

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

DRESS FABRICS.

Design 76 is a nice, neat effect which may be utilised in several ways. In the first place, as an all silk or cotton dress fabric, it should be used as given here, in which case it may be produced on 32 shafts, but it need hardly be said that a bolder and more characteristic effect may be produced if a jacquard be used, by enlarging the design to at least twice the size or even more. If this be done more detail in weave effect should be introduced, and the introduction of an extra weft to form a spot or small figure would probably prove effective. The following is a suitable sett:—

<p><i>Warp.</i> All 2/60's white silk. 36's and 2's.</p>	<p><i>Weft.</i> All 30's Terra cotta or delicate shade of silk. 72 picks per inch.</p>
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Since the figuring does not break either the warp or weft to any very great extent, colours may be introduced in either check or stripe form, care being taken not to swamp the weave effect entirely, by too strong contrasts. The following will prove beautiful colourings, care being taken to have all the colours very light and bright:—

<p><i>Pattern I.</i> 4 threads light lemon yellow, } repeat 3 8 " silvery grey, } times. 16 " bright light sage green, } 8 " silvery grey, } repeat 3 4 " light lemon yellow, } times. 1 to 2 inches of either white or silvery grey silk.</p>	<p><i>Pattern II.</i> 4 threads light salmon, 6 " bright light sage green, 8 " light salmon, 12 " bright light sage green, 16 " light purple grey, 12 " bright light sage green, 8 " light salmon, 6 " bright light sage green, 4 " bright salmon, 1 to 2 inches of white or light grey.</p>
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<p><i>Weft.</i> Same as warp, or all white or silvery grey, or 1—3 inches of white, 8 picks lemon yellow, } repeat for six 8 " silvery grey. } times.</p>	<p><i>Weft.</i> Same as warp or all light silk, or 1 to 2 inches light silk, 8 picks bright light sage green, 8 picks light purple grey.</p>
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This design (76) will also make a useful pattern for cotton warp and lustre weft, in which case the warp figures on the design, as given here, should be filled in for weft. The following sett should be used:—

<p><i>Warp.</i> All 2/30's cotton. 40's reed 2's.</p>	<p><i>Weft.</i> All 30's mohair or silk. 80 picks per inch.</p>
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Design 77 is also suitable for developing as a cotton warp and lustre weft fabric, in which case the sett as given above, or the following, should be used:—

<p><i>Warp.</i> All 2/60's cotton. 36's reed 2's.</p>	<p><i>Weft.</i> 30's mohair or silk. 60-70 picks per inch.</p>
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This also might be utilised with silk for both warp and weft, if part of the figuring be developed in warp instead of all in the weft as here given. Though this design is given for a dress fabric, yet if worked out in twills, etc., it will produce a very effective worsted mantle cloth. If the design be enlarged as suggested in previous cases, better and more effective figures may be introduced in the place of the square figures; extra silk weft may also be introduced to brighten up the piece, and if the ground twill, which should be introduced in the place of the plain, be opposed to the twill figure, an exceedingly effective result will be obtained.

If the six-end twill (3 and 3) be used for the ground, the following sett will be found suitable:—

<p><i>Warp.</i> All 2/40's worsted, 12's reed 6's.</p>	<p><i>Weft.</i> All 20's worsted. 72 picks per inch.</p>
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Design 78, as given here, is developed for a striped lustre dress fabric. Next week we will further consider this class of goods.

INDIAN COTTON COUNTERPANE.

