. For the information of our correspondent, and of any others who may have the same doubts, we may say that it is quite true that in many cases throughout our returns there are apparent over-estimates. But, as was stated in our March number, at the head of the first instalment, these returns are only intended to show the direct trade carried on between foreign countries and Canada. A large proportion, for instance, of French and German goods are put to the credit of England merely because they are imported through English houses and not directly from the country where they were manufactured. Though these returns are official, they must not be taken to be correct if the reader seeks to know the country of origin of a particular line of goods. The totals only, in each item of classification, can be taken as correct. The returns would be of far greater value than they are if the country of origin could be given; but it is perhaps too much to expect this from the Canadian Government when those of Great Britain and the United States do not give it, except in the special consular reports, which are of great value. We have a foretaste of this, however, in the first annual report, just issued at Ottawa, of the recently created department of "Trade and Commerce," and though it gives us but little of interest to the textile trades, this will no doubt come in time, as the report before us gives promise of great usefulness.

## Foreign Textile Centres

**MANCHESTER.**—Notwithstanding the further fall in silver, the market here presents some features which, after the disappointing features of past weeks, it is pleasant to chronicle. It is undeniable that there has been a more cheerful feeling pervading the market; cotton has been in fair demand, and yarns have had a more extensive sale. The daily receipts at the American ports are now very small, and, notwithstanding the heavy stock of cotton in Liverpool, it seems reasonable enough to expect that prices now current will at least be maintained. The causes affecting the price of cotton are, however, so manifold and so complex that the prophet who is anxious to be correct in his forecasts should couch his opinions only in delphic utterances. Several times of late in this column attention has been called to the increased value of the bye-products of the cotton plant as one factor to be reckoned with in accounting for the present low value of cotton, or in attempting to ascertain its probable price in the future. It is estimated that the yearly value of these bye products is at least £6,000,000 sterling. Obviously, then, the planter will find cotton a profitable crop, even when sold at a price much below that obtained when these bye-products were comparatively valueless. To this cause must largely be attributed the downward tendency which, irrespective of temporary fluctuations, the price of cotton has exhibited in recent years. This tendency to shrinkage in the value of the raw material must, while it lasts, act adversely to the interests of spinners and manufacturers. At the moment this factor may probably be omitted from the calculation, and, as above stated, it seems reasonable to expect no great weakening in cotton quotations. If any hardening tendency makes itself evident, and gives promise of being of a lasting nature, Eastern buyers would be encouraged to come forward provided there be no further drop in exchange. Such a combination of events seems not improbable, and it would certainly be of material assistance to this market. At present, although a more cheerful feeling is abroad, the turnover in cloth is of very limited dimensions and little business has been doing. The adverse weather has told upon the distribution of goods. Last week there was an appreciable addition to the demand and some more business was put through in consequence. Yarns are advancing somewhat, and are held for firmer figures than have prevailed recently.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—Although very few buyers have been in the market since our last report, a more hopeful feeling prevails. This applies not only to the home trade, but the French, Belgian and Canadian markets, for which fine and medium vicunas, and serges, and attractive-looking cheviots at low prices are in very good demand. Business with the United States is, however, rather slow. Notwithstanding the improved condition of the home and foreign markets, there is room for still greater improvement, and trade will have to increase much more before the machinery and workpeople can be said to be fully employed. Yarn spinners have moderate orders on hand. Wools are selling steadily and prices are firm, especially for good descriptions.

**LEICESTER.**—The wool market has a more buoyant tone. The old stocks are being rapidly absorbed on account of the unlooked-for delay in the arrival of the new season's clip, in consequence of the cold weather. Consumers only buy in a hand-to-mouth way. Only small miscellaneous lots of new wool are offering, but holders insist on full rates. Skin wools are cleared off freely at late rates, and a steady consumptive business is doing in cross-bred colonials at firm prices, but other descriptions are a rather dragging trade. Repeat orders for hosiery are extremely small, but there are more inquiries for heavy woolen goods for autumn delivery. There is a small demand for wide elastic webbings, but cords, braids, and specialties are in fair request.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—There is very little doing in the lace trade, and manufacturers are exercising considerable caution in the production of goods. The demand for certain classes of millinery laces, which opened auspiciously a few months ago, was unfortunately of short duration, and now neither in the Levers, curtain, nor plain net

branch is there any real animation. There is no improvement in the sale of silk fancy goods. Fair quantities of veil nets are, however, being disposed of yet. A few stiff foundation nets are being finished, and there is a moderate demand for bobbin and mosquito nets. Fine tulle, both silk and cotton, are slow of sale. Curtain manufacturers are very inoffensively employed. The local yarn market is quiet, and prices remain about the same as last week. Inquiries for raw and spun silk are not numerous. In the hosiery trade competition is severe.

**BRADFORD.**—The wool market is quiet, and very little business has been transacted during the past week. The demand for cross-breds is not firm, but prices are fairly well maintained. Merinos are also steady, but with little doing. For English wools the inquiry is small, and values show an indication of weakening. Alpacas are firm, but mohairs quiet. The requirements of both export and home merchants are also small, but spinners are not inclined to accept reduced quotations. The demand for Botany is slow, and in mohairs there is little doing. The condition of affairs in the piece trade is unsatisfactory, and manufacturers complain of the prices they are able to command. Continental yarn merchants are not getting many new orders for two-fold braid yarns, but as the home trade is just now taking more of this class of yarn in the form of warps for serges, spinners of two fold yarns are still well employed. For coating yarns the demand continues to improve, and there is a better demand for both coating warps and wets. This is to some extent accounted for by the substitution of all worsted fabrics in the place of cotton warp coatings, which has been brought about by the extremely low price of worsted yarns.

**LEDS.**—A fair amount of business is being done in the woolen market here, although the attendance of buyers from distant parts of the country has been anything but large this week. At this time of the year manufacturers and merchants expect to be selling from stock, or taking orders for summer specialties and suitings, the former more especially. Prices are quite settled for the season. Manufacturers of ladies' season specialties are at work, as well as those who make goods for men's wear, as if quite assured of a brisk trade at an early date. Some goods on offer may be considered cheap, such as print coatings, cotton cords, union worsteds, grey and other doeskins, and some three-quarter fancies and tweeds. These generally are regarded as included in standard stock, and producers of them having been making too largely, are seeking to effect an early clearance. The waterproof trade is "between seasons" and therefore quiet. Makers of fancy cheviots continue well employed. The Canadian trade is quiet, while the Australian market shows but little improvement. The blanket trade is dull. The improvement in the Yorkshire carpet trade, in the broad-loom department, is maintained. The conference between masters and men took place at Carlisle, when several proposals regarding the weavers' wages were considered, but with the present state of the carpet trade it is expected that the result will not favor the workpeople.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—Although the present has been a broken week and people have been thinking more of holiday than of work, trade has been better than it usually is at such times. There has been a fair supply of orders and matters look promising.

**BARNSELY.**—In this district business has been of rather larger volume, the home trade having improved. In fine damasks inquiries have been few, and orders have only been small, in the medium and lower qualities there is little new to note. In drills, both plain and fancy, there has been a quiet feeling, but as regards export, the more settled aspect of affairs in South America has caused a more hopeful feeling in the markets, as the expectation of receiving good orders from the various states in South America leads manufacturers to think that the fabrics usually exported to those countries will again have a good run. In sun-binds and such like goods a brisk business has been experienced, and orders are being executed as quickly as possible. Fancy toilet and domestic fabrics have had a steady demand, the medium qualities having been in most favor. In carpet, stair, and similar materials a fair business has been transacted, but perhaps a little less than the

average of the last few years. There are frequent complaints of the low prices prevalent in nearly all kinds of goods, as, although yarns are a shade dearer, the manufacturer cannot get a corresponding return.

**BELFAST.**—The condition of business remains unaltered amongst the local manufacturers, and no visible improvement is to be noted in any department. Home markets continue to be affected by the want of vitality in shipping quarters, and the result of the financial troubles has not yet disappeared. Orders coming to hand are of small dimensions in either brown or finished goods, and the enquiries for damasks and drapery are not numerous. Linen handkerchiefs are difficult to move, but hemstitched goods have had more attention, and the embroidered descriptions are in better demand. With the United States the trade being put through is strictly confined to immediate requirements, excepting in cases where exceptional terms can be had, but the bulk of orders which were received during the earlier part of the season were upon conditions which have not yet become realized, and it is probable that they will not require to be executed till well into the autumn. Australian shipments are almost nil, and Canada has been slowing down. With the West Indies there is more evidence of vitality, and Continental business has been somewhat better.

**GLASGOW.**—During the past week the south of Scotland wool-trade has diminished in bulk. The winter orders are practically completed, and as repeat orders are getting scarce, it looks as if the season were going to be an exceptionally short one. The expected revival has not taken place. Samples, however, for the spring of 1895 are being well taken up, and the prospects are considered encouraging. The hosiery trade is still active, but a few looms are unemployed. A steadier tone prevails in the cotton yarn market. Only a limited business however is being done.

**KIRKCALDY.**—There is no improvement in the Kirkcaldy industries. The delay in passing the American Tariff Bill has caused much disappointment to makers. The floor-cloth and linoleum manufacturers are quiet, some of them having a difficulty in keeping the hands in employment. A new industry, that of carpet-making, is about to be started in the town, and this, of course, will give employment to a considerable number of hands.

**DUNDEE.**—After a troubled fortnight the market is more tranquil, and there is a general hope that the worst is for the moment passed. The unfortunate fact remains that at present prices it is quite impossible to turn jute into cloth save at a considerable loss. Jute refuses to fall, but with large stocks, with diminished consumption, and with the new crop not far away, spinners are expecting to see prices lower soon. The speculative buying and dealing in jute has received a smart check. Many of the brokers find themselves with jute on their hands which they had sold, but now find it impossible to deliver. For some little time to come buying will be upon a more healthy basis. It is amazing that the trade continues to submit to receive jute packed wet, heart damaged, and of inferior quality, and sign contracts which practically prevent them from having any adequate recourse upon the shippers. Jute yarn is not lower. The reduced output is telling upon it. For common cop 1s. 4d is asked, and for warp 1s. 5d to 1s. 6d. for good. Hessians are still quiet, and 1 3/4 d. for 10 1/2-40 is the quotation for common, with some sales a shade under that.

