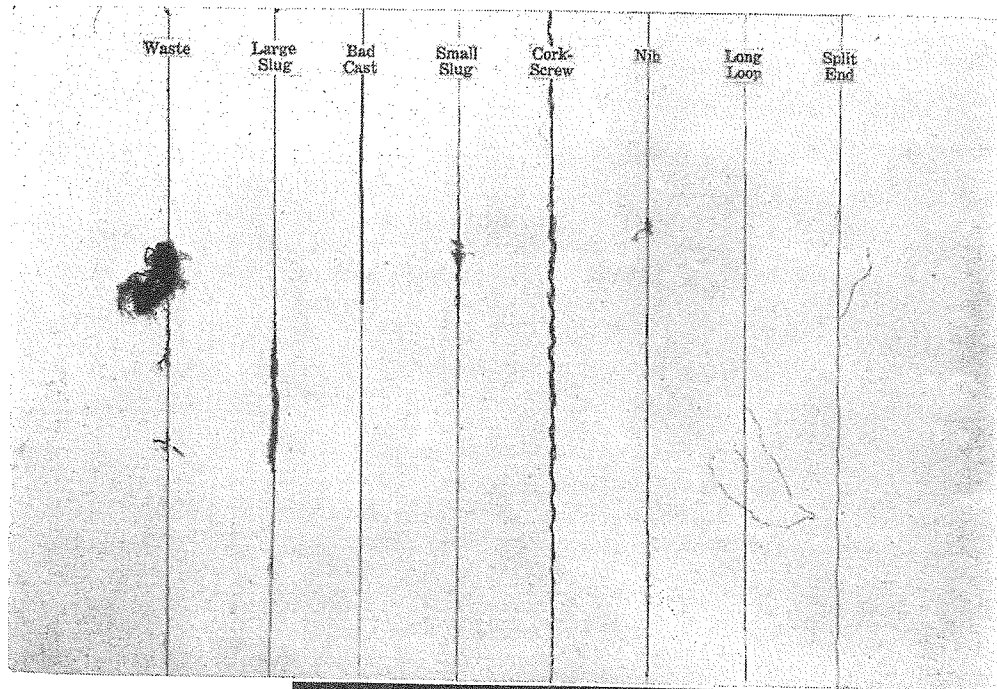
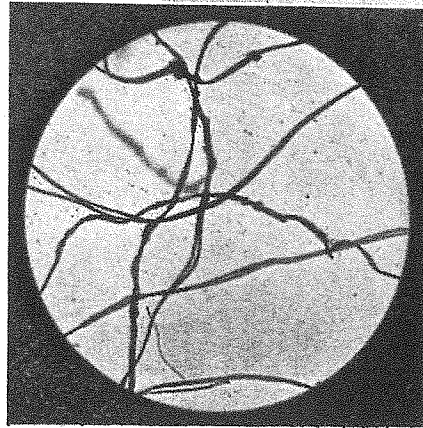


CHENEY SILK NEWS



Above:
DEFECTS
IN
REEDED
SILK



Left:
COCOON
FILAMENTS
See Page 5

Published By Cheney Brothers
South Manchester, Conn.

CHENEY SILK NEWS

PUBLISHED BY CHENEY BROTHERS
SILK MANUFACTURERS
SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN., U.S.A.
Established 1838

BRANCH OFFICES

New York Philadelphia Chicago
Los Angeles Boston

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

(Members of Works Council)

Management Representatives	Employee Representatives
Howell Cheney	Albert Behrend
William C. Cheney	Albert Jackson
U. J. Lupien	Roy Norris

EDITOR

Margaret C. Shay

PROBABLE ACTIVITY IN MILL DEP'TS

HOWELL CHENEY, presiding at the monthly Works Council meeting August 17, stated that business indications were on the whole about the same as when the group met a month ago. Prospects of increasing orders for the rest of the year were not good, he said, but so far as could be foreseen, the plant would continue operating on about the same schedule during the rest of the year.

Asked to speak about velvet prospects, Austin Cheney stated that the velvet business just at that time was active and was bringing a fair price. This activity, however, was not expected to last later than October 1, when a period of comparative inactivity would probably set in to last until January 1. The latter date might mark a revival of demand for velvets.

William C. Cheney, discussing the Throwing Department prospects, stated that this department ordinarily ran more evenly than others owing to the fact that it has never been large enough to take care of all the needs of the plant at peak activity. This department was running a little more than 100 per cent in some sections, he said. Its activity is always dependent, of course, upon the weaving departments. Mr. Cheney mentioned the increasing business of certain electric insulating concerns which purchase yarns from Cheney Brothers.

The Broad Goods Department, Austin Cheney stated, was expected

to continue at about 85 per cent capacity during October and November.

The spun silk industry, Philip Cheney said, would not recover until the price of raw silk went up, since the raw was so cheap that there could be little interest in spun silk.

IN conclusion, Howell Cheney explained that the Company's policy of spreading available work among as many employees as possible was being continued. He said that there no doubt were cases of dissatisfaction among employees who felt that they were not getting their share of employment. In the placing of such a large number of employees, the speaker said, some mistakes were inevitable, but he assured the employees that a great deal of time and thought were being put into this matter of fair distribution of work.

The policy of distributing work among as many as possible has had the result that, while Cheney Brothers' hourly wages in June were higher than those of other silk concerns, the weekly wages were lower. In July, however, both hourly and weekly earnings were higher than the other silk concerns reporting to the National Industrial Conference Board.

THE following facts on business conditions pertain to the silk industry as a whole, and were obtained from the Silk Association of America and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The sale of silk piece goods in yards during July exceeded those of July a year ago by 27 per cent and orders on books, but unshipped, were 23 per cent in excess of those of a year earlier. However, the prices of piece goods remained very unsatisfactory. Stocks of piece goods declined 18 per cent during the same period.

