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# CANADIAN JOURNAL OF Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1897.

No. 8.

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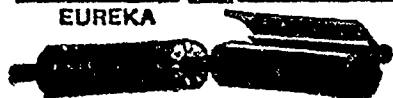
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# Canadian Journal of Fabrics

THE JOURNAL OF THE  
Textile Trades of Canada.

Vol. XIV.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL, AUGUST, 1897.

No. 8

## Canadian Journal of Fabrics

A Journal devoted to Textile manufactures and the  
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## Editorial.

Some of our mills are running over-  
The Times. time, and others report that their orders  
now in hand will keep them steadily  
employed for the next two months. The wholesale dry  
goods trade is experiencing much more than usual activity  
at this season, and says that the retail men are not only  
ordering freely, but are meeting their liabilities more  
promptly than at any time in the past five years. The  
reasons are apparently that after a protracted period dur-  
ing which continuous efforts were made to keep stocks as  
low as possible, while continuing to meet the demands

of trade the public finds its income enlarging, and at once  
enlarged trading results. The present year promises to  
be a most profitable one for the farmers, and so the im-  
provement is seen to have a real basis. The dairy pro-  
ducts of Canada have gone forward to Europe in much  
greater quantities than hitherto and prices have been  
higher. The grain crop promises to be of enormous pro-  
portions, and lessened production in many competing fields  
ensures our grains bringing higher prices than for some  
years past. Times are improving.

### Klondike Clothes.

The Klondike gold craze has stimulated  
certain sections of the textile trades.

Some of the woolen mills in the States of  
Washington and California have been running night and  
day on blankets and cloth that go to make up the outfits  
of departing miners. In British Columbia the clothing  
houses are busy fitting out exploring parties, and in Ottawa,  
James W. Woods, clothing manufacturer, has been com-  
missioned to supply the outgoing detachment of mounted  
police with complete outfits of an interesting description.  
There are about 90 suits, consisting of hat, coat, trowsers,  
socks, moccasins and mitts. The coats are made from a  
stout brown duck cut in pea jacket style, with spring  
fastening buttons like those used on men's gloves. This  
coat is lined with thick old fashioned gray etoffe, made by  
wool n mills of the Ottawa valley, some having a collar of  
corduroy and others a wide collar of etoffe. The sleeves  
are provided inside with a knitted wristband, which, while  
not showing beyond the edge of the sleeve closes gently  
on the wearer's wrist and keeps out the "cauld, cauld  
blast." This is an idea that might well be adopted on  
ordinary winter coats of civilian cut. The trowsers are of  
the same brown duck, made by the Montreal Cotton Co.,  
and lined with the same thick etoffe as used in the coat.  
The socks are the thick, coarse knitted socks usually worn  
by lumbermen, and the moccasins are the heavy elk or  
beef moccasins familiar to the lumber camp and back-  
woods. The hand covering consists of double mitts—that  
is, a thick pair of knitted mitts, over which may be worn a  
pair of stout leather mitts when required. The cap is a  
cloth one with a peak. Though the order was filled on  
an emergency we understand that Mr. Woods supplied the  
outfit at the ordinary trade prices, a fact deserving  
mention.

### Weeding Out.

During the past month a single street  
in Montreal—St. Helen street—has wit-  
nessed the failure of three wholesale

houses in the textile trades and the dissolution of a fourth, and not one of the bankrupt houses is likely to be restored to business. Reference is made elsewhere to these cases, and their disappearance from the business arena shows that in the future, more than in the past, the chances will be much against any new houses in the dry goods trade that start without ample capital and the most modern system of carrying on business. Even plenty of money will not suffice if the methods of last century are pursued by wholesale houses—as witness the career of the late firm of Mackay Bros. and John Stirling, of Montreal. A shrewd judge of the tendency of trade predicted to the writer that within ten years the number of wholesale dry goods houses in Ontario and Quebec will be reduced by one-half, and those that remain will be up to date—that is twentieth century houses.

**That** Canada has placed herself in the lead-  
**Preferential** ing place among the strong young nations  
**Clause.** which make up Greater Britain. She has called attention in the most practical way to the fact that Imperial unity may be reached by trade development within the empire, but the lesson is to cost Canada dear. Our statesmen are the subject of favorable comment wherever British interests are discussed, and Great Britain has denounced the treaties containing the "most favored nation" clause with Germany and Belgium, but for the next year Canada must extend preferential tariff treatment to all of the following States: Algeria, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Chili, Colombia, Corea, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, France, Germany, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Muscat, Persia, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, South African Republic, Sweden-Norway, Tonga, Tunis, Uruguay, Venezuela. German and other foreign woollens are to be more seen on our markets for the next year than ever before. The textile trades undoubtedly must suffer most from this extension.

**English** Speaking editorially of the Dingley bill  
**Opinion.** and its effects on British trade, the *Textile Mercury*, Manchester, England, expresses its appreciation of Canada's efforts at Imperial trade: "This law is now practically a barrier erected mainly against the productions of England and two or three of the continental States. In conclusion, we ask: Is it not high time that both England and its colonies and dependencies set about the task in the most earnest matter of drawing closer their relationships and making them bear their natural fruit? We think it is. Canada has shown the way, and if its case is not exactly on all fours with the others, each can do something and all can do a great deal to place us in the condition of independence towards a country which thus deliberately closes its doors in our face."

**Shirts and** While the shirt, collar and cuff manu-  
**Collars.** facturers have not actually closed down, those trades are certainly not in good shape to-day, and when the full effects of the preferential tariff shall have begun to be felt their case will be more serious. A cut in the wages of girls and workmen and women has not been made as yet, because the manufac-

turers of these goods look forward to such early relief at the hands of the Government as will enable them to continue on the present scale of wages. It will be remembered that as a compensation for taking off the specific duties on these goods the Government gave them the benefit of a special rate on their raw material (that is cotton piece-goods when brought in for use in the making of goods in the shirt, collar and cuff factories), but the cotton mill representatives came down to Ottawa with a protest, and the duty was put at 35 per cent., at which it now stands. This rate is the same as that by which the colored piece goods are protected, and as the bulk of the output of the shirt factories in shirts and blouses is in colored goods, it will be seen that this industry has no protection on this class of goods. Indeed, they are worse off in some respects than if actual free trade existed, for some of their raw materials, such as soap, starch, lithographed labels, buttons, machine repairs, paper boxes, etc., are protected by high duties—in some instances by specific duties—amounting on the average to a much higher percentage than on their own finished product. When the shirt manufacturers asked for a restoration of the specific duty, they were informed that it was a principle of the Government to do away with all forms of specific duty, and yet there are specific duties to-day in some of the raw materials used by the shirt and collar trades. In view of these facts, it is now admitted by certain individual members of the Government that some concessions are due to the industries in question, and it is believed that a substantial measure of relief will be granted at the coming session. It may be stated that the wages paid to girls in this trade in Canada are about double the rate paid to similar trades in England and about three times the rates ruling in countries like Germany. Girls in some of the factories in Montreal average \$5 a week, working nine hours a day, against sixteen in Saxony. In addition to the large number of female hands employed within the various factories, hundreds of farmers' wives and daughters in the suburban villages around Montreal, such as St. Laurent, Cartierville, Bord a Plouffe, etc., take "cut-out work" to their homes and return it made up at the end of the week, at so much a dozen. Counting these outside hands, it is estimated that about 8,000 hands are employed in the shirt, blouse, collar and cuff trades of Canada. As it is most desirable—both from a moral, as well as economic standpoint—that the wages of female labor in such trades should not be lowered in Canada, it is to be hoped and expected that the wisdom of the Government will discover some means of removing the just grievance of the shirt and collar manufacturers, while not damaging those of the cotton manufacturers.

**The Globe** With regard to a letter in another part  
**Woolen Mills.** of this issue relating to the affairs of the Globe Woolen Mills, it is well that both sides of the case should be heard. We are aware that there is a feeling that because the directorate of this company is composed of wealthy men they should put their hands in their pockets and pay their creditors in full. Should these gentlemen choose to act so generously they

would certainly be applauded, but neither the laws relating to joint stock companies nor the rules of universal trade can make such a demand upon them, nevertheless it will be seen from what follows that the directors of the Globe Woolen Mills Co. so far from taking any undue advantage of ordinary creditors are pretty sure to be the heaviest losers, both actually and relatively to their investments. Instead of putting the estate into the hands of official liquidators at a cost of from \$6,000 to \$8,000, the expense of the winding-up will probably amount to less than half that sum, and every endeavor was made to avoid even this expense by a composition of 50 cents on the dollar which was offered. With regard to the last loan obtained from the directors early in 1896, it may be stated that of the amount of \$25,000 then advanced, all of it was unsecured except \$5,000 covered by bonds. The money spent in the new engine and finishing machinery was not volunteered by the directors, but was demanded by the then manager as the only possible condition of being able to recover lost ground. Every item of new machinery was carefully considered before the purchase was made. The new engine, for instance, only cost \$1,000 above the price obtained for the old one, or about \$2,600, including alterations and installation. And that this was a good investment is proved by the fact that the new engine is so much superior to the old that the annual cost for power is \$1,000 less than formerly, the entire cost of this improvement being more than covered in three years' operations. The leading directors were always opposed to further expenses in the way of new machinery, but the manager of the day always pressed upon them the necessity of keeping up to the times, and improvements in finishing machinery were certainly needed in a mill of this class. It may be stated here that the Globe mill is now one of the best equipped mills in Canada, and under normal trade conditions should be one of the most successful. Neither the president nor directors ever received a cent of salary, and it may also be added that the bonds have never earned interest, but were given merely as collateral security. About the year 1888, the directors obtained a loan of \$20,000, for which they gave their own personal guarantee, and from which guarantee, by the way, they have never been released. One of the directors now stands liable personally for various sums amounting to \$6,500 in the way of endorsements made to help the mill at various times. The truth must be confessed that the mill has suffered in past years from bad internal management, and it has suffered also at times from its endeavors to hold out for decent prices during those periods when the cutting of prices has amounted to a species of insanity among woolen manufacturers. At one time the mill had reduced its profit and loss account from \$36,000 to \$5,000, and it was this steady decrease of loss which induced the directors to stand by the mill and endeavor to pull it through its difficulties. To summarize the position of the directors, it may be stated that they have lost their original subscription to stock, amounting to \$20,000 each or over. They also suffer in respect of their guarantee to the bank, and in respect of the special endorsement of one of the directors. The estate of Beaudry held the first mortgage on the pro-

perty, and it is upon the action of the administrators of this estate that the auction sale will be held on the 22nd of September.

For THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS.

### THE DEPRESSION IN WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

BY OBSERVER.

I am not sure that every one of the woolen manufacturers of Canada will agree with me in the following opinions, but if these opinions succeed in eliciting others, together with suggestions of a remedy for the continued depression, good service may be done to both the individual and the general cause.

This depression is not chargeable to the tariff, as its beginning was long previous to the 23rd of April. We may therefore at once dismiss the political aspect of the question.

Keen, unjustified, and I may say, insane competition has more to do with it. Unjustified, because unnecessary. I claim that most of the Canadian mills show substantially the same colors and qualities of goods, and when the wholesale buyer has seen the sheets of one mill he has practically seen them all. Why this monotony of product? The wholesale buyer, having made his selection, proceeds to look round for rock bottom in prices. A's agent is told that B. is offering the same quality and colors at 1 cent per yard less. A's agent at once meets B.'s price to secure the order. B. then weakens  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, and so on till the order is given out, and the manufacturer who fills it keeps his mill running without a cent of profit merely to keep his hands employed. How philanthropic! That this competition is insane is proved by the results—several mills rendered inoperative, the hands no longer employed and many creditors despoiled.

Another reason is that mills fitted up to make a certain quality of goods, unable to exercise the restraint due to their condition, go beyond their equipment. And a mill fitted up for producing all wool, or nearly all wool, fabrics like Scotch goods, in the desire for more trade, descends to making low, cheap Yorkshire goods. Result—failure. You simply can't do it, and the sooner you realize the fact the better for yourselves, and the better for the Canadian woolen trade. "You can't make a silk pouch out of a sow's ear."

The writer met a Yorkshire manufacturer the other day, who runs an eight-set mill (60 inch cards) night and day, and has done so for the last four years, and does not sell a yard of his goods outside England. He came to Canada and the United States on a pleasure trip. He visited some of the wholesale clothiers and was shown Canadian tweeds. One remark he made was: "How is it your colors are so dull and dingy—no edge to them? What a hungry look all your goods have. Eh, man, but there is some good stock badly spoiled." I am afraid there is too much rush with us, as with our Yankee friends. And yet we can meet them all and beat most of them. I told my Yorkshireman that we manufactured on the American system generally. He smiled, and said: "Well, American looms I can do with, but I want nothing

else out of their mills. Now this is just where the Canadian manufacturers have been making the mistake. They have been modelling their mills on the American system, from which they have no competition. That the Americans cannot manufacture goods as well as the English or Scotch is an admitted fact. Canadians, instead of taking their model from their competitor and working on his system, as far as practicable—a competitor who is acknowledged to be the best in the world—follow the Americans, who have yet to learn how to make these goods, and keep the Canadian and Englishman out of his market. The American can't do it, even with his heavy duty, and how do you expect to do it with a low duty? You must fight your competitor with his own weapons. Remodel your mills on the English and Scotch systems and you will probably make money—with 25 per cent. protection.

I will, in my next take up "Carding and Spinning—English, Canadian and American," and try to give you some ideas which may or may not meet your views, but will surely, if adopted, produce better results to the manufacturer than the present system.

#### WEAVING AS A FINE ART.\*

(Continued.)

The coarser yarns in the low sleys, being nearer of a size, will give the best appearance, and not make them too heavy or expensive. The finer warp requires finer weft in the medium sleys, and will give a better effect than coarser warp with finer weft will do, and will also keep down the weight and render the goods suitable to a degree for certain purposes. The higher sleys require a still finer weft to give a smoother effect, and not to add too much to the weight. In all the above goods, to be sure of the very best effects in the finished piece, care should be taken to have the warp yards sized soft and smooth and regular twist of warp yarn used, but the weft should be twisted slightly harder than in the heavier and coarser goods used in the "shirt trade;" I should say  $\frac{1}{2}$  of No.  $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . The wire in the reeds should be carefully selected for size. The depth of the reeds should be from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  to 3 inches between the boke; less even if the loom has a short sweep. Goods of this class require a soft muslin finish, and on account of the low sley, with moderately fine yarns, can be easily given a fine appearance; but if the yarns are twisted too soft the goods would require singeing before they could be made suitable, and so become more like sheer or lawn goods, too open, which would render them of less value and make them not so desirable for manufacturing purposes.

Goods of this formula  $52 \times 56 \times 60$ , with the yarns as fine as No. 32 for warp and No. 40 weft, can be used for the window shade trade, but would then, with the extra twist of weft mentioned, still require singeing. The above formulas for construction are considered the best for opaque shades. They fill easily in finishing and with heavy calendering render painting quite easy. Goods for the shirt trade that are becoming every year of more importance, and are almost entirely taking away the house-

keepers' vocation in every article that enters into our homes, should be made as follows:

For Sleys.

60  $\times$  64 } No. 20 warp and No. 24 weft are the proper sizes.  
64  $\times$  68 }  
72  $\times$  76 }  
76  $\times$  80 } No. 26 warp and No. 30 weft are the proper sizes.  
80  $\times$  84 }  
84  $\times$  88 }  
88  $\times$  92 } No. 30 warp and No. 36 weft are the proper sizes.  
92  $\times$  96 }  
96  $\times$  100 } No. 36 warp and No. 40 weft are the proper sizes.

The above goods should have a softer twisted weft than is desirable in the white wear class,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of No.  $\times 3$ , and never more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of No.  $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . These goods should be made from yarns more equal in size than those used for white wear manufacturing, they not requiring a muslin, but rather a thread, finish. They should be sized as soft and pliable as the weave will allow; in other words, so that the yarns will fill up the interstices between the different threads and give the goods a full look and feel. The same rule of difference of four numbers of warp and weft, and also of sleys, is the secret of good looks before, as well as after, finishing in this important class of goods. You will occasionally see a shirting made with a moderately high sley where a heavier or coarser weft is used, and an attempt is made to beat into the fabric more picks per inch of such weft than there are threads per inch in the warp. To attempt this will be found rather an uphill job, and even if such yarns and cottons are used as to make it practical, the goods cannot be made to look artistic, and while they are heavy, nothing like their value proportionate to their cost can be realized from their sale.