**MILAN.**—The raw silk market is weak and inactive, and all the attention is now devoted to the growing crop, says the *Dry Goods Economist's* correspondent. "The worms in Italy have done well so far, and advices from all countries indicate that the supply of raw silk will be liberal this season. The first contracts for cocoons have been made on the basis of 2.60 to 2.90 lire, a price which fairly corresponds to the present level of raw silk quotations, and which makes raw silk at the opening of the new season sufficiently low to give no cause for deception later. Classical grège, 11-12, is quoted at 40 1/2 lire."

**LYONS.**—Buyers have been in the market, but their presence has not been felt by the orders they have placed. A good contingent of representatives of Paris houses has been here, but they have been satisfied with leaving small individual orders, without

making engagements sufficiently heavy to indicate that their views as to fall styles have a practical form. The weakness of the raw material prices may be also responsible for the delay in the placing of orders for next season. Some of the looms that are now working are devoted to the manufacture of staples for producers' own account. The demand for ready delivery is limited. The favor which colored failles enjoy for skirt purposes keeps up a fair demand for this fabric. In moiré, moiréd satin and the other favorite—small checks—the demand has been steadily declining, and only little is now being done in these. Fancies are quiet. In ribbons there is a fair movement for ready delivery, but only a small business in advance orders. Tullies are in good demand. Velvets continue quiet.

**CREVELD.**—The holiday being over, the market has again assumed a show of activity in the demand for the retail distributing trade, which, however, while fair for this time of the season is not up to the level of the good spring weeks. The demand for moiré is keeping up fairly, while small checks also find buyers—an indication that retailers' stocks of these fabrics are small. The existing demand is for stock goods for ready delivery, and is therefore not reflected in the placing of orders with manufacturers, who find business slow, and who complain that the fall season is not developing satisfactorily, orders coming in slow on dress silks, as well as on tie and umbrella silks. If things are slow in the silk industry, they are not much better in the velvet branch. In the plush industry, however, there is a better tone, but this is due entirely to the demand for cloaking plushes, good orders for the Berlin cloak trade having been placed for the cheaper grades of seal plushes. The fall season in goods for the cloak trade has opened and has already given some results, although neither in fabrics nor in garments are there any striking novelties. Some attempts will be made, as usual every year, to bring matelassés forward, but these are not likely to take any great lead in the fall. Some moiré is seen in the new garments. Check effects in lining have been taken up again after several seasons of neglect.

**ZURICH.**—The demand for silk fabrics is not lively, and the market may be termed quiet, having been visited by only a limited number of buyers. The better attention that was given to surahs and merveilleux in colors, after a long period of neglect, has been keeping up and fair lots have again changed hands. The same goods in changeable effect also find buyers. The shortness of supplies in checked taffetas has become a thing of the past and the lessened demand can be more readily supplied. Moirés are quiet, but the opinion prevails that they will remain in favor next season. In fancy effects and in Pékin stripes moirés are likely to be good sellers next fall.

**SHERBROOKE, Que.**, has passed a by-law by a large majority granting a bonus to the Royal Corset Company.

The formation of the new company which has in hand the removal of W. H. Jago & Son's glove and tannery business from Rockwood to Guelph, is nearly completed. The shares are \$10 each.

S. H. C. MENIER, president of the Granby, Que. Rubber Co., and mayor of that town, is this month to be feted by his fellow citizens, in recognition of his eminent services in furthering its prosperity.—*Trade Review*.

A SENSATION in the fur trade has been the arrest in Boston of J. A. Nelson Ratte, Montreal agent to Laliberte's, the Quebec fur establishment, on a charge of smuggling. Two railway employees were arrested in Montreal at the same time who were supposed to be acting in complicity with Mr. Ratte. Laliberte, it will be remembered, is the largest retail fur merchant in Quebec, and did a heavy business with American tourists. Mr. Ratte himself says he has been arrested illegally, and says that he made his latest journey to the States for the purpose of getting up a test case, but the customs' officers claim that in conjunction with Laliberte's he has been carrying on smuggling operations for some years past, choosing Montreal as the base of operations in order to divert suspicion.

## AMERICAN TEXTILE PATENTS

PATENTS GRANTED MAY 29TH, 1894.

Benjamin S. Taylor, Hampden, Mass., stop motion for looms.  
 Frederick Zedler, Cuero, Tex., apparatus for treating cotton  
 Wimmiam Cutts, Tabernacle, N.J., warp frame attachment for  
 knitting machines.

James C. Potter, Pawtucket, R.I., evening mechanism for  
 cotton openers.

Edward Cattelov, Philadelphia, Pa., art of manufacturing  
 chenille

John H. Mayer, Waterloo, Canada, set off mechanism for  
 looms.

J. Harver Vandervurgh, Orono, Canada, cloth measuring  
 machine.

## TRADE-MARKS.

H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, Canada, waterproof cloths and  
 garments made thereof.

PATENTS GRANTED JUNE 5TH, 1894.

N Rubenstein, Chicago, Ill., cloth cutting machine.

R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., collar or cuff.

A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N.J., device for shaping folds of linen  
 collars

L. N. D. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

W. H. Zeller, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

E. C. Breathwaite, and J. W. Hepworth, Philadelphia, Pa  
 self-acting fashioning device for circular knitting machines.

J. W. Woods, and D. I. Barnett, Toronto, Canada, length  
 indicator for fabrics.

F. Ames, Chicago, Ill., carpet stretcher for carpet sewing  
 apparatus, apparatus for sewing carpet corners.

C. M. Abercrombie, Bridgeport, Conn., hem-stitch sewing  
 machine.

H. A. Bates, Yonkers, N.Y., thread cop for sewing machine  
 shuttles.

G. W. Baker, Cleveland, Ohio, sewing machine tension device.

J. Lunn, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for spinning different  
 colored rovings into thread or yarn.

E. J. Fenderson, Lowell, Mass., spinning machine spindle

## DESIGNS.

W. T. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., woven fabric.

## TRADE-MARKS.

F. H. Atwood, Boston, Mass., cloth or canvas-backed leather.  
 Cone Export and Commission Co., New York, N.Y., tow trade-  
 marks, cotton dress goods and shirtings.

Lowell Hosiery Co., Lowell, Mass., hosiery and underwear.

PATENTS GRANTED MAY 15TH, 1894.

J. E. Prest, Whittinsville, Mass., apparatus for controlling the  
 grinding of flats of carding engines.

G. C. Moore, Easthampton, Mass., elastic fabric

H. & P. D. Westerhoff, Paterson, N.J., swivel loom.

A. Weimar, Philadelphia, Pa., shuttle operating mechanism  
 for narrow ware looms.

R. G. Woodward, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine pressure foot.

E. C. Holland, Chicago, Ill., end cap for cylinder sewing ma-  
 chines

J. P. Kelly, Saco, Me., device for plumbing top rails spinning  
 spindles.

J. M. Parker, Pawtucket, R.I., machine for automatically turn-  
 ing bobbins, spools, etc.

EXPIRED MAY 15TH, 1894.

J. M. Slack, knitting machine.

F. Christen, loom stop motion.

C. H. Schalf, loom temple.

E. Bon-cay, jr., sewing machine.

R. H. St. John, sewing machine shuttle.

W. F. Draper, ring spinning frame.

Hardenbergh and Holmes, top roll support for spinning ma-  
 chines.

J. Short, finishing woven fabrics.

TRADE MARKS, MAY 15TH.

Bernheimer & Walter, New York, cotton goods

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill., sewing machines.

Albion Company, Providence, R.I., certain textile fabrics

DESIGNS, MAY 15TH

W. F. Brown, Newark, N. J.

A. M. Ross, Yonkers, N. Y., carpet.

A. Watney, Calais, France, lace fabric.

## RECENT CANADIAN PATENTS.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., have patented a roll or web  
 of paper with an indented surface, either with zig-zag corrugations  
 or crimps of various shapes, for the purpose of forming a protec-  
 tion for carpets, etc

D. E. Warfield, Worcester, Mass., has patented an apparatus  
 for weaving strands into seal fabrics. A spiral needle has an eye  
 loosely connected with a strand carrier having a strand-receiving  
 slot or eye, and grooved so as to receive a portion of the strand,  
 and to keep it in line with the carrier. A holder receives loosely  
 the shank of the needle in order to provide the latter, while being  
 moved in the direction of the row of meshes or checks, with a  
 strand which is rotated by pressure against the strands already in  
 place. The point of the needle passes alternately over and under  
 these strands. The loosely connected strand-carrier has a ball-like  
 or spherical head, a flexible body, and passes through the meshes  
 carrying the strand as described.

J. L. Knoll, Lebanon, Pa., has patented a washing machine  
 containing a floating bottom attached by links to handles, by means  
 of which a cylindrical scrubber, pivoted in a suds box, is reciprocated.  
 This floating bottom carries a number of inwardly project-  
 ing teeth.

James Wright, Jackson, Tenn., has patented a belt tightener,  
 consisting of two metallic drums and attachments, each one having  
 loosely journalled on it a set of grippers, the looped ends of which  
 are adapted to catch in perforations in the belt to be tightened,  
 and both being connected by a suitable belt. One end of each  
 drum is provided with a ratchet and one gripper provided with a  
 pawl to engage the ratchet. The drums have, passing through  
 them, slots with converging sides and a wedge-shaped section  
 adapted to hold the end of a belt.

Gasper S. Grosch, Milverton, Ont., has patented an overstock-  
 ing with an opening at the foot of the heel surrounded by a selvage  
 edge. The opening is formed by dropping and locking the stitch  
 and then taking it up again, inturning the portion round the open-  
 ing and securing this inturned edge to the rest of the stocking.

F. S. Randall, Philadelphia, Pa., has patented a covering for  
 electric wires, consisting of raw cotton in bulk.

R. Schaefer, Berlin, Germany, has patented a fastener for  
 women's dresses and underskirts, consisting of two bars of a thin  
 material hinged together at one end, and provided in the middle  
 and at the top with hooks and eyes, by means of which the bars  
 can be clipped together.

Eugène Beaulieu, Montreal, has patented a washing machine.