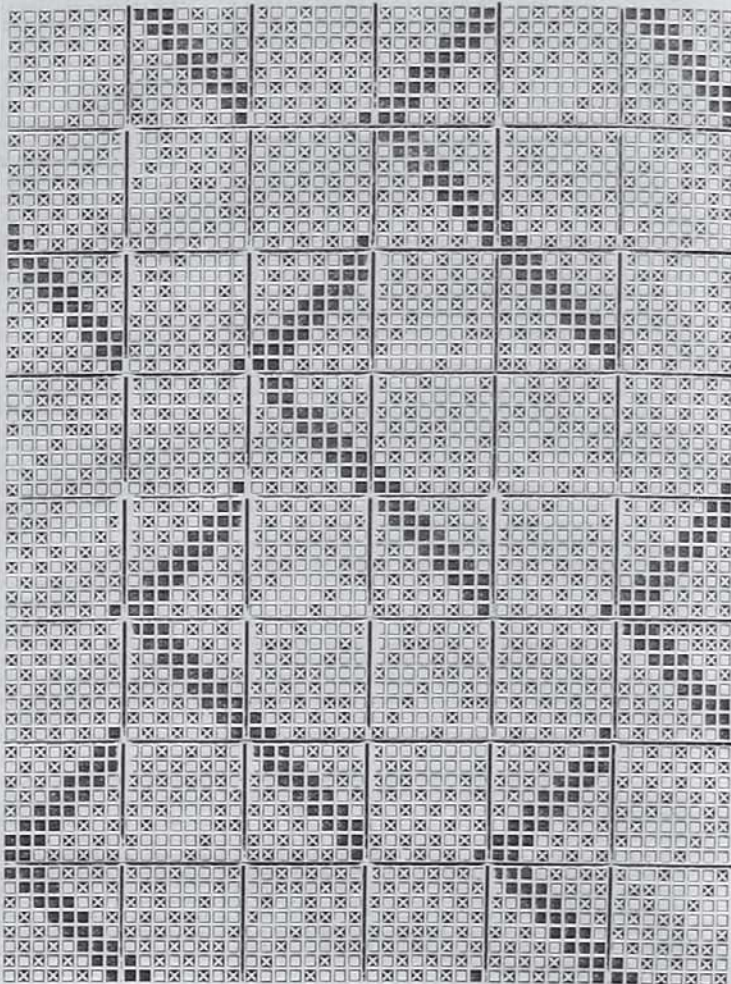
Made at Hoshiarpore, Punjab. Length, 4 yds. 32 in.; width, 1 yd. 18 in.; weight, 1 lb. 15 ounces; bleached white. Turkey red border one half inch from selvage, all white diaper; then 4 red, 4 white, 4 red, 4 white, 4 red, 4 white, three inches all red, 4 white, 4 red, 4 white, 4 red, 4 white, 4 red; centre all white and two in a heald; cross borders the same as the side ones; the centre figure is repeated all over.

COTTON SHIRTING.

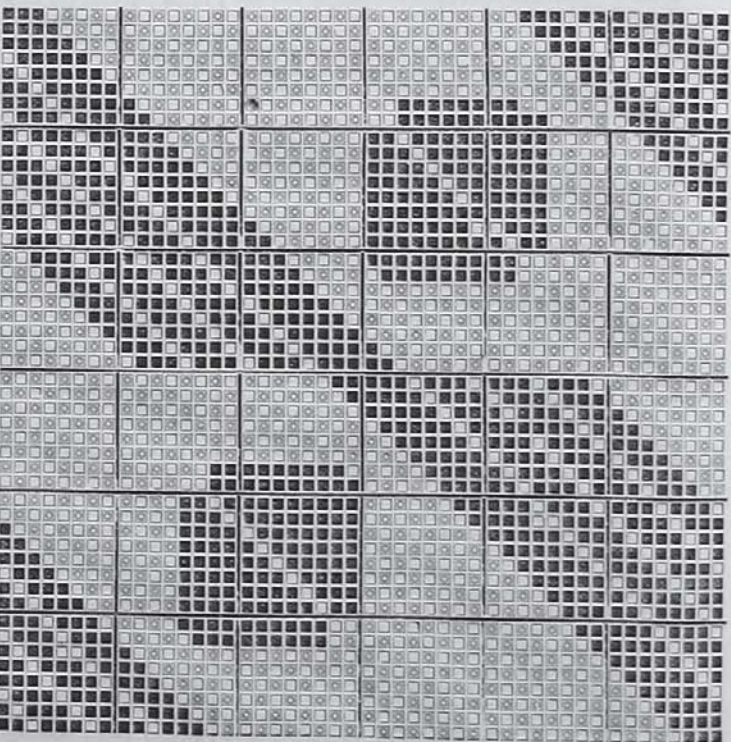
This design is for Oxford shirtings, 36 reed 4 in a dent, or 72 ends per inch, of 20's twist, and 72 picks per inch of 20's weft. The warping and draft: 4 blue, 4 white, 3 times over on shafts marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 blue, 4 white, 7 times over on shafts marked 5, 6, 7, 8; then 4 red, 4 white, 3 times over on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; checked the same by working over the threads in the same order as the draft, or to make it more plain, 4 blue, 4 white, 3 times over on threads marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 blue, 4 white, on threads 5, 6, 7, 8; then 4 red, 4 white, three times over on threads 1, 2, 3, 4. It will be seen that an almost endless variety of patterns may be made by breaking the draft or by checking. We give another pattern for Oxfords, same reed, twist, weft, and picks, only on 4 shafts; the ordinary 4-end twill; warping and draft as follows:—36 ends of dark blue, straight over draft, 4 white, two in a heald on fourth shaft, 4 dark blue on the four shafts, 4 white, two in a heald on second shaft, 4 dark blue on the four shafts, 4 white on fourth shaft, 4 of blue on the four shafts, and 4 of white on the second shaft, the white being two in a

head all through the draft; 1 shuttle dark blue. The complete pattern—48 ends of dark blue and 16 of white, total, 64 ends. It would be advisable to double the white ends in the process of warping, so that no mistake should occur in drawing the ends through the healds.

