

year after year, in the same business. I tell you the tariff will have to be changed. The manufacturers have been at the Government for some time to give us better protection, but nothing has yet been accomplished. The present tariff, together with the preference clause, does not give us sufficient protection to meet the competition of the English cotton manufacturer in the matter of fine goods for bleaching purposes, which are, to a great extent, crushing out our white goods business. Canadian cotton manufacturers not only have a light tariff to protect them against the cheap labor of England, but they do not have as skillful operatives nor as contented as in England, and this discriminates against them in the matter of fine goods, but with proper protection Canadians could soon pay the same rate of wages as is being paid in the United States, and by that means eventually secure as good a class of operatives. Canadian manufacturers are not suffering in the production of coarse gray goods, that do not take quite as much skill in the manufacture, and that are relatively better protected, so that the whole trouble with us seems to lie in the direction of getting more protection for our fine white cottons, and I think that the Government should take this matter into serious consideration, and give us the protection necessary to save our business."

A FREAK IN HOSE.

A new idea in freak hose was noted recently in a retail importing store on Fifth Avenue, New York. This was a man's black hose lettered up the leg with the following design:

Union Pacific	107¾
Baltimore and Ohio	111½
United States Steel	40¾
W. U. Telegraph	92¼
American Bicycle	7
Manhattan Elevated	136
Chicago and Alton	42

These were hose that might perhaps please the dealer in stocks and bonds. They retailed for \$1 a pair.

QUEBEC MANUFACTURERS.

A branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been formed at Quebec. Forty-three manufacturers were represented at the organization meeting. The following officers were elected: President, G. E. Amyot, Dominion Corset Manufacturing Company; vice-president, W. A. Marsh, of Wm. Marsh & Co.; secretary, J. Picard, Rock City Tobacco Company; committee, S. H. Carrier, Carrier, Lane & Co.; G. A. Vandrey, manager J. A. Paquette; J. S. Langlois and T. S. Hetherington.

THE STRIKE AT THE TORONTO CARPET FACTORY.

The strike among the operatives of the Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co. has led to considerable unpleasantness and some litigation, and possibly the end is not yet. After the strike occurred F. B. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the company, went to Lowell, Mass., in search of loom fixers and weavers. He secured two brothers named Pierre and Frederick Derocher, whom he brought to Toronto. For this he was, at the instance of the Union, summoned before Police Magistrate Denison for a violation of the alien labor law. The evidence showed that in engaging the men Mr. Hayes had technically contracted with them to work in Toronto, and also that he had endeavored to keep within the law by engaging French-Canadians, former residents of Canada. These

persons, in the opinion of the magistrate, could not be termed aliens under the act, and had both men been Canadian-born no conviction could have been made. Frederick, however, had been born in the United States, his parents and Pierre having removed there from Canada 27 years ago. The court held, therefore, that Pierre was not an alien, but that his brother was. A conviction was therefore made in the case of Frederick. Counsel for the Carpet Weavers' Union asked that a heavy fine be imposed. His Worship, however, said that as in his opinion Mr. Hayes had endeavored to secure French-Canadian workers, and that in the case of Frederick Derocher he had evidently been misled, believing that both of the brothers were still Canadian citizens, he would impose the minimum fine of \$50 and costs or 30 days in jail. The maximum fine is \$1,000. The fine goes to the Carpet Weavers' Union as informers. During the progress of the case the magistrate expressed his opinion that renegade was a fit name for naturalized citizens, and that if a man leaves his own country for 27 years and then returns he is not an alien, his return is merely a sign of returning consciousness. The case has been appealed on the ground that the child of Canadian parents is a Canadian wherever born.

So far as the Carpet Co. is concerned the strike is at an end, as the places of the strikers have been filled, and the factory running full time.

PAPER FROM SHRUB-PULP.

The Antaimoro, one of the oldest tribes of Madagascar, possesses the secret of making, from the pulp of a native shrub, a very beautiful and enduring kind of paper, resembling parchment. Each family possesses a few sheets of this paper, on which its chronicles and traditions are recorded, and the same paper is used for transcribing the laws of Mohammedanism. The paper is said to have been invented in the middle of the ninth century by a Mohammedan shipwrecked on the coast, who desired to transcribe his torn and water-soaked copy of the Koran in an enduring form.

CARBONIZATION OF LIGHT WOOLENS.

The pieces rough from the loom are washed in warm water until all dressing is removed, the complete and thorough cleansing being the main condition of successful dyeing and finishing. After hydroextracting the pieces are ready for the carbonization. For this purpose they are put into clean water mixed with sulphuric acid to show 3 deg. Be. In this bath the woolen stuff is worked for 20 to 30 minutes to thoroughly impregnate with the dilute acid the vegetable matters that may be contained in the fabric. Then the goods are drained and hydroextracted at high speed. Then the selvedges containing ornamental cotton threads are covered with carbonate of soda, or water glass and the goods dried at 40—50 deg. C. When they are dry the temperature is raised to 80—100 deg. C. and maintained until the now concentrated acid has destroyed all vegetable fibres with the exception of those contained in the selvedges. Next follows thorough rinsing with water and soda, and fulling directly after it. After fulling and washing the dyeing can at once be proceeded with.

ARTIFICIAL SILK MAKING.

A factory has been started at Wolston, near Coventry, for making artificial silk. The material passes through eight processes, which are as follows: Cotton waste is bought already bleached and freed from seed and grease; it is sorted