Benjamin W. Clarke, Toronto, has patented an improved stock-  
 ing, having its foot portion woven with the inside turned to the out-  
 side of the leg, and *vice versa*

Charles H. Shultz, Ainsworth, Neb., has patented a check  
 hook eye, made of wire coiled at one end, having the opposite  
 terminals extended outward, but disposed inwardly so as to cross  
 each other at a predetermined point, then formed into locks which  
 are interlocked, then extended back to the starting point and  
 having the ends of the terminals so arranged as to engage with the  
 coil. There are thus formed two looped interlocking members,  
 each of which is composed of two bars, the bars of each member  
 crossing one another, and the inner bar of both members also  
 crossing and interlocking.

## TRADE-MARKS

Wesley Gray, of Chesley, Ont., has taken out a trade-mark for  
 collars and cuffs.

**CANADIAN TEXTILE IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1893.**

*(Continued from May Number.)*

INDIGO, AUXILIARY, OR ZINC DUST.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	7,877 104
United States .....	33,819 8,039
	<hr/>
	41,696 8,143
INDIGO, PASTE AND EXTRACT OF.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	36,197 2,697
United States .....	10,127 799
	<hr/>
	46,324 3,496
LAC DYE.	
	\$ 52
MADDER AND MUNJEET.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain and United States .....	4,249
NUTGALLS.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from United States 9,405	1,286
PERSIS, OR EXTRACT OF ARCHILL AND CUDBEAR.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain 4,721	519
NITRATE OF SODA, SODA ASH, SODA CAUSTIC IN DRUMS, SILICATE OF SODA, ETC.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	21,461,699 295,619
Germany .....	185,315 4,776
United States .....	4,534,129 90,589
	<hr/>
	26,190,143 390,984
TERRA JAPONICA, GAMBIER OR CUTCH.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	59,475 2,734
United States .....	634,149 28,612
	<hr/>
	684,624 31,346
TURMERIC.	
Lbs.	\$
From Gt. Britain and United States .....	43,269 2,153
ULTRA-MARINE BLUE.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	81,670 5,386
France .....	1,260 129
Germany .....	73,939 3,993
United States .....	111,808 6,756
	<hr/>
	268,677 16,264
DUCK, FOR BELTING AND HOSE, FOR RUBBER MANUFACTURES.	
	\$ 48,831
ADHESIVE FELT, FOR SHEATHING VESSELS.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain ....	1,625
FILLETS OF COTTON AND RUBBER FOR MANUFACTURERS OF CARD CLOTHING.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain ....	2,184
NETS AND SEINES, FISHING LINES AND TWINES.	
	\$
Great Britain .....	181,999
United States .....	241,026
Other countries .....	2,163
	<hr/>
	425,188
GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER, CRUDE.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from U. S. ....	608,997 223,904
HATTERS' BANDS, BINDINGS, LININGS, ETC., FOR USE BY HAT MANUFACTURERS.	
	\$
Great Britain .....	16,421
Germany .....	5,532
United States .....	8,706
	<hr/>
	30,659

HATTERS' PLUSH OF SILK OR COTTON.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain and U. S. ....	1,266
HORN STRIPS FOR CORSETS.	
	\$
Chiefly from United States . . .	5,959
IRON LIQUOR FOR DYEING AND CALICO PRINTING.	
	\$
Great Britain and United States	777
OLD JUNK AND OAKUM.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from G. B. and U. S. ....	17,143 48,143
JUTE CLOTH, UNPREPARED, FOR JUTE BAG MANUFACTURERS.	
	\$
Chiefly from G. B. ....	7,959,470 355,254
JUTE YARN FOR USE OF MANUFACTURERS OF CARPETS, RUGS OR MATS, OR OF JUTE WEBBING OR CLOTH.	
	\$
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	81,745 4,851
Germany .....	1,600 53
United States .....	164,788 10,658
	<hr/>
	248,133 15,562
LASTINGS, MOHAIR CLOTH, FOR USE BY BUTTON MANUFACTURERS.	
	\$
Germany and United States....	3,770
RIBS, RINGS, CAPS, MOUNTS, ETC., FOR UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, ETC., FOR USE BY UMBRELA MANUFACTURERS.	
	\$
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	11,452
United States .....	7,293
Other countries .....	444
	<hr/>
	19,189
NOILS (SHORT WOOL WHICH FALLS FROM THE COMBS IN WORSTED FACTORIES).	
	\$
Great Britain .....	24,489
Other countries .....	1,997
	<hr/>
	26,486
STRAW PLAITS, TUSCAN AND GRASS.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	55,917 13,626
France .....	2,500 915
United States .....	254,973 34,722
	<hr/>
	313,390 49,263
POTASH, MURIATE AND BI-CHROMATE OF, CRUDE.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from G. B. and U. S. ....	380,036 22,376
RAGS OF COTTON, LINEN, JUTE AND HEMP, AND WOOLEN AND PAPER WASTE, ETC.	
	\$
Cwt.	\$
Great Britain .....	65,310 110,509
Germany.....	5,744 8,324
United States.....	54,622 120,601
	<hr/>
	125,676 239,434
RED LIQUOR FOR CALICO PRINTING, ETC.	
	\$
United States .....	4,769
CRUDE RUBBER.	
Lbs.	\$
Chiefly from U. S. ....	1,543,858 609,619
RECOVERED RUBBER AND RUBBER SUBSTITUTE.	
Lbs.	\$
France .....	11,842 1,205
United States ..	183,439 27,385
	<hr/>
	195,281 28,590

ELASTIC RUBBER THREAD, FOR USE BY ELASTIC WEBBING MANUFACTURERS.	
Lbs.	\$
United States .....	31,920 14,704
YARNS, IN COPS, FINER THAN NO. 40, FOR USE IN ITALIAN CLOTH FACTORIES.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	10,089 2,311
ALPACA AND ANGORA YARN, FOR USE BY MANUFACTURERS OF BRAID.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	1,801 369
United States .....	815 896
	<hr/>
	2,616 1,265
GENAPPED WOOL AND WORSTED YARNS, FOR USE BY MANUFACTURERS OF BRAIDS, CORDS, TASSELS AND FRINGES.	
Lbs.	\$
Great Britain .....	8,443 3,946
United States .....	7,496 3,566
	<hr/>
	15,939 7,512
APPAREL AND PERSONAL EFFECTS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS DOMICILED IN CANADA, BUT DYING ABROAD.	
	\$
Great Britain .....	329
United States .....	2,371
Other countries.....	60
	<hr/>
	2,760
ARTICLES FOR THE USE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, INCLUDING CLOTHING, MILITARY STORES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain ....	637,806
DONATIONS OF CLOTHING FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.	
	\$
Chiefly from G. B. and U. S. ..	8,539
SETTLERS' EFFECTS.	
	\$
Chiefly from Great Britain, Germany, and United States....	2,210,794
EXPORTS.	
ASBESTOS, 1ST CLASS.	
Tons.	\$
Chiefly to U. S. ....	1,399 114,058
ASBESTOS, 2ND CLASS.	
Tons.	\$
Chiefly to U.S. ....	4,073 267,518
ASBESTOS, 3RD CLASS.	
Tons.	\$
Chiefly to G.B. and U.S.	426 15,142
	<hr/>
	Grand total .....
	5,898 296,718
SEAL OIL.	
Gals.	\$
Great Britain .....	5,700 1,950
United States .....	26,910 12,191
	<hr/>
	32,610 14,141
WHALE OIL.	
Gals.	\$
Chiefly to United States	5,176 2,266
MARINE FURS AND SKINS.	
	\$
Great Britain .....	580,518
United States .....	13,374
	<hr/>
	593,892
SHEEP.	
No.	\$
Chiefly to Great Britain and United States ..	360,509 1,247,855
FURS, DRESSED.	
	\$
Chiefly to Great Britain and United States .....	15,449
FURS, UNDRRESSED.	
	\$
Chiefly to Great Britain and United States .....	1,467,634

HAIR.		
	Lbs.	\$
Great Britain.....	54,443	8,336
Newfoundland.....	121	700
United States.....	1,984,030	25,298
	2,039,173	33,855
WOOL.		
	Lbs.	\$
Newfoundland.....	1,474	281
United States.....	1,167,360	228,030
	1,168,834	228,311
FLAX.		
	Cwt.	\$
United States.....	34,864	124,082
HEMP.		
	Cwt.	\$
United States.....	495	7,330
BUTTONS		
		\$
Chiefly to United States.....		9,648
CLOTHING AND APPAREL.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		3,568
British West Indies.....		3,768
Newfoundland.....		11,513
United States.....		31,251
Other countries.....		1,019
		51,119
CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE		
		\$
Great Britain.....		295
British West Indies.....		3,640
Newfoundland.....		8,268
St. Pierre.....		3,409
United States.....		2,579
Danish West Indies.....		295
		18,486
COTTONS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		2,025
British West Indies.....		1,464
Newfoundland.....		14,425
China.....		244,525
St. Pierre.....		3,000
United States.....		105,123
Other countries.....		915
		371,477
COTTON WASTE.		
	Lbs.	\$
United States.....	1,714,234	52,594
DYE STUFFS.		
		\$
Chiefly to United States.....		10,030
FELT MANUFACTURES.		
		\$
Chiefly to Newfoundland.....		5,042
FURS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		603
Newfoundland.....		1,500
United States.....		6,664
		8,767
HATS AND CAPS.		
		\$
Chiefly to United States.....		359
INDIA RUBBER, MANUFACTURES OF.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		3,023
Newfoundland.....		2,448
France.....		4,187
Central American States.....		246
United States.....		12,840
		22,744
SEWING MACHINES.		
	No.	\$
Chiefly to Great Britain and U. S.....	766	18,062

JUNK.		
	Cwt.	\$
Great Britain.....	597	440
United States.....	17,077	34,056
	17,674	34,496
OAKUM		
	Cwt.	\$
Chiefly to Newfoundland.....	3	43
RAGS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		850
Newfoundland.....		105
United States.....		35,770
		36,725
SAILS.		
		\$
Chiefly to British W. Indies.....		224
STARCH.		
	Lbs.	\$
Chiefly to Great Britain.....	196,940	5,814
WALL PAPER.		
	Rolls.	\$
Chiefly to Newfoundland.....	331	177
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		33,350
B. W. Indies.....		2,073
Newfoundland.....		14,983
United States.....		123,872
Other countries.....		343
		174,621
WOOLENS.		
		\$
Great Britain.....		6,358
British Guiana.....		582
British West Indies.....		1,591
Newfoundland.....		23,617
Germany.....		225
Hawaiian Islands.....		418
Japan.....		950
St. Pierre.....		606
United States.....		1,645
		35,992
WOOD PULP		
		\$
Great Britain.....		1,640
United States.....		454,253
		455,893

HINTS TO WOOL USERS.