Raw silk prices declined 15.6 per cent during the yearly interval while the world's estimated visible supply of raw silk decreased 1.5 per cent between June, 1930, and June, 1931, the latest figure available.

Total imports of raw silk for July were 20.8 per cent less than those of last July, while mill takings increased 12.1 per cent over the same month a year ago.

The volume of world production of

raw silk during July was 20 per cent lower than in July last year. World consumption has increased about 1.7 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT FIGURES PAYROLL CHANGES

DURING the year specified the number of Cheney Brothers' employees decreased 12.4 per cent as compared with a 19.1 per cent decline for the silk industry and a 13.7 per cent decline for all manufacturing industries.

The payroll decrease for Cheney Brothers was 15.7 per cent; for the silk industry, 17.9 per cent; and for all manufacturing industries the decrease was 22.1 per cent according to figures supplied by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SAYS NEW ENGLAND IS FARING BETTER

NEW ENGLAND is weathering the depression more capably than other sections of the country, says the New England Council's News Letter. The Council has widely publicized facts and figures to prove this statement, and feels that a great deal of business confidence in New England has been created thereby.

Below is an interesting comparison for the first six months of this year with the first six months of last year.

1931

Per cent change first six months, 1931, as compared with first six months of 1930.

	New England	United States exclusive of New England
Building contracts awarded	-11.4	-33.0
Department store sales	- 7.0	- 9.0*
Bank debits	-22.6	-27.2
Business failures (number)	- 5.6	+11.7
Carloadings	-13.3	-18.8
Shoe production (5 months)	+ 7.9	- 2.5
Cotton consumption	- 7.0	- 5.8
Wool consumption	+20.9	+10.5
Life Insurance sales	- 6.0	-16.0

* Includes New England.

CHENEY LINE AS FAST AS ANY ON MARKET

Dress Fabrics Undergo Stringent Tests For Color Resistance to Laundering and Exposure in Sunlight

THE great superiority of today's silks over those of a few years ago in light and wash fastness was emphasized by Elmer C. Anderson, dyeing expert of the Research Laboratory, at the Works Council meeting in the Executive office August 17. He confined the discussion to dress silks and said in effect:

"All Cheney Brothers' washable dress silks, whether print or plain are processed with washable dyes which are as light-fast as the available manufactured dyes allow. These same fast dyes are used also on non-washable silks because of their fastness to perspiration in comparison with dyes formerly used. Our line is today as good as, and in many cases superior to, any other line on the market in fastness.

Types of Dyes

"The washability of colored fabrics

depends largely upon the type of dye-stuff used in producing color on the fiber. Five general types of dyes are manufactured.

- "1. *Basic dyes*, when applied to silk, show considerable loss of color after washing and are very fugitive to light.
- "2. *Fugitive acid dyes* stand up poorly in washing but their light-fastness is good.
- "3. *Direct dyes* which are used on silks will also dye cotton and rayon in the same bath to about the same color. These colors, while not wash-fast are washable when handled properly in a neutral soap solution kept at a low temperature (about 100° F.). The light-fastness is generally good.
- "4. *Neutral acid dyes* are the later

productions of the synthetic dye manufacturers. They have the same fastness qualities as the Direct Dyes.

- "5. *Vat or Indanthrene dyes* are the fastest dyes to washing. Generally they remain fast in boiling soap solutions and are extremely fast to light. These dyes are not used on piece silks, owing to the difficulties experienced in applying them to the fiber.

Washability

"Many of the tests used in the Laboratory have become standardized throughout the industry. Among these is the washability test for which the Launderometer is used. This piece of apparatus was developed by the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists at the Bureau of Standards to supersede unsatisfactory methods used previously. The Launderometer (which is pictured in bird's eye view on this page) looks much like an ordinary washing machine and is equipped with a set of pint Mason jars which move on a revolving cylinder. Small pieces of dyed silk to be given a wash test are immersed in a soap solution in the jars and kept at 120° F. for a definite length of time.

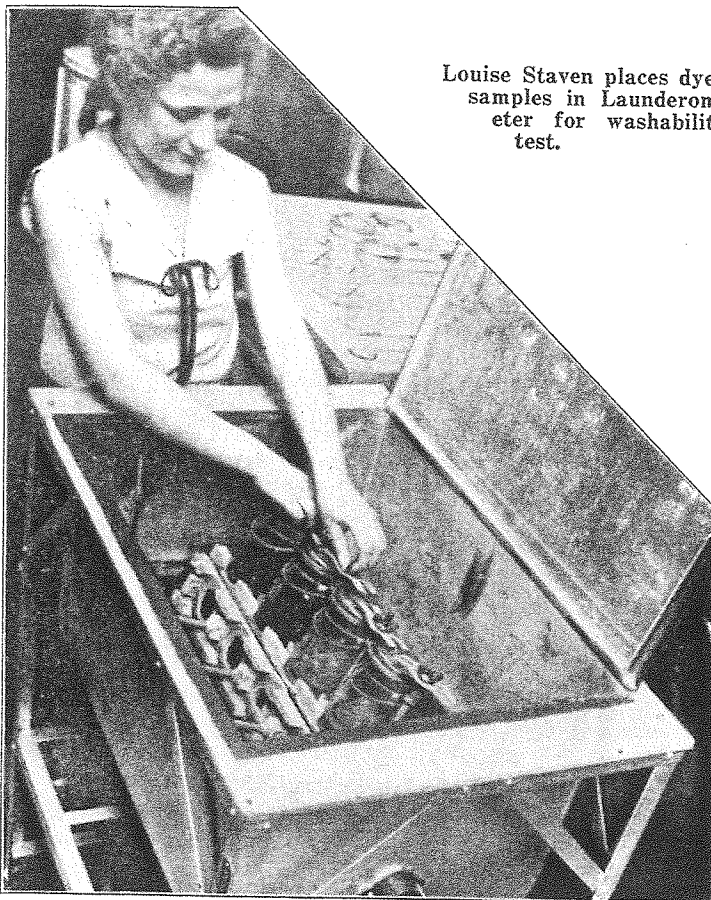
"Pieces of undyed cotton, wool and silk are attached to the silk during this test so that the amount of color washed off onto any of the fabrics may be seen."

