English houses better terms than will be given by the Austrian syndicate. The above newspaper states that prices have already risen 15 to 18 per cent., and only opposes Mr. Livada's suggestion on the ground that the opening of a local factory would be more advantageous to the trade of Salonica. A Vienna firm has written to a merchant in Salonica strongly urging him to confirm an order which had been recalled on account of a rise of 15 per cent. at once, or it may be refused, and a further increase may be regarded as certain after July 1st, when the new amalgamation company will begin its operations. The whole male population of European Turkey wear one or the other of these headdresses. The white kioule is worn by the Albanians and by some of their neighbors, and the use of the red fez is not only compulsory on all civil officials and the infantry of the army, but it is almost universal outside Albania, both among Mohammedans and Christians. It is also used by the majority of the inhabitants of Asiatic Turkey and of Egypt, and a similar article in a green color is employed in India. Moreover, as the shape, material, and color of these articles may be said to be invariable, there being practically no change of fashion in this respect, the plant required should not be complicated. It has been stated by a gentleman largely engaged in this trade, who has visited a number of the Austrian factories, that fezes could be made at any stocking factory, the material being made like a stocking, and then pressed to resemble felt. The Austrians get their machines mainly from Chemnitz, where stockings are made; the fez and the kioule are made with the same machine. The raw material is almost entirely Australian wool imported into Bohemia from Bradford, and if the manufacturers of that place, or of Leeds or Dundee, would turn their attention to these articles, it is believed that they could compete successfully with the Austrian Syndicate. Even if a factory is opened in Salonica it will be some months before work could be begun, and the English houses might by then have secured a large share of the trade. It is said that the two factories existing near Constantinople can hardly do more than supply the garrison of the capital.—Board of Trade Journal.

## JOHN H. LORRIMER'S PATENTED MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

J. H. Lorrimer, of Philadelphia, is well-known to textile manufacturers all over the United States, Canada, Austria, Germany, England and Scotland, who are now using the various improved machines made by the Lorrimer Machinery Company, including their specialties and other mechanical contrivances for scouring yarns, wool, etc., washing hair, cotton, waste, degumming ramie and kindred fibers, treating flax, straw and tow, dyeing yarns, slubbing, cotton, wool and raw stock of all sorts, drying all the above in whatever form required. Their yarn scouring machine is claimed to scour a great variety of yarns, in great quantities, in a thorough, uniform manner. The company has secured control of M. Musgrave's patent endless rake machine, and nearly all systems can be altered to this system, if in good order. Their patented hair washing machine has now been in use for some years, and stands alone as a hair washer where quality and quantity of work are considerations. Their cotton washing machine is a modification of their patented hair washing machine. For degumming ramie and pine fiber, and treating flax straw and tow, they have special machines. Their yarn dyeing machine is the result of years of observation and experiments. It is simple, durable, practical, and needs no shafting or other mechanical appliances out of place in a dye-house, and in point of economy equals any machine. Their drying system covers machines for drying raw stock of all sorts, yarns in skeins or warps, etc., special machines for special work being designed and built for anyone, who, after thorough investigation, decides in favor of their system. Their raw stock drying and carbonizing machines are fitted with their patent metallic sectional apron. Their warp drying machine is the result of many years' experimentation, and is well worth the consideration of all who are interested in warp drying. Their yarn drying machine has been adapted to dry long skeins or short skeins, and is now in use for drying long skein printed tapestry yarn in many mills.

## YARNS FROM WASTE.

One of the features of the present state of trade in the textile industries is undoubtedly the effort to utilize to the greatest possible advantage all products which have been regarded as waste. Many of these products, which have been sold for generations for little or nothing, are being worked by spinners, and in many cases are showing satisfactory results. As instancing this fact, a contemporary mentions that W. Carter & Co., Belfast, recently submitted to the textile trade here some samples of yarn which appear likely to attract a considerable amount of attention among the users of the heavier numbers of linen and cotton yarns. The yarn in question is spun from the waste made in the wet-spinning of flax. It is a matter of surprise that this waste, consisting, as it does, of valuable fiber, made more costly still by the various processes of preparation, should not have been turned to useful account for spinning purposes before. The chief difficulty in the way has been that after carding the fiber is too short to be worked over ordinary flax or tow machinery. This problem seems at last to have been solved, and not only so, but the yarn sent out for inspection presents an attractive appearance, and possesses qualities which are certain to be appreciated. The thread is level and free from "slubs." These are qualities which manufacturers will not be slow to take advantage of, particularly as the price is, we understand, considerably lower than that of wet-spun tow yarn.

## LATEST DYESTUFFS.

Brilliant Benzo Green B.—Is a new homogeneous aniline, the latest addition to the important but recent Benzo Green family, specially adapted for cotton dyeing, producing clear, bright shades, which could formerly only be obtained by a mixture of the clearest blues and yellows, of this group of dyestuffs. Fastness to light is claimed to be decidedly better than such mixtures or any other homogeneous dyestuffs hitherto known on the market. It dyes easily level, very fast to acids, perspiration, ironing and rubbing. Fastness to washing about equal to Benzo Green and for light shades should answer all requirements, but if necessary fastness to washing can be increased by an after treatment with fluoride or chrome or chrome alum. Brilliant Benzo Green B. is equally well adapted for dyeing loose cotton, sliver, cross-reels, and cops as for yarns and piece goods. Also well suited for dyeing wool and mixed fibers.

*Diazo Indigo Blue M.*—Is a new Diazo product possessing valuable properties. As a further addition to the Diazo Blue group already well known as substitutes for Indigo, it holds an important place. The shades of this new Benzidine dyestuff when diazotized and developed with developer "A," are marked especially by their fastness to light, and on cotton are considerably superior in this respect to Indigo, as well as all other diazotizable products on the market. Fastness to washing of the diazotized shades is very good, being equal to the older "B" brand, especially adapted for cotton piece goods, yarn and loose cotton.

The Benzidine group has recently been added to, in the form of Pluto Orange G. (Patented). Very fine shades, ranging from a delicate cream to the brightest orange may be