Though the heavy weight season was rather backward in opening, it is reasonable, for various reasons, to assume that the light weight season will open quite early. The market has been pretty well cleared of light weight stock goods, so that the orders will be placed soon.

The principal thing to bear in mind in getting out samples for the coming season is that the largest demand will be for the cheapest goods.

In consequence of the hard times and the reduction of wages, the people will economize in their clothing, and so buy cheaper suits, which will make the demand for cheaper goods.

In getting out samples they must be figured as close as possible, if any sort of a production is wanted. Many of the leading mills, during the past heavy weight season, have made their goods and sold them at actual cost, merely to keep their organization and the mills running. This is good business policy, for it pays them better in the end, keeping their goods before the trade.

The coming season will bring the demand for chevots, they are entirely out of style, except in the cloth or Saxony finished goods. A good example of the finish will be found in the heavy weight line of socks. They made a line of high-priced goods in this finish, which shows exactly what will be demanded in light weights. This line should be made in neat styles, and odd effects, and the colors should be medium and dark. The fabric to weigh about 15 ounces.

One of the leading things for suits will be "covert" cloths. There has always been more or less demand for this fabric for light weight overcoatings, but now it will be used for suits. A "covert" cloth is made by using a hard double and twist warp and a filling of all one color, which is generally the darkest color used in the warp twist. They should be woven on a five-harness warp, face satin (either one down and four up, or two down, three up), and weigh about 16 ounces. If made this weight, they can be used for overcoatings as well as suitings. The finish should be close, so as to show up the twill in the weave.

A cheap imitation of these goods can be made by using a five-harness satin weave, and a mixed warp with a white filling. These goods need to be giggered and finished with a loom nap to cover the face well.

Cassimeres should be made in medium and dark colors, as the indications are for very few light colors. The principal weaves in this class of goods are those fabrics which are woven on the plain cotton weave the effects being obtained by the different colors combining in one effect or stripe on the face.

Cotton mix cassimeres are not good property to make, because wool is so cheap the buyers prefer to buy all wool goods.

The general effect of the styles will be neat. But there is a growing demand for wider effects, and some of these will sell in dark, subdued colors, or the wide effect can be made by the weave, the ground work all being the same color.

Worsteds used to be made principally on the regular four-harness twill weaves, as very few fancy effects will obtain sale, and they should be in dark and medium colors. One of the best fabrics is one where the face is composed of all worsted, and the back of finely spun wool on the plain weave.

If a worsted is backed it gives it body, which is what a buyer wants. Fabric to weigh 16 ounces.

Kerseys will not be greatly in demand for light weights, but will sell some in light olive mixtures and light slate mixes.

Maggie Pierce, some months ago, was terribly injured in Augar's Laundry, St. John, N. B., owing to her hair catching in the machinery, and the scalp being literally torn from her head. Since then she lingered in constant pain till last month, when, after an operation, she gradually sank and died.





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 MANUFACTURERS OF  
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Manufacturers of all kinds of  
 Hackle, Gill, Comb and Card Pins, Picker Teeth, Needle  
 Pointed Card Clothing in Wood and Leather for  
 Flax, Jute, Tow, etc.

Hackles, Gills and Wool Combs made and repaired; also Rope Makers' Pins, Picker Pins, Special  
 Springs, Loom and Shuttle Springs, English Cast-Steel Wire, Cotton Banding and General Mill Furnishings.

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**GROMPTON LOOM WORKS**  
 WORCESTER, MASS.  
 LOOMS FOR EVERY  
 GRADE OF WEAVING  
**PERFECTION IN WEAVING**  
 OF WOOLENS OBTAINED  
 BY THE GROMPTON  
**CLOSE-SHED LOOMS.**  
 "1893" HIGH SPEED WOOLEN & WORSTED LOOM. WORLD'S FAIR MEDALS.

Established 1848.

**A. EICKHOFF**  
 Manufacturer and Dealer in  
 Hatters', Furriers', Tailors',  
 Glovers' and Shirt Cutters'  
**KNIVES AND SCISSORS.**

Knives for all kinds of business always on hand and  
 warranted. All kinds of Cutlery ground  
 and repaired.

No. 381 BROOME STREET,  
 Between Broadway and Bowery,  
**NEW YORK CITY**

**MILL AND PLANT  
 FOR SALE**

The managing partner, and the only one of the  
 company with any experience in the business, died  
 last year, and in consequence we have decided to  
 sell the mill. We make both underwear and hosiery.  
 Plant nearly new and in good condition. Also, a  
 10 h.p. engine. This is the only mill of its class in  
 the Maritime provinces. We will supply all infor-  
 mation on application.

**THE YARMOUTH HOSIERY MFG. CO.,**  
 YARMOUTH, N.S.

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 Manufacturers, Manufacturers' Agents  
 and Importers

**BUTTONS.**

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Sole Agents for the  
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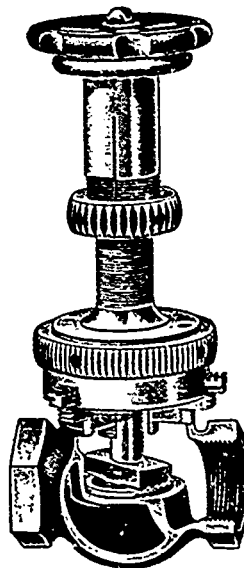
**The R. Forbes Co.**  
 (Limited)  
 Manufacturers of  
**WOOLEN AND WORSTED YARNS**  
 For Hosiery and other work  
**HESPELER, ONT.**

**FILING DEVICES**

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 Stationers, Blank Book Makers  
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 1755-1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal



The "Morse"  
**VALVE  
 RESEATING  
 MACHINE**

Is used by the fol-  
 lowing Woolen and  
 Cotton Mills:  
 Dominion Cotton Mills  
 Almonte Knitting Co.  
 Globe Woolen Mills  
 Granite Mills  
 Penman Mfg. Co.  
 R. Forbes & Co., Ltd.  
 Brodie & Co.  
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 son, etc., etc.

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 RELIANCE WORKS  
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 Send for  
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**MONTREAL**

The Leading American and  
 Leading Canadian  
**PIANOS...**  
 PARLOR ORGANS  
 CHURCH and CHAPEL ORGANS

## Among the Mills

Clarksburg, Ont., woolen mills are closed down for repairs.

Baird's woolen mill at Almonte, Ont., is closed down for the present.

J. Livingstone, of the Listowel, Ont., flax mill, is on a trip to the Old Country.

The flax mill at Shedden, Ont., has exhausted its stock of raw material and has closed down.

Gillies, Son & Co.'s woolen mill, Carleton Place, Ont., has started again on three-quarter time.

The T. H. Taylor Co.'s woolen mills at Chatham Ont., have been altered and put in better shape.

Richard Howarth will begin the manufacture of carpet warp in his mill at Merriton, Ont., shortly.

The Kingston, Ont., knitting mill closed down last month to put in new machines and re-arrange their plant.

The employees at Coaticook, Que., knitting mill are considering whether they shall form a benefit society amongst themselves.

Ten looms are in operation at Gates & Syers carpet factory at St. Catharines, Ont., and ten more are in course of being added.

Windsor, N. S., cotton mill, which closed down recently for some weeks, has now re-started with a full complement of hands.

The Lomas Woolen Manufacturing Company, Sherbrooke, Que., closed down for a short time recently, but are now running again.

The Slingsby Manufacturing Company, Brantford, Ont., ask the city council to exempt them from taxation for a term of ten years.

The Woodstock, N.B., Woolen Mills Company have been engaged recently in putting in more machinery, greatly increasing their capacity.

Weston, Ont., shoddy mills had to close down for a while owing to the floods, which were so severe in that district, extinguishing the fires.

Business has been extending at Fraser's knitting mill at Almonte, Ont., so rapidly that it has been decided to put in an additional set of machinery.

Burglars last month broke into Robert Muir's woolen factory at Exeter, Ont., and obtained between \$500 and \$600 worth of tweeds and blankets.

The Stormont and Canada Cotton Mills at Cornwall, Ont., closed down for a few days recently for repairs, but are now carrying on operations again.

The St. Croix *Courier* reports that at the cotton mill there the American machines have been discarded and broken up, and that English ones have been substituted.

The improvements at the Rosamond Woolen Co.'s mill at Almonte, Ont., are practically complete. The tower of mill No. 1 has been raised, and several other alterations effected.

J. R. Berry, who was appointed some months ago to the position of manager of the Dominion Blanket & Fibre Co., Beauharnois, Que., has now entered upon his duties in the mill there.

Thos. Highmore, dyer, of Montreal, has failed. Mrs. S. Waddell is the largest creditor, her claim being \$575. The other creditors are for small amounts, and the total will not be over \$1,000.

A meeting was held at Selkirk, Man., on 1st June for the purpose of discussing the question of establishing a woolen mill. A committee was appointed to draw up a prospectus and complete details for forming a company.

Burrows Bros., of the Royal Carpet Company, Guelph, Ont., have lately been making considerable alterations at their works, amongst them being a new building to accommodate four looms. They now have 25 looms in operation, and employ between thirty and forty hands.

The Ontario Wool Boot Co., of Hanover, Ont., are winding up their business.

McCormack Bros., of Dundas, Ont., have leased the woolen mills at Arthur, Ont., formerly operated by T. J. Phillips.

The Canada Collar, Cuff and Tie Co., of Berlin, Ont., now have their factory for the making of celluloid goods in operation.

It is reported that the Guelph woolen mills and Brodie & Co., and the Forbes Co., at Hespeler, are all preparing to shut down this month.

W. Phillips & Co.'s woolen mill at Midnapore, Alta., has closed down pending the decision of a law suit respecting a chattel mortgage.

Wm. Dobson, Sundridge, Ont., has assigned to Geo. H. May, Toronto, with liabilities of \$6,000. The cause of failure was probably too little capital.

John Beatty, a relative of Superintendent Latimer, of Gemmill's woolen mill, at Perth, Ont., has just arrived from England to enter upon his duties as a weaver in that mill.