Mr. Anderson called attention to the directions for home laundering of Cheney washable silks published on page 9 of the July issue. He said that if the directions were followed closely, good results would be insured. In the directions it is stated that the soap solution should be kept at wrist temperature, which is about 100° F. A higher temperature is used in the Laboratory where the washability test equals five ordinary home launderings.

Shrinkage

"To test for shrinkage, the cloth is

Continued on next page



Louise Staven places dyed samples in Launderometer for washability test.

CHENEY LINE TESTED FOR FASTNESS

Continued from page 3

marked at measured points, and given an ordinary home washing and ironing. Although no formal agreement has been made in the trade as to the amount of shrinkage allowable it is generally understood that five per cent is permissible and this figure is accepted by the Laundry Association and by some of the large New York retailers who carry on experimentation in their own laboratories.

"Because of the shrinkage factor, some silk fabrics cannot be classed as washable although the dyes used upon them are fast to washing. It is therefore necessary to emphasize that home washings should be made only on fabrics sold as washable.

Light Fastness

"Years ago silks were not called upon to stand the glare of the sun hour after hour. But in this day of silk sportswear, they have to endure eighteen holes of golf without turning a shade lighter.

"In our Laboratory, we give a piece of silk the equivalent of four days' exposure to strong June sunlight. Since light varies at different times of the year (it takes 32 days of December exposure to equal four of June) and since sunlight is uncertain, it has been necessary to invent artificial sunlight which will work 24 hours a day and every day of the year.

"This artificial sunlight is provided by the Fadeometer, which was pictured on the cover of the June Cheney Silk News. In this mechanism, samples of silk are exposed to a carbon arc lamp for 25 hours, the equivalent of four June days of sunlight. Fabrics which do not fade in this length of time are considered standard and, in comparison with this standard, other colors are judged good, poor or fair.

"So that the Sales Department in New York will be familiar with the washable and light-fast qualities of the washable fabrics which are being sold, a card is forwarded from the Laboratory for every color and fabric, indicating by means of swatches how the fabric looks before and after the tests. Thus the Sales Department actually sees the results of the tests.

"Although we have no time to go into all the different types of materials which Cheney Brothers manufacture, we might note at this point that the light fastness tests for upholstery and decorative fabrics are much more

severe. These materials are exposed in the Fadeometer up to 100 hours, the equivalent of sixteen June days.

Perspiration Fastness

"In order to be certain that colors are fast to perspiration, it is necessary to make two tests, since perspiration after a certain period of exposure to air changes from acid to alkaline. Dyed samples are immersed in acid and alkaline perspiration solutions, along with pieces of undyed cotton, silk and wool, all rolled together and inserted into a test tube with one-third of the material protruding. The

samples are dried slowly for 48 hours and then examined for stains on the undyed fabrics or movement of the color on the dyed sample.

Prints

"The same fast dyes used for plain fabrics are used also for prints, which also are color fast in the Cheney line. Printed colors are made fast to the fiber in the steaming operation. Prints are subjected to the same Laboratory tests as piece dyed goods."

The business session which took place at this meeting is included in the story about business conditions on page two.

There Is No Such Thing As Too Much Water—Outside or Inside

Two glasses when you get up.
Two glasses between each meal.
One or two glasses with each meal.
One or two glasses at bed-time.

THERE is one thing you can drink without being afraid of taking too much — good, pure water. Approximately 80 per cent of the body is water, so you can understand how necessary this fluid is to that body's normal functioning.

Your body demands at least six ordinary glasses of water daily. From eight to ten glasses may be taken with beneficial results.

Take Water With Meals

Forget the old idea that water, when taken with meals, is injurious. Drink a couple of glasses during each meal but just be careful not to wash your food down with the water.

And, while we are on the subject of water, remember that it should be applied in great quantities externally, as well as taken internally.

Ice water is particularly harmful if taken on an empty stomach just previous to a meal. It contracts the blood vessels of the stomach and does not permit the usual circulation which is necessary to the proper beginning of the digestive process.

Cold water is also injurious if taken during hot weather or when you are perspiring freely. Chilled or cool water is best at this time. Cramps are often caused by drinking large amounts of cold water when one is over-heated.

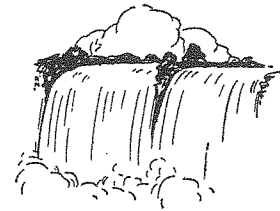
Never Mind the Fads

There are many fads about drinking water. For healthy people, the drinking of hot water has no especial value. Cool or chilled water will help to counteract constipation a great deal more than warm or hot water.

Many of the beneficial effects of going to a "Springs" resort are due to the increased quantity of water taken and rarely to the quality. In most cases it would be just as well to stay at home and drink more water than usual.

The proper amount of good drinking water is essential for health.

(National Safety Council)



RAW SILK IS TESTED BEFORE PURCHASE

Conditioning and Testing Laboratory Learns True Quality of Raw Materials—Reeling Defects

YOU may buy two cakes of soap and know that they are as alike as a formula can make them. It is a different matter when you are acquiring a commodity like silk. If you repeat an order for a certain type and grade of silk, there is no absolute guarantee that the second lot will be just like the first.

The quality of raw silk varies from season to season, from country to country, and even from one silkwormer to another in the same neighborhood. Because of this instability the manufacturer is forced constantly to check the quality of the goods he is receiving.

