

some of the mills. In my opinion, this change in the tariff will only benefit the importing and ready made clothing trade.

"The passing of the Wilson Bill will not affect the price of Canadian wools, as the domestic wools of the United States are now as low, if not lower than in Canada, but notwithstanding this, I am afraid there will be some speculation that may raise the price of our domestic wools beyond their present values, relying on the expectation that when the duties are taken off in the United States the price will rise. The Americans are not changing their tariff on wools to give the Canadian wool growers more money for their clip, but simply to give the manufacturers of the United States free wool, at the lowest possible price in competition with English and foreign wool markets, and if the dealers and manufacturers through the country can only realize this fact, the clip of 1894 will be bought at fully 10 to 15c. less than in 1893.

"Most of the clip of 1893 is still in the hands of dealers and unsold. During the last twelve months large quantities of wool and sheepskins, the product of the United States, have found their way into Canada at prices much lower than our domestic wools and sheepskins could be sold for here. I would advise caution in buying the Canadian clip, as no money has been made out of Canadian wool for three or four years past.

"The trend of the trade goes to show that the coming clip should be bought with more care and at the following prices:

WASHED FLEECE WOOLS.

Combing fleece, including Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford	
Down and all long-haired bright wools	15 to 16c.
Pure Southdown, free from tags and chaff	18 to 20c.
Shropshire, of good sound staples	18c.
Fine clothing wool	18c.
Rejections, including black, chaffy and cotted wools....	11 to 12c.

UNWASHED FLEECE WOOLS.

Leicester, Cotswold and other bright wools	8 to 9c.
Shropshire, good sound staple	10 to 11c.
Pure Southdown	11 to 12c.

PRACTICAL RECIPES FOR DYEING.

Fast Black on 100 lbs. Cotton Goods.—(1st bath) 5 lbs. melantherine B. or R, 10 lbs. Glauber salt. (2nd bath) (diazotising bath); 3 lbs. nitrate of soda, 10 lbs. muriatic acid. (3rd bath), 1 lb. developer M., 3 lbs. sal soda. (The "B" brand produces slightly bluer shades than the "R.")

Black on Woolen Goods (piece or yarn).—For 100 lbs. goods, 4 to 4½ lbs. new acid black S. conc., 3½ to 4 lbs. sulphuric acid, 10 lbs. Glauber salt. Boil for about one hour and rinse.

Direct Fast Black.—In one bath with diamond black; diamond black N/G and diamond green. (Simplified method.) Enter the goods in a dyebath, to which 10 lbs. Glauber salt and 1½ lbs. acetic acid have been added at about 100 deg. F.; bring to the boil, and continue boiling for one hour. If the bath is not then ex-

hausted, add further ½ to 1 lb. acetic acid. As soon as the bath is exhausted, add 1 lb. bichromate potash and boil for further half hour, then rinse. With 3 lbs. color good blacks are obtained. The N/G gives the bluest black. A jet black is best obtained by using about ½ lb. diamond in combination with about 2½ lbs. diamond black. Blacks produced by this process are as fast to light, air, milling and acids as those dyed on a chrome mordant, and are of greater intensity.

Fast Bright Blue (on woolen goods) with New Victoria Blue B.—This color is best dyed neutral, that is, without any mordant. Begin dyeing about cold, raise to boil and boil for half to three-quarters of hour. In this manner the bath is thoroughly exhausted. For a light shade use about 2 ozs. For medium shade 8 ozs., and for a full shade 1 to 1½ lbs. to 100 lbs. goods.

Fast Grey on Cotton Goods (100 lbs. cotton).—1 lb. benzo-fast-grey, 10 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. sal soda. Dye boiling for one hour; rinse. (For very dark shades use 20 lbs. common salt and 2 lbs. sal soda.) Beautiful light blue greys can be obtained by using 4 to 8 ozs. of benzo-fast-grey. This color is fast to alkali and acids, and does not change when subjected to heat. It is also fast to perspiration and fairly fast to light. For shading benzo-fast-grey, we would recommend our chloramine yellow, geranine G; benzoazurine and benzo-cyanines.

Light Slate on 100 lbs. Raw Cotton (fast).—12 ozs. benzo-fast-grey, 6 ozs. geranine G, 4 ozs. chloramine yellow, 10 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. sal soda. Dye boiling for one hour and rinse.

Dark Slates on 100 lbs. Raw Cotton.—2 lbs. benzo-fast-grey, 9 ozs. chloramine yellow, 6 ozs. geranine G, 10 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. sal soda. Dye boiling for 1 hour and rinse.

Drab on 100 lbs. Raw Cotton.—12 ozs. benzo-fast-grey, 8 ozs. geranine G, 5 ozs. chloramine yellow, 10 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. sal soda. Dye boiling for 1 hour and rinse.

Fast Yellow (on 100 lbs. Cotton Goods).—2 lbs. chloramine yellow, 10 lbs. common or Glauber salts. Dye boiling for 1 hour and rinse. Chloramine yellow is a very fast dye and also shows a remarkable resistance to chlorine. (Bleaching powder.)

Light Drab (on 100 lbs. Raw Cotton).—3½ oz. benzo-fast-grey, 1½ ozs. congo-orange G, 1 oz. chloramine yellow, 10 lbs. Glauber salt. Dye boiling for 1 hour. Lift and rinse.

Yellowish Drab (on 100 lbs. Raw Cotton).—6½ ozs. chloramine yellow, 2½ ozs. benzo-fast-grey, 2½ ozs. geranine G, 10 lbs. common salt, 2 lbs. sal soda. Dye boiling for 1 hour, lift and rinse.

For any of the above dyes or for further information on the formulas, address Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Toronto.

THE May series of colonial wool sales opened in London on the 1st inst., the quantities available being about 380,000 bales. Reports show that there is a general weakness in price so far as the sales have gone.