A woman named Peterson, who worked formerly in Gibson's cotton mill at Marysville, N.B., has just been left property valued at \$20,000 by a deceased relative of New York.

Fire did damage to the amount of between \$300 and \$500 to William Shea's hosiery manufactory at Toronto, owing to the carelessness of a boy in dropping a match on a pile of wool.

John Hope, for several years superintendent of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co.'s woolen mill, has returned to England with his family, and the company are now advertising for a manager.

Operations in the weaving departments of the Montreal woolen mills have been partially resumed, and the striking hands are being taken back in cases where they return on the terms offered by the management.

The managers of the Paton Manufacturing Co. deny that there is any truth in the report that they are about to shut down again. They are busy just now, and have orders on hand to keep them going for the next three months.

Jas. Leslie, manufacturer of card-clothing, Montreal, reports his establishment as being very busy just now. He has had to bring in an extra hand or two from the United States to cope with some large orders he has in hand.

R. R. Lockhart, of Jas. Lockhart, Son & Co., Toronto, visited the trade in Montreal a couple of weeks ago. Notwithstanding the depression in business, the mills represented by Messrs. Lockhart, Son & Co. have been steadily employed.

Thos. Hall, proprietor of the "Bee Hive" spindle and flyer works at Lawrence, Mass., died last month at the age of 71. Mr. Hall, a bluff, plain-spoken, honest old man, was well known in the United States and did some trade with Canadian mills also.

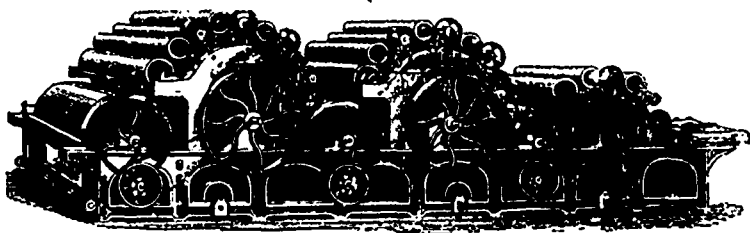
A fire took place at the Montreal Silk Mills last month which caused damage estimated at between \$35,000 and \$40,000, the stock being almost entirely destroyed. The cause of fire is unknown. A large number of hands have been thrown out of work. It is possible that the factory will be rebuilt in some other locality.

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., of Montreal and Toronto, are very busy at present with their leather belting. They have just shipped two 24-inch belts to the Montreal Street Railway Co., and have just finished two 54-inch three-ply belts for the new powerhouse of the same company.

Wm. Calvert & Co., commission agents in Canadian woollens whose assignment was reported last month, have obtained a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were over \$15,000 and according to the statement made to the creditors, assets under \$3,000.

American papers record the death last month of Geo. S. Harwood, of the old firm of Harwood & Quincy, and more recently Geo. S. Harwood & Son. The firm had establishments in Boston and Worcester, and were long known in the textile machinery line both in the United States and Canada.

## TEXTILE MACHINERY (New and Second Hand)



English Sales Attended.

CARD CLOTHING TETLOW'S  
Stock in CanadaCondenser Aprons Buffed Surface  
Plain & Grooved

Oak-Tanned and White Belting  
Cotton Banding, Rim Spindle and Braided  
Shuttles, Pickers, Heddles, Harness  
Patent Frames, GENERAL FURNISHINGS

ROBT. S. FRASER

3 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL

D. Morrice, jr., of D. Morrice, Sons & Co., Montreal and Toronto, sailed for England by the S. S. "Lucania."

The cotton mill at Moncton has resumed work, full time, with a reduction in wage of 10 per cent.

W. D. Frazer, who resigned as overseer of designing in the Linwood mill, North Adams, Mass., has gone to the Globe Woolen Mill, Montreal.

The Lambton, Ont., woolen mill suffered some damage by the heavy freshet a few days ago, and was obliged to partially suspend work for a short time for repairs.

J. W. Dumont, a well-known dry goods merchant of Belleville, and mayor of that city in 1884-5, died at his home on the 8th inst., after a short illness. He was 55 years old and leaves a widow.

The C. Turnbull Co. have been compelled, owing to the numerous orders for their manufactures, to put on a night shift. Chas. Spalding, late of Dundas, will have charge of the night hands.

Long & Bisby, wool merchants, Hamilton, have made a trial trip of a new steam launch which both members of the firm are to use at their summer residence, Lake Muskoka. The trial was made on Hamilton Bay and was very satisfactory. The launch carries a dozen passengers.

We hear that the two Claro brothers have severed their connection with the Innisville, Ont., woolen mill, and their places will be filled by Moses B. Hamilton, of Almonte, and Mr. Menzies, of Merrickville. The mill is closed down for the present for the purpose of having the cards repaired.

Says the St. John Sun of June 1st: The New Brunswick cotton mill resumed work yesterday morning on the same scale of reduced wages as the St. John mill. A few men refused to accept the wages offered and went out, but they in no way affect the running of the mill. Both mills will now run as usual.

Feodor Boas, proprietor of the Granite Knitting Mills, St. Hyacinthe, is building an addition to the mill 300 x 70 ft., three storeys high. Ten sets of cards will be put in this mill, making the total capacity 20 sets. The mill will be operated by four Hercules wheels of 700-h.-p. capacity in all, and it is expected that the new addition will be finished before the end of this year.

P. McDougall, woolen manufacturer, Blakeney, Ont., was in Montreal this month on a visit to his selling agents, J. A. Cantlie & Co. Notwithstanding the general depression in the trade, Mr. McDougall is doing a good business. This gentleman believes in keeping up with the times, and during the past year has added considerable finishing and other machinery.

R. G. Silk & Co., carpets and oil cloths, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities of about \$10,150. The principal creditors are Thibaudeau Frères, S. Greenshields & Son, and Gault Bros. Mr. Silk, who has not been long in business, was for years with the firm of Thomas Liggett, and is one of the ablest carpet salesmen in Montreal. He started in business at a bad time.

The firm of John W. Barlow, of Lawrence, Mass., manufacturers of bow-pickers, patented drop-box pickers, rawhide baskets, worsted aprons and loom-strapping, report that their business at the present time is in excellent shape, and that they are running their establishment on full time. The demand has recently been exceptionally good for their raw hide baskets and their tanned lace hides.

The Streetsville, Ont., Woolen Mill are now selling to the retail trade and have opened a store in Toronto.

The binder twine plant at Kingston Penitentiary is turning out two tons per day. About forty convicts are employed.

Numa, Royer & Co., dry goods merchants, Quebec, have assigned. Liabilities \$24,000, owing mostly to Montreal firms.

The Kingston Hosiery Co., Kingston, Ont. are closed down for the purpose of putting in a quantity of new patent machinery.

Mr. J. Ironside Thomson, selling agent for Harris & Co., of Rockwood, Gillies, Son & Co., of Carleton Place, Ont., and other mills, paid a visit to Montreal this month. Mr. Thomson was looking well and is pushing trade with his usual energy.

Mayor Kendry, of Peterboro, manager of the Auburn Woolen Co., has just concluded negotiations whereby his company acquire land on both sides of the Otonabee River, above and below the mill, which will give them large additional water power. They will have now about 3,000 horse-power, which is nearly all that is now available on the river at Peterboro.

The shoddy department of J. T. Huber's glue works and shoddy mills, Doon, was burned to the ground the other day, together with all the machinery. The loss is very heavy. This is the second fire Mr. Huber has had within a year. Last fall his mammoth glue works were totally destroyed by fire at a loss of \$50,000. He moved to Doon recently, however, and started up in business again.—Galt Reformer.

We call attention to the fresh advertisement of Robert S. Fraser, Montreal. As an old advertiser, Mr. Fraser appreciates THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS, and now enlarges his space. He is selling agent in Canada for John Haigh & Sons, Ltd., of Huddersfield, Eng., concerning whose carding engines and other special machinery he will be pleased to give the fullest information.

The report that J. E. Molléur, of St. John's, Que., was about to start a woolen or knit goods mill, was premature. What he has done, however, was to purchase the Douglas canning property, situate in the centre of the business portion of the town, upon which he intends building another straw hat factory for the manufacture of men's and ladies' fine goods. Efforts will be made to render this factory the best of its kind in Canada, and no doubt St. John's will reap a good deal of benefit from its presence.

In the case of the Waterloo, Que., Knitting Co., whose voluntary assignment was reported last month, no settlement has been arrived at. Owing to the closing of the works, the conditions under which the bonus from the town was granted have been broken, and a portion of that bonus will be forfeited in consequence. Meantime another complication has arisen in a lawsuit brought by J. M. Cruickshanks, the superintendent, against the directors. The trial is set down for hearing at Sweet'sburg this month.

The two lace and braid companies at Berlin and Toronto Junction, respectively, have been amalgamated and the factory at the former place will be abandoned. Mr. Hartoun, the old manager of the Berlin works, will in future take charge at the Junction, and Mr. Tuerk, formerly proprietor of the former, will become a director of the new concern. The works at Toronto Junction will be considerably enlarged in order to make room for the additional machinery which has been conveyed from the Berlin factory.

W. McLellan's woolen mill at Willowgrove, N.B., has been burned down. Loss between \$4,000 and \$6,000, insured for \$2,000. This makes the third woolen mill Mr. McLellan has lost through fire in this vicinity.

Among the failures last month in Toronto was that of the Toronto Fringe and Tassel Co., carried on by Julius Silberstein, under the name of Florence Silberstein. The principal creditors are Belding, Paul & Co., \$6,012, Adam Silberstein & Son, New York, \$3,900, Corticelli Silk Co., \$1,060, Angus Morrison, \$564, Hamilton Cotton Co., \$641, Telfer Mfg. Co., \$450, Geo. D. Ross & Co., \$339; Jas. Edwards, \$255; Reid & Brown, \$182; E. W. Edwards, \$122; Springer & Co., New York, \$321. The total liabilities are \$15,566 and the assets \$16,230, of which \$7,125 were in stock and \$8,771 in machinery. Mr. Silberstein has been in business a number of years and is a painstaking and skillful manufacturer in his line of goods. His present embarrassment is the result of the pressure of the times.