Of course in these goods, as well as in the class manufactured for the white wear trade, some of the rules laid down can be departed from with a degree of success, but it will be at the expense of looks, and likewise give more strain to the warp. The shirt trade is becoming of great importance to manufacturers, and we should study its best advantage in building cloths that will meet its changing needs. I have reference now to the colored or printed fabrics of cotton that are more and more being used for this purpose. The hard twisted cottons will not dye in such perfect colors as will those made more soft; neither will the extremely soft sent the printers, as well as the slightly harder, so that a knowledge of what a cotton is to be used for is indispensable to the proper and most satisfactory formula for building it.

The lawn or cambric goods that form a distinct class, and are converted into all sort of styles, both white and printed, are entirely distinct from calicoes or print cloths, and they should be made as follows:—

For Sleys.

64  $\times$  68 } No. 36 warp and No. 48 weft are the proper sizes.  
72  $\times$  76 }  
76  $\times$  84 } No. 40 warp and No. 60 weft are the proper sizes.  
80  $\times$  88 }  
84  $\times$  92 }  
92  $\times$  100 } No. 50 warp and No. 70 weft are the proper sizes.  
100  $\times$  108 }

The yarns in this class of goods should be of superior quality, and the twist employed in both warp and weft nearer equal than in coarser goods. Warp yarns in the class mentioned can be used with very good effect 15 to 20

\* Paper read by Alfred Hawkesworth, Montreal, before the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

numbers coarser than the weft. The finer grade of sheer muslins are made on the above lines for construction, using much finer both warp and weft, and their effects come from the quality of cotton used in preparing the yarns, together with the special finish to which they are invariably subjected when they are to be used white. When they are dyed in solid colors or finely printed they lose their identity, and are distinguished by their texture. In this class of cotton goods more than in any one class with which we are acquainted, fine wire for reeds and fine twine for harnesses are a necessity. The looms should be arranged so that the goods will be woven without cover and so that each thread will, if so desired by the finisher, show itself distinctly. The art of the master weaver can be used to great advantage in this particular line of goods and the nice adjustment of his looms will work him out a most beautiful fabric, or if unskilful hands are used, an entire failure. Light and heavy or uneven cloth will ruin his expensive yarns; thick curled or slack selvages will prevent finish. His whole efforts will be unavailing if a true and even piece of goods is not the result, and it can be brought about only by a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of the loom, and of those parts that are directly engaged in building the fabric. Before passing on to the next part of this paper, let me say in regard to print cloths that the generally accepted formula for construction of 64 x 64, No. 28 warp and No. 36 weft, has stood the test for many years and is acknowledged as about right, but a careful observer will have noticed that even the printer searches for cloths suitable to the effect in the finished fabric that he is after, so that now we find almost everything printed that has yet been in anyway constructed.

You will no doubt have noticed that in describing the various cloths that are being made in a multiplicity of ways, I have laid great stress upon the twist of the wefts and the cover of cloths, and that I have likewise drawn attention to the preparation of the warp for the loom by the slasher. These points cannot be given too much thought; soft twisted wefts are not desirable, even if the cotton does not object. Hard sized warp yarn refuses to agree with very soft twisted weft, and will not make, in this particular way, as smooth a piece of cloth as a harder twisted weft will. The weft will cling to the warp and refuses to be beaten, and the goods will be rougher than if something smoother was passing between the threads. We, therefore, should give great attention to the perfection of our slashing, by using such starches and such softeners as will leave our warps smooth and pliable. The excessive use of tallow should be forbidden in our slashing rooms. The fermented potato starch can be still used to advantage on fine yarns. Flour and farinaceous compounds should be criticised before being accepted, and so should corn starch for fine brown goods. Good pure potato starch used with antiseptics and a fine soft gum, where the gluten of starch requires softening, are things we should study in reaching after the best prepared yarns.

To give cover and a soft feel to the cloth in a brown state, and when cover is not desired but an even tension of each division of the warp, and to assist in laying the picks of the weft in the most artistic manner possible, the

master weaver must so arrange his loom that the movements of the sheds or divisions of his warp will be equal. The changes of the sheds must take place at about five-eighths of the swing of the lay (if such swing be  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ), then  $\frac{3}{8}$  of  $4\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{8}$ , which taken from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  will leave  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches. This should be the point or distance from the fell of the weaving cloth, where all changes should start from. Where cover is not desired, a straight line drawn from whip roll to breast beam will be the position to arrange these two very important parts of the loom without reference to the lay. Where cover is desired, the yarn in weaving must be slightly tighter on the bottom half of the warp than it is on the upper half. This can be brought about by raising the whip roll or breast beam, or both, so that the lower half when the picks are beaten to place will be depressed one-half of the swing of the lay, or about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches when a straight line is drawn from the whip roll to breast beam, and measured down to the race of the lay when it is resting in the centre of its swing. These figures can be varied as the weaves are light or heavy, but it will always be found of assistance in giving a good appearance to the cloth.

Of course, where no cover is wanted, but more even tension of sheds are required to prevent stretching, the proper position will be found in the centre of the lay swing that is to make all changes. Yarn stretching is of more importance in certain classes of goods than might appear to the inexperienced, but it is an error that creeps into nearly all classes of weaving, light as well as heavy goods. We find it coming into our cloth from a number of causes, chief of which is a defective sand or cloth roller, sometimes made so by a mistaken idea of the loom fixer, or even overseer, that his selvages will weave better if he adds an extra thickness to each end of the cloth roller. I am sorry to note here that some of our heavy shirting goods are so woven, to the detriment of looks in the goods, either brown or bleached. We find yarn stretching coming from a whip roll that yields, from the wear of crank arms, particularly where these parts are made from wood, and as they wear the straps are tightened over a shorter arm, and thus make the lay not square with the beam; worn and crooked beam journals, and even a lay not as stiff as it should be for the work required from it, and also a narrow and springy harness shaft. Any of these things will cause yarn stretching.

(To be continued.)

#### FELTING IN WOOL.\*

BY M. M. BUCKLEY.

The property of felting or milling exhibited by wool is inseparably associated with the history and development of its manufacture. It is not possessed by wool only, but is a peculiarity common in a varying degree to most animal fibres. We possess no record of its discovery and how it was first utilized, but when we consider the remote period at which the domestication of the sheep took place, it would seem that very probably the garments of our

\* Reprinted from the *Textile Manufacturer*.



ancestors were composed of wool merely matted together. Of course, this is simply conjecture, as to the accuracy of which we have no confirmatory evidence; but, in any case, few will question the past and present importance of the felting of the wool fibre in the manufacture of textile fabrics. For ages it has been taken advantage of for this purpose. Pliny records in his day the production of apparel solely by the felting of the wool, and even yet, in some of the more remote and primitive farming districts, this method may be found in vogue. Although advantage has been taken of this quality for such a long time, and utilized both commercially and in domestic life, the causes by which its manifestation is governed and regulated have remained wrapped in obscurity up to a comparatively recent date. Earlier philosophers and observers—notably Monge, Bakewell, and others—affirmed it was due to some external structural peculiarities and peculiar arrangement of the component parts, and furnished from their deductions what subsequent investigation has shown to be almost an exact description of the exterior of the fibre; yet until the advent of the compound microscope made it possible to submit the wools from the different breeds of sheep to exhaustive critical and comparative examinations, no demonstrative evidence was available to support these conclusions. In 1835 Mr. Youatt proved from microscopical investigations the truism of the earlier inferences, and described the wool fibre as being composed superficially of numerous leaf-shaped scales or projections, with free margins, and pointing from the root to the tip of the fibre. These, Mr. Youatt tells us, are the cause of the disposition to felt. To quote his own words: "So far as the examination has hitherto proceeded, they are sharper and more numerous in the felting wools than in others; and in proportion as the felting property exists, the conclusion seems to be legitimate, and indeed inevitable, that they are connected with, or in fact that they give to the wool the power of felting and regulate the degree in which that power is possessed. If to this is added the curved form which the fibre of wool naturally assumes, and the well-known fact that these curves differ in the most striking degree in different breeds, according to the fineness of the fibre, and when multiplying in a given space increase both the means of entanglement and the difficulty of disengagement, the whole mystery of felting is unravelled."

These conclusions seem to have thoroughly satisfied the contemporaries of Mr. Youatt, and fulfilled the requirements of subsequent writers, since we invariably find them given by later writers—Bowman, Vickerman, and more recently Gardner—as being the primary cause of felting; while Beaumont and Hummel recognize the existence of other auxiliary causes—*i.e.*, elasticity and flexibility, which act in conjunction with the curves and serrations in imparting this peculiar and valuable quality to the fibre. We may take it, therefore, that this represents the extent of available knowledge with reference to this subject, and it is here that we wish to take up an inquiry and endeavor to ascertain how far these explanations are supported or modified by later investigations. Since the discovery by Mr. Youatt upon which the conclusions are based, the

means for carefully examining the minute structure of the wool fibre have been much improved, new methods have been introduced, and this, together with a much wider range of material which the increased facilities for transportation have place at our disposal—in addition, also, to the greater variety of fabrics made from wool—has brought to light some fresh facts concerning this interesting and important property. It will probably not be disputed that if the felting capacity of a wool is dependent upon the number of its scales and curvatures, then the microscope will be of immense service in enabling us to estimate the degree in which it will be present in every wool. Further than this, if such an intimate connection exists, the extent of the felting of the various wools will be approximately directly proportional to the numerical differences in the serrations and undulations. For instance, the number of serratures in merino wool is given by Youatt as 2,720 per inch, and in South Down as 2,080, or a difference of 640 between them; but will anyone who has had experience of the capacities of these two wools, so far as felting is concerned, say it is the same ratio? Again, taking Port Philip wool, and Cape or Buenos Ayres, if these are compared with each other they will be found to possess numerous serrations, and not much difference will be discernible between them. According to this they should practically occupy the same position among felting wools; but what do we find is the actual relation? While Port Philip is one of the best felters obtainable, Cape and Buenos Ayres are very much inferior to it in this respect. Other examples might be given. Take the Donskoi wool, which, so far as serrations are concerned, stands in close proximity to Port Philip. This would lead us to expect, on the assumption that felting is due to the imbrications, a great similarity between them, but as a matter of fact they are very widely different. These dissimilarities, extending, as they do, over such a number of varieties, are certainly significant, and evidently seem to indicate the existence of causes other than the scaly undulated surface which exercise a predominant influence over the felting properties.

First, let us consider what are the peculiarities associated with felting, then we may be in a better position to comprehend the causes. One primary and essential requirement is the presence of moisture, and the part which it plays is a very important one. When a piece of cloth or a strand of yarn, as well as a handful of wool, is milled or felted, it always shrinks in length and width, and increases in thickness, the individual fibres become more intimately associated, and form as a result a yarn or fabric which offers greater resistance to the passage of liquids or gases. Now what is true of the whole must be true of the parts of which it is built up, and if the cloth or yarns shrink, then the fibres must also do the same. That this is so may be proved by taking any known felting wool and carefully measuring its length and diameter; after this mill the fibres and then measure again. A comparison of the two results will show that after milling the fibres have increased in thickness and decreased in length. If the transverse sections be made of the fibres before and after milling, it will be seen that the form of the cells has materially changed. At first those forming the exterior

of the fibre were flat and very dense, while the internal cells only exhibited a small cell cavity. The diameter of the fibre should be accurately measured by a reliable micrometer scale. After the process it will be found that the outer cells have lost their flattened form and become swollen, and in some cases, if the preparations have been carefully made and good lenses are used, a distinct cell cavity may be detected. The inner cells have also increased in width, while the diameter of the fibre as a whole is greater. If a staple of greasy wool be taken, the fibres all pointing in one direction, and washed, still preserving the position of the fibres, then dried, the fibres will be found to be considerably shorter. Again, if a single fibre be taken and first measured, then moistened, and a small weight attached to it so as to stretch it, its length will be increased; but when released and allowed to dry perfectly free it will shrink. These all show that the presence of moisture endows the wool fibres with peculiar properties, and felting, in the true sense of the term, cannot be produced in its absence. No matter how much we agitate wool, or how entangled it may be, it does not felt unless saturated with water. It may be accelerated by the use of any of the alkalis, such as soda, potash, or any of the soaps, but it can also, to a certain extent, be prevented or retarded by the use of other substances, so that it is in some measure regulated by external conditions.

Having seen that the various wools exhibit a diversity in their power of felting, and even when apparently suitable conditions are present, the only conclusion to which we can come is that some inherent difference exists in the ultimate structure of the fibre. Bowman attributes the variation to the manner in which the epidermal scales are attached to the shaft of the hair, that in the best felters the serrations are more loosely attached and free than in the others. We do not, however, think this is the true explanation, because there are wools—notably Buenos Ayres—where this exists. Yet it is only an indifferent felter. Again, if it depends upon the freedom or otherwise of the imbrications, we ought not to be compelled to use water to produce felting. The part played by the water is really the basis upon which the process depends, and we invariably find that those wools which respond most readily to its influence manifest the felting quality in the greatest degree. That an intimate connection exists between them is beyond question, and what we have to find is the change which takes place in the fibre, as well as the individual peculiarities of the different wools so far as their structure is concerned, if any exists. This can only be determined by a series of comparative microscopical examinations of each variety. For this purpose we procured, in the first instance, a series of transverse sections of the various wools to ascertain whether any departure could be observed in their internal arrangement. Even a cursory examination of these sections revealed the existence of wide variations in the ultimate structure of the fibres and their mechanical arrangement, which could not fail to exercise an appreciable, if not a primary, influence upon their felting qualities. The application of a much higher magnifying power, however, soon made it manifest that it was here we must look for an explanation of the

divergence which occurs. Between the felting wools and the indifferent felters a wide contrast is discernible, and taking two types as extremes, every gradation between them can be readily traced.

Before we can appreciate the information derived from a study of these preparations, it will be necessary to indicate the principal features of a typical fibre. It has a cellular structure, and consists of an aggregation of cells, which are arranged in three well-defined systems of tissue more or less concentric with each other. In most cases these are easily distinguishable and sharply defined, but in a typical fibre one gradually merges into the other without any distinct boundary. The periphery or epidermis, generally termed the cuticle, is made up of several layers of closely appressed squamose cells, overlapping each other, whose walls have assumed a dense horny character. Under normal conditions they exhibit no cell cavity, but when treated with caustic alkalis they swell, and often a well-defined opening is visible. Its composition or properties are apparently different from the other portions of the fibre, but in all probability it is really a metamorphosed condition of keratine, which, while it may not be essentially different chemically, is nevertheless very dissimilar in its behavior to and with certain substances or influences. Within these investing layers we have the cortical tissue, which constitutes the greatest portion of the fibre. It consists of elongated fusiform cells, upon which many of the physical properties of the fibre depend. The central portion, or medulla, is made up of more or less spheroidal cells, which retain their primitive structure, and generally contain protoplasm and oily as well as granular substances. Either of these systems of tissue is susceptible of modification, and very frequently one or the other may be found wanting altogether. Their absence or presence endows the wool in which it occurs with some marked peculiarity. In some cases, for example, the cortical portion is suppressed, and the whole of the interior is filled up with medullary cells. On the other hand, in many instances the cortical tissue occupies this position. Apart from the difference in arrangement, we also find that the same tissue in different wools manifests important variations both with regard to the form and nature of their cells. In its embryo state the fibre is composed wholly of ovoid cells, which subsequently become modified into the medulla, cortical and cuticle. It will be seen, therefore, that they all originated from a common source, and any distinctions which they exhibit are assumed after their formation. This has a very important bearing upon our subject. The collapse of the outer cells owing to the evaporation of their contents produces lateral pressure upon the cortical cells, causing them to assume their fusiform shape. Those cells, therefore, which possess the thinnest and most elastic walls will yield very readily to the pressure and receive the greatest modification. This is a characteristic feature of the best felting wools. The extent of the modification is very largely dependent upon the rigidity of the walls. Bearing these in mind, let us apply them to one or two varieties of wool when we shall be better able to deal with the chief classes, according to their felting qualities. Taking as an example,

of a felting wool the Port Phillip, we find it is noticeable by the absence of medullary tissue, and also that special features are present in the cortical cells. Not only are they very much attenuated, but they possess extremely thin walls, and the cuticle is also very thin.

(To be continued.)

### THE RECENT LONDON WOOL SALES.

At the fourth series of London sales of colonial wool, which commenced on the 6th and which closed July 27th, were catalogued:—

Sidney.....	51,315	bales against	56,442	bales	} In the corresponding series of last year.
Queensland .....	24,085	"	31,418	"	
Port Phillip .....	23,867	"	42,524	"	
Adelaide .....	8,783	"	12,667	"	
Tasmania .....	11,208	"	10,765	"	
W Australia .....	7,595	"	9,288	"	
New Zealand.....	101,600	"	68,768	"	
Cape .....	19,501	"	13,556	"	
Total .....	247,954	"	245,422	"	

Deducting about 7,000 bales sold privately to America before the series commenced, the net total available amounted to 277,000 bales. Of these 237,000 bales have been sold—127,000 bales for home consumption, 98,000 bales to the continent, and 12,000 bales to America, leaving 40,000 bales to be carried forward to next series.