In our next issue we will commence a series of patterns for summer vestings in cotton and silk, which we trust will be found not only novel but satisfactory.



DESIGN 76.



DESIGN 77.

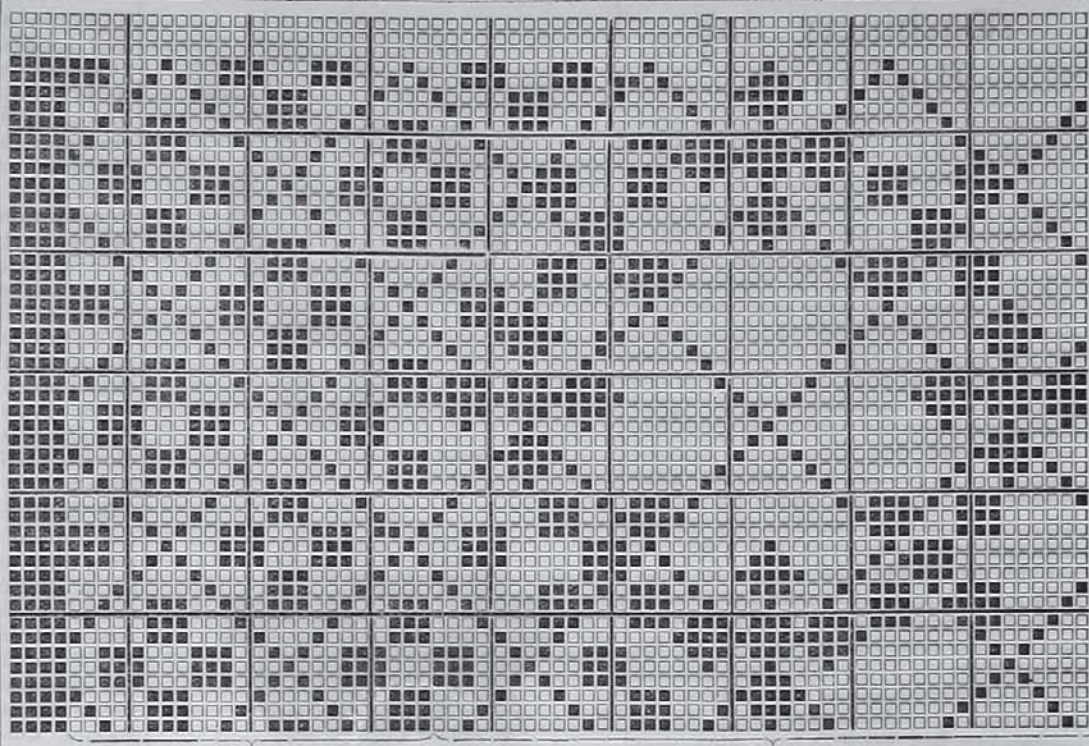
COTTON SHIRTING.

The following is a second pattern for the shirting design given in the issue of this journal of March 22nd last.

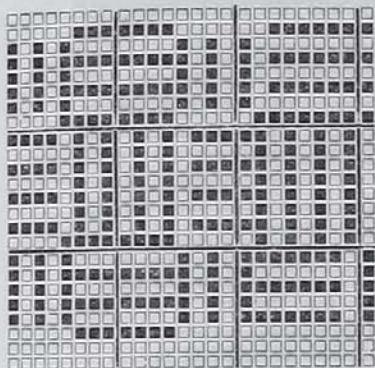
4 dark blue, 4 white for 24 ends.
 4 red " " "
 4 light blue " " "
 4 dark " " " "
 4 red " " " "
 4 light blue, 8 " 28 ends.

Total . . . 148 and repeat.

Pegging and draft plan the same as for the first pattern.

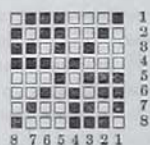


Selvage Border Centre
INDIAN COTTON COUNTERPANE.