The judgment of the Superior Court in the case of James P. Isles versus Feodor Boas, dismissing Isles' action for \$8,000 damages for false arrest, has been confirmed by the Court of Review, of Montreal. Isles had been arrested on May 18th, 1891, on a warrant which charged that the knitting mill of the Pike River Mills Company, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, were in August, 1890, creditors of Wm. H. Priest for over \$9,000; that Priest had made a fraudulent transfer of his effects to Isles, who had received same. Isles had been discharged on preliminary investigation and now took the present civil action. The courts held, however, that Mr. Boas had been justified, and in the strongest possible sense. Convivance and conspiracy, with a clear intent to protect Priest from the claims of the company, were stamped upon the incidents in the case.

One of the most disastrous fires St. John has suffered since the great conflagration occurred there on Sunday, 3rd inst. Three blocks in Market Square were burned. In these buildings were the houses of A. Miller & Co., wholesale druggists; Skinner & LeBlanc, wholesale milliners; H. A. McCulloch, retail dry goods, and Manchester, Robertson & Allison, wholesale dry goods. In the latter two cases these premises were used to store surplus stock. The stock of Miller & Co. was reported to be worth \$45,000 to \$50,000, and was insured for about \$35,000, and the stock of Skinner & LeBlanc had \$7,000. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's loss was comparatively light, and was covered by insurance; but Mr. McCulloch's stock, which was insured for \$10,000, was reported to be worth \$30,000. The total loss on buildings and stock was about \$250,000, the insurance being only half that amount.

A meeting of the Edmonton Wool Growers' Association was held recently and a communication was read from G Medley, of Waterloo, Oregon, regarding terms for the erection of a woolen mill in Edmonton. The secretary was instructed to inform Mr Medley that a mill, one department of which would run as a woolen mill for a part of the year and an oatmeal mill for the rest of the year, would meet present requirements. It was decided to advertise in the Toronto papers, stating the advantage offered for a woolen mill and to solicit correspondence. He was also instructed to write to the Midnapore and Rapid City mills, asking prices and terms for taking tweeds and blankets in exchange for wool. It is proposed, says the Winnipeg Commercial, to send out the total wool clip of the district, about 20,000 pounds, in one consignment, in charge of an agent who will handle it on behalf of the wool growers.

A few days ago, as Mr. Brodie, of Brodie & Co., woolen manufacturers, Hespeler, Ont., was walking with his son through the woods, they came upon a young man lying with his face buried in his crossed arms. Thinking it was a tramp lying drunk, they brought a constable, when they found the young man dead, with his throat cut. The razor with which he had committed the deed was lying near the root of a tree near by. The deceased proved to be a man named John Weimer, a handsome young fellow of twenty-seven who was to have been married in a few days. It appears that he had written to his employer, Mr. Limpert, for money then due him, but Mr. Limpert took the occasion to dispense with his

services. The prospect of losing his situation on the eve of his marriage seems to have preyed upon his mind, and without confiding his trouble to his fiancée, he weakly came to the determination to take his life.

A RECENT patent makes use of sulphite liquors in the preparation of a plastic composition for making wall coverings of the nature of the linocrusta, etc., by heating the waste liquors with glue and mixing the resulting gelatinous substance with sawdust, calcium sulphate and sand. Sufficient water is added to render the mixture plastic.

RAW FUR MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL, June 14th, 1894.

Since our last report no business has transpired of any sort. We therefore suspend quotations for the present.

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS.

Trade shows but slight sign of improvement yet. The woolen mills are getting more brisk, and trade in this line is more encouraging. Quotations remain about the same as in our last report, and are as follows:

Bleaching powder.....	\$ 2 50	to \$ 2 75
Bicarb soda.....	2 25	" 2 35
Sal soda .....	0 75	" 0 80
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 20	" 0 22
Alum.....	1 40	" 1 50
Copperas .....	0 80	" 0 90
Sulphur flour .....	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphur roll .....	2 00	" 2 10
Sulphate of copper.....	4 00	" 4 00
White sugar of lead .....	0 07½	" 0 08½
Bich. potash .....	0 10	" 0 12
Sumac, Sicily, per ton .....	75 00	" 80 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58° .....	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood .....	2 00	" 2 10
Castor oil.....	0 06½	" 0 07
Cocconut oil .....	0 06½	" 0 07

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

WANTED—By a Maritime Province mill—a piece sewer and mender. None but a first-class hand need apply. Good wages will be paid. Address Box 1, JOURNAL OF FABRICS, Fraser Building, Montreal.

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPY

122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Chemicals and Dyestuffs

ANILINE COLORS OF EVERY KIND

SPECIALTIES:

Fast Colors for Wool Such as DRY ALIZARINE, ALIZARINE BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, etc.

Also CAUSTIC POTASH FOR WOOL SCOURING

WRIGHT & DALLYN, Agents - - HAMILTON, Ont.

The new carding mill at Lanark, Ont. has started work. LANG & STRACHAN's dry goods store, at Winnipeg, has been burned. Loss, \$25,000.

JAMES A. GRIFFITHS, dry goods dealer, St. Catharines, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities, about \$17,000.

EMILE VOGELSANG, the pioneer of button manufacture in Canada, died last month.

The Corticelli Silk Company, St. John's, Que., are preparing to add another wing to their factory.

The Oakville Tent and Tarpaulin Co.'s factory at Oakville, Ont., was burned down last month. Loss about \$3,500

LANG, STRACHAN & Co.'s dry goods store at Winnipeg has been damaged by fire. Loss about \$28,000; insurance \$30,500.

In France they use a belt preservative consisting of pure India rubber, essence of turpentine, colophene, yellow wax, cod-liver oil and tallow.

J. B. GOODHUE is enlarging the capacity of his overall and shirt factory at Rock Island, Que., by adding a quantity of new machinery.

R. S. CLINE, dry goods, Cornwall, Ont., is trying to effect an arrangement with his creditors. His liabilities are \$10,300, the assets being \$8,600.

WM. WRIGHT, traveller for James Coristine & Co., the wool merchants, Montreal, was last month married to Miss Minnie Crabbe of Summerside, P.E.I.

EDWARD CRAWFORD, proprietor of the shoddy mill at Gow's Bridge, near Guelph, Ont., was working a picker the other day when the belt flew off. His left arm was caught in the machinery and was broken near the wrist.

The Canadian Oil Co., of Sarnia, Ont., are putting on the market a new form of wool oil, made by an entirely new process. It is claimed that even better results are obtained with this oil than when olive oil is used and the cost is less.

WM. CRAIG, of the Truro, N.S., Hat Works, has been on a business trip through the Maritime Provinces preparatory to going extensively into the manufacture of women's hats. The dyeing department will be under the charge of John Homan.

The Allanburgh correspondent of the Welland Tribune states that an enterprising farmer near there has introduced a new industry which he believes will prove very profitable, namely, raising cats on a large scale. He has at present about 50 felines and expects to increase his stock at least 400 per cent. during the present season. He thinks the enterprise will prove an immense success, for in addition to playing sad havoc with the rats and mice which usually infest the farm and premises, a growing demand for catskins in some of our eastern cities is reported.

# H. W. KARCH,

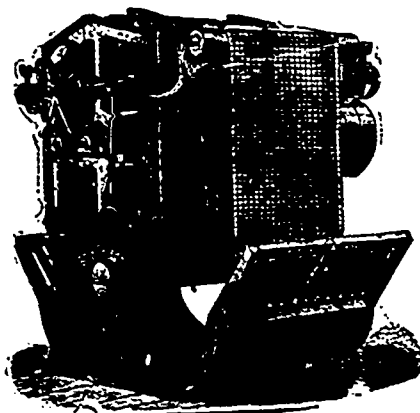
HESPELER, ONT.

MANUFACTURER  
OF

## Woolen Machinery,

Fulling Mills,

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

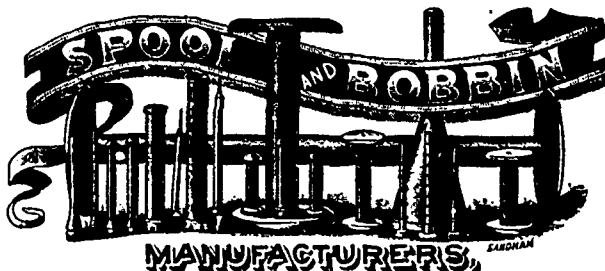


THOMAS KER

J. HARCOURT

# KER & HARCOURT,

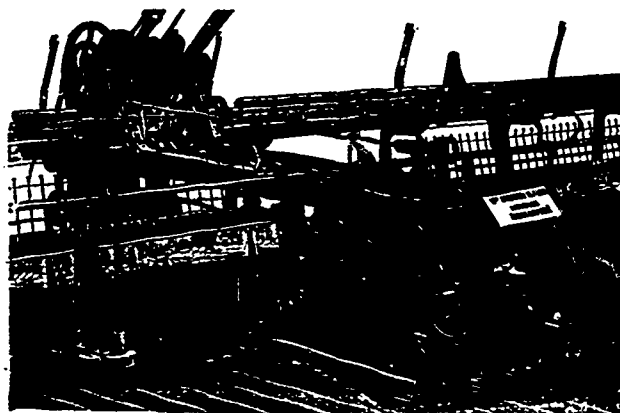
ESTABLISHED 1857



Orders by Mail  
will receive prompt  
attention.

Walkerton, Ont.

# WILLIAM WHITELEY & SONS,



LOCKWOOD, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

## WM. SHAW & CO., Agents,

164 McGill Street, - Montreal.

# The Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Head Office: MONTREAL

This is a strong and prosperous Canadian Institution, with well-invested Assets

Assets . . . . . \$3,403,700.88

Income . . . . . \$1,134,867.61

Life Assurance in force . . . \$23,901,046.64



T. B. MACAULAY. R. MACAULAY,  
Secretary. President.

**JOHN HALLAM,**  
83 & 85 Front St. East, - - - Toronto,  
and  
88 Princess Street, - - - Winnipeg  
Wholesale Dealer in  
**DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLS,**  
Sumac, Japonica, &c.

**THE SMITH WOOLSTOCK CO.**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in all Lines of  
Wool Stock, Shoddies, &c., Graded Woolen  
Rags, Carbonizing and Neutralizing.  
Best prices paid for Wool Pickings, Woolen  
and Cotton Rags, Metals, &c. Hard Waste, &c.,  
purchased or worked up and returned.  
219 Front St. E., Toronto | Foot of Ontario St.