The sales opened on a par with the closing rates of the preceding series, but aided by strong American competition prices gradually rose during the first two weeks  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. for nearly all Australian merino wools. In the third week American competition, owing to the approaching passage of the tariff, ceased entirely, and American specialities in consequence no longer commanded the extreme rates of the earlier part of the series; but beyond this the prices were not adversely influenced, the large requirements of the home trade and the continent sufficing to keep the market steady. The competition in the sale room continued keen, and for some classes, notably scoured, the closing days were the best of the series.

Among greasy wools it is not necessary to discriminate, the advance of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent. applying to pretty well all classes alike; but with scoured the best classes above 1s. 3d. gained proportionately least, the greatest rise being on medium and inferior sorts, where it often exceeded 10 per cent.

While merino wools thus rose in a substantial measure, crossbreds barely held their ground. Scoured crossbred, and the lower sorts of grease especially, of which the supply was large, became distinctly weaker, and sold at times irregularly, but rallied a little at the close.

Cape grease sold on the average  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and scoured par to  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. higher than in May.

The sales closed with good spirit and a firm tone. The next series will commence on Tuesday, September 28th.

Thomas Cronkhite, of the Wisawasa, Ont., woolen mills, has returned from a seven weeks' trip on the Manitoulin Island and the North Shore, where he has been buying wool and advancing the business of the firm. He reports that section to be a great country for sheep, cattle and hogs. He did not forget to advocate the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal scheme, which is of vast importance to northern and central Canada—*North Bay Times*.

### THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

The following are the duties of interest to the woolen manufacturers, imposed by the new United States tariff:

All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote. Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Bronco, Adrianople, skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.

Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire. Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel hair, and all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.

The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than 8 per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in the natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin. Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class one and class two, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject: Provided, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto, are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals of any class which shall be changed in its charac-

ter or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more that which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, the duty shall not be doubled on account of the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be 11 cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class 12 cents per pound.

On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound.

On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

The duty on wools on the skin shall be 1 cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quality and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 30 cents per pound.

Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; noils, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for in this Act, 20 cents per pound.

Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per lb.

Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.

On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class. And in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per centum ad valorem.

On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and 55 per centum ad valorem.

On blankets, and flannels for underwear, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by

this Act on two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, 30 per centum ad valorem, valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem. Flannels, composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: Provided, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem; Provided, That on all the foregoing weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

On women's and children's dress goods, coats, linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character, composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per centum ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per centum ad valorem: Provided, that on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls, whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per centum ad valorem.

Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flouncings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of India-rubber or otherwise, 50 cents per pound and 60 per centum ad valorem.

Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chemise carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 60 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 44 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed

on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, 40 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem

Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, 28 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem

Wool, Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, 18 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, 10 cents per square foot, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Druggets and backings, printed, colored, or otherwise, 22 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per centum ad valorem.

Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, 50 per centum ad valorem

Mats, rugs for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description.

Whenever in any schedule of this Act the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca, or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, worsted, felt, or any other process of manufacture.

#### LOUDY PEECE-DYED GOODS.

These have caused many a heartache in the dyehouse with the dyer, in the finishing room with the finisher, and in the office with the superintendent. Many a good man has lost his place on account of having cloudy goods laid to his door, says the *Wool and Cotton Reporter*, and well may we ask What are the causes which lead up to this unpleasant state of affairs, giving us clouded goods, streaky goods, spots and stains? We will carefully go over the ground and consider some of the vital points which may have some practical bearing upon these unpleasant features. Now, we must concede that the dyer ought to receive his goods intended for piece dyes carefully freed from foreign matter, thoroughly clean, and without blemish; if not, he cannot possibly send back satisfactory goods. And it must be borne in mind that the dyer in his own department has got troubles enough of his own without taking others from outside sources. Everything intended then to be dyed, either in wool or piece goods, must be thoroughly clean, even the raw wool that goes into the piece-dyed goods, so that there is no possible excuse for stock to go through the picker and through the cards in a half scoured condition.

It is simply a matter of folly to let stock go through in that state. I have heard the excuse so often offered that it gives me that tired feeling. There are to-day a great many people who hold the opinion that it is not necessary to be so particular with the prepared stock for piece dyes. Why, they say, the stock is so thoroughly mixed in process of manufacturing, that is, in picking, carding, spinning and weaving, that there could not possibly be any trouble after this intermixing with any shade, the goods being one uniform thing from heading to heading, and even if there were some impurities left in the stock they would all come out in the washing.

It is, nevertheless, a fact, and the opinion held by our best authorities on wool and woollens, that to obtain a perfectly pure piece of piece-dyed goods, a thorough cleansing of the raw wool

is an unconditional requirement, and it is also a well-known fact that if our wool is not pure, our cloth will assuredly undergo the same fate, and be in a faulty condition when dyed. One great trouble is the impurities left in the wool when preparing for manufacture; it is the wool fats left on the wool as a precipitate through improper and careless treatment. If the goods have to full for a length of time you will find that these precipitate in the form of a pasty, greasy substance, which has no fulling or scouring properties whatever, and will be left in the creases made in the fulling mill. It is a species of insoluble lime soap, and has one of the most disastrous effects upon piece-dyed goods, causing spots, streaks and cloudy places. However, it will do; it's for piece dyes, poorly scoured in the first place, but firmly fixed in the fulling, and we wonder how it is.

The finisher is not to blame, neither is the dyer. The goods as sold are a detriment to all parties inside and outside the mill, so remember that the stock should be most thoroughly scoured and carefully washed, not severely, but with all care. We suffer sometimes from section stripes and from sections being carelessly built on the dresser. Two lots of wool or yarn run into the same warp, although of the same grade of stock, will not dye together. There are many causes for this; so run the lots out separately and avoid this trouble.

In weaving we have mixed filling, uneven weaving, giving us stripes, filling ways across the piece, and we also find them caused by uneven twist and uneven yarns.

In the finishing we have clouded goods through poor soap, strong alkali, hot liquors and water; on uncarbonized goods we have trouble mostly from unclean goods, and can always be found in the folds when taken from the extractor, as the motion of this machine throws all the oils and other matter into the heavier packed places when extracting.

Any one can see what trouble a dyer will meet on goods of this nature. It is utterly impossible for a dyer to color these goods evenly; they will be cloudy, dead and flat. I should strip a set with acid, and show up the result, placing the blame where it belongs.

On carbonized pieces intended for piece dyes, we have lots of trouble with clouded goods, yet there is no need of it whatever. If the goods are clean and free from soap, grease or oil when they leave the washer, the trouble is, to a certain extent, passed. The finisher always wants to be on the safe side, and if he is, you will find that he has used fuller's earth on those goods and plenty of it, for it is cheap. This is one of the essential things, and should never be omitted on piece dyes or fancy goods. When the goods are given a bath in the acid, let them run long enough to get thoroughly and evenly saturated with the liquid; try and extract them as evenly as you can. When they come from the dryer neutralize them thoroughly, leaving no trace of acid or salt in them; let the dryer receive them from you neutral and clean, nicely folded on the trucks, and the chances are he will turn out some nice, bright shades, clear, straight pieces, even dyes, satisfactory to all parties.

I would say to those who make up the warp and filling lots, try and avoid this one thing; do not have the face warp and face filling carbonized stocks, unneutralized, and the backing uncarbonized; have it all neutral, if possible, or have it all carbonized stock. I saw a piece of goods the other day made from a double plain weave. The face warp was four run, fine, short Texas wool, the backing warp made from carbonized noils, four run warp. The amount of grease in those noils amounted to 7 per cent. They were carbonized with the oil in. These goods fulling six hours, and made an excellent kersey, but the piece-dyed goods were the worst clouded of any in my experience. We fulling the goods first; they had a good body of soap and plenty of it. The pieces were taken out and straightened out, but the folds were full of this insoluble grease.

We then went to work and run the first goods in the washer, giving them a bath of warm water and ammonia, then scoured, extracted and fulled. Our goods came out all right. The smallest taint of these ingredients on steam-finished goods will show variation in color and shade after dyeing. I should advise you to use good soap; take your time and do not rush things along at such a rapid rate. Once done well is twice done, and you will find that you will keep up with the work, and have an easy mind. Be careful in burr dyeing your goods if not carbonized. Mix your liquid well. Put on evenly, and run fully the goods till free and clear. Never mind the time; do not let piece dyes lie long after coming out of the kettle, wash off, extract and dry. Every little thing of this description tells its own story. Gig stripes, shear marks, creases in fulling mills, acid and other stains can be avoided by attention and close application of those in charge; not only in the above, but in boiling, steaming, must care be taken. Lead your help, don't drive; show them by example, and teach them by experience the true value of doing things well, and you will succeed.

#### FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.\*

The great decline in values in agricultural produce during the last few years has affected to a great extent the cultivation of flax, so largely practised in the Northern provinces of our country, and it is now absolutely necessary for both producer and spinner to consult together as to the cause of the decline in prices, and to try and bring about such a change in the general conditions connected with flax cultivation as will once more elevate that crop to the high position it once occupied in the estimation of the producer. First of all, let us consider the fertility of the soil. We hear complaints far and wide that the land is "flaxed out." This is one of the most important points we have to consider, and the best manner in which to tackle this outcry at the first will be to compare this country with her greatest competitor in flax cultivation—viz., Belgium. Belgium is even smaller than Holland, and the two together are smaller in extent than Ireland. The land originally in Belgium was so poor as hardly to appear worth cultivating, but in course of time, by industry and perseverance, the Belgian farmer has brought up the quality of his land to such a state of perfection that at the present time the annual value of farm products amounts to about £47,000,000 sterling—nearly £9 per acre—as against £55,000,000 sterling produced in Ireland, or only about £3 14s. per acre. The total acreage of Belgium amounts to about 5,100,000. The annual acreage under flax is about 148,000, or nearly one thirty-fourth of the entire country. The Province of Ulster contains 5,322,334 acres, and produces on an average of ten years 98,300 acres, or almost two-thirds the quantity of flax produced by Belgium, which is about the same area in extent. Let us now compare values. Irish flax since 1895 has only in one instance topped the average value of Belgian, and only on two occasions beaten the Dutch flax in average value; but the Belgian flax beats Irish by £8 per ton, on the average for ten years, and Dutch flax beats Irish by 26 10s. per ton, on the average for the same period, so this will clearly prove that the land must not be blamed for being flaxed out. Again, in 1893, the yield of flax per acre was the highest recorded up to that date, only to be surpassed by the yield of 1894, which now holds the record for the highest yield. With such facts before us we need not heed the cry about the land being flaxed out.

The same comparison with other crops in other countries brings out the same facts: the yield of hay, grain, roots, and potatoes in Ireland are all far behind those obtained in other countries; and the only conclusion we can arrive at under such conditions is that it is the old story of "bad workmen complaining of their tools." I think we may dismiss the idea of

the land being flaxed out, and let us now consider the question of seed. From a careful study of this question I believe that we are wrong in not making a very serious attempt to save seed in this country, especially with a view to sowing the following season, and in my experience, and from what I have been able to gather from correspondence and discussions with people upon this subject, I have come to the conclusion that Riga seed generally suits the land in Ireland better than Dutch or Belgian seed. In several different districts Riga seed, under my own observation, beat the Dutch. Now, I will go farther. In Holland and Belgium Russian seed for sowing is selected with the greatest care, thoroughly cleaned through a fine sieve before sowing; at maturity the seed is carefully saved, and this acclimatised seed is then used the following season for sowing again. Now, the Dutch and Belgian sowing seed that we get is the seed which has been saved off the acclimatised seed, and, in my opinion, our land is too good for this seed, and consequently produces a poor crop. This acclimatised seed would suit the Russian soil again, where it originally sprang from, where the land is light, bare, and parched; but we should import the best of Russian seed, clean it the same as it is done in Holland and Belgium, and save our seed specially for sowing the following season. In almost every case in which this has been tried in this country it has been successful. Many farmers have tried it, and nearly all have found that the crops from acclimatised seed have done better for them than those grown from imported seeds. Of course, it is quite unnecessary for me to refer to the immense amount of harm which has been done by the sale of cheap, bad seeds to farmers; those who bought cheap seeds dearly paid for their experience. In flax, above all other crops, any such mistake in the commencement cannot be rectified, and will cause serious financial loss in the end.

A great deal of carelessness is shown in the selection of land upon which to grow flax, although flax is a wonderfully hardy plant, and will grow almost anywhere; still, in order to get a paying crop some selection and care must be made in the choice of the land, and in a great many cases this is the cause of failures. It often happens that although in their innermost hearts farmers know that the plot they have laid off for flax is far from suitable, still their sporting instincts urge them to gamble, and they "chance it anyway." The system of pulling and retting now in vogue is so absolutely abominable, that I will not waste any time on this subject, except to say that the carelessness and want of knowledge displayed in these two operations amounts to almost a criminal offence; naturally, with such brutal treatment it is impossible for the scutch mill-owners to properly scutch this flax, no matter how willing they might be.

Now, having travelled over a beaten track, which has often been discussed before, it now remains to be seen if some steps cannot be taken to improve the present condition. The most serious obstacle we have to face is that our small farmers are woefully short of education, a great many of them not able to read or write, and Ireland is divided up into very small holdings, as a rule. Recently very important facts have been brought before the public, as to the manner in which farmers abroad conduct their business, and thanks to the Hon. Horace Plunkett, and the report of the Recess Committee, a society has been formed to visit the different localities, and point out to farmers a means whereby they can lift themselves out of the mire of despair into which they have fallen. The report of the Recess Committee has proved to us what a wonderful return to prosperity has been made in other countries, where farming had fallen every bit as low as in Ireland, and even in some countries where the natural advantages were much inferior to those enjoyed by this country, the farmers have now risen to a most prosperous state, are now thriving, and enjoying a comfortable and happy existence. This change in conditions took place very rapidly in Wurtemberg, the population in 1840 was

\*Abstract of a paper read by Frank Barbour before the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster, on 26th February, 1897.

steeped in poverty, whereas half a century later it had become a hive of industry. Switzerland is another case in point, and a French writer, in a work called the "Working Classes," refers to it as follows: "With an ungrateful soil, a scattered population of 3,000,000 souls, a limited amount of capital, no seaports, no coal, Switzerland has risen to an eminent position among manufacturing nations, and sends products worth £30,000,000 yearly to England, France, Germany, and Belgium." And in a diplomatic report, dated 1872, Mr. Gould states: "The remarkable prosperity of Switzerland is due to the excellent organization (financial, industrial, and educational) possessed by the country." Denmark is the country which most resembles Ireland in the character of its agricultural produce, and, naturally, as it largely supplies England, its case will throw most light on the Irish agricultural question. At the end of the last century it was one of the poorest countries of Europe; to-day it is one of the richest, and that progress in wealth is almost entirely represented by its progress in agriculture."

To be continued.

## Textile Design

HEAVY-WEIGHT ALL WOOL FANCY CHEVIOT.

Yarns dyed in stock. Finished weight 21½ ounces for 56 inches weight

- DRESSED
- 4 black d. and t. } 6 times.
  - 1 black and white d. and t.
  - 1 blue and white d. and t.
  - 1 black and white d. and t.
  - 1 blue and white d. and t.
  - 2 black d. and t. } 5 times.
  - 1 black and white d. and t.
  - 1 blue and white d. and t.
  - 2 black and green d. and t.
  - 1 black and white d. and t.
  - 1 blue and white d. and t.
  - 2 black d. and t. } 6 times.
  - 1 black and white d. and t.
  - 1 blue and white d. and t.

96 threads pattern

WOVES.

- 4 black d. and t. } 6 times.
- 4 black and white d. and t.
- 2 black d. and t. } 5 times.
- 2 black and white d. and t.
- 2 green and black d. and t.
- 2 black and white d. and t.
- 2 black d. and t. } 6 times.
- 2 black and white d. and t.

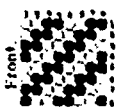
96 picks pattern

- 28 picks to inch
- 41,536 ends 6.4 warp
- 384 ends section.
- 4 patterns.
- 8 threads, green and black, d. and t.
- 96 threads, blue and white, d. and t.
- 96 threads, black and white, d. and t.
- 184 threads, black d. and t.

384 total section.

Drawn straight on 8 harnesses. Reed 70 inches inside the selvage equals 72 inches over all

CHAIN DRAFT.