SO that Cheney Brothers might carry on their own tests to determine the quality of raw silk, the Conditioning & Testing Laboratory, now located on the fourth floor of the Yarn Dyehouse, was founded and has since tested most of the silk used by Cheney Brothers before it is purchased. This method gives the best available protection against poor quality material. The necessity for preliminary testing is made evident by the fact that Cheney Brothers have quite frequently received sample skeins of raw silk submitted as Grade A which were found to be Grade E, after Laboratory tests.

By weeding out the poor lots of silk that are offered on the market, the Laboratory makes a valuable contribution to the fine quality of Cheney silks and also does a service to employees who handle the silk by helping to eliminate silk which "runs poorly". However, as silk is seasonal, there are periods when it is difficult to obtain some of the higher grades of silk.

The Laboratory, therefore, stands between the producers and importers and the mill.

Besides its original function of making tests to learn the actual quality of raw silk, the Laboratory performs three other important types of work. It promotes methods of improving the general quality of raw silk. It takes part in the campaign for

a uniform international system of grading raw silk so that Grade A in one country will mean Grade A in every other. Finally it recommends, according to the nature of the various kinds of raw silk, their most fitting use in manufacture.

IN order to make raw silk testing a little more clear, let us go back to Japan and say a few words about the silkworm and what happens in the reeling process.

The egg, when hatched into a worm, weighs about one half of a milligram and grows in the proportion of one to ten thousand in 35 days. It has a voracious appetite. One ounce of eggs produces about 38,000 worms and these, after consuming about three quarters of a ton of mulberry leaves, will spin about fourteen pounds of raw silk.

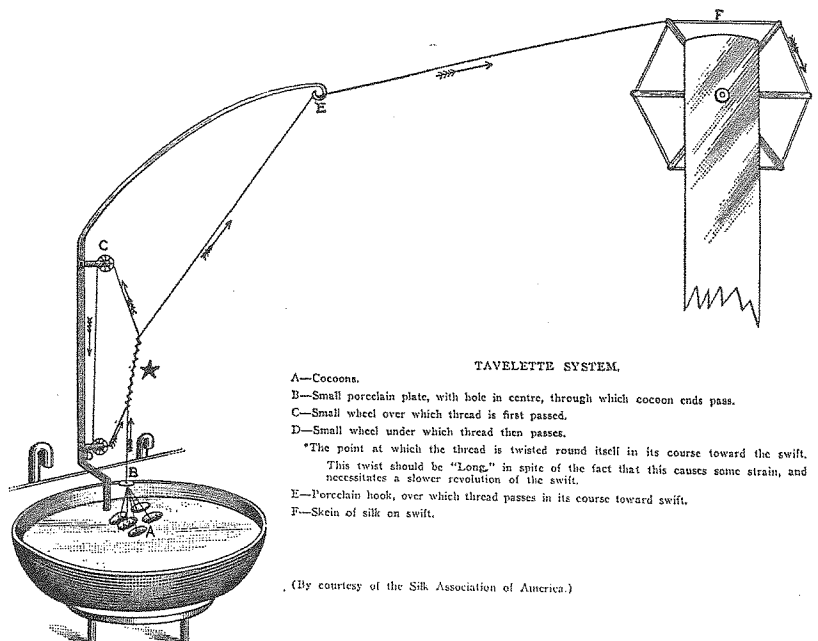
When ready to spin its cocoon, the worm discharges two fibers which are united by a gum called sericin. In the 24 hours which it takes to make the cocoon, the worm spins approximately a thousand yards of silk. About ten days later, the moth emerges from

its cocoon if it has been allowed to live for breeding purposes. After the mating period, which is regulated scientifically to six hours, the female moth lays down some 600 eggs and then dies, thus completing a life cycle. If the cocoons are to be used for reeling, the moth is stifled with heat to prevent it from emerging and breaking the cocoon.

The cocoon does not come to maturity without trouble, because the silkworm is subject to several diseases. The worm is very sensitive to atmospheric changes and great care is taken to see that it has good ventilation, uniform temperature and fresh dry leaves to feed upon.

A microscopical examination of the cocoon thread shows it to be a very irregular fiber with large lumps of gummy matter on the surface. (See cover picture.) The thread is not even all the way through the cocoon, but tapers sometimes as much as from four deniers (unit of weight) down to two deniers.

Continued on page 6



Above is a diagram of the reeling process in which several cocoon filaments are joined to make a thread strong enough to withstand handling in manufacturing.

CHENEY TO EXHIBIT TWO MACHINES

CHENEY BROTHERS are planning to exhibit two machines in the Silk Machinery exhibit which will be held in conjunction with a general conference of the silk industry in Paterson, N. J. These machines are the new improved Seri-Plane which appeared on the cover of the last issue of this magazine and the Yarn Inspection Machine. Both of these machines are used in the Conditioning & Testing Laboratory, where they were invented, and both have been mechanically perfected and built by the Auxiliary Division.

On the Yarn Inspection Machine, skeins of raw silk are spread out and examined for formation (proper crossing of the threads), gum spots and waste clusters. The machine, which throws a light through the material, is used also for analysis of fabrics.

MILAN SILK EXPERTS STUDY SERI-PLANE

CHENEY BROTHERS entertained last month two Seri-Plane examiners, Mr. Aldo Tagliabue and Mr. Alberto Scotti of Milan, Italy, who came to America to study the system of examining silk and of reading Seri-Plane tests in this country, particularly in reference to Italian silk. The Italians were accompanied on their visit to Cheney Brothers by Frederick Schmutz, chief inspector of the National Raw Silk Exchange, formerly of Cheney Brothers, and by Comm. Rossati of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, who acted as interpreter. The group inspected the new Seri-Plane which was described in the August Cheney Silk News, and took great interest in the methods used here for testing raw silk and other fibers. The visitors were the guests of William C. Cheney.

