

### THE WORSTED AND BRAID CO.

The Worsted and Braid Co., Ltd., of Toronto Junction, have made an assignment this month to E R C Clarkson. This company was organized in 1892, with a capital of \$100,000, of which, however, only \$21,750 has been paid up. The liabilities, including open accounts, mortgage, etc., are \$31,849; and the assets, including stock on hand, open accounts, plant and machinery, are \$48,856. This statement shows a very good surplus, and there is no reason why the company should not be re-organized with excellent prospects of business. When the company started business, it was their intention to manufacture worsted yarns for the carpet trade, and for hosiery manufacturers, and a part of the factory was set apart for that purpose and an engine of 85 horse-power purchased. The factory thus had room and power for twice its present output; but owing to their inability to get sufficient stock subscribed at the time, the yarn department was never started, and what with the cost of running a large power and the heavy interest on mortgage, the company found themselves handicapped. Matters were brought to a climax when the president, J. P. Murray, became involved through outside real estate ventures and through kind-hearted but unwise advances of money to institutions which left him without available cash. His liabilities are \$14,000 direct and \$38,000 indirect, with assets of \$28,000. It may be here observed that the Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co., with which Mr. Murray is connected, will be unaffected by these complications. There is a good field in Canada for the braid and yarn business contemplated by the company, and under a new organization it will undoubtedly pay well. No doubt such a reorganization will take place as soon as Mr. Clarkson gets the accounts in shape. Meantime the works are closed. T. D. Wardlaw, formerly secretary and manager of the company, is now in business in Toronto as a manufacturer's agent.

### ALIZARINE BLACK FOR LOOSE WOOL DYEING.

#### NEW ONE DIP PROCESS.

Alizarine Black W B, for blue shade.

" " W D, for jet shade.

The points of advantage of Alizarine Black over logwood are as follows:

**Simpler Working.**—The Alizarine is dyed in one bath, against two for logwood, which means that two lots of Alizarine Black can be dyed in the same time required for one batch of logwood. The advantage of minimum duration of dyeing process will be recognized by every dyer.

**Saving in Labor and Steam.**—The Alizarine Black shows some saving in labor, and considerable saving in steam, as it requires only one heating from cold water.

**Condition of Stock.**—Unlike any Logwood Black (either chips or extract), the Alizarine Black dyed wool is almost equal to white.

**In Carding.**—The dyed wool works practically the same as white, a point which will be greatly appreciated by all carders.

**In Spinning.**—The superior working qualities of Alizarine Black are especially noticeable. The fact that Alizarine Black can be worked on same frame with white tells the story. The gain in number pounds yarn obtained from any quantity Alizarine Black dyed wool as compared with Logwood Extract Blacks is referred to later.

**In Weaving.**—Attention is called to the elasticity of Alizarine Black yarn as being practically the same as white, a point greatly appreciated by weavers, especially on heavy goods (putting in a large number of picks).

**In Finishing.**—Logwood blacks lose much of their brilliancy in finishing up. On the other hand Alizarine Blacks finish up practically same shade as when stock leaves the dye kettle, brightening up somewhat in tone, and have a look of freshness and newness which never characterize Logwood Blacks. The Alizarine Blacks are also much softer feeling, so much so that the cloth feels to be made of a finer and better grade of wool than it really is.

**Increased Quantity of Yarn.**—There is an increase in the quantity of yarn obtained from Alizarine Black dyed wool, as compared with any Logwood Black, either chips or extract. The amount of

this increase depends on the stock, and the character of Logwood Black. Taking the maximum results from the best logwood extract, the minimum gain has been found to be 4 to 6 lbs. yarn on 100 lbs. loose wool. On low class stock, where shoddy and wool are used together, the gain is larger and the strength of the yarn considerably greater. In making the claims we do, on comparative cost in finished goods, we allow for this increase in yarn obtainable. Figuring the yarn say at 40 cents per lb., you can easily determine net cost.

**Fastness.**—Alizarine Black is fully equal in fastness to the blacks formerly dyed on the top of a deep indigo bottom. (Blacks which cost from 14 to 17 cents per lb. to dye.) It has been demonstrated by exposure tests that the black will stand the most severe exposure in any part of the United States (Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern California not excepted). Any manufacturer can readily determine the difference in fastness on a 30 to 40-day exposure test on the outside of a building. This is a matter which is becoming to be regarded as one of considerable importance. With high grade goods, which sell at \$5 per yard and upward, in suit selling at \$50 to \$75, it is presumed that the colors are fast. At any rate, it is more a question of style in the cut of the garment. Those who can afford to pay \$50 to \$75 for a suit can afford to change with the style. On the other hand, it is generally conceded that cloths which enter into suits selling at \$10 to \$25 receive at least three times as much wear and exposure as the high grade goods. Fast colors are therefore more necessary in low and medium class goods than in higher grades. If the attention of your trade was called to a 30-day exposure test, it wouldn't take the buyer long to determine which black he would be safest in recommending.

**Acid Test.**—To distinguish Alizarine Blacks from either Aniline Blacks or Logwood, apply on the cloth a few drops of a solution of equal parts muriatic acid and tin crystals; after half an hour wash goods in water. Alizarine Black dyed goods show no change; all others are degraded.

**Cross Dyeing.**—This process is best known for cross dyeing purposes. Alizarine Black wool, woven into checks, can be redyed in the piece, even with acid colors, without causing the black to run, an important point to any who are interested in this line of work.

**Cost.**—The manufacturers show a saving of \$2 on a sample lot of 100 lbs. of wool treated with this dye.

This Alizarine Black is manufactured by Wm. Pickhardt & Kutiroff, New York, for whom the sole Canadian agents are Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., Montreal.

### NEW DIRECT DYES.

A. Gerber & Co. are now introducing some very fine new colors, the principal ones being Opaline 2G, 5G, and R. These colors dye direct with Glauber Salts or Common Salts only, and are purer and livelier than the Benzoazurines, the Opaline R being a particularly concentrated color. The best results are obtained in soap bath with common salt. They have also got out a new Direct Cotton Blue 3B a and BX, which they claim are stronger than what they have been producing before. These are worked in the same manner and give the same results as their other direct blues. Rose d'Algere 6G is also one of their new colors, which is a very fine dyestuff. It is worked in the same way, and gives the same results as Rhodamine 6G. Samples and prices can be had on application to the Canadian agents, Jack & Robertson, Montreal.

The Dominion Trouser Co., Toronto, of which Jas. A. Grant is proprietor, assigned last month.

It is stated that a leading silk house of Chicago is sending machinery of the latest American pattern to Tokio, Japan, where it will finish its own silk products.

DAVID WHITE & Co., dry goods, Ingersoll, have assigned to John Ferguson, Toronto. D. White, who conducted this business alone, started up in 1860. He suffered loss by fire twice, and since 1872 has failed twice.