Twill to left. D. and t equals 8 turns to inch

- 1,536 ends d. and t. warp 1½ runs 10.24 ozs.
- 28 picks d. and t. fill 1½ runs 14 30 "
- Weight 6.4 yard from loom 24.00 "

24.60 ozs. shrink 18 p.c. 30 ozs. stock for 6.4 yd.

30 ozs. stock at 24½c. per lb. = 40c. nearly

Cost of stock per 6.4 yard \$1.46

Cost of manfg. per 6.4 yard 35

Total cost 6.4 yard at mill \$1.81

STOCK MIXTURE.

60 p.c. wool at 30c. 1 24½c. nearly.  
40 p.c. waste at 16c.)

Stock called waste, either fine card waste or light merino shoddy. The manufacturing of this fabric costs high in proportion to number of picks, as all the yarns, both warp and fill, are d. and t., which is expensive to make. The yarns are spun about 3¼ run in s. t., so when d. and t. is made the size is 1½ runs.—*Wool and Cotton Reporter.*

### THE GLOBE WOOLEN MILLS CASE.

Editor CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS.

Sir,—In common with many others interested in the affairs of the above named company, I should like to know something of the relations which the directors bear to the company and the creditors. From the meagre accounts which have appeared in your journal and other papers, I infer that there is a certain diffidence, not to put it in stronger terms, about giving information. From what I can gather, there is, roughly speaking, \$35,000 representing the total indebtedness to general creditors, but \$57,000 is put down as due to the directors, who, by the way, are not only directors and shareholders, but also bondholders. Some of these are gentlemen of high light, and leading in the commercial world, and yet it should have been perfectly clear to them at the time they advanced the money—for which they now rank as creditors on the estate—that they were losing money and the concern was insolvent. Instead of coming to an understanding with the creditors then they go on using their great names to obtain further credit, and so increasing the ultimate calamity, and bringing the country into discredit outside. It is a fact that certain English and United States firms gave this extended credit to the company, because of the high standing of those whose names appear on the directorate, and indeed, the New York wool firm of Oelrichs & Co. allege that one of these directors gave a verbal guarantee of their account before the wool was shipped, and hence the legal proceedings threatened by that firm to get their account in full—proceedings which now jeopardize the hopes of getting even 50 cents on the dollar that was offered some time ago. I have seen letters from certain creditors who look upon the action of the directors as an outrage. They rank, first, as ordinary creditors, and second, in the event of the estate not realizing the price of the bonds, they would rank as bondholders. In this connection it is worth notice that since the time when the directors advanced this money for which they now rank, they have put in a fine new engine, worth \$4,000 or \$5,000, and made other expensive improvements to machinery—which improvements strengthen their position as bondholders to the detriment of the ordinary creditor. I understand the directors offered to waive their claim to the money advanced if the creditors would accept 50 cents on the dollar, but that if that offer was not unanimously accepted they would put in their claim for the full amount. Why was such a condition imposed? How much of these bonds have been paid? And who holds the mortgages upon the mill and plant?

Yours truly,

CREDITOR.

A dissolution took place last month in the firm of J. R. B. Smith & Co., wholesale milliners, St Helen street, Montreal. A. Dufresne has joined Mr. Smith and a new partnership has been formed under the style of J. R. B. Smith & Dufresne.

## Foreign Textile Centres

The president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held recently, stated that the spinning branch of the cotton trade was worse than it was three months ago, cotton being slightly dearer, and yarn slightly cheaper. The interest earned, however, is very small, considering the millions of capital invested, and existing margins will make it very difficult to maintain even such meagre profits. Last month in the case of 500 factories only about 71 per cent. of the women and girls were working full time, against 80 per cent. three months ago, and 89 per cent. a year since. The Indian trade is, however, improving, and this is the bright spot in the cotton outlook. Calico printers are rather busier. Bombay shipments are, however, rather poor, although from the Bengal side of the Indian peninsula orders have come forward much more freely. The season is very favorable for light, open, fancy cottons and some choice novelties are to be seen in such fabrics as jacquard, lenos and dobby lenos. Embroidered or lappet spots and figures are very prevalent in jacquard-woven muslins for dress wear, and the combination is so effective that it will no doubt be continued for another season. Already many new designs are being worked out for the spring of 1898 in this particular class of goods. Lappet effects have been developed enormously during the past year; the new lappet loom has become an acknowledged success. By this the cost of production is diminished and much more effective patterns can be produced than on the old Scotch or Lancashire lappet loom. A neat style of printed cottons consists of an imitation of a multi-colored fabric after the style known as pompadour. The figures are small and neat, and the printed imitation of a woven satin ground is very good. Chine or printed warp effects are also fairly imitated. Printed dimities and cretonnes are rather quiet, but there is a fairly good trade doing for this time of year. Printed satens are being sold in fair quantities, with a demand for decided novelties. Such enormous quantities of designs are now required in this class of goods that the matter of choosing them is rather a difficult one.

**LEEDS.**—The cloth market recently has been dull, and the enquiries which have existed for summer assortments have fallen away considerably. The demand for low serges, tweeds, and meltons has also shrunk to such an extent that some makers are selling at the bare cost of production, and occasionally below, simply to keep their machinery running.

**BRADFORD.**—As the production of fine merino wool is becoming every year more curtailed, and an unusually large amount of this wool has recently been sent to the States, the stocks in the hands of the various departments of the trade here are just now distinctly low, and there seems very little probability of a decrease in prices in the near future. In the coarser classes of cross-bred wools, although users are only buying when actually compelled, the production is increasing rapidly in all the producing districts, and prices may be expected to be stationary until towards the end of the year. There is remarkably little doing in any description of either lustrous or non-lustrous English wools. Such wools as the longer stapled Scotch and the strong Gloucester are in rather better demand, and are keeping up their prices fairly well. Both mohair and alpaca in the raw material are firm. This is partly due to the improved demand for braids, and partly to the increasingly numerous methods of introducing mohair warps into dress goods novelties. This department of the trade has shown very great expansion since crepons became regularly included amongst Bradford productions. The worsted yarn trade is very quiet, both on home and export account. For the latter trade merchants are enabled to place orders for ordinary two-fold yarns at wonderfully low rates. Manufacturers of plain fabrics are complaining even more than spinners, and one well-known

firm of coating manufacturers have decided to close up all their looms for the present, although they are continuing to run their spinning frames. Makers of fancy dress goods are much better off for business than those who confine themselves to plainer and more staple styles, and those who have recently introduced novelties of the broche order in raised mohair effects in blacks are busy. Although some makers are pushing on with their preparation of samples for the next spring season in dress goods, there is still great uncertainty as to the class of extreme fancy goods which will be worn. I hear that our Continental competitors are equally at sea in this respect.

**ROCHDALE.**—The flannel trade has undergone very little change. A few orders are given out daily, and they are sufficient, with the orders already in hand, to keep the manufacturers moderately busy and from pressure to sell. The price of the raw material still keeps up, and gives a firm tone to the manufactured article, though no advance is reported, manufacturers being content to go on at the old rates for the present. Although not much increase of business is expected in the home trade immediately, manufacturers will be helped by the shipping orders which will be due shortly. The Yorkshire goods trade has not undergone any change, but makers are firm in their quotations.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—The quietness of the carpet trade is, if anything, more pronounced, but on the whole it is not worse than is usual between seasons. Nothing at all is doing in the yarn trade. The Liverpool wool sales have had a rather depressing effect, and spinners are unable to keep their frames occupied. Prices are not quotable; there is not enough demand to test them, but it may safely be said that they have been talked down to a point a good deal below the real selling price.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—Business, though fairly satisfactory on the whole, is very unevenly distributed; and as Nottingham men are more given to bewailing bad luck than to making a pleasant noise over good luck, it follows that one hears much grumbling. This may be indicative of the position of one branch, but it is too apt to be taken as applying to the entire trade. Home buying has become slightly restricted, but the total business transacted is of fair proportions. Foreign buying is less active. However, there is nothing new or significant in this so far as it relates to the Continent of Europe. Purchases for this market take a sudden upward movement now and again, but at present a downward tendency is obvious. Continental dealers are each year taking smaller and smaller quantities of Nottingham goods. Save in certain high-grade goods, which promise to maintain the hold they have enjoyed in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, there is no reason why we should make progress against the severe competition of the manufacturers of miscellaneous laces and embroideries in Germany, France and Switzerland. Compensation for the diminished transactions with the Continent is found in the increased transactions with the more remote markets, especially our own colonies, which remain kind; but it is evident that Nottingham no longer maintains its hold upon the lace markets of the world. Enterprising Scots, who strive to please by originality and cheapness, are securing much of the curtain business. Labor is relatively dear in Nottingham, where the work-people, moreover, are not tractable. Consequently many establishments have been removed to Derbyshire and other contiguous counties. Cotton millinery laces continue in vogue, Orientals and Valenciennes leading. Much of our supplies of the former come now from Plauen, and business has of late been rendered especially difficult by reason of the enhanced prices induced by the rise in values of nets. There is a superabundant supply of ordinary qualities of Valenciennes, though several special lines are selling at low prices. Heavy laces in butter are selling in large quantities; but, as the production is very rapid on wide machines, we are likely to hear of overproduction within a week or two, and a consequent reduction in prices. Maltese



and torchon laces are meeting with moderate attention. Cotton embroidery trimmings, crochet laces and warp goods are slow, and all the silk branches are depressed. Plain and fancy veilings are selling well, but, as usual there are large stocks on hand. Honiton braids in white, ecru and butter, remain steady, and there is a small amount of business being done in headings and purls in cotton, linen and silk. This is the off season for curtains and furniture laces, so that not much activity is reported. At the same time a number of good orders have recently been booked. Manufacturers of caps, aprons, collarettes, blouses and fancy articles are doing a large business at the present. All available machines for bobbinets and plain tulle are fully employed for months ahead. Producers still dictate their own prices.

LEICESTER.—The hosiery industry is gradually recovering, and the contracts for heavy fabrics for autumn and winter delivery are becoming more general. Elastic web fabrics are in fair demand. The yarn market revives very steadily, and spinners are in a better position to insist on full quotations. The deliveries are larger for immediate consumption, and some fair contracts for forward delivery are being offered, but prices are remarkably keen and leave no safe margin of profit. Lambs-wool and cashmere yarns are in fair demand, and a good average proportion of the yarn is absorbed as produced.

BELFAST.—There is not much actual change in the linen market, but a much more cheerful tone is apparent now that uncertainty in regard to the United States tariff is at an end. It is expected that business will become much brisker. There has been an improved demand for yarns, and in some instances prices were rather firmer than the rates lately current. The brown cloth market report is much the same as for the past few weeks. There have been a goodly number of enquiries, but orders have been only of a sorting-up character. Manufacturers are content to wait, and expect that the near future will see a revival of trade and an increase in prices. Stocks in the warehouses and in the hands of manufacturers have been practically cleared out. Thirty-eight-inch power-loom linens for bleaching continue in good demand at late rates. Cloth for dyeing and hollauds has sold freely at firm prices. Damasks have been in better demand, particularly in the leading qualities, handloom linens for bleaching have been in only moderate request. The demand for unions has slackened for the moment, but is expected very shortly to revive. In bleached and finished linens trade has been quiet. Those buyers who have already made purchases seem in some cases to have acted cautiously, fearing lest the present "strike" should be a prolonged one, but in other instances they have operated freely, the orders being satisfactory not only in amount, but in the quality of the goods. The shirt and underclothing factories are taking an increasing quantity of bleached linens, and the demand for white linens by makers-up continues to be well sustained. Tailoring linens are also in request. The new tariff law in the United States will press most heavily on makers of the lower classes of goods. Continental and colonial business is practically unchanged. Local stocks are very low, and prices firm.

LYONS.—The demand for some lines of goods here is still satisfactory, if the time of the year is considered. Orders have been placed for taffetas in changeable as well as in plain colors. Pongees have also been favored. Parasol silk fancies are being ordered for future delivery, broche effects and moire having received attention. The lining market has not been very active, and the demand for satin and serge linings is not important, although the looms are well engaged filling old orders. Muslins, crepe lisse and similar fabrics are in favor, and production of them retains its full importance. The manufacturing situation is not much changed, and the power looms are fully busy, and are safely passing through the dull season. The hand looms are not favorably situated, but are doing

better than was the case six months ago. The demand for summer consumption has become of minimum proportions, and little new business is being done on orders for fall. Business for export is light, and few buyers are now in the market. The demand for ribbons continues fair, and cheap colored satin ribbons are selling. Plaids and stripes are in demand, while warp prints and shaded effects are slow. Black velvet ribbons have found buyers in fair-sized lots. A better demand exists for plain velvet in cheap and medium qualities. Better grades of velvet are relatively slower.

CREVELD.—The silk goods market is between seasons, and the demand is limited, purchasing for summer being over, while business for fall has not yet commenced. Even in the lighter summer fabrics and in taffetas the demand by retailers has decreased, and is now of very small proportions. Export demand is also small and business with England is light. Cloaking silks are slowly improving, and while actual transactions are not yet of importance there is a fair enquiry for damasses, mate-lasses, brocatelles and cloaking plushes which is likely to lead to increased business. In linings for the cloak trade the demand is fair. This season will, to all appearances, be favorable to plain goods for lining purposes in the yarn-dyed as well as in the piece-dyed qualities of satins, merveilleux and serges. There is also a fair outlook for changeable linings. The situation in the industry is unchanged, but while the looms are fairly well provided with work, new orders have been few. In dress silks manufacturers are engaged in completing previous orders. In tie silks order business has not been of any importance, but the sample collections are ready and orders are likely to be placed at an early date. Ribbons have not been very active on new orders. Umbrella silks on the other hand have received a fair amount of attention and good orders for future delivery have been placed. Velvets are not very active, but more business has been done, and the outlook for the season is fair. Stocks are, however, still larger than desirable. As far as can be ascertained at present velvet has already achieved success as a good article of consumption for millinery purposes for fall and winter, but for dress trimmings there is not yet a sure indication of the success of velvet. Velours du Nord are in demand for cloak purposes.

#### THE JOHN EATON CO., LIMITED

The John Eaton Co., Limited, was composed chiefly of the three brothers Thompson, the other officers and shareholders not being represented by any considerable stock in the business. The enterprise in the first place was manifestly gone into with the idea of trading on the reputation of a firm already established in business for some considerable time. In what the capital consisted has not yet been disclosed, beyond the fact that \$80,000 stock from the Mammoth, a retail clothing store, was contributed by the Thompson family. The reputation hitherto enjoyed by this family in the business community was excellent, and their ventures uniformly successful. Upon this most unsubstantial basis a large business was built up, chiefly through the eagerness with which even leading firms extend their trade nowadays, an eagerness which can have only such results as the present so long as it is allowed to override ordinary considerations of credit-giving.

After the fire which completely destroyed the premises of the firm, on May 20th, the company gave out that business would be continued, and plans for rebuilding were prepared. At a meeting held June 2nd, the shareholders voted themselves the following monies: H. Walker, \$1,000; T. C. Thompson, \$1,000; W. A. Thompson, \$5,000; J. Eaton, \$1,000. A further vote of the shareholders authorized the company to pledge all unpledged assets, and upon this action is founded the charge of fraud, brought by Reid, Taylor, & Bayne. As the statement submitted to the creditors, which we append, shows the

insurance policies were pledged to the Bank of Toronto, a fact which has occasioned much comment. The whole case is now before the courts, and whatever may be established by the evidence then brought forward, we cannot at this stage of the proceedings refer to the various reports as to the origin of the fire and the affairs of the company generally, which are so freely circulated on the streets:

TORONTO CREDITORS.

John Macdonald & Co.....	\$ 9,640 15
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	3,350 00
G. Goulding & Sons.....	1,737 99
Reid, Taylor & Bayne.....	1,753 89
H. J. Caulfeild & Co.....	1,326 63
S. F. McKinnon & Co.....	1,060 78
Kerr & Co. (Limited).....	919 90
Eckhardt & Co.....	910 90
T. Kinnear & Co.....	779 56
N. Garland.....	749 16
Geo. H. Hees, Son & Co.....	726 66
A. Bradshaw & Son.....	609 20
Garland Manufacturing Co.....	613 50
Cockburn & Drake.....	608 13
Eclipse Whitewear Co.....	563 96
Koenig & Stuffman.....	515 14
Standard Fashion Co.....	553 62
Globe Printing Co.....	498 42
Robertson Bros.....	431 94
World Printing Co.....	385 91
F. C. Daniels & Co.....	471 67
E. Rogers & Co.....	377 25
Flett, Lowndes & Co.....	350 53
C. J. Mitchell & Co.....	326 16
Gowans, Kent & Co.....	288 41
R. Flaws & Co.....	280 42
McClary Mfg. Co.....	280 30
A. W. Carrick.....	205 02
McPherson, Grills & Co.....	240 23
A. A. Allan & Co.....	222 50
Garside & White.....	216 41
Gold Medal Furniture Co.....	215 53
Dingman & Co.....	255 60
Consumers' Gas Co.....	204 12
W. B. Hamilton, Son & Co.....	195 18
Warwick Bros. & Rutter.....	171 06
Kilgour Bros.....	140 85
H. H. Fudger.....	126 03
Toronto Feather & Down Co.....	111 35
Incandescent Light Co.....	106 11
White & Co.....	107 32
Carter, Crume & Co.....	101 30
McWhinney, Ridley & Co.....	100 00
And 98 Toronto amounts under \$100 each, making.....	2,400 70
Total.....	\$35,329 82

MONTREAL CREDITORS.

