

TWO-COLOR DYEING.

A firm of English dyers has recently completed experiments with a simple method of dyeing, by means of which a thin felt or cloth may be dyed with a different shade on each side, thus producing a reversible cloth giving the effect of an ordinary dyed felt or cloth with a lining. As applied to mantle cloths, skirting felts, boot and shoe felts, hat felts, and goods of a like kind, material treated in the way provided will probably be very useful, the necessity of an extra lining being done away with. The cloth or material to be treated is in the first instance dyed through in any shade of color that may be desired in any ordinary manner. The material is then finished by the ordinary and usual processes, after which it is taken to a printing machine, which is provided with a roller engraved uniformly all over the surface with diagonal lines cut somewhat deeply and running in one direction over its surface, while diagonal lines cut less deeply are arranged running in the other direction. This roller dips into a bath of color of the required shade and carries it up to the cloth, which is, by means of other rollers, brought into contact with the dyeing roller. With a view to preventing the color from the dyeing roller penetrating too deeply into the texture of the cloth, the dyeing roller is carefully adjusted in its pressure so as to prevent the second color going more than half way through the thickness of the piece. Screw levers are arranged upon each

end of the roller, by means of which the pressure may be graduated as desired. After the second color has been applied to the cloth the latter is steamed and finished in any ordinary manner.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS WANT.

Representatives of the woolen mills of Canada had a private meeting at the Russell House, Ottawa, Ont., to consider the effect of the tariff changes upon their industry. Those present included Messrs. Willett, Chambly, Forbes, Hespeler; Pattinson, Preston, B. Rosamond, Almonte; D. Morrice, Trent Valley Woolen Mills, Sykes & Ainley, Georgetown Woolen Mills; Gillies, Carleton Place, T. B. Caldwell, Clyde Woolen Mills, Lanark; Horsfall, Montreal Woolen Mills; John Carnegie, Peterborough Woolen Mills, James Kendry, M.P., Auburn Woolen Mills, Peterborough; J. Reid, Renfrew, and John Turnbull, Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, Que. After a long consultation, a written statement, embodying the views of the deputation, was prepared and submitted to the Government by Messrs. Willett and Gillies. It is understood that in this document the woolen men expressed their willingness to accept a duty on all classes of woolen goods not less than 32½ per cent. They also protested against the new duty on yarns, which should not be less than 30 per cent.

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Are you a Wholesale or Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Men's Furnishings, Hats and Furs, Millinery and Ladies' Wear, or Upholstery Goods?

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If so, you need this Book and you ought to be in it.

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.

The advertisers who patronize it, are, as a rule, the very best in the trade, and the number of the firms represented in its advertising pages has increased with every issue.

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