**The Montreal Blanket Co.**  
Manufacturers of  
Shoddies, Wool Extracts  
and Upholstering Flocks  
Office and Works: COTE ST. PAUL  
P.O. Address: MONTREAL

**ROBT. S. FRASER**  
**Wools, Cottons, Noils, Yarns**  
Specialties:  
*English Pick Lambs and Downs*  
*Foreign Wools and Noils*  
*Egyptian and Peruvian Cottons*  
*Fancy Yarns*  
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**Dry Goods Commission Merchant**  
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,  
Bay Street Chambers, Toronto, Ont  
Cor. Wellington Street W.

**DAVID KAY,**  
*Fraser Building, - Montreal.*  
REPRESENTING  
WM. PARKS & SON, Ltd., St. John, N.B.  
C. G. ELRICK & CO., Toronto.  
ASCHENBACH & CO., Manchester.  
E. PUTTMANN, Barmen, Germany.  
Correspondence Solicited.

**JAMES WATSON,**  
**General Agent & Broker,**  
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**HAMILTON, - - - Ont.**

**WM. D. CAMERON,**  
*Woolen & Cotton Manufacturers'*  
*Agent,*  
HALIFAX, N.S., & ST. JOHN, N.B.  
Address P.O. Box 401, - HALIFAX, N.S.

**A. T. PATERSON & CO.**  
**Importers of Foreign Wools**  
35 St. Francois Xavier St.  
MONTREAL, Canada

**CHAS. E. STANFIELD**  
**TRURO, N.S.**  
Manufacturer of  
**WOOLEN AND KNIT GOODS**  
Specialties:  
CARDIGAN JACKETS and LADIES'  
NON-SHRINKABLE UNDERVESTS

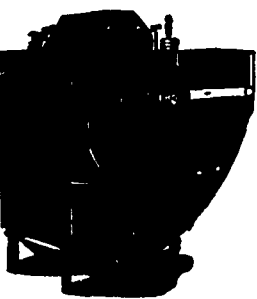
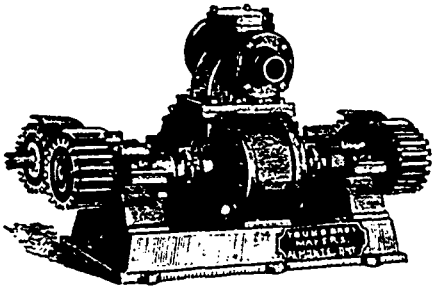
**JOHN REDFORD**  
**Dry Goods Manufacturers' Agent**  
Sample and Stock Rooms:  
16 George St., HALIFAX, N.S.

**KINGSTON HOSIERY CO., LIMITED**  
KINGSTON, Ontario  
Manufacturers of  
The Celebrated ESTY HOSIERY  
The Celebrated BENNOR SOCKS  
Overshirts, Shirts and Drawers  
Selling Agents: { JOHN S. SHARPER & Co., Montreal  
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**YARMOUTH WOOLEN MILL CO., Ltd.**  
Manufacturers of  
Fine Woolen Tweeds, Homespun, etc  
**YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia**  
JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO., Selling Agents  
MONTREAL and TORONTO

**.. JAMES LESLIE ..**  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**CARD CLOTHING**  
LOOM REEDS  
**Leather Belting**  
Cotton and Woolen Mill Supplies, &c.  
**428 ST. PAUL ST.** Cor. St. Francois  
Xavier Street  
**MONTREAL.**

**MISSISSIPPI IRON WORKS**

ESTABLISHED 1875

Manufacturers of English or American Fulling Mills and Washers, Wool Pickers Exhaust Fan Driers, Dusters, Rotary Force Pumps for Fire Duty, Boiler Feed Pumps, Shafting, Hangers, Castings, Pulleys, Gearing, Forgings.  
Full equipment of mills of every kind. **YOUNG BROS., Almonte, Ont.**

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

THE TARIFF OF 1894

As a great many amendments have been made in the progress of the discussion on the tariff question, our readers will no doubt be glad to know what the new tariff actually is. We therefore give all the items that directly affect the textile trades and textile manufactures. This is the official report as furnished the JOURNAL OF FABRICS by the Department of Customs:

27 Soap, n.e.s.; pearline and other soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and like articles, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	35 p c	141 British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing, ten per cent. ad valorem ....	10 p c
28 Soap, common or laundry, not perfumed, one cent per pound ...	1c plb	142 Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c
29 Castile soap, mottled or white, two cents per pound.....	2c plb	144 Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, neatsfoot oil, and sesame seed oil, twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c
30 Glue and mucilage, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c	149 Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
31 Feathers, undressed, twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c	156 Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.e.s., twenty cents per gallon and twenty per cent. ad valorem.....	and 20 p c
32 Feathers, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem..	30 p c	196 Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, fifteen per cent. ad valorem .....	15 p c
119 Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, fifteen per cent. ad valorem.....	15 p c	197 Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
120 Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c	204 Glove leathers, viz.: kid, lamb, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves, ten per cent. ad valorem .....	10 p c
123 Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of two cents. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council .....	15c p gal. & 2c add'l	206 Belting of leather or other material, n.e.s., twenty per cent. ad valorem.....	20 p c
124 Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council, a duty of twenty-five per cent ad valorem.....	25 p c	210 India-rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
125 Glacial acetic acid or acetic acid exceeding the strength of proof, when imported by druggists and other than dyers, calico printers, or manufacturers of vinegar or acetates or colors, to be used in their own factories for purposes of manufacture other than as heretofore exempted from this provision, a specific duty equal to fifteen cents per Imperial gallon of the strength of proof and one cent additional per gallon for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof .....	15c per Imp. gal. and 1c additional.	211 India-rubber boots and shoes, and manufactures of India-rubber and gutta percha, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c
126 Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed acids, twenty per cent. ad valorem.....	20 p c	212 India-rubber clothing and clothing made waterproof with India-rubber, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	35 p c
127 Acid, sulphuric, four-tenths of a cent per pound .....	1/4c per lb	212 Rubber or gutta percha belting, hose, packing, mats and matting and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, thirty-two and a half per cent. ad valorem .....	32 1/2 p c
128 Sulphuric ether, five cents per pound.....	5c plb	265 Steel needles, n.o.p., thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
136 Oils, coal and kerosene distilled, purified or refined; naphtha and petroleum, n.e.s.; products of petroleum, not elsewhere specified, six cents per Imperial gallon .....	6c per I. gal	274 Sewing machines, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. ad valorem.....	30 p c
137 Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, and costing less than twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon, six cents per gallon .....	6c per I. gal	286 Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
		287 Pins, manufactured from wire of any metal, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
		288 Wire-cloth of brass or copper, twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c
		289 Wire-cloth, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
		291 Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, thirty per cent. ad valorem.....	30 p c
		298 Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped or in coils, five cents per pound and twenty per cent. ad valorem....	5c per lb
		330 Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
		343 Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s., twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c
		372 Cotton batts, batting and sheet wadding, dyed or not, twenty-two and one-half per cent. ad valorem.....	22 1/2 p c
		373 Cotton warps and cotton yarns. dyed or undyed, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c

374 Grey, unbleached cotton fabrics, twenty-two and one-half per cent. ad valorem .....	22½ p c	400 Bags or sacks of hemp, flax, or jute, and cotton seamless bags, twenty per cent ad valorem ..	20 p c
375 White or bleached cotton fabrics, n. e. s., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c	401 All manufactures of hemp, flax, or jute, n. e. s., or of flax, hemp and jute combined, twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	20 p c
376 Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or colored, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c	402 Jute cloth, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered, ten per cent. ad valorem .....	10 p c
377 Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, twenty-four cents per dozen and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	24c. per doz and 25 p c	403 Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not colored, fifteen per cent. ad valorem ..	15 p c
378 Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, four cents per pair and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	4c. p pair and 25 p c	404 Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
379 Shirts, costing more than three dollars per dozen, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and a specific duty of one dollar per dozen	25 p c and \$1 p doz	405 Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
380 Shirts, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. ad valorem	35 p c	406 Ribbons of all kinds and materials, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
381 Corsets, linen, silk and cotton clothing and other articles made from cotton fabrics, thirty-two and a half per cent. ad valorem..	32½ p c	407 Wool, viz., Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South Down combing wool, or wools known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, three cents per lb.....	3c. per lb
382 Lampwicks .....	25 p c	408 Hair, curled or dyed, twenty per cent. ad valorem.....	20 p c
383 Crapes, black, twenty per cent. ad valorem .	20 p c	409 Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, costing twenty cents per pound and under, five cents per pound and twenty per cent. ad valorem .....	5c. per lb and 20 p c
384 Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c	410 Yarns, woolen and worsted, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem.....	30 p c
385 Webbing, elastic and non-elastic, twenty per cent. ad valorem.....	20 p c	411 Fabrics and manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
386 Jeans and coutils when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem	25 p c	412 Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, viz.: blankets and flannels of every description, cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, and felt cloth, n.e.s., five cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	5c. per lb and 25 p c.
387 Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, elastic round or flat, including garter elastic, tassels and bracelets; braids, chains, cords or other manufacture of hair; lace collars and all similar goods; handkerchiefs, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other material; table cloths and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, and belts of all kinds, thirty per cent. ad valorem.....	30 p c	413 Shawls of all kinds; railway or travelling rugs and lap dusters of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c
388 Cotton sewing thread in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord, twelve and a-half per cent. ad valorem....	12½ p c	414 Hair-cloth of all kinds, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c
389 Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton, on spools, or tubes, or in balls, and all other cotton thread, n. e. s., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem .....	25 p c	415 Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under such regulations as are established by the Governor-in-Council, twenty-two and one-half per cent. ad valorem.....	22½ p c
390 Cordage, n. e. s., one and one quarter cents per pound and ten per cent. ad valorem ..	1¼c. p lb and 10 p c	416 Felt, pressed of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric, seventeen and one-half per cent. ad valorem.....	17½ p c
391 Twine and cotton cordage, of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c	417 Socks and stockings of all kinds, n. e. s., ten cents per dozen pairs, and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	10c. p doz and 35 p c
392 Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, ten per cent. ad valorem.....	10 p c	418 Knitted goods of every description, including knitted underwear, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	35 p c
393 Twine for harvest binders of hemp, jute, manilla and sisal mixed, twelve and a-half per cent. ad valorem .....	12½ p c		
394 Canvas, and sail twine of hemp or flax when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent. ad valorem .....	5 p c		
395 Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material, thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c		
396 Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other articles manufactured of twine, n. e. s., thirty per cent. ad valorem .....	30 p c		
397 Damask of linen, including napkins, doylies, tray cloths, sideboard covers, damask stair linen and diaper, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem ..	25 p c		
398 Towels of every description, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c		
399 Sails for boats and ships, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.....	25 p c		



FREE GOODS.