Fitzgibbon, Schafeilin & Co.....	\$ 1,169 39
B. & S. H. Thompson.....	1,058 22
Caverhill & Kiscock.....	600 95
H. H. Wolff & Co.....	397 90
Thouret & Co.....	366 92
M. & L. Schloman & Co.....	361 16
R. Linton & Co.....	203 60
J. & B. C. Silver.....	191 90
Barnard & Holland.....	168 01
Lefebvre & Co.....	158 12
Belding, Paul & Co.....	140 82
I. C. Wilson & Co.....	137 24
J. Everleigh & Co.....	128 23
Tasse, Wood & Co.....	116 38
Montreal Waterproof Co.....	115 18
And 14 other Montreal amounts under \$100 each.....	641 84
Total.....	\$ 6,015 86

OTHER CANADIAN CLAIMS.

E. T. Corset Co., St. Hyacinthe.....	\$ 1,384 34
Dominion Corset Co., Quebec.....	342 95
G. Bresse & Co., Quebec.....	192 29
Maritime Wrapper Co., Woodstock, N.B.....	948 39
Boyd, Caldwell & Co., Lanark.....	380 10
Port Hope Carpet Co.....	280 08
Young & Co., Trenton.....	126 00

J. Walsham, Bolton.....	319 99
Henry Dale, Brampton.....	210 00
Berlin Shirt & Collar Co.....	485 56
Galt Knitting Co.....	178 76
Brook Woolen Co., Simcoe.....	178 35
Burns & Lewis, London.....	813 97
John Calder & Co., Hamilton.....	3,523 20
Sanford Mfg. Co., Hamilton.....	616 85
J. McPherson & Co., Hamilton.....	175 70
Twenty-three Canadian amounts under \$100 each.....	686 29
Total.....	\$10,851 91

UNITED STATES CREDITORS.

V. Henry Rothschild & Co., New York.....	\$ 224 56
Frankenthal Bros., New York.....	113 12
National Tissue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.....	103 50
Thos. Davis & Son, Newark.....	155 00
Niagara Cotton Batting Co., Lockport.....	147 31
H. & G. A. Roerer & Co., Cincinnati.....	136 29
Twenty United States amounts under \$100 each.....	1,744 60
Total.....	\$2,624 38

OLD COUNTRY CLAIMS.

	£.	s.	d.
Bradbury, Greatrix & Co., London.....	706	7	3
Cooke, Sons & Co., London.....	360	0	0
Foster, Porter & Co., London.....	339	17	6
A. Bentley & Co., London.....	338	7	3
Walker, Wren & Cooper (Limited), London.....	244	9	0
Leigh, Mills Co., London.....	241	7	11
Rylands & Son (Limited), London.....	209	15	4
Hitchcock, Williams & Co., London.....	201	4	0
Higgins, Eagle & Co., London.....	177	12	7
Wood Tyrell & Co.....	170	6	0
Copestake, Lindsay, Crampton & Co., London.....	162	18	4
Gilmour & Co., London.....	160	7	11
Ward, Sturt & Sharp, London.....	138	18	4
Devas, Rutledge & Co., London.....	131	8	5
Leonard, Gandy & Co., London.....	112	10	8
Edward Hughes & Son, Kidderminster.....	1,345	2	8
Parker, Hodgson & Son, Bradford.....	151	8	5
McKeen, Scarfe & Amore, Bradford.....	136	3	0
M. Bottomley & Co., Bradford.....	127	19	7
John Cheetham & Sons, Hyde.....	129	2	4
Footall, Broadhurst & Lee Co., Manchester.....	118	9	11
Humphreys, Stothardt & Co., Manchester.....	104	14	2
Willis, Nelson & Co., Glasgow.....	626	0	4
Arthur & Co., Glasgow.....	153	2	8
And 38 other amounts under £100, all totalling.....	8,317	2	10

CLAIMS OF RELATIVES.

Army & Navy, Toronto.....	\$ 16,500
W. A. Thompson, 1 3/4 years' salary.....	4,375
W. A. Thompson, 17 months' rent.....	9,270
W. A. Thompson, proportion taxes for 1897.....	1,500
Boyce Thompson, balance of account.....	932
Boyce Thompson, rent of Fair to date.....	1,400
Thomas Thompson, balance of account.....	2,200
Mrs. H. C. Thompson, balance of account.....	1,664
Dr. T. W. Thompson, balance of account.....	1,435
Harton Walker, wages.....	450
Total.....	\$39,726

PREFERRED CLAIMS.

Rent Queen street store.....	\$ 200 00
W. A. Thompson, three months' salary.....	625 00
Employees' wages.....	328 65
Total.....	\$1,153 65
Total liabilities.....	\$136,178 37
Total assets.....	34,350 29

Deficit .....\$101,828 08

Friends of J. W. Russell, formerly head of the wholesale dry goods firm of Russell, Forbes & Co., later known as Russell, Scybold & Co., Ottawa, will be pleased to learn of his appointment to the position of collector of customs at Ottawa.

### THE BACHRACK FAILURE.

J. Bachrack has done a general dry goods business in Toronto for some years, the last few months on Yonge street, in what is now considered the best retail section. His failure which is now being examined into by skilled accountants, has some unusual features. A business, of which the sales amounted to some \$9,000 a month, was carried on without book keepers or books, and the fact that Mr. Bachrack conducted his business without those expensive adjuncts does not seem to have injured his credit at all. This is a valuable criterion of the feverish anxiety for sales which threatens to destroy the trade at present. The liabilities amount to \$65,086.47, and the assets, to \$34,472.10. The chief creditors are:

Thibaudeau & Co., Montreal . . . . .	\$7,345 84
James Johnston & Co., Montreal . . . . .	1,837 05
Robert Linton & Co., Montreal . . . . .	1,435 31
H. H. Wolf & Co., Montreal . . . . .	1,018 70
Thourett & Co., Montreal . . . . .	828 26
Perrin, Frere et Cie, Montreal . . . . .	780 82
Skelton Bros & Co., Montreal . . . . .	570 43
Canadian Underwear Co., Montreal . . . . .	446 08
E. T. Corset Co., St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	1,320 15
Parisian Corset Co., Quebec . . . . .	853 55
Cockburn, Drake & Rae, Toronto . . . . .	4,193 72
D. McCall & Co., Toronto . . . . .	3,171 62
Reid, Taylor & Bayne, Toronto . . . . .	2,639 52
Caldecott, Burton & Spence, Toronto . . . . .	2,446 41
A. Bradshaw & Son, Toronto . . . . .	1,705 49
George Hees, Son & Co., Toronto . . . . .	1,208 44
S. F. McKinnon & Co., Toronto . . . . .	1,099 44
John Macdonald & Co., Toronto . . . . .	1,051 71
J. A. McElroy & Co., Toronto . . . . .	1,012 01
McWhinney, Ridley & Co. Toronto . . . . .	950 00
J. B. Henderson, Toronto . . . . .	793 06
Gowans, Kent & Co., Toronto . . . . .	571 06
H. A. Nelson & Sons, Toronto . . . . .	534 55
H. J. Caultfield, Toronto . . . . .	441 05
Brantford Soap Works, Brantford . . . . .	451 25
Empire Carpet Co., St. Catharines . . . . .	548 42
Williams, Hurlbutt & Co., Collingwood . . . . .	401 00
Maritime Wrapper Co., Woodstock, N.B. . . . .	874 85
Wm. Sutcliffe, Manchester, England . . . . .	2,525 08
George H. Milson, Manchester, Eng . . . . .	1,646 14
R. J. Partington, Manchester, Eng . . . . .	985 10
Duckworth & Co., Manchester, Eng . . . . .	967 80
Geo. Brettie & Co., London . . . . .	1,127 49
Thos. Pullman & Co., Belfast . . . . .	574 44
J. J. Brocklehurst & Co., London . . . . .	458 53
J. Wilcock & Co., Bradford . . . . .	452 20
Dietsch & Oehlen, Greig, Germany . . . . .	1,510 99

### TEXTILE PATENTS IN CANADA.

No. 55,801—A machine for the manufacture of hosiery, cork carpets, etc., having moulds made of blocks secured to a web in such a way that they can be set up to the height of the unpressed material and withdrawn so as to produce the design. John Ingleby, Headingley, Leeds, England.

No. 55,826—A welt-seam trimming machine, having a welt-seam trimming knife turning on an axis, and means for holding and feeding the work. Z. T. French and W. C. Myer, Boston, Mass.

No. 55,835—Rug or carpet fastener, consisting of a plate to be fastened to the floor, having pointed prongs, which hold the carpet. J. A. Dabrowski, New York.

No. 55,807—A method of manufacturing imitation Smyrna rugs, which consists in attaching the short-cut wool-threads of the pile around the warp threads by sewing thread stitching, simultaneously with the production of the web. H. Hornig, Suedenfret, Germany.

No. 55,958—A glove, consisting of an outer covering, an inner and an integument of oiled material, the three thicknesses connected only at the seams. D. L. Engel, Washington. L. G. Myers, Philadelphia.

No. 55,984—Presser stand for knitting needles, having a presser disc and a support therefor, consisting of a tube se-

cured to the frame of the machine, a rod adjustably secured in the tube, a casting pivotally connected to the said rod and provided with bearings, a sliding rod supported in said bearings, a fixed rod extending from the casting, a stop on the end of said rod, an arm connected to the sliding rod and fitting loosely over the fixed rod, a spring between the said stop and arm, a device to adjust and limit the movement of the sliding rod in its bearings, and a post carrying the presser disc adjustably pivoted on the sliding rod. C. Cooper, Bennington, Vermont, U.S.

No. 55,985.—Stitch power for knitting machines, having revolvable needle cylinders, the combination with the stitch wheel and the needles of one of the cylinders, of a cam supported in the path of the travel of said needles to force them successively between the blades of the stitch wheel, and devices to adjust the cam vertically and laterally relative to said needles, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. C. Cooper, Bennington, Vermont.

No. 56,015.—The method of manufacturing and surfacing rollers and spindles by covering them with cloth, felt, paper, etc., and impregnating them with liquid celluloid. Publishing, Trading, and Advertising Syndicate, Cheapside, London.

### LONDON FUR SALE.

C. M. Lampson & Co. offered at a recent sale the following articles: Raccoon 90,000, muskrat 300,000, skunk 140,000, red fox 5,200, gray fox 10,000, white fox 3,000, Japanese fox 23,000, Japanese marten 8,600, Japanese sable 1,000, civet cat 4,600, opossum 62,000, mink 57,000, marten 7,300, otter 1,500, beaver 900, bear 1,000, wolf 7,000, wildcat 1,200, real chinchilla 1,600, bastard chinchilla 25,000, dry hair seals 2,100, nutria 10,000, Thibet lamb 3,000, wombat 9,500, wallaby 26,000, kangaroo 8,000, Australian opossum 24,000, salted fur seals and sundries 1,300. The following sold the same as in March, 1897: Wolverine Australian opossum, wombat, grizzly and Russian bear, baum marten, stone marten, Japanese marten, Russian and Japanese sable, Thibet lamb, and real chinchilla. Salted fur seals, sundry sorts, sold the same as in December, 1896. The following articles declined as compared with March, 1897: Raccoon 5, gray fox 5, white-fox 25, Japanese fox 15, wolf 20, otter 10, opossum 20, dry hair seal 10, wallaby 10, kangaroo 10, badger 15, skunk 12½, civet cat 15, brown bear 10, mink 15, wildcat 20, house cat 7½ and bastard chinchilla 12½ per cent. Winter and black muskrat sold the same as in January, 1897, and fall muskrat 5 per cent. higher and beaver 5 per cent. higher than in January, 1897. The following advanced as compared with March, 1897: Red fox 10, marten 7½, and black bear, owing to small quantity, 20 per cent.

### TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

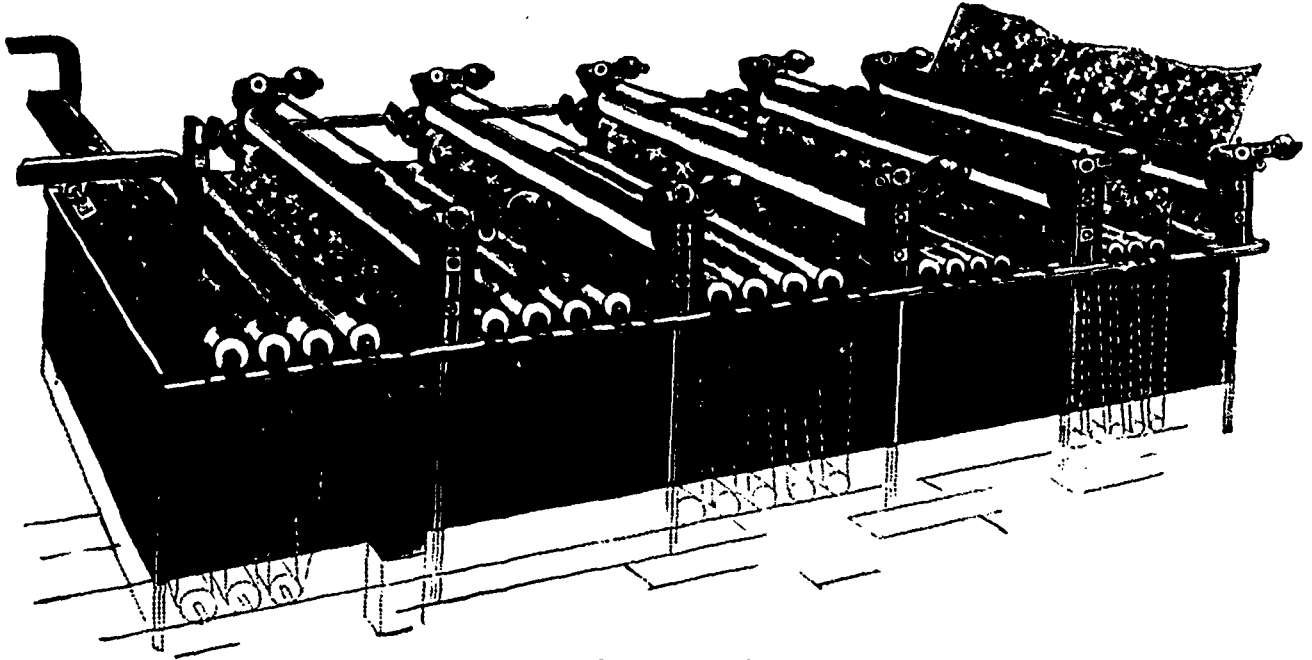
The following are the sterling values of the textile imports from Great Britain for June, 1896, 1897, and the six months to June, 1896 1897:—

EXPORTS TO CANADA.	Month of June.		Six months to June.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Wool . . . . .	£ 255	£ 3,877	£ 5,466	£ 11,991
Cotton piece-goods . . . . .	25,069	18,299	259,050	200,720
Jute piece-goods . . . . .	17,570	14,327	79,492	54,087
Linen piece-goods . . . . .	10,039	8,735	81,014	58,077
Silk, lace . . . . .	189	277	5,844	2,922
“ articles partly of . . . . .	1,773	655	14,826	8,302
Woolen fabrics . . . . .	17,478	15,881	115,872	102,429
Worsted fabrics . . . . .	41,609	47,225	278,256	275,417
Carpets . . . . .	3,459	4,244	108,158	81,632
Apparel and slops . . . . .	17,219	14,029	167,286	132,110
Haberdashery . . . . .	4,642	4,764	77,126	75,901

—Z. Desormeau has leased some islands near La Belle, Que., for breeding skunks and beavers for their furs.

