

Chloramine Yellow and Chloramine Brown G were brought out a short time ago by the *Farbenfabriken Co.* of Elberfeld, and are colors entirely fast to chlorine, and which are not affected in the slightest degree by chloride of lime. These colors dyeing best on cotton with common salt are of especial value to the dyer who requires a color fast to bleaching.

Wool Black B is a new acid wool dyeing black of special value to light and steaming. On account of its fastness to washing, it is very suitable for dyeing yarns. *Wool Black B* gives a fine bluish black on chevrons and worsteds, which can be toned to a rich deep black, by using a small quantity of orange or green in the dye-bath. The resulting black is fast to carbonizing with sulphuric acid. This black being low in price will meet with a ready demand.

Diazo Colors—The list of Diazotizable colors is always increasing, the latest addition is *Diazo Black B*. This black is very similar to *Diazo Black R* and is equal to the older brands of diazotizable colors in fastness to washing. A leading feature of this new brand is its property of forming, in combination with Cu SO_4 , a copper lake, without undergoing any definite change in tone, the shade produced is exceedingly fast to light. The chief colors of the *Diazo* family are *Primuline Yellow*, *Diazo Black B*, *H*, *Diazo Brilliant Black R*, *Diazo Blue*, *Diazo Blue Black*, *Diazo Brown V*, *R*, and *G*, and *Diazo Brown R*, extra. Common salt is the usual mordant, the cotton being boiled for one hour. The goods are next diazotized for one-quarter hour in a cold acidulated nitrite bath rinsed and developed. The resulting shade is in accordance with the developer used. With *Primuline* by using "Developer A," a fine, clear, bright red is obtained, with "B" a bordeaux and with "F," a bright orange. By combining the various developers many new and interesting shades may be produced. This three bath process of "dyeing," "diazotizing" and "developing" a color takes twice as long as the dyeing of an ordinary cotton color, but the resulting shades are very fast to washing and light, and do not bleed into white. Color samples, dyed skeins and special pamphlet mailed gratis on application to the Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto, sole agents in Canada for the *Farbenfabriken*, vorm. *Friedr. Bayer & Co.*, Elberfeld, Germany.

A CARPET LOOM FIXER'S LAMENT.

When the angry passion gathers in the weaver's face I see,
And she lights out in the alley, and I know she's after me,
Then I know that I shall catch it, and my flesh begins to creep,
And she winds up her story with "My carpet's full of streaks."

This one no more than turns her back before another comes,
With a face that would drive you crazy, and she's always chewing gum.

And she strides off down the alley like a sailor on the deck,
After telling me her troubles that her loom it don't protect.

And still another follows and her face it is a study,
And the anger in her soul makes her cheeks grow bright and ruddy,
And perhaps you are on the platform, with both eyes on your work,
When you hear a shout below you that would scare the bravest Turk.

And below you stands a maiden, with a frown upon her brow,
And beside her stands another, but I'll not describe her now,
Down the alley comes another, and she looks up with a shout,
As she smilingly informs me that her blessed warp is out.

There are bent and broken needles, there are bad and broken cards
With pucker sticks and levers and shoes and straps and rods,
And all kinds of broken harness not to be left out in the cold,
Tis no wonder that a young man at this business soon grows old.

And when your last day's work is over, and you are far from weaver-room din,
St. Peter will throw the gates wide open, saying,

"You have had hell enough—come in."

—H. A. H. in *Fibre and Fabrics*.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

MONTREAL

John Moore, of the Mount Royal Hat Works, asked for the removal of the thirty per cent duty on hoods, which could only be used for manufacturing purposes. There was no manufacturer of hoods in Canada selling these goods—only one or two doing so for their own convenience. The finished hat only paid thirty per cent.

E. B. Greenshields spoke for the delegation from the Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and said that the general feeling amongst the members of the association was that they should not ask for any serious reduction in the tariff. He dwelt upon the importance to business men of permanence in the tariff. Mr. Greenshields then submitted the following resolutions, which had been adopted by the association, and which embodied the views of the dry goods men: "That the Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association, desiring to see corrected some of the anomalies and difficulties which at present exist, owing to the various rates of duty imposed on the same class of goods, hereby recommend that the tariff be so altered as to make the duty the same on all the different articles which go to make up classes of goods, such as cotton goods, woolen dress goods, woolen goods for men's wear, linen and jute goods, silk goods, notions, haberdashery, carpets of all kinds, knitted goods of all kinds, caps and bonnets, and clothing of all kinds. That this association recommends that specific duties be done away with, making the tariff purely ad valorem. That in the opinion of this association no goods which have gone through a process of manufacture should be permitted to come into Canada free of duty. That this association hereby places itself on record as being opposed to any proposition looking to a general uniformity of tariff. That in order to obtain a more uniform appraisement, the number of ports of entry should be materially reduced.

G. W. Sadler, Montreal, representing the leather belting manufacturers, said that the duty had been reduced from 25 to 20 per cent, and they asked that the duty be restored to 25 per cent. The consumption was not very great, and the importation of belting was a great detriment to the Canadian manufacturer, while there was no particular reason for it, as the article was not one that was used by the masses. There were five leather belting concerns in Canada, with establishments at Montreal, Danville, Missisquoi, Que., Toronto and Acton, Ont. Mr. Sadler said that the competition between the various concerns was keen enough, and the consumers got their goods just as cheaply as the consumer did in the United States. The consumption of leather belting in Canada amounted to about \$400,000 a year. The manufacturers tanned their own leather. The American duty on leather belting was about 40 per cent, a prohibitory duty. Mr. Sadler said he would not be afraid to meet the American manufacturer in an outside market, but what he feared was over-production.

The wall paper manufacturers were represented by Colin McArthur, M. Stanton and F. S. Foster. The deputation urged the necessity for the continuance of the tariff on paper hangings in its present form. An ad valorem duty had been found utterly inadequate as a protection to the home manufacturer, for the reason that the surplus and partially damaged stocks of the United States were dumped on this market regardless of cost, and so damaging the trade, and also gave great opportunities to dealers so inclined to evade the payment of the full duties by under valuation. The slaughtering of foreign goods increased to such proportions, coupled with the difficulty of properly appraising the value, that it was found impossible to have a specific form of tariff on wall paper. The present duty was 35 per cent on paper hangings printed in plain ungrounded paper, and on all other papers 1½c per roll, and 25 per cent on all other paper hangings. The deputation also urged the necessity of a specific or partially specific duty. In fact, it would be impossible to manufacture wall paper in Canada without it. Unless there was such a specific duty the United States would dump surplus stocks and push goods on the market. It was claimed that the duty on these two classes of goods should be prohibitive. The total output annually of this industry is \$250,000. The memorandum showed that the quantity of goods manufactured