- 419 Carpets, mats and rugs, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem ..... 30 p c
  - 420 Carpeting, mats and matting of cocoa, hemp or jute, and carpet linings and stair pads twenty-five per cent ad valorem.. ..... 25 p c
  - 421 Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, three cents per square yard and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem ..... } 3c per sq yd and 25 p c
  - 422 Treble ingrain three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, five cents per square yard and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem..... } 5c. per sq yd and 25 p c
  - 423 Cloths, not rubbered or made waterproof, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk or ramie, sixty inches or over in width and weighing not more than seven ounces to the square yard, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by Governor-in-Council, twelve and one-half per cent. ad valorem..... 12½ p c
  - 424 Oiled silk and cloth, India-rubbered, flocked or coated with rubber, n.o.p., twenty-seven and one-half per cent. ad valorem ..... 27½ p c
  - 425 Enamelled floor, stair, shelf and table oil-cloth, cork matting or carpet, and linoleum, thirty per cent. ad valorem, but not less than four cents per square yard ..... } 30 p c, but not less than 4c. per square yard.
  - 426 Window shade roller, 35 per cent. ad valorem ..... 35 p c
  - 427 Window shades in the piece or cut and hemmed or mounted on roller, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, but not less than five cents per square yard..... } 35 p c, but not less than 5c. p sq yd
  - 428 Gloves and mitts of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem ..... 35 p c
  - 429 Clothing, ready-made and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.o.p., five cents per pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem..... } 5c. per lb and 30 p c
  - 430 Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s., thirty per cent. ad valorem ..... 30 p c
  - 431 Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem ..... 35 p c
  - 432 Braces or suspenders and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem..... 35 p c
  - 433 Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem ..... 25 p c
  - 434 Anti-septic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings plain or medicated, twenty per cent. ad valorem..... 20 p c
- SUNDRIES
- 435 Artificial flowers, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem..... 25 p c
  - 436 Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, four cents per gross and twenty per cent. ad valorem..... } 4c. per gr and 20 p c
  - 437 Buttons of pearl, vegetable, ivory or horn, eight cents per gross and twenty per cent. ad valorem ..... } 8c. per gr and 20 p c
  - 438 Buttons, pantaloons, and all other buttons, n.e.s., twenty per cent. ad valorem..... 20 p c
  - 439 Combs for dress and toilet, of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. ad valorem ..... 35 p c
  - 448 Trunks, valises, hat-boxes, carpet bags, satchels, pocket-books and purses and tobacco pouches, thirty per cent. ad valorem ..... 30 p c

- 470 The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
- 473 Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
- 475 Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.
- 483 Aluminum, or aluminum sheets and alumina and chloride of aluminum or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alun cake.
- 485 Ammonia, sulphate of, sal-ammoniac.
- 487 Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline; aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
- 488 Aniline oil, crude.
- 491 Antimony salts; antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
- 498 Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.
- 499 Blood albumen, and tannic acid.
- 500 Bolting cloth, not made up.

(To be Continued.)

WM., JOHN AND FRED VOLKERT AND ALBERT BRUNKE, dyers and fur dressers, of Montreal, have registered a partnership under the name of the Montreal Fur Dressing and Dyeing Works, Volkert & Co., proprietors. The firm was formerly Volkert & Schnauffer.

A NEW tax on commercial travellers in P. E. I. went into force last month. It provides that commercial men must pay a license of \$15, or pay a fine of \$200 for soliciting orders without a license. It is not quite so bad as some of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia taxes of this kind; but the boys do not like it all the same.

A BIG suit has been brought by Ernest B. Balch, of New York, against Edward M. Fulton, of Montreal, on the ground of fraudulent breach of contract. The plaintiff claims that Mr. Fulton, who was largely interested in the Elizabethport Cordage Company (which afterwards was merged in the National Cordage Co.), had agreed to sell to him 833 shares in the company for the sum of \$100,000, of which \$25,000 was paid on account, but that, the stock very greatly increasing in value shortly after, the latter failed to carry out the agreement. He also claims that Mr. Fulton conspired illegally to prevent plaintiff from obtaining the stock and the benefits accruing from it.

ONE of the largest Montreal dry goods failures in recent years was that of the Compagnie Generale des Bazaars, consisting of Boisseau freres and Baron de Poliniere, who assigned a week or two ago at the demand of Gault Bros. The liabilities amount to \$180,000, and amongst the creditors are the following.—Gault Bros., Montreal, \$31,280; Thibaudeau Bros., Montreal, \$24,877; John McDonald & Co., Toronto, \$10,308; Jean de Sieres, Montreal, \$6,250; Wyld, Grasset & Darling, Toronto, \$5,869; Green-shields, Son & Co., Montreal, \$4,431; Caldecott, Burton & Spence, Toronto, \$4,305; D. McCall & Co., Toronto, \$3,903; McMaster & Co., Toronto, \$3,819; P. Garneau, Sons & Co., Quebec, \$3,406; Thouret, Fitzgibbon & Co., Montreal, \$3,130; H. H. Wolfe & Co., Montreal, \$2,798; Thos. May & Co., Montreal, \$2,788; William Agnew & Co., Montreal, \$2,581; Jacques Grenier & Co., Montreal, \$2,512; J. G. Mackenzie & Co., Montreal, \$2,351; J. McGillivray & Co., Montreal, \$2,135, and Samson, Kennedy & Co., Toronto, \$2,099. When the two firms were amalgamated last March, Boisseau freres had a surplus of \$35,000, and Compagnie de Bazaars one of \$43,000. Later on, however, when the partnership was completed, another inventory showed a surplus of only \$6,000. The failure is attributed to the bad system of book-keeping in use and to the cutting of rates.

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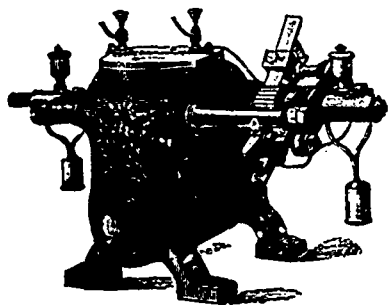
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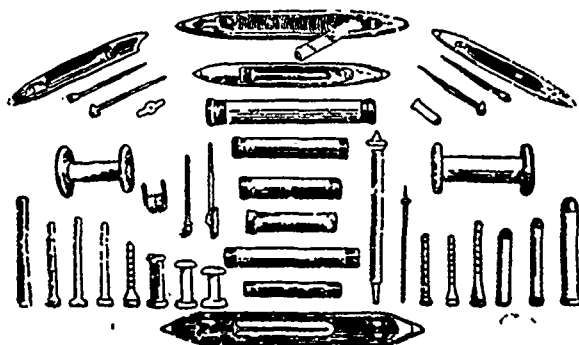
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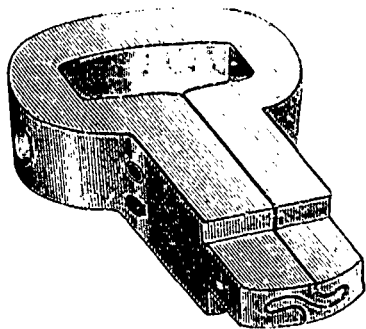
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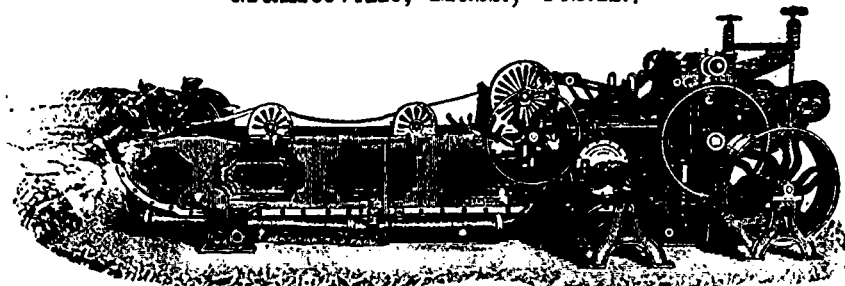
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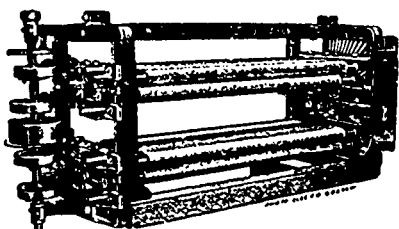
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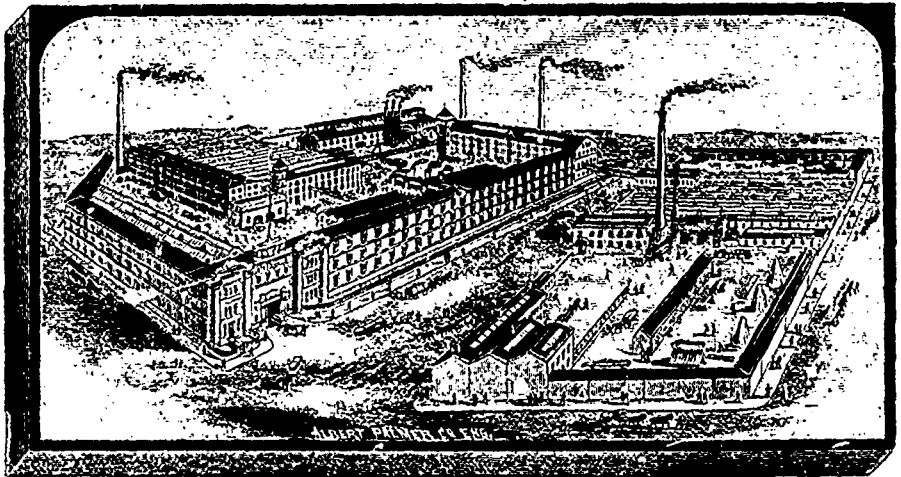
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