**IMPROVED OPEN SOAPING AND WASHING MACHINE**

In the open soaping and washing machine as per illustration, W. H. Harrap, Blackfriars, Manchester, England, claims to reduce the machine to its simplest form. The rollers at the bottom of the tanks are improved cellular flushing rollers, which, though simple and inexpensive, ensure a thorough saturation. Squeezing nips are recommended between each tank, so that as little unclean liquor as possible shall be carried from tank to tank, thus the prints will come out brighter. If desired, one or more squeezing nips can be dispensed with. Angular guides are provided to each nip, so that the fabric shall be kept automatically guided and thoroughly opened out and free from crimps and creases. Any number of tanks more or less than illustrated can be supplied to meet requirements.



OPEN SOAPING AND WASHING MACHINE.

**FABRIC ITEMS.**

Robertson, Lindsay & Wilcox have purchased from the Molsons' Bank the old Cochrane foundry building in St. Thomas, Ont., and will remodel it and open up a large departmental store, the first in that city.

It is somewhat curious that no producer has ever attempted to arrest the decadence of the business by manufacturing woolen and worsted goods of sterling value and telling the public all about it. The field is clear for such an effort, and there will be money in it for those who first enter into the movement.—*Dry Goods Economist*.

We learn that Mr. J. S. McMaster, of the late firm of McMaster & Co., Toronto, is at present on this side, and that it is believed he is endeavoring to make some arrangements to go into the commission trade in Canada. There is no question about the connection which he has on the other side, and the support he will receive if he starts.—*Draper's Record*, London, Eng.

F. F. & G. B. Kelly, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings, St. Helen street, Montreal, have assigned at the demand of Major Freeman. The liabilities amount to about \$23,000. The principal creditors are: G. H. Harrower, Montreal, \$2,350; Baker, Taylor & Haskett, Montreal, \$1,177; J. Y. Shantz & Son, Berlin, \$2,296; M. Faber & Co., Nottingham, \$1,143; Belding, Paul & Co., Montreal, \$1,136; Port Dover Branch of Penman Manufacturing Company, \$1,100. An offer of 30 cents on the dollar has been made.

The Retail Dry Goods Association, Societe des Marchands

Detailleurs, of Montreal, have again formulated complaints to the wholesale trade against selling goods retail. In their complaint they wish all wholesalers to sign an agreement not only forbidding sales to ordinary individuals at retail, but to all tailors, dressmakers, or milliners, who keep no stores or show windows, and therefore pay no commercial taxes; to friends and relations of all wholesale employees, even those whose parents are merchants in the country; to members of the clergy, such as priests or ministers, of the city or country, except buyers of institutions, corporations, or asylums; or to peddlers, except those who can show a license badge.

A meeting of the Canadian creditors of Lonsdale, Reid & Co., wholesale dry goods, St. Helen street, Montreal, has been held, at which an offer of 60 cents on the dollar was made and accepted. Mr. MacPherson, who went to England to arrange with the creditors there,

has returned, having obtained acquiescence of all the English creditors except two, who are expected to fall into line. The payments are to be in four instalments of three, six, nine and twelve months, the last instalment being secured. It is likely that the business will be wound up.

Dame Augusta Roth, wife separate as to property from Israel Vineberg, of the city of Montreal, and doing business as clothiers in Notre Dame street under the name of Israel Vineberg & Co., has assigned at the demand of Bernard Rosenfield. The liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The principal creditors are M. Vineberg & Co., \$1,600; the Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$1,300; Suckling & Co., Toronto, \$1,195.60; H. Levy, \$1,200; H. H. Wolf & Co., \$1,185.09; Doull & Gibson, \$941.36; Fred. Nash, \$900; E. A. Small & Co., \$803.03; Estate J. Biron, \$800; Benning & Barsalou, \$750; M. L. Schloman, \$900; A. Jacobs, \$700; John A. Macdonald & Co., Toronto, \$713.05; Z. Paquet, Quebec, \$410; S. Levinson, \$400; J. Fisher, Son & Co., \$532.63; J. Horsfall & Son, \$459.08; Fitzgibbon, Shaftleittin & Co., \$578.23; Bernard Rosenfield, \$450. The same parties, who also did business as Vineberg & Co., 126 St. Lawrence street, have liabilities of \$7,500. The chief creditors are: Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., \$1,206; Galit Bros. & Co., \$1,133; Suckling & Co., \$706; Doull & Gibson, \$618; E. A. Small & Co., \$557; Benning & Barsalou, \$551; Glover & Brais, \$443; M. S. Scholman, \$414; Horsfall Bros., \$210; A. McDougall & Co., McGill St., Montreal, \$200; A. Levy, \$385.

If Robert H. Gray, ex-president of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, has an enemy in the world, that enemy has not been discovered. Certainly he has none among the "commercialists," or there would not have been such unanimity of good will among the

members of the association when they presented him with an address the other day, accompanied by a splendid oil portrait of himself, painted by E. Wylie Grier, R.C.A. The gift was intended as a memorial of Mr. Gray's valuable services to the association for several years as treasurer, and finally as president for the past two years. As he was faithful to his trust as treasurer, so he has done honor to the position of president, and retires leaving the members under "a universal sense of obligation," to quote the words of the address. Mr. Gray, as head of the old firm of R. H. Gray & Co., clothing and ladies' wear manufacturers of Toronto, is well known among the textile manufacturers of Canada.

The Boehmer Company of Berlin, whose creditors met recently in Toronto, is not the Boehmer Company, Limited, which is at present doing business in Berlin. The old company, which was practically A. O. Boehmer, sold out to the new company, which is a joint stock company. It is the old company which is endeavoring to compromise with its creditors. The liabilities are about \$144,000, and assets \$118,000, leaving a nominal deficiency of \$26,000. Of the assets it is said that \$74,800 consists of notes of the new company; cash, \$5,200; stock in the company, \$10,000, mortgages, book accounts, and real estate; \$21,000. Wholesale houses are owed in the neighborhood of \$90,000, and loans amounting to \$48,000 are another liability. There was also \$12,000 owing to the Bank of Hamilton, but this was paid off, another bank advancing the money on the security of H. S. Boehmer. Among the principal creditors are—John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, \$750; Caldecott, Burton & Spence, Toronto, \$2,000; J. B. Henderson & Co., Toronto, \$1,300; Flett, Lowndes & Co., Toronto, \$1,800; McKellar & Dallas, Toronto, \$650; Gordon, Mackay & Co., Toronto, \$1,300; Gowans, Kent & Co., Toronto, \$800; Toronto Carpet Manufacturing Co., \$1,500; Thomas May & Co., Montreal, \$2,700; Bropley, Cairns & Co., Montreal, \$5,400; McIntyre, Son & Co., Montreal, \$6,000; S. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal, \$890; Gault Bros., Montreal, \$600; H. Shorey & Co., Montreal, \$1,500; W. H. Gillard, London, \$2,800; Berlin Shirt and Collar Company, \$10,100; W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company, Hamilton, \$3,500; Arthur & Co., Glasgow, \$2,000; K. C. Struthers, London, \$1,800; John Calder, Hamilton, \$2,000.

The failure of the old and well known wholesale dry goods house of Robt. Linton & Co., St. Helen street, Montreal, removes a prominent landmark in the dry goods trade of Canada. The firm began business as long ago as 1867 and was the successor to William Stephen & Co., or rather it was formed by the amalgamation of that firm with A. Robertson & Co., under the style of Robertson, Stephen & Co. The business was continued under this style till 1873, when Francis Stephen retired and Andrew Robertson, John A. Robertson and Robert Linton formed a new partnership under the name of Robertson, Linton & Co. Andrew Robertson, who died some years ago, was president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and was a director in a number of banks and insurance and other companies. On the retirement of Mr. Robertson in 1882 the business was carried on by Mr. Linton as Robert Linton & Co. Keen competition, depression in trade and the withdrawal of some of the capital of the old firm are given as contributing to the failure. Though George Stephen (now Lord Mountstephen) retired from the business in 1867, when the amalgamation took place, he left some money in the business and is a creditor now to the extent of \$50,000. Canadian woollen and cotton mills are creditors to the amount of \$15,000 or over, and these with the claims of European creditors make the total liabilities about \$115,000. A statement is now being prepared, and in the meanwhile it is estimated that the estate will pay 50 cents on the dollar. The statement will be laid before the creditors at a meeting on the 18th inst.

There have been rumors during the past few days to the effect that a forced liquidation of the old wholesale dry goods house of F. & J. Leclaire, St. Paul street, Montreal, was pending. On enquiry we learn that there was no ground for the rumor. It is well known, of course, that ever since the suspension of the Banque du Peuple two years ago in which Mr. Leclaire was a director, he has been steadily working towards the liquidation of the business, so that all creditors would receive full and equal consideration, in accordance with the traditions of this old and honorable house, but reckless action by any one creditor would only hamper such a settlement and bring loss to

the party taking hasty action. This firm of F. & J. Leclaire is the oldest wholesale dry goods house in Canada existing under the name of its original founders unchanged. It was established about 1839. On the death of the brothers Leclaire, Alphonse, son of J. Leclaire, became sole proprietor, and the house continued an uninterrupted career of prosperity till the suspension of the Banque du Peuple came like a thunder clap to the business community of Montreal. This bank was established under an old charter, by which the directors were held liable, not only for their own stock, but to the full extent of their liability to pay. Mr. Leclaire was not only a customer and director of the bank, but was a large stockholder as well. Acting under the advice of friends who were supposed to know the inner workings of the institution, but who, it afterwards proved, accepted the entirely unfounded representations of the manager without going into the matter for themselves, Mr. Leclaire was in the habit of devoting the profits of his house to purchasing shares in the bank, believing up to the hour of the collapse that it was a good investment. The effect of the suspension on the stocks and the business of those associated with the bank is matter of familiar history. Several of the directors would be ruined if the liquidation of the bank resulted in a large deficit, but particularly by the special Act recently passed by the Legislature extending the time two years from last May, within which the real estate, etc., held by the bank must be realized on, the depositors may yet all be paid in full. Meantime Mr. Leclaire is administering the affairs of the house with the sole object of making its closing days as honorable to his name as was its early history and high-tide of prosperity.

#### PERSONAL

W. C. Morrison, well known as a manufacturer of regalia for societies and clubs, died at his home in Toronto this month. He was a member of a great many secret societies, who were well represented at his funeral.

W. Jack and J. D. Allen, of the well-known firm of Jack & Robertson, manufacturers' agents in dyestuffs and chemicals, Montreal, have returned from a trip to Great Britain and the continent, both looking in improved health. The firm have added to their business two important new agencies, of which mention will be made in another issue.

G. Fitzgibbon, of Philadelphia, is shortly expected in Canada to represent Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., in the sale of the products of the West India Works, Limited, manufacturers of extract of logwood. Mr. Fitzgibbon has spent some time at the company's works in Jamaica, and is thoroughly familiar with the technicalities of the products he will handle.

Paul Campbell, for many years favorably known as manager of the wholesale dry goods house of John Macdonald & Co., in which he was also a partner, but retired some time ago, has gone into business again as assignee, liquidator and accountant, in which he will be associated with Wm. Campbell, late an accountant in the C.P.R. His numerous friends will wish him success, and his long experience in the dry goods trade will no doubt ensure him a large share of patronage from that important trade.

Thomas Whan, one of the oldest wholesale merchants of Ontario, died at Chatham on the 21st of last month, at the age of 86. He came from Scotland in 1834, and after doing business for years in Toronto and Niagara moved to London, where he was partner in the firm of Whan & McLean. Though once very wealthy he lost his fortune and lived several years in straightened circumstances and broken health. His widow is a niece of Capt. Maitland, who took the first Napoleon to his exile in St. Helena. He was in service in the Canadian rebellion and mounted guard over Lount and Matthews.

D. K. McLaren, of 24 Victoria square, has just returned from a flying trip to England, and is high in his praises of the way he was entertained by his business friends during his stay in the Old Country. Among the most prominent places of business he visited was the factory of Wilson & Ingham, card clothing manufacturers, who run 350 card machines, and are extending their present premises to enable them to put in 150 more. Another place which proved very interesting

was the works of the Lancashire Pat. Belting and Hose Co., where they turn out over a mile of hair belting per day, average width of one foot, and are still behind in executing their orders. Mr. McLaren has been appointed sole agent for the above-named firms in the Dominion of Canada. A much enjoyed visit was also paid to the establishment of Jno. Ormerod & Sons, of Castleton, where were to be seen millions of dozens of roller skins in all conditions. The firm exports largely to Russia, Germany, India, Japan and China. His next visit was to Howard & Bullocks' carding engine works at Accrington. Their premises cover an area of half a mile of solid stone and brick buildings. While in Liverpool, Mr. McLaren called on John C. Gale & Co., the greatest warehousemen in England, who carry a stock of strap butts, besides an endless variety of other kinds of leather. The stock carried by this firm is equal to the requirements of the Dominion for the next twenty years.—*Montreal Herald.*

Ira Cornwall, whose sad death by drowning was reported last month, was probably more widely known throughout Canada than any citizen of St. John. Mr. Cornwall was a native of Ontario, and spent his early days in the business department of various newspapers, notably the *Canadian Craftsman*, of Hamilton, and the *Montreal Gazette*, both of which felt the impulse of his energy in enlarged circulation. Leaving newspaper work, he went into the insurance business in which he was promoted from one step to another till he was appointed inspector of agencies in England for one of the large British companies. After some years in the Old Country he returned to Canada, settling in St. John, but afterwards went back to England as commissioner for the Province of New Brunswick. When the Colonial and Indian Exhibition opened in 1886 he was appointed special agent for the same province, and in these capacities he was untiring in his efforts to bring before the notice of the British public the resources and advantages of his province and of Canada in general. Many a firm is indebted to him for the beginnings of new trade, which has existed and increased to this day, and many a young man owes to him a start in life, for Mr. Cornwall never neglected a chance to help any one who needed help. He took such a broad view of his duties to his fellow man that a large part of his work was of a kind that brought him back no returns in a business point of view, and unnumbered favors to personal friends were done at a sacrifice known only to him, self. Mr. Cornwall had a passion and a genius for advertising, which was shown by the many ingenious schemes he adopted while he represented New Brunswick, to bring his province before the notice of the people of Great Britain. No province was ever so well advertised in England as he advertised New Brunswick. He organized at St. John the most successful exhibitions ever held in the Maritime Provinces, and was for years secretary of the St. John Exhibition Association. At the time of his death he had been for about ten years secretary also of the St. John Board of Trade, in which body his energy and capacity for organization was much appreciated. When Mr. Cornwall undertook a work he went at it with a complete abandonment of self, and his enthusiasm infected all around him. His good personal qualities were too numerous to set forth in a short notice such as this, but the statement will be endorsed by the people of St. John, when we say that his death will leave a blank in the business life of St. John which it will be hard to fill. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Cornwall's business partner, is a son of the late Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. Cornwall leaves a wife and two children.

**THE WOOL MARKET.**

TORONTO.—The market is very quiet after the flurries occasioned by the United States tariff. What wool is coming in is being sparingly taken up by our local mills, many of which now have orders ahead for some month. As soon as trade conditions become a little more settled a better demand is expected. Prices are unchanged. We quote good merchantable fleece 20 to 21 cents; rejects and blacks, 16 to 17 cents; pickings, 9 cents; unwashed, 12½ cents.

MONTREAL.—The wool market is strong and advancing. Some small sales of Capes have been made at an advance of 10 to 12½ per cent in the last few days, and the stocks of all fine wools are very low in this market. The advance abroad will not enable merchants to buy and sell even at quotations. Cape greasy, 15 to 17¼c.; Cape snow whites, 39 to 40c.; B.A. washed, 29 to 35c.