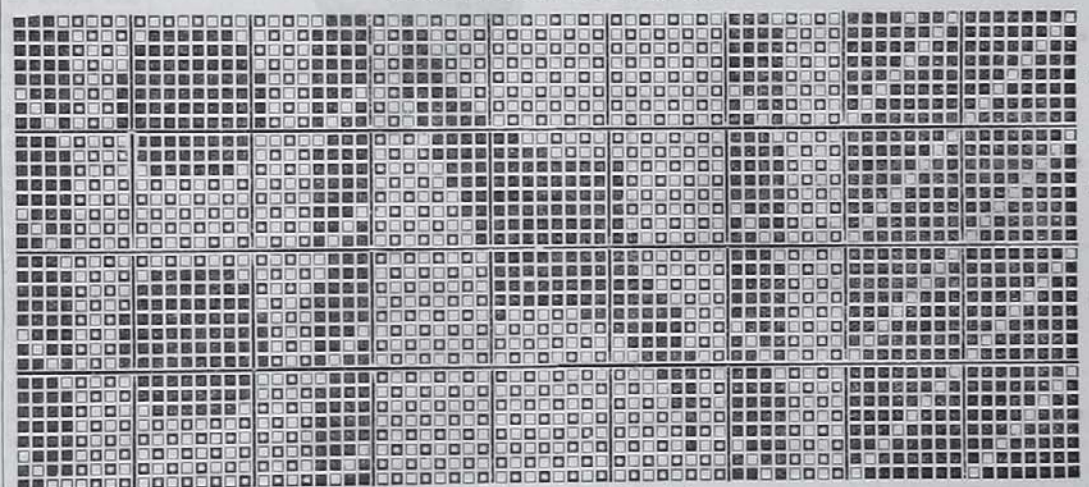


COTTON SHIRTING.

(See preceding page.)



PEGGING PLAN.



DESIGN 78.—Repeat 1, 2, 3, 4.

**Silk Association
of Great Britain and Ireland.**

**EXHIBITION OF BRITISH-MADE
SILKS.**

A loan silk exhibition of British-made silks will be held in Lord Egerton of Tatton's ballroom, 7, St. James's square, London, on the 6th May next; it will be open for not more than a fortnight.

The Ladies' Committee of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland will have the sole entire management of the exhibition, and will undertake the hanging and arranging of the exhibits. The deficit, if any, will be provided by them, and the proceeds, if any, will be at their disposal after providing for the expenses of the exhibition. No charge for space will be made, but a moderate charge will be made for the initial expenses of advertising, stationery, clerks' work, postages, &c.

Exhibits to be sent in on or before the 24th April, directed to Mr. Thomas Jackson, house carpenter, 7, St. James's-square, London, W., and all communications by letter to the president of the Silk Association, Silk Exhibition Offices, 56, St. Edward's-street, Leek, Staffordshire.

The space being limited, the specimens, where possible, should be limited in size, but there is some available wall space in the ballroom and corridors for specimens of large size and pattern. The Ladies' Committee reserve the right of selection, and will

choose such exhibits as will most fairly and adequately represent all the various branches of the English, Scottish, and Irish silk industries; and they desire that this shall be entirely left in their hands, undertaking to do everything in their power to promote this object consistent with the space at their disposal.

The whole of the exhibits must have been made in the United Kingdom; none other will be admitted.

In addition to plain patterned broad silks, ribbons, lace, sewing and embroidery silks, and silk embroidery, trimmings, fringes, gloves, stockings, underclothing, etc., can be represented, and any fabrics of which silk forms the principal part.

Exhibits sent by manufacturers must have the name of the manufacturer affixed, also the name of the designer where possible, as well as the places, firm or firms where they can be obtained, and in the case of hand-loom weaving the name of the artisan should, if possible, be given.

Each exhibit sent by distributors must have the name of the exhibitor affixed; and also, not necessarily for publication, but for the information of the Ladies' Committee, the name of the manufacturers.

THE RATING OF MACHINERY BILL.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the second reading of the Rating of Machinery Bill was moved by Mr. Winterbotham, who said that the Bill was supported by textile manufacturers generally, as well as by the Chambers of Commerce. The Bill proposed to define what machinery and tools of ordinary manu-

facturers should be rated. Sir William Houldsworth looked upon the Bill as vital to the great industries of the North of England, and supported it as an honest attempt to provide a remedy for the grievance. Mr. Henegge, however, thought it would raise many fresh difficulties, and would only defer the fulfilment of the promise made by different Governments to deal with the whole question of rating. He moved an amendment declaring it desirable that the matter of rating machinery should be dealt with as part of a comprehensive scheme of local taxation. In the discussion which ensued, Mr. Ma'her, Mr. H. S. Wright, and Mr. Oldroyd strongly supported the Bill, while Mr. Staveley Hill opposed it. Mr. Stansfeld considered that a case had been shewn for legislation similar to that proposed in the Bill. Mr. Walter Long, in behalf of the Local Government Board, intimated that if the second reading were accepted the Government would ask for an opportunity to consider what amendments should be proposed. Sir Henry James, though not pledging himself to the details of the Bill, asked that the Legislature should bear the responsibility of determining what was subject to rating, instead of leaving it to the local authorities. The House divided on Mr. Henegge's amendment, which was rejected by 239 to 87, and the Bill was taken read a second time. The largeness of this majority will probably be taken as a sign that before the present Session closes an alteration in the law, which manufacturers and Chambers of Commerce have long been striving to bring about, will be accomplished.