STEEP INCREASE IN PENSION TOTALS

THE number of pensioners and the total amount paid out in pensions has grown enormously since the Pension Plan was adopted in 1910. As early as 1893, the date of the first pension granted by Cheney Brothers, there had existed a custom of pensioning employees with a long service record. In 1910, a definite plan was drawn up and was administered in connection with the Benefit Association, although the funds of the two organizations remained entirely separate, all money for pensions being supplied by Cheney Brothers.

In August of that first year of the formal pension plan there were 30 pensioners. Twenty years later, in August, 1931, pensions were paid to 144 former employees. This is an increase of almost 400 per cent, but the leap upward in the amount of money paid out is even greater. In 1911, pension payments for the year amounted to \$8,352.25. The total for 1930 was about 750 per cent greater, the sum being \$72,520.74.

There are in the employ today a large number who have served twenty-five or more years. As these reach either an age or a physical condition requiring pension, and as others complete service records long enough for pensioning, the pension lists will in all probability become considerably longer, and the total cost of pensions much higher.

SCHEDULING DEP'T IS NEXT SUBJECT

Subjects for the next three meetings of the Works Council have been outlined as follows by the Planning Committee:

September: "Functions of the Scheduling Department"; also a discussion of Cheney Brothers' contribution to the Benefit Association.

October: "Town Relief for the Unemployed This Winter".

November: "Product Origination".

RAW SILK TESTED BEFORE PURCHASE

Continued from page 5

IN order to unwind the fiber from the cocoon it is necessary to soak the cocoon in boiling water to soften the gum. The cocoon fiber is too fine to use commercially and therefore several threads must be brought together and caused to wind or twist into a compact cylindrical thread. A diagram of the reeling machine used to accomplish this is illustrated on page 5. It is a very important factor that the fibers be firmly cemented together since the thread must stand considerable friction during manufacture. The cementing of the fibers is termed "cohesion".

It will be seen, from the foregoing, that it is impossible to reel a perfectly even and clean thread. It takes many years before a girl becomes expert in the art of reeling. It is a matter of judgment and experience with her in maintaining the proper number of ends to make an even thread. She must keep the water in the reeling basins boiling hot, see that no dirt runs up the thread and that the twist, or crossing, is long enough. One girl takes care of several basins in which she must keep all the ends running. This is a difficult task and con-

sequently we have an uneven thread. There are from 500 to 700 reelable yards of silk on a cocoon and it requires from 2,500 to 3,000 cocoons to make a pound of raw silk.

There are many other defects besides unevenness caused in the reeling (see cover picture), such as waste caused generally by a dirty bath in the reeling basin, slugs caused either by a bad throw of the cocoon end or by masses of thread coming from the cocoon, bad casts caused by a poor throw of a cocoon end, corkscrews caused by uneven tension in the reeling so that some of the fibers wind loosely around others, split ends caused by overbeating or over-cleaning of cocoons, and loops generally caused by over-soaking the cocoon. If the cocoon should be over-soaked or loosely spun by the worm, the thread leaving the cocoon does not have sufficient tension to pull out the figure 8 twist, which the worm puts in as it spins layer after layer.

It is mainly to note the defects listed above that the Laboratory makes a very careful check on lots of silk both before and after buying.

(To be continued.)

WHAT A "FULL" OR "100 PER CENT JOB" MEANS

For Convenience, Tasks May Be Set Slightly Above
or Below The Figure Called For In The Study

DISCUSSIONS have already been published on methods of setting tasks, how jobs are timestudied, and what allowances are made. The method of figuring the number of spindles or machines which make up a full job has also been explained, but some further discussion of exactly what a full job or "100 per cent job" consists of may be needed.

An example of a weaving job which figured 5.8 looms was given in the December, 1930, issue. The task for this job was set at five looms, which represented only 86.4 per cent of the actual figured job shown by the study.

In some jobs, the reverse may occur and the full job may be set at something *over* the figure shown in the study. For example, the case cited might have been set at six looms instead of five if previous studies indicated that the higher figure would work out satisfactorily.

In spindle operations, the number of spindles to a side has to be taken into consideration in deciding what will be a 100 per cent job. It is awkward on some operations to give a girl a few spindles more or less than a side. It is more convenient to give her one side and call this a 100 per cent job, although thereby she may be required to operate a few spindles more or less than the study called for.

It is evident, therefore, that a 100 per cent job may be somewhat greater or somewhat less than the exact job which the timestudy indicated. This variation is made necessary frequently either because a man cannot run a decimal part of a machine, or because of the lay-out of machinery, or for convenience in figuring.

Size Job Limited

ONCE the 100 per cent job is set, limits are named as to how much more or less than the full job an employee may run. In weaving, the limit over 100 per cent is set at $108\frac{1}{3}$ per cent, or $13/12$ of a job. If a job figures more than this, it must be divided between two weavers.

When a weaver runs more than a full job, he is not asked to turn out more picks than if he were running only a 100 per cent job, and he receives the same bonus as for a 100 per cent job. He has the opportunity to increase his production and thereby earn more bonus, but he is not required to increase his production. It has been thought advisable to let a good weaver run more than a full job (within these limits) rather than to divide the stand of looms between two weavers, each then having a comparatively small job.

On spindle jobs it is seldom necessary to run less than 90 per cent of a job and the limit above a full job is usually about 110 per cent of a job. Jobs measuring more than 100 per cent occur only when varying jobs are run in combination.

Bonus Payment

IN weaving and some other operations bonus is paid for running less than a full job. Weavers, for example, have to run only a part of their job when the warp in one loom runs out, until a new warp is prepared for weaving. In such cases, the amount of bonus payment is in proportion to the per cent of job run; for example, 75 per cent of the full bonus is paid for running three looms of a four loom job.