**THE GLOBE WOOLEN MILLS FAILURE.**

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Globe Woolen Mills Company, of Montreal, whose failure is referred to elsewhere

DIRECT LIABILITIES	
Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal .....	\$ 955 79
W. T. Benson & Co., " .....	4,578 60
Goh. & McCulloch Co., Galt .....	45 75
The R. Forbes Co., Hespeler .....	241 00
Laurie Engine Co., Montreal .....	17 34
R. S. Fraser, " .....	1,249 57
Canada Garnett Co., " .....	148 88
Laprairie Pressed Brick Co., Montreal .....	45 00
Montreal Gas Co., " .....	267 30
Morton, Phillips & Co., " .....	88 14
Canadian Rubber Co., " .....	203 20
Smith Woodstock Co., Toronto .....	725 16
Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto .....	433 93
A. T. Paterson & Co., Montreal .....	9,851 90
J. C. Wilson & Co., " .....	5 98
J. England & Co., Knowlton .....	36 00
Frothingham & Workman, Montreal .....	38 08
Kingman, Brown & Co. ....	2,517 05
Jack & Robertson .....	312 49
Young Brothers, Almonte .....	72 85
Bell Telephone Co., Montreal .....	50 00
Oelrichs & Co., New York .....	7,850 73
Manhattan Chemical Co. ....	32 93
New York and Boston Dyewood Co. ....	33 99
Swan & Finch .....	50 51
Sindeman & Co., Glasgow .....	1,638 43
Root, Benn & Co., Bradford .....	2,105 24
Andrew Allan, Montreal .....	10,373 15
Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., Montreal .....	10,446 29
Hugh McLennan, Montreal .....	10,369 04
A. F. Gault, " .....	16,938 07
Stevenson, Blackader & Co., Montreal .....	10,000 00
	\$91,923 04
Province of Quebec taxes, preferred .....	\$ 182 00
City of Montreal " .....	1,602 73
	1,784 73
Bank of Montreal .....	52,242 66
Mortgage .....	16,000 00
Bonds .....	90,000 00
	158,242 66
	\$251,950 43
ASSETS.	
Machinery plant .....	\$133,411 10
Real estate .....	64,263 26
	197,674 36
Wool .....	\$9,830 17
Yarn .....	225 00
Shoddy .....	533 27
Cotton .....	680 80
Oil .....	173 00
Soap .....	109 18
Dyes ..	1,177 88
Fuel .....	1,600 00
	14,335 30
Stock in process .....	\$7,771 55
Goods finished .....	\$19,404 84
Less advanced by agents .....	10,555 53
	8,849 81
Supplies .....	1,873 67
	18,404 53
Office fixtures .....	500 00
Outstanding accounts .....	20,099 71
Cash .....	1,817 71
	\$253,521 61
Liabilities as above .....	251,950 43
Surplus ..	\$1,571 18

## Among the Mills

Co-operation is one of the guiding principles of industry to-day. It applies to newspapers as to everything else. Take a share in "The Canadian Journal of Fabrics" by contributing occasionally such items as may come to your knowledge, and receive as dividend an improved paper.

The Almonte, Ont., Knitting Co. is working overtime.

T. A. Code, Perth, Ont., is running his knitting mill night and day.

The Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Co. is working overtime to overtake orders.

The plant of the Globe Woolen Mills, Montreal, is to be sold at an early date.

The Canadian Colored Cotton Co.'s mills at Milltown, N.B., are partially shut down.

F. Scantlon, Lanark, Ont., has bought D. Shepherd's shoddy factory at Almonte, Ont.

The assets of W. H. Coddington, cap manufacturer, of Hamilton, are for sale by the bailiff.

C. G. Langevin's carding and fulling mill, Acton Vale, Que., was destroyed by fire recently.

H. M. Fowd's woolen mill, Hastings, Ont., operated by J. Cumings, was destroyed by fire last month.

John Cuddiford, employed in the Dominion Cotton Mill Co.'s mill at Kingston, died recently from appendicitis.

The employees of the Hamilton Cotton Mills held their annual picnic the last Saturday in July at Lorne Park, near Toronto.

J. S. Davis, manager of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.'s mills at Merriton, Ont., has been succeeded by Mr. Woodburn.

The Penman Manufacturing Company, Paris, Ont., have been exempted from taxation for anything over \$125,000 for ten years.

The disagreement between the Dominion Brussels Carpet Co. and its employees, which existed for a short time last month, was satisfactorily arranged.

The garment and mantle workers of Toronto were represented by L. Gurofsky at the international convention in Rochester, N.Y., recently.

Cyril Carron, who owns a planing mill at L'Orignal, Ont., contemplates starting a carding mill this year as an adjunct to the planing business.

The Montreal Cotton Company, of Valleyfield, has presented the Queen's Park grounds to the Valleyfield A. A. A., to be used exclusively for athletic purposes.

J. Walshaw, whose blanket mill at Bolton, Ont., was burnt last August, has rebuilt it. The mill now contains 3 sets 60-inch cards, 2 mules, 10 looms, 900 spindles.

Recently J. J. Smith was unfortunate enough to get one of his hands severely lacerated by being caught in a carding machine in the Almonte, Ont., Knitting Co.'s mill.

It is said that the Rosamond Woolen Co., Almonte, Ont., will employ air compressed by the Taylor hydraulic system as a motive power in its mills in the near future.

T. A. Code, Perth, Ont., is manufacturing a knitted sock called the "Yukon," and he is now busy on a large order of goods, which will be sent to supply to gold hunters in the Klondike.

Sadler & Howarth, leather belting manufacturers, Montreal and Toronto, have shipped to the Hull and Aylmer Electric Railway Company two dynamo belts, each three feet in width.

One of the creditors of Cantlie & Co., Montreal and Toronto still holding out, no settlement of the affairs of that estate has been arrived at up to time of going to press.

Macdonald Bros., of the Glendyer mills, Mabou, Cape Breton, N.S., have applied for 200 feet of space for an exhibit of tweeds, home-spuns, blankets, rugging and yarn at Halifax, N.S., Exhibition.

G. A. Burrows is opening a new carpet factory at Breslau, Ont., this month. The plant includes some of the latest improved Knowles' looms, and a first-class line of carpets will be placed on the market.

Cronkhite Bros., of Wisawasa, Ont., are trying to make arrangements to secure a site for woolen mill at Thessalon, Ont. By what the *Advocate* says the firm is going to commence building operations immediately. They have free site and exemption from taxation.

The Perth, Ont., Flax and Cordage Company purpose erecting a brick cordage factory, a frame flax mill and a rope walk at Stratford, Ont. It is calculated that at least 200 men will find employment in the works.

William and John Bain have taken over the Elora woolen factory from their father, John Bain, and will continue the business in all its branches with unabated vigor. They contemplate putting in new machinery so as to be up to date in every respect.

About 6 o'clock on the evening of the 20th ult. a painful accident occurred to Thomas Campbell, a machinist in the employ of the Canadian Colored Cotton Co., Merriton, Ont., by being caught in a gear. He was removed in an ambulance to his home in St. Catharines.

G. H. Bray has been made superintendent of Wm. Thoburn's woolen mill, Almonte, Ont., and Robt. Dunlop has been engaged to take Mr. Bray's former post as boss weaver. Mr. Bray's promotion is well merited. He has been for about sixteen years a faithful and efficient overseer of his department.

The Penman Manufacturing Co. are building a new dye-house at their works at Paris, Ont., and some machinery is being transferred from the main factory to the Maxwell foundry building, which the company have owned for some years, but which has heretofore been used chiefly as a storehouse.

W. W. Dennis, one of the proprietors of the Montreal "lip and tube" dress binding factory, died on the 2nd inst. of hemorrhage of the brain. He had been putting in new machinery in the Montreal factory, and decided to go out to St. Marguerite for a few days' fishing when he was taken with hemorrhage and died at that village.

A new industry for Guelph, Ont., and one that ought to prove of considerable benefit, is the Guelph Linseed Oil Co., Limited. This business will be carried on in a portion of the buildings occupied by the Guelph Flax Mill Co., and will be run in connection with the present business under the management of S. J. Taylor. The company will manufacture linseed oil, oil cake, flax meal, and green tow, and will give steady employment to about 20 men.

Fourteen girls employed at Eli Van Allen's shirt factory, Hamilton, went on strike last month because, as they claim, their employer has cut the price of making shirts below a living rate. They say that Mr. Van Allen has cut prices, until now he will not pay more than fifty-three cents a dozen, and as they cannot make a dozen shirts a day, their day's pay is brought down to fifty cents, which is too little. Mr. Van Allen says he has not cut wages for ten years.

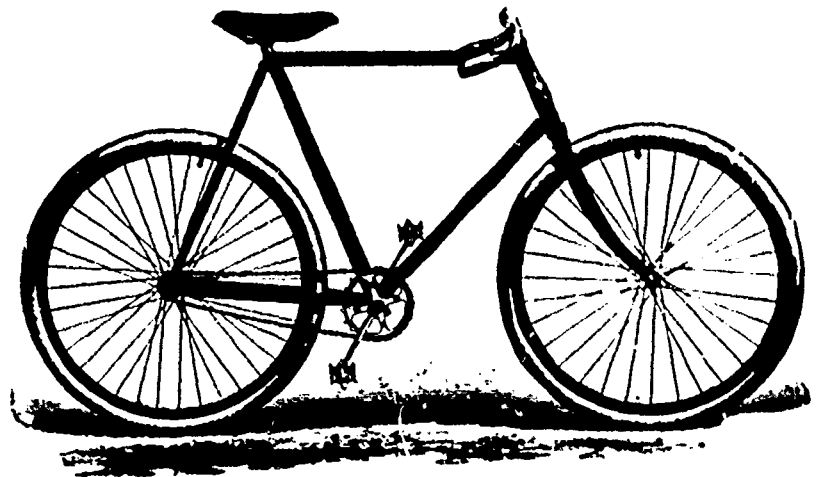
The Governor-General-in-Council, under the provisions of the Act passed last session amending the Inland Revenue Act, has ordered that crude acetic acid when used as a raw material in cotton, silk and woolen mills, in the manufacture of colors, and when used by dyers shall be free of excise duty, subject to the following conditions: When

# Wool Washers

Dryers and Carbonizers

KITSON - - -  
MACHINE CO.  
LOWELL, MASS.

What  
 Constitutes  
 a Bicycle ?



Not a pretty piece of fragility, nor a graceful assemblage  
 of weak members, but

-- A MACHINE OF MERIT --

LIKE THE

**'CLEVELAND.'**

Whose strong Home Guarantee is a Protection to the Purchaser.

Second-hand Clevelands thoroughly overhauled and equal to any  
 other new \$100 Cycle, WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

**H. A. LOZIER & CO.,**

— 169 Yonge St., Toronto.





**English, Australian and  
B. A. Wools  
Tops, Noils and Wastes**


ALSO SPECIALTIES IN

**ALPACA      MOHAIR      CASHMERE  
VICUNA      CAMEL HAIR  
PERSIAN and other Foreign Wools.**


**Root, Benn & Co.**

BRADFORD, ENG.


Agent. **ROBERT S. FRASER, 3 St. Helen St., Montreal**



1884  
**W. M. ALLEN**



1887  
**J. D. ALLEN**



1888  
**G. Y. ALLEN**

**Medalists**  
City and Guilds of London, Eng.  
on the Technology of Dyeing in Theory, Practice and Chemistry of Dyeing.

The above should be satisfactory proof to our competitors, as well as our patrons, that we understand our business. Some make great advertisers, but where is their record of what they can do? Re-Dyers and Finishers of Dry Goods in the piece. Also Millinery Goods.

**BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Gold Medalist Dyers**

Principal Offices:  
221 McGill St., Montreal      123 Bank St., Ottawa  
90 King St. East, Toronto      47 John St., Quebec  
J. D. ALLEN      W. F. ALLEN, Technical Chemical Dyers, and Medalist City  
Managing Partner      and Guilds of London Inst., Eng., in charge of Works.

it has undergone but one process of distillation, contains the pyro-ligneous matter natural thereto, and not more than thirty per cent. of real acetic acid by weight, and when it has been approved by the Department of Inland Revenue.

The Montreal Cotton Co. have recently added more setting machinery for the manufacture of imitation linens, and are now putting in a plant for the manufacture of book cloths. This is a line of manufacture which THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF FABRICS recommended years ago, as affording a fair field in Canada, and we are glad to see that the Montreal Cotton Co have had the enterprise to take it up. They will manufacture all the standard patterns. This company are now also making 54-inch Italian cloths, which have not hitherto been produced in Canada.

It is indeed gratifying to the citizens of St. John to see all the factories and industries in their midst having plenty to do—orders coming in freely, and in some lines what may be called a decided boom, says the *St John Daily Telegraph*. That reliable company, Wm. Parks & Son, one of the chief manufacturing concerns of St. John, is doing good work in its many descriptions of cotton goods. It is a well-known fact here, and is being generally accepted throughout Canada, that goods bearing the mark of "Parks" are excellent in quality, finish and design. And as a result their goods are in demand, and now forty looms are being added to their already extensive machinery.

The new U. S. duties on shoddy and rags will kill the trade with Canada. The duty on shoddy going into the United States is now 25 cents per lb. on noils, wool extract, yarn waste, and thread waste, etc., 20 cents per lb., and on woolen rags, mungo and stocks, 10 cents per lb. When these products were free a good deal of this class of stuff was imported into Canada from the United States, most of these imports, however, being of European origin, that is, rags were imported by American dealers from Europe and resold to Canadian consumers as they required it. In this way about as many rags were imported from the States as from Great Britain and the Continent. But the new duties will cut off this traffic with the States, and Canadian manufacturers will import their rags direct from across the sea. Anticipating the American duties, however, a

ESTABLISHED 1859  
**THE C. TURNBULL CO.,**  
OF GALT, Limited.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Full Fashioned Lamb's Wool Underclothing, Hosiery and Knitting Yarns, Perfect Fitting Ladies' Ribbed Vests, Sweaters, Jerseys, Knickers.

THOMAS KER      J. HARCOURT  
**KER & HARCOURT,**

ESTABLISHED 1857



**MANUFACTURERS.**

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

**Walkerton, Ont.**

See that all your  
**LINEN THREAD**  
 and . . .  
**SHOE THREAD**  
 carries  
 this Trade Mark



**IT IS  
 ALWAYS  
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**THOS. SAMUEL & SON, SOLE AGENTS**

8 St. Helen Street, Montreal  
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FULL STOCK CARRIED AT EACH ADDRESS

**SALE OF WOOLEN MILL.**

For Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on 22nd September, 1897.

**A SEVEN SET, Fully Equipped.**

The machinery is in first-class order, and of the latest patterns, and the building is fully protected by sprinklers. For particulars address

**ANDREW F. ROBERTSON,**

GLOBE WOOLEN MILLS CO.,

Papineau Road, - - MONTREAL.

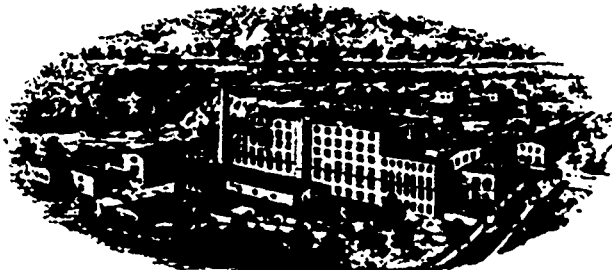
**DICK, RIDOUT & CO'Y**  
 TORONTO, ONT.

Manufacturers of

Jute and Cotton Bags  
 Horse Blankets, Hessians, Buckrams  
 Tailors' Canvas  
 Hop-Sacking, Binder Twine, Yarns, Etc.

Agents for LOUIS BEHRENS & SONS, Manchester, England,  
 Velveteens, Velvettas, Furniture Coverings.

**ROSAMOND WOOLEN CO., ALMONTE, Ont.**



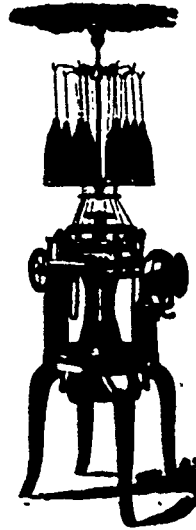
**Fine TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, and Fancy WORSTED  
 SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS**

Colors warranted as fast as the best British or Foreign goods.

**Richard Schofield, Toronto**

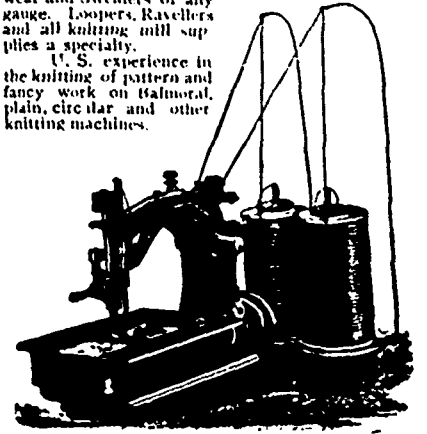
Manufacturer of all kinds of

**Power Knitting Machines**



Machines for knitting ladies' and men's ribbed Underwear and Sweaters of any gauge. Loopers, Ravellers and all knitting mill supplies a specialty.

U. S. experience in the knitting of pattern and fancy work on flatwork, plain, circular and other knitting machines.

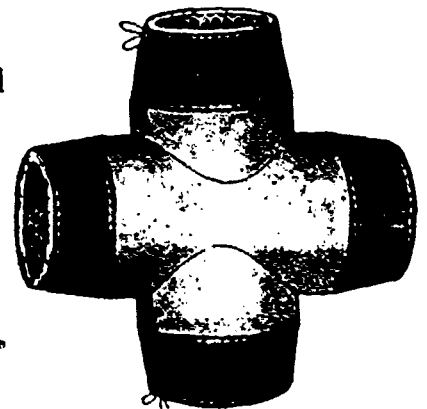


Ontario agent for the well-known Union Special Sewing Machine for plain and ornamental stitching as used in the manufacture of shoes, gloves, underwear, etc. 14 Court Street.

