

TEXTILE EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO CANADA.

The following are the values in sterling money of the exports from Great Britain to Canada for January, 1900 and 1901:

	January, 1900.	January, 1901.
Raw Wool	£ 2,007	£ 1,630
Cotton piece goods	93,296	87,733
Jute piece goods	11,830	10,906
Linen piece goods	23,736	22,933
Silk, lace	1,869	393
Silk, articles partly of	5,812	5,504
Woolen fabrics	36,168	50,781
Worsted fabrics	82,871	105,440
Carpets	24,778	26,289
Apparel and slops	20,934	18,983
Haberdashery	20,352	13,921

TWO-COLOR EFFECTS ON WOOLEN PIECE GOODS.

It was formerly only possible to produce parti-colored effects on goods of pure wool by weaving together yarns previously dyed of different colors. Even now this is by far the principal method. So much trouble, however, is involved in it that unceasing attempts have been made to find a simpler way, and they have, at least with some much used articles, met with success. The various proposals patented during the last ten years all depend on the same principle, viz., to mix mordanted with unmordanted wool, and then to dye the finished fabric in one bath with such dyes as will leave the raw wool either white or of a different color from the mordanted material. The same principle can be applied to cotton. Instead of mordanting the wool its affinity for dyes can be increased by chlorinating or by mercerization, so that diamine colors, of acid dyes can be used as well as adjective colors. It is, however, very difficult to regulate the action on the wool, so that it is very hard to secure uniformity. The time of exposure to the lye or chlorine, and the concentration and temperature of the bath are factors of great importance. Where two lots of wool treated in different chlorine or lye-baths meet, there is often a change in color where there should not be, and the goods are hence made unsalable. The chemical action of the soda lye is also to be feared. Very strong lye acting for a certain time strengthens the wool, it is true, but weak lye weakens it greatly or dissolves it altogether. The washing, after the action of the lye, requires great care and must be very rapid and thorough. The use of glycerine diminishes these dangers, but appreciably heightens the cost of production. It is also to be noted that these difficulties do not occur in the use of mordants of chrome, iron, copper, or alumina, which allow uniform dyeing although they present other difficulties of their own.

A patent has been taken out by Felix Meyer, of Aix, for preparing the wool beforehand in the loose state, instead of, as heretofore, in the yarn, and the so-called universal yarns are produced in this way. They are either mixtures of mordanted and unmordanted single fibers, or of mordanted and unmordanted yarns. The latter are used for mixed fabrics, and the former for jaspe and mouline fabrics. The chief advantage attending the use of these universal yarns is that the weaver is not obliged to keep a stock of colored yarns, so that he loses nothing by his stock lying idle or becoming out of date. The spinner, too, need only keep mordanted and unmordanted wool. The finished fabric can be dyed at any time.

The new yarns will not permit of every effect, but of a large number of the most current patterns, and their introduction is, certainly, an important step in advance.—Berlin Farber Zietung.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The wool market in Ontario has been stagnant during the past month. There is still no demand from the United States, but Canadian dealers are holding on patiently in the belief that prices are as low as they are likely to be, and that increased consumption abroad, if not at home, will improve the position. The new clip is now beginning to come in. Quotations are nominally as follows: Fleece, 14 to 15c.; pulled super, 17 to 18c.; extra super, 20 to 21c.

The Montreal market at present is dull. Some small sales are being made at prices in buyers' favor, but it is thought that rockbottom prices have been reached, and that a reaction will take place very soon.

The second series of the 1901 Colonial wool sales opened in London on the 12th inst., with a good attendance. There was a strong demand from the home trade. The continent took moderate quantity and American operators were quiet. A large selection of Cape of Good Hope and Natal sold slowly at old rates. Several parcels were withdrawn. A fair selection of merinos met with a good demand and sold freely at unchanged prices. Crossbreds were 5 to 7½ per cent. lower.

— The annual meeting of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was held at Winnipeg last month. In the course of the president's address and the long discussion that followed, the talk was all about hogs and the subject of sheep was not once mentioned. As the association appear to be going "the whole hog or none," they had better change their name.

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