In spindle operations also bonus varies according to the actual size of job run. For such operations as twisting in the Throwing Department and spinning in the Spinning Department, special scales for bonus payment have been drawn up. On these particular jobs, bonus varies from 18 per cent for a 90 per cent job up to 22 per cent bonus for 110 per cent of a job. Scales of bonus payment for this type of job seldom go below 90 per cent of a job.

On all spindle jobs where no specific scale is established because the lay-out usually makes it possible to have 100 per cent jobs, arrangements have been made to pay the full bonus on

jobs between 90 per cent and 100 per cent, provided the production of the 100 per cent job is produced. If more than 100 per cent of a job is run, the bonus payment for a 100 per cent job is still used, but the operative has an opportunity for increased production and increased gain over the task.

On jobs such as warping, shearing broad goods, and so forth, it is recognized that one machine is a full (100 per cent) job for an operative, and this fact is borne out in timestudy..

JUST THE RIGHT SIZE

FOR

Scarfs

CHIFFON AND CREPE

REMNANTS

◦

SPECIALLY

PRICED

◦

CHENEY HALL

SALESROOM

What's Happening in Departmental Meetings

AUXILIARY

AT the Auxiliary Division Works Council meeting August 18, the question of schedules for the Painting Department was brought up. It was stated that, in line with the policy of doing only that maintenance work which is absolutely necessary, at this time, the Department was expecting considerable short time. When short time is merely temporary it is customary to spread the work, but when the period is prolonged, it is advisable to lay off some employees. In this case, therefore, it has been decided to reduce the force by the two painters who most recently joined the department.

It was pointed out that the Paint Shop has had very little short time in comparison to other departments, and that if men plan to take vacations, this is a good time to do so.

It was reported that the condition of drinking water in the Paint Shop again needs attention. The water main in that location will be flushed out.

A suggestion was made that the position of the door for trucks at the B. G. Warehouse be changed, because trucks wishing to pass by are held up whenever a large truck is backed up to the Warehouse door. An investigation will be made to see whether the benefit to be derived from the change would justify the expense.

J. A. Morford of the National Industrial Conference Board, who is making a study of Works Councils, was introduced to the representatives. In the general discussion of Works Councils which followed it was pointed out that the success of the representatives is in inverse proportion to the number of matters brought up at the meeting, since it is always best to settle a matter in the room or shop and take it to the Departmental meeting only as a second resort. Mr. Morford stated that one of the results of the depression has been a closer cooperation between management and employees who now attack problems together through the medium of Works Councils.

VELVET

AT a meeting of the Velvet Mill Works Council August 18, the representatives said that there seemed to be a good deal of misunderstanding among the weavers as to the justice of the Company in making deductions from a premium for imperfections in the cloth. It was explained that a premium payment was something added to the regular wages for unusually good performance. It was agreed to explain the entire system of premiums and deductions fully in the October number of Cheney Silk News.

A complaint was received about the condition of the air in the Velvet Weave Shed. The system of ventilating and humidifying this department by forcing outside air into the room and then expelling it through outlet flues is considered ideal. However, the Mill Engineering Department will be instructed to see that the intake and outlet flues are properly adjusted.

A representative asked if loomfixers were credited with production and quality when the number of looms in a section is increased during the week. The loomfixers are given credit for additional looms taken on during the week. However, it may happen that the looms for several fixers are redistributed during the week. This makes it quite difficult to figure accurately the correct bonus for each fixer, although the total bonus for the group of looms is correct. The redistribution of looms is usually done at the beginning of the week.

Austin Cheney explained a proposed method of payment to weavers working on small size jobs.

DYEING, FINISHING, ETC.

DURING the meeting of the Piece Dyeing, Printing, Finishing and Yarn Dyeing representatives, August 20, suggestions were made that the wheel trucks in the Yarn Dyeing Department be oiled, and that a new location be found for the telephone booth in the Finishing Room, which is now placed where it is

difficult to hear on account of the noise of the hydraulic calenders. Windows near the inspection tables in the Finishing Department will be cleaned as a result of a suggestion also made at this meeting.

THROWING, WINDING, ETC.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Throwing, Winding & Spooling group met August 18 to discuss conditions in their departments. An improvement in 20/22 China boil-off in Winding & Spooling was reported. However, a representative said that the employees felt their task was too difficult on this work. It was suggested that the average gains on the job for the past month be reported to the meeting, but it was felt that owing to the great variation in the material, the figure would not be representative.

Discussion was held on a new type of spindle which was being tried out in the Winding Department.

A representative brought up the matter of the 200/250 Doppioni lot which was running poorly in the Winding Department. It was brought out that when two bales of this particular stock were put into process, a special task of nine spindles was set for it. The regular task on the job is eighteen spindles. Although the stock ran poorly, employees were able to make bonus on account of the special task.

A representative inquired whether back bonus would be paid on 11 thread 13/15 Japan, 52/56 turns, for the time when the girls were running a six machine job previous to the new task of six and one-half machines. It was stated that this back bonus had already been paid.

J. A. Morford of the National Industrial Conference Board, who was a visitor at the meeting, spoke on Works Councils, of which he is making a study.

Have You An Idea On One Of These Problems?

Can you suggest:

1. Methods of obtaining more even tension in twisting and quilling crepe yarns.
2. Methods of obtaining more uniform twist on yarns.

They Won Suggestion Awards

(Names of suggesters are not published unless they consent.)

ARTHUR MCGOWAN Scheduling Div.	Eliminating noise on Hooker in Folding Room by fastening clamps which open the jaws.
WILLIAM CHAMBERS Velvet Shipping	Expediting handling of invoices by installing buzzer in Velvet Shipping Room with push-button in Billing Office.
CLARENCE MASON RIC Throwing	Saving time and preventing accidents by installing bell in basement of Ribbon Mill to summon elevator.
JAKE REICHENBACH P. D., P. & F. Dept. — Finishing Room	Improving quality by placing light at receiving end of Crepe Dryer No. 158, for use of night shift employees.