**... MICA ...**

**Boiler Coverings!**

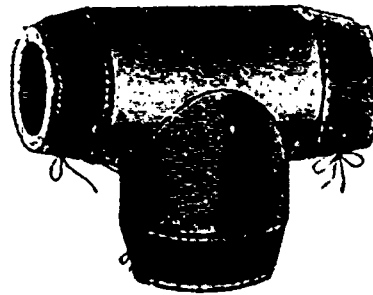
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 Users should  
 See the  
 New Mica  
 Boiler and  
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CROSS CLOSED.

It is Flexible, Durable  
 and a Magnificent  
 Non-Conductor  
 ...of Heat...

Tested by Mechanical Experts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Grand Trunk Railway Co., Michigan Central Railway Co., Boiler Inspection Insurance Co., and proved to be the **Best of all Non-Conductors.**



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 LIMITED.

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number of Canadian dealers shipped large quantities into the States, where they are held in storage, awaiting the rise in price which must follow the passage of the tariff, and which has already set in. Except for a temporary shortage of supply, the price of rags in Canada will not be affected, and the only effect of the American tariff in this line is that it will increase our direct trade with Great Britain.

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Bleaching powder .....	\$ 2 00	to \$ 2 10
Bicarb soda .....	2 25	" 2 30
Sal soda .....	0 75	" 0 80
Carbolic acid, 1 lb bottles .....	0 32 1/2	" 0 35
Caustic soda, 60° .....	1 80	" 1 90
Caustic soda, 70° .....	2 25	" 2 35
Chlorate of potash .....	0 15	" 0 20
Alum .....	1 35	" 1 50
Copperas .....	0 70	" 0 75
Sulphur flour .....	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphur roll .....	1 75	" 2 00
Sulphate of copper .....	5 00	" 6 00
White sugar of lead.....	0 07	" 0 08
Bich. potash.....	0 10	" 0 11

Sumac, Sicily, per ton .....	\$55 00	to \$60 00
Soda ash, 48° to 58° .....	1 25	" 1 50
Chip logwood .....	1 90	" 2 10
Castor oil .....	0 09 1/2	" 0 10
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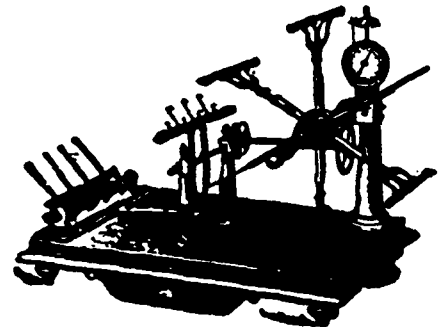
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## LITERARY NOTES.

The *Wool Record* has just made its appearance in New York. It is under the editorial management of A. W. Lightbourn, the secretary of the New York Wool Exchange, and is devoted to the various branches of the wool industry.

Morton, Phillips & Co., stationers and commercial book publishers, 1755 Notre Dame street, Montreal, have now ready a new book, compiled from official sources, giving the Canadian customs and excise tariff; English, French and German exchange tables; the text of the Franco-Canadian treaty, etc., compiled from official sources. The price, postage included, is 50 cents. They are also Canadian agents for Vandegrift's "United States Tariff," containing much valuable information for those interested in American trade.

The tenth annual edition of the "Blue Book" textile directory has been issued, and in addition to the many new features which have long been known in connection with this book, we notice that the publishers have added a series of textile maps covering the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern States, these showing the various towns at which textile mills are located. This series of maps is found in both the office and traveler's edition of the Blue Book, while the traveler's edition has also a series of railroad maps covering all States from Maine to Florida, and as far west as Chicago. These features make it a convenient atlas, as well as a directory, of the textile trades of the United States and Canada, while city maps of New York, Boston,

Philadelphia and Providence are also given for the benefit of the transient visitor to these cities. The Blue Book includes a textile supply directory, and these, in connection with the patent index and thirty pages of engraved maps, make it a work of a high order. The Davison Publishing Co., 401 Broadway, New York, publishers. Price, office edition, \$3; traveler's edition, \$2.50.

The Midsummer Holiday (August) *Century* is a "travel number," and it opens with a panorama of the Hudson River from the Bartholdi Statue to Albany, presented in a series of large illustrations by Andre Castaigne, accompanying a paper on "The Lordly Hudson," by Clarence Cook. Other illustrated travel articles include "A Journey in Thessaly," by Prof. Thomas Dwight Goodell, of Yale, setting forth in a picturesque way the scene of the recent fighting between Turk and Greek, and particularly the wonderful monasteries of Thessaly; "The Alaska Trip," by John Muir, an account of the wonders which one may expect to see in the thirteen days' trip from Tacoma, "Down to Java," by Eliza Rubamah Scidmore, author of "Jinrikisha Days," setting forth the author's typical experiences in this fresh field; two articles on Norway by Horace E. Scudder and the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, dealing with a land which is more and more coming into the range of the tourist, "On Margate's Sands," a second paper written and illustrated by the Pennells, in the group on "London a Play," and dealing with one of the most popular English watering places.

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Do you want to refer to details of the Tariff on Textiles, or to statistics of all branches of these trades and their relations with other countries?

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## SOME QUESTIONS

THE first edition of the *Canadian Textile Directory* was published in 1885, and made a work of 318 pages. It has since grown till it has made a volume of 486 pages, and the coming edition will probably be larger still. Some new features will now be added, and every pains will be taken to make it comprehensive and correct.

Taking it all round, there is no work published containing the amount and variety of information on the textile and allied trades that will be found in the *Canadian Textile Directory*; and the number of copies ordered from abroad for purposes of reference is continually increasing, the last edition having been exhausted some time since by such calls.

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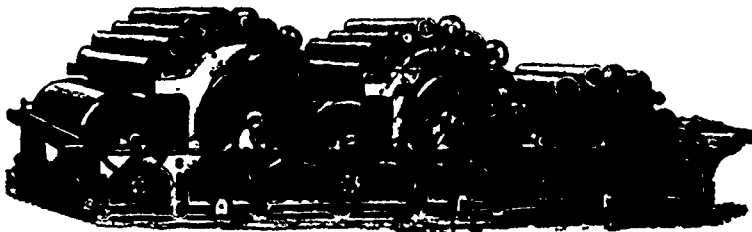
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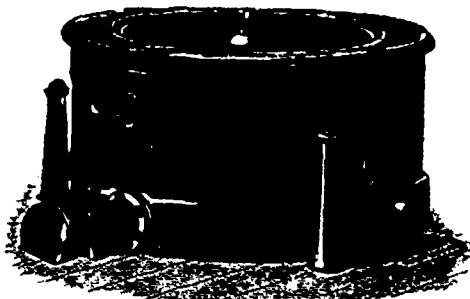
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1897.....	\$131,621,000	\$111,231,000
1896.....	118,140,000	110,588,000

The imports for the month of June amounted to \$8,983,607, against \$9,083,000 last year, and the exports to \$16,827,000, against \$11,931,000 in 1896. The duty collected for the month was \$1,501,060, as against \$1,572,000 in 1896. In 1893 was the largest total trade recorded for Canada, namely, \$247,638,620. The imports were \$129,074,268, the exports \$118,564,352. The past year's trade is of what is usually considered a more satisfactory character, however, the exports being much greater and the imports less

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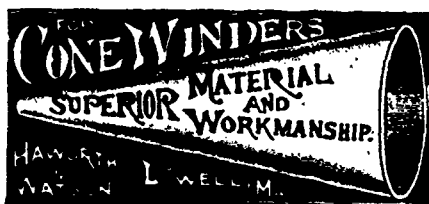
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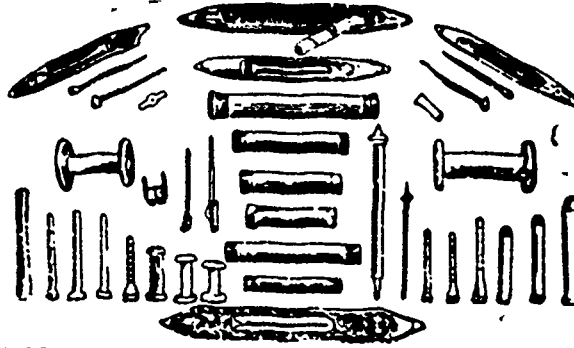


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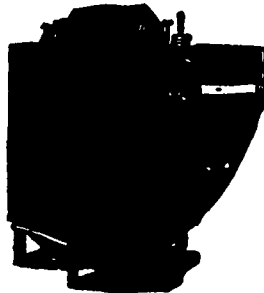
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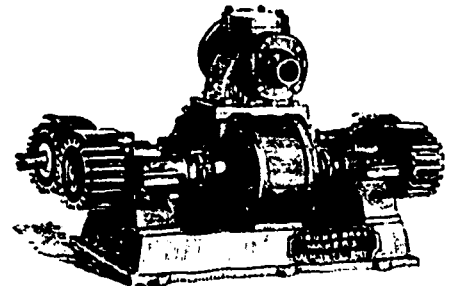
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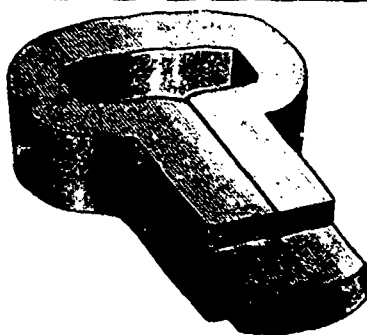
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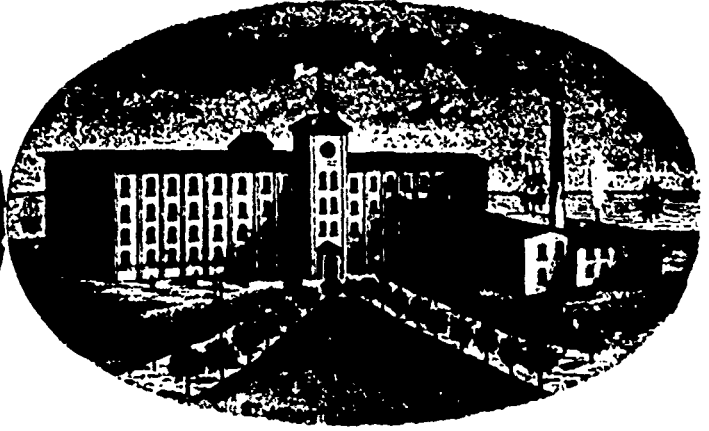
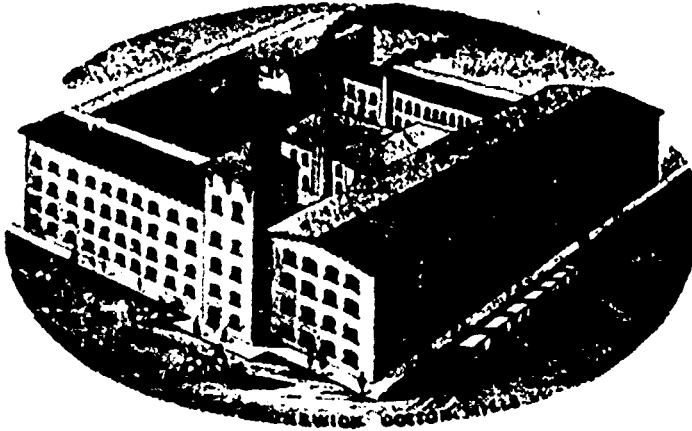
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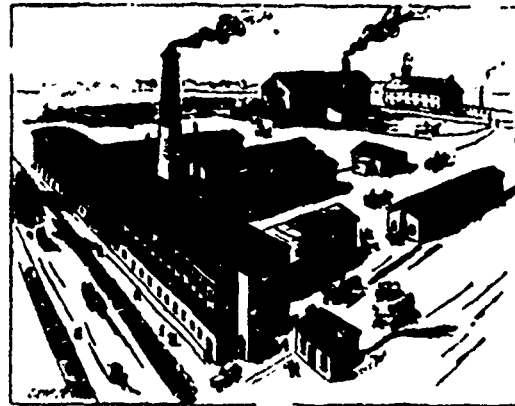
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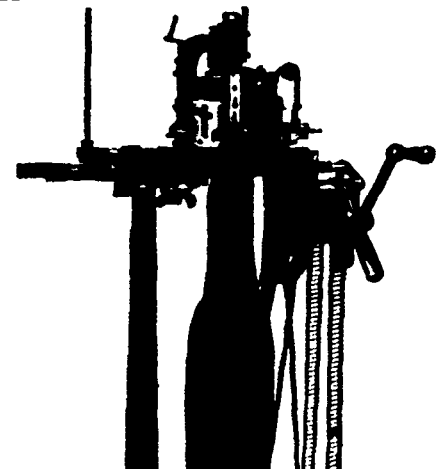
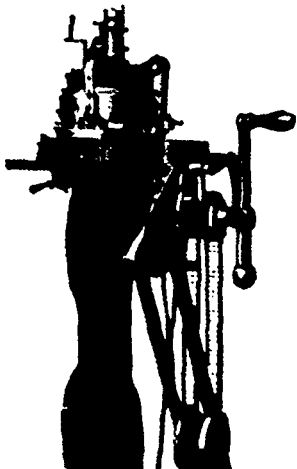
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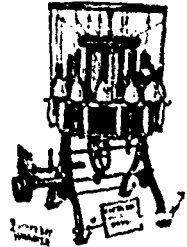
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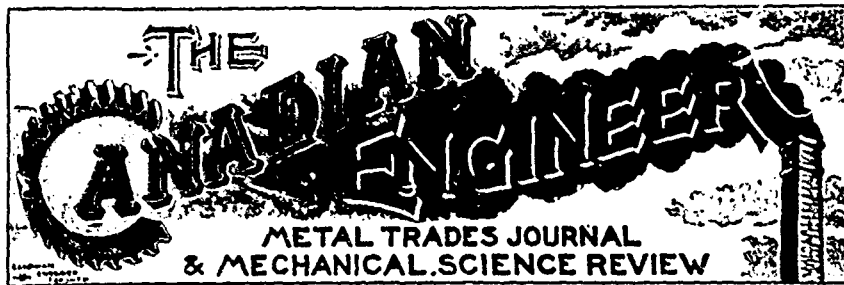
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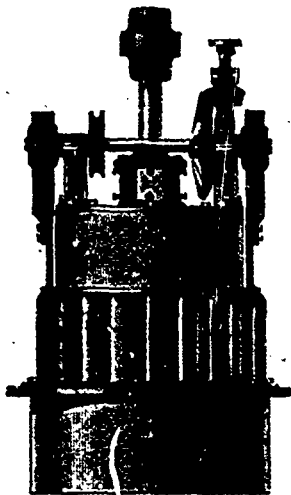
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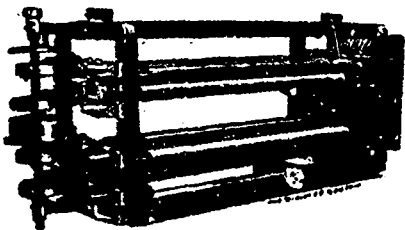
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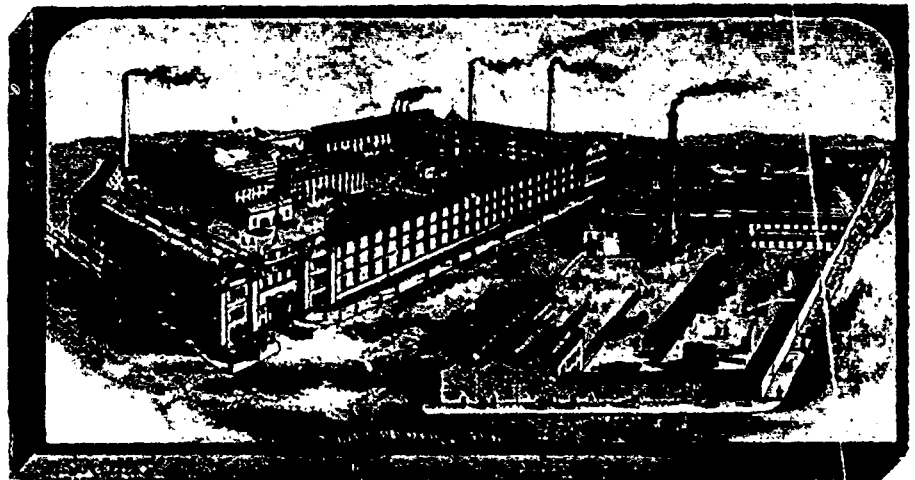
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