

opposition to the measure shows no sign of weakening, every inch being contested with the most dogged pertinacity. Senator Plumb has been saying very harsh things about the measure, and other members, plucking up courage to speak independently, now that even Mr. Blaine is supposed to be at loggerheads with the tariffinkers, have annoyed the dominant party by their guerilla tactics. It is considered probable that the reciprocity idea will receive expression in the measure which will then pass. The loss occasioned by the unlooked for delay that has arisen, has been severe to both manufacturers and distributors. Importations have been so heavy that in any case domestic producers will have to endure the almost total loss of their spring trade, while the autumn trade will certainly be adversely affected. Buyers have been more anxious of late to lay in supplies of low-class goods, which will be affected by the tariff.

The abnormally large stocks of cotton goods at Fall River coupled with the lowness of prices causes much anxiety, and an endeavour is being made to stop the mills. The proposition of the Fall River mills is to close for six days during the month, each mill to select the time for its closing. The mills short of cotton will be first to avail themselves of this shut-down agreement. The Rhode Island mills, it is stated, will not consent to any agreement that does not impose a shut-down of two weeks. Nearly all the mills admit that a curtailment of the output is a necessity, but those having a supply of cotton do not fall in with the views of the Fall River people. A shut-down of one week is regarded only as an exemption from purchases of cotton by the mills that stop; a shut-down of two weeks by all makers of printing cloths would give a temporary relief, but a stoppage of one month would be practical in lessening the supply and improving the prices for cloth, if it did not have a depressing effect upon the price of cotton.

At Paterson the strike fever has not yet abated, the operatives being apparently determined to force the issue for the purpose of a trial of strength with the masters. When wages were reduced some time ago they did not raise objections, as it was admitted that trade was very depressed. Now, however, they claim the right to an increase, and, accordingly, there has been an interruption in the working of several mills.

One hundred and twenty weavers employed by Pelgram and Meyer left their looms last Saturday, and another strike is also in progress at the mill of Lambert Brothers, and Miller, where employes have also asked a return to the old scale of wages.

Hoffmann and Frommelt's weavers are on strike against a reduction of 20 per cent. They claim that they are already being paid less than the weavers in other mills.

The strike of the weavers at Clay and Grocock's has been settled and the looms are now again at work.

Paterson, by the way, has turned out some attractive lines of late in silk curtains and table covers.

The satinnet manufacturers, representing nearly all the important mills in the country, appointed, at a meeting on the 4th inst., a committee to devise a plan of consolidation similar to that adopted by the card clothing makers. Nearly all the satinnet mills in the country are located in Worcester county, and it is hoped, by closer combination, to reduce the number of commission houses, and lessen competition.

Members of the jute trust bitterly regret their action in rousing the opposition of consumers of bagging. But the mischief is done now, and it will take a long time to make up for the losses which have been incurred by the combination. The jute trust was destroyed by the sturdy action last year of the Farmers' Alliance. The price for jute bagging has fallen to 8 cents a yard, but that rate is no temptation to the planters. They prefer to use cotton at 12½ cents a yard. In this they display good judgment and correct business principles. If the entire crop this season, the lowest estimate of which is 7,000,000 bales, should all be wrapped in cotton bagging, 35,000,000 yards of it would be required, equivalent to 27,300,000 pounds of the

fabric, which would make a new market for (in round numbers) 55,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This increased consumption would, it is believed, add to the market price of the staple at least half a cent a pound; consequently, every bale of 500 pounds would be worth 250 dols. more than but for the general adoption of this new bagging, while the saving by the use of jute would be but 23 cents per bale. This result, be it understood, has not yet been achieved, but the Alliance is in earnest, and if it maintains its present sturdy attitude a little longer the result will be a complete victory for them. There is a healthy moral to be derived from the history of this cotton bagging movement which "cornerers" of all kinds, from the Liverpool cotton broker to the Chicago pork and grain operator, would do well to note. Lancashire spinners and manufacturers may also see what great success a really united body of men may achieve from the example of the Farmers' Alliance in its struggle with the jute trust, which should spur them on to a renewal of their efforts in combating the parasites who thrive by their misfortunes.

The American Printing Company's wool finish indigoes are being shown by Bliss, Fabyan and Co. in very handsome fall colourings in plaids and stripes. These goods are all in unique and rich effects in imitation of worsted dress goods, and are received with commendation by the trade.

The New Augsburg Cotton Factory Company distributes for 1889-90 a dividend of 13 per cent., against 10½ for the previous year.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

FLOCKING MACHINES WANTED.—Would you have the kindness to give me the address of an English firm which makes machines for grinding (not cutting) the shearings, resulting in the woolen cloth branch? A client of mine, a cloth manufacturer, wishes to purchase such a machine, and he has been told that they are manufactured in England.—B. G. (Germany).