Accident List For Last Month

AUGUST PERIOD

1. Cuts on fingers and hands from handling materials and tools, and one cut caused by flying shuttle	7
2. Strains caused by lifting	3
3. Bruises on foot caused by dropped objects	2
4. Bee stings	2
5. Arm strain	1
6. Foot strain caused by stepping on pebble	1
7. Bruise on arm caused by bumping against machine	1
8. Poison ivy infection	1
Total	18
No lost time accidents.	

Reduce Hazards of Accidents

Cases No. 7 and No. 8

1. Slight bruise on arm, bumped against machine. Did not report injury until two days later when it had become infected.
 2. Spilled acid on foot. Did not report injury until the following day.
- In both cases, if the injury had been reported immediately, one or possibly two treatments at the Medical Department would have been sufficient. Owing to the neglect in reporting the injuries promptly, it was necessary for each of these men to receive twenty treatments.

In the investigation of the accidents the following reason for not reporting the injury was given: "I did not think it would amount to anything."

It is impossible to expect that a man who continually handles materials and tools will not occasionally receive cuts and bruises, but it is only reasonable to expect that he shall report immediately to his foreman all injuries received, no matter how slight.

HEAT WAS TOO MUCH FOR GIRL ATHLETES

Whether the heat or just general laziness was responsible, interest lagged in the tennis tournament which was to have been held the first part of this month. Girls who signed up for tennis were not as regular in attendance on practice nights as in other years, and it was decided to abandon plans for the tournament. The next thing on the Girls' A. A. program is a hot dog roast which will be held as soon as the weather is cool enough to make an outdoor fire sound attractive.

GET-TOGETHER CLUB TO RESUME SOON

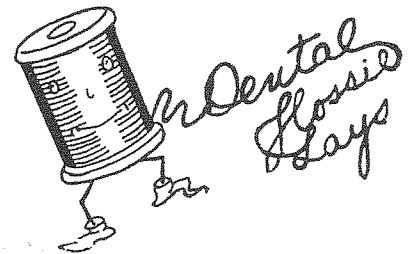
Get-Together Club meetings are due to start up again next month. The program for the first meeting will probably be announced in the next issue. As soon as cool weather arrives, the men will be looking forward to the congenial evening gatherings and the dinners served in the basement of famous old Cheney Hall.

ARTICLE NEXT ISSUE

Owing to lack of room in this issue, our promised second article on credit and installment buying will appear next month.

MENTION DEPARTMENT

In returning extra Cheney Silk News copies, please note from what department they are being sent.



Be both "choosey" and "chewsy" about eating. Your stomach has no teeth.

“OF SHIP, AND SHOES, AND SEALING WAX . . .”

Quotations From “Silk-Grower”, First Cheney Magazine,
Reveal That Editors Did Not Lack Variety of Subjects

THE extreme delicacy of the silkworm is the subject of a paragraph in an 1838 edition of “The American Silk-Grower and Farmer’s Manual”, published by “Ward Cheney & Brothers, Burlington, N. J.”

“When the worms are newly hatched,” the article says, “they fear the dust made in sweeping. They are disturbed by crying and weeping; they do not like persons to come in their apartments, who are not perfectly clean.”

The same magazine, which includes advice on everything from the silk industry, care of cows and the cultivation of grapes to general morality and improvement of the mind through reading, states in another place that the “bark of a

willow tree burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, and other excrescences on any part of the body.”

In August of 1838 the “Silk-Grower” made the following announcement on the source of its European correspondence:

“As was announced in our first number, Mr. Seth W. Cheney will, in a few weeks, embark for Europe, and visit the principal silk countries of the Continent, in order to collect information concerning the Silk Culture and its manufacture, in all the various branches—to communicate the same for the benefit of the patrons of the American Silk Grower, and to purchase raw silk for our

factory at Manchester, Conn., which we are unable to procure in this country.

“We have reason to believe that we shall be able to make our European correspondence agreeable and edifying to our readers, and, though procured at great expense, we doubt not that it will prove a judicious outlay, and greatly increase the interest and value of this publication. No means that we can command, will be spared to render our paper a fit vehicle of useful knowledge, relative to the enterprise in which it is our pride and pleasure to be engaged, and to which we have resolved to give our best and constant energies. Mr. Cheney is a practical draftsman and mechanic—has resided two years in France, to complete his professional education, and is well qualified for the task that he is about to undertake. He will not only communicate with us on the topics above referred to, but make it one of the leading purposes of his tour to procure the best of information pertaining to the culture of the vine and the sugar beet, to be sent us for publication, divested of abstruseness and technical phraseology. He will also furnish drafts of machinery that may be new and useful in this country, and will, we believe, accomplish the objects of his journey in a manner that will prove satisfactory.”

And here is a prophecy uttered in the September issue of the same year: “That the United States is to become the greatest manufacturing country upon the earth, no one, who is acquainted with the energy and perseverance of her citizens, will deny . . .”



THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

An old print of the original Cheney homestead on Hartford Road.

TELLS TRADE ABOUT DECORATIVE LINE

THE latest issue of the pamphlet which tells about Cheney decorative and upholstery fabrics describes the brocaded all silk damask which has a repeat 68 inches in length. This is the design which broke a record by requiring more Jacquard cards than ever went into the making of a fabric in this country and possibly in the world.

The pamphlet exhibits swatches of six different kinds of rough natural silk, a type of fabric which is enjoying a revived popularity due to the French Colonial Exposition. Another result of the exposition has been a turn to more exotic and oriental coloring in decoration.

