

Dyeing Shades.

The following are a few of the principal effects on dyed colors, when viewed with this Methyl Violet film:

Description of Color	Aspect Under Violet Film.
Reds, Crimson, Scarlets, and Magentas	{ Change very little in appearance.
Orange and Yellows	— Become Reds and Scarlets.
Very light tints of Yellow..	— Pinks and Berry colors.
Greens	{ Soft Sages, darkening down to a Black.
Yellow Greens	— Bronzes and Old Gold shades.
Blue Greens	{ Dull Green Sages, deepening to Blacks.
Blues, Violets, and Pinks	{ Very little change in appearance.
Mauves, Purples, Clarets ...	— Very little change.
Olives and Citrines	{ Shades of Russet reddening to Crimson.
Bronzes and Old Gold shades	{ Range from deep Reds and Purples to Terra Cottas.
Buff shades, like Salmon, Ecu, etc.	{ All more or less Reds and Pinks.
Russets (all tones)	— Varying ones of Red.

—By David Paterson, F.R.S.E., in the Dyer and Calico

**ARTIFICIAL COTTON IN FRANCE.**

The French Chamber of Commerce of Milan says that an artificial cotton is now made from the cellulose of the fir tree freed from bark and knots. The fibres, after being pulverized by a special machine, are placed in a horizontal, brass, lead-lined cylinder of some 3,500 cubic feet capacity and steamed for ten hours, after which 2,000 cubic feet of a bisulphate of soda wash is added and the whole heated for thirty-six hours under a pressure of three atmospheres. Then the wood, or fibre, which has become very white, is washed and ground by a series of strong metallic meshes, after which it is again washed and given an electro-chemical bleaching by means of chloride of lime. Passage between two powerful rollers then dries the matter, producing a pure cellulose, which when reheated in a tight metal boiler containing a mixture of chloride of zinc and hydrochloric and nitric acids, to which is added a little castor oil, casein, and gelatin to give resistance to the fibre, gives a very consistent paste. Threads are then produced by passing this paste through a kind of drawplate. These threads, after being passed over a gummed cloth, are immersed in a weak solution of carbonate of soda and passed between two slowly turning drying cylinders. Finally, to give the necessary solidity, the thread is treated to an ammoniacal bath and rinsed in cold water, after which the product is pliable and works well.—Commercial Intelligence, London.

**MARITIME TRADE.**

W. R. Holloway, United States Consul at Halifax, N.S. in the course of a report from his district, writes of the textile trade in Canada as follows:

The woolen goods manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada, who have been engaged in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods, have been complaining for the last year that the preferential tariff in favor of England has so reduced their

profits as to prevent their paying dividends, and that England now practically controls the Canadian market for woolen goods, except tweeds. Three mills in the vicinity of Montreal have recently shut down, and it is expected will remain out of business until there is a change for the better in the market.

The Oxford mills, at Oxford, and the Hewson mills, at Amherst, which manufacture a high grade of tweeds, are doing a prosperous business, and the Hewson mills are to be enlarged with a view to American export business.

Last autumn there was a shortage of blankets, owing to the increased western demand, and this year a recurrence of like conditions is expected. Already some mills have withdrawn quotations on blankets, while others have advanced their prices. Local mills are paying about 12 per cent. more for wool than they did at this time last year, and seem to have some difficulty in getting their supplies.

The Canadian mills never have been able to make successful use of shoddy, which is made from woolen rags or cloth ground up in a machine, the resulting fibrous mass being again spun into yarn, sometimes around a cotton thread, or being mixed with new wool, so that the product looks almost as good as if made wholly from new wool.

**A NEW GERMAN LOOM.**

The following description of a new loom employed in weaving cloth in Germany is given by a contemporary:

The loom is a four decker, but only works with No. 2 and 3 box on right-hand side, as the 4 is used for the full and empty shuttles. The loom can run five shuttles, one and one. The loom is driven with a friction motion, like the pulling motion of a mule. It can be set on or stopped at any time, no matter what position the crank is in. It stops and sets off like lightning. There is only one picking tappet, and it picks for both sides. There are no laces or chains to make for the picking. Wherever the shuttle is it picks it out, if there are two shuttles opposite, it does not pick at all, and if there is not a shuttle in the boxes it picks at both sides. It is done from the box swell. When the shuttle is out in the box, it relieves the picking catch of the other side. The box motion is effected with levers, like Dobercross, but there are no chains to wear like Dobercross. It is done with rods and levers. If anything happens so that the box cannot rise or fall the box motion disconnects itself. Nothing can break. It is the same with the picker. It disconnects itself the same. The shedding motion is a centre shed dobby. There are wheels like Dobercross for pattern, and they work on the jack. The letting-off motion is done with levers and springs, and when you have set it with a full warp you have nothing to do with it till it is felled. The taking-up motion is a self-regulating motion with levers and weights. The automatic motion is like a dobby, and there is a plan to add to it. There is a lever to every shuttle that is running, and when a weaver wants a shuttle to come out she has only to reverse that number lever, and goes up and receives the empty shuttle. Then when that shuttle is wanted it drops to No. 1 box and lets the new shuttle off. Then the first box rises and is ready for filling again. The shuttle can be put in at any time. There is nothing in the way. The 4 box, where the empty shuttle goes in, is half-round shape. You can get the shuttle out in any position, and everything is done with the loom running at 60 picks a minute. It does not lower the speed to change the shuttle, and one can run the other day fifty-five minutes without a stop of any sort.



L. Maher's department store in Winnipeg, with contents, was completely destroyed by fire; loss estimated at \$35,000; insurance, \$28,000.