Another interesting note is the return of a romantic fashion in decoration which is parallel to the revival of picturesque clothes. "The style of covering walls with silk", the pamphlet says, "is reminiscent of epochs of the world's greatest splendor. It calls to mind Spain and Italy during the Renaissance, cathedrals emblazoned with brocade and palaces gorgeous with velvet, and Versailles with its exquisite damasks set off by crystal mirrors and delicate panelling."

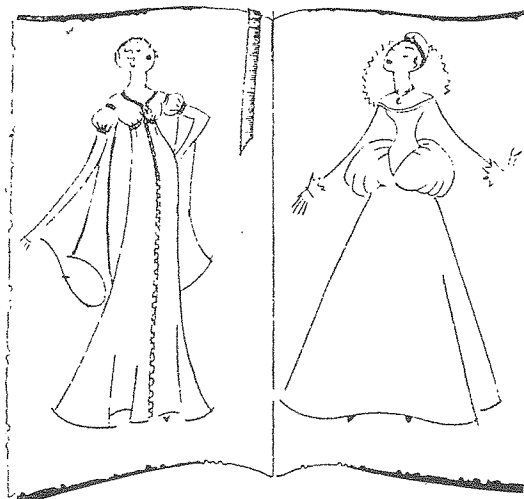
A description is given of Sweetbriar, an inexpensive, sheer and flawless silk resembling a soft taffeta. It may be had in 54 colors. It is widely used for lampshades, bedspreads, curtains and pillows, and because of its perfection of weave is ideally suited for the rubberizing process and is used by manufacturers of shower curtains.

Under the title, "In The Spot Light", the pamphlet gives the following details:

"*The New Waldorf Astoria*. Among the Cheney fabrics selected for the Waldorf Astoria are a yellow damask and a striped satin for a dining room.

"*American Red Cross Building*. Cheney has made the hangings for the assembly room of the New York branch of the Red Cross. They are of

More Manufacturers Featured In Weekly Advertisements



CHENEY BROTHERS are continuing in *Women's Wear Daily* their series of Wednesday advertisements, from one of which was taken the above folio sketches of fine ladies in the garb which is inspiring today's fashions.

crimson satin damask and the cross is incorporated into the design.

"*The Los Angeles Theatre*. Cheney's plush has been used for the draperies over the proscenium arch and for the hangings of the auditorium, the foyer and the several entrances leading to the mezzanine of the theatre."

SUPPLY SERVICE TO YARD GOODS DEP'TS

A LIVELY brochure printed in brown on bright yellow paper, sent out to all silk departments selling Cheney fabrics over the counter, lists the many sales helps which Cheney Brothers offer to customers. Style posters and pamphlets, a complete plan for a dressmaking contest, display suggestions and advertising ideas

The advertisements are stressing especially the suitability of Mirrokrepe, Frostkrepe and Medici and Lyons velvet for the season which is just coming around the corner. And for colors, they tell about Paisley Brown and Paisley Green, Grecian Gold, Autumberry, Bitter Chocolate, Copper Beech, Burgundy and other wine colors and of course black and white.

Manufacturers whose models made of Cheney fabrics have been featured in the advertisements of August 5 to August 26 inclusive are Myron Herbert & Charles Cooper, John Traina, Frank McCormack, Inc., Hellman & Blotta, Louis J. Brenner, Inc., Nellie Harrington-Levine, Inc., Nudelman & Conti, Inc., Philip Salkin, Philip A. Haring, Kallman & Cohn, Aaron Goldstein & Co., Verleigh, Inc., Samuel Kass, Lahm & Co., and May Clohissie, Inc.

are included in the service to stores. "Cheney Colormate Charts", to have for the asking, show the smart color combinations for daytime and evening by means of actual little swatches. How to put on a fashion show and how best to use the Cheney exclusive "Fashion-into-Fabric" service are other items. Stores may have also a list of Cheney colors which can be exactly matched in woolens, and a list of the most fashion-right fabrics.

Beginning with a "streamer" announcement that "Cheney's New Line For Fall Is Ready To Go", the pamphlet outlines briefly a selling plan, which calls for promotion of school and college clothes in August, daytime silks in September, and evening silks in October.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF SILK GREATER

THE dry tensile strength of silk fiber is greater than that of rayon, cotton or wool according to a report put out by the United States Bureau of Standards. Tests were made on fibers of equivalent weight, 135 denier degum silk, 150 denier rayon, 52.6 count worsted wool and 34 count unbleached cotton. The strength of the silk was found to be superior in the following proportions:

Silk	100 %
Rayon	69.8%
Cotton	44.3%
Wool	19.0%

Substantially the same results have been obtained by the official laboratory of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, according to Silk Digest Weekly.

COMBINE SPUN SILK AND RABBIT HAIR

WHEN G. Fox & Co. of Hartford hold the opening of their new third floor dress department Sept. 16 and 17, a Cheney product made up into dresses by Anathan & Co. of New York will be among the garments shown. The dresses by Anathan are knitted from a Cheney yarn made of spun silk and rabbit's hair, which is very soft and has the smart appearance of a mixed wool. Owing to the fineness of the material of which these dresses are made as well as to their individual cut, the garments are among the higher priced merchandise.

A folder recently sent out to charge customers by Sage-Allen Co. of Hartford, in preparation for a sale, named Cheney Frostkrepe as the fabric of two featured dresses, sketches of which were included in the folder.

PATCHWORK PIECES

Pound bundles reduced
from \$1.25 to

\$1.00 each

CHENEY HALL
SALESROOM

For

AFTERNOON ELEGANCE

SATIN

with a high lustre

○

Start the season in
spirited fashion with
a tailored satin

CHENEY SILK REMNANTS

CHENEY HALL SALESROOM

Hartford Road, South Manchester, Conn.