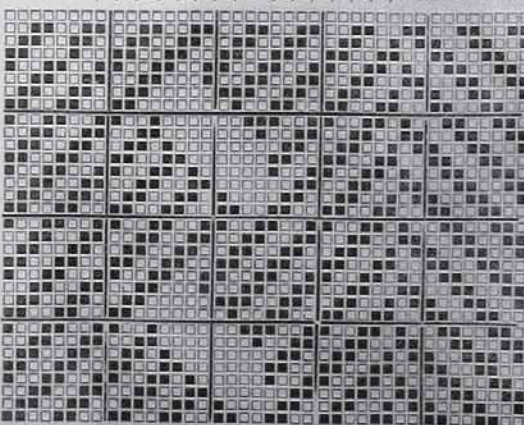
A. W. (Manchester).—Messrs. Samuel Laycock and Sons, Limited, make the loom for weaving hair cloth themselves, and it is not, we are informed, for sale.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

LINEN AND COTTON STRIPE.

We give No. 1 design for a dress material. Warp and weft cotton, or warp cotton and weft 30's linen; 72 ends per inch, 24's warp and 12's cotton weft, 52 picks, 12 shafts, 16 to round (see pegging plan). Draft: 24 dark brown, 6 light red, 24 dark brown, all on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, straight over; 16 dark brown on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 shafts; 24 dark brown on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; 6 of light blue on 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1; and 24 of dark brown on 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1.



NO. 1.—LINEN AND COTTON STRIPE.

4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1. The warp pattern is 24 dark brown, 6 light red, 64 dark brown, 6 light blue, 24 dark brown; total, 124 ends. The 16 of dark brown to be two in a heald, one heald per dent.

No. 2.—A second pattern for a Harvard shirting. The same particulars as No. 1. Pattern and draft: 16 of fawn, 8 dark blue, 16 fawn on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; 8 red on 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 shafts; and repeat with 16 of fawn on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts. Pattern: 16 fawn, 8 dark blue, 16 fawn, 8 red; total, 48 ends. The warp either for morning dress material or shirting may be of any light tone, and weft dark shades. The spots in alternate stripes may be thrown from the left to right, which will give variety and expression to the figure. This is easily effected by drawing in the spot ends on 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5 for one stripe, and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 for the second stripe. An immense number of changes and combinations may be easily produced by weave and colour in these fabrics.

No. 3.—A fancy stripe, 72 ends and 72 picks per inch, 4-end or cassimere twill, warp and weft 20's. Pattern and draft: 12 fawn, 3 ruby, 12 fawn, on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, or straight over; two ends of silk doubled or rather 2 ends of two-fold 20's white silk to be drawn in on the second shaft; two in a heald, 12 fawn, 3 ruby, 12 fawn, straight over on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; 2 white silk, two-fold 20's, two in a heald on fourth shaft. It will be seen that the silk will alternate on the second and fourth shafts, giving a pleasing effect to the rest of the stripe at a small expense. The weft all fawn. We give this pattern as one very likely to become a favourite during the latter part of the season.

No. 4.—A check, same read, picks, and twill, as No. 3. Warp and weft pattern: 20 dark terra cotta, 2 ends of black and fawn, tightly twisted to make 20's, four of terra-cotta, 2 black and fawn twist, 20 dark terra-cotta, 6 silver grey. Total ends in pattern, 54.

No. 5.—Particulars same as No. 4. Pattern of warp and weft: 16 light cardinal red, 4 ends of dark blue and white, twisted to make 20's, two of cardinal, 4 ends of dark green and primrose very loosely twisted to make 16's; total, 26 ends.

No. 6.—A ten shaft, ten to the round, fancy check, 24's warp and weft, 60 ends and 60 picks per inch, 60 chocolate, 9 white, 9 orange, 9 red; weft the same pattern.

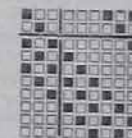
The six patterns here given may be all cotton, or linen and cotton, and will be found suitable novelties for autumn wear.

No. 7.—This is also a ten shaft, ten to the round (see pegging plan), 60 ends and 60 picks



NO. 1. PEGGING PLAN.

NO.



NO. 7.



NO. 9.

PEGGING PLANS.

to the inch; warp 24's, two in a heald, 24's weft, two in a shed, 60 white, 60 violet; weft the same pattern. This make of cloth is a union of linen and cotton, the white, grey, or cream tint in warp and weft linen, the colours of warp and weft cotton. If made in this way the linen must be about 64's. A variety of pretty designs (with turquoise blues, bright greens, terra cottas, etc., for cotton in warp and weft), can be produced by any twill or satin within the compass of ten shafts, and if the draft is broken, another and very extensive range of patterns can be obtained.

No. 8.—The details same as No. 7, but a plain canvas cloth on 2 shafts. Warp pattern: 2 white, 2 sapphire blue, for 20 repeats or 80 ends, 4 dark maroon; 2 white, 2 terra cotta, for 20 repeats or 80 ends, 4 dark maroon; total, 168 for complete pattern. Weft same as warp pattern; the white of warp and weft 56's linen, 2 in a heald and 2 in a shed.

No. 9.—A cotton zephyr stripe on 4 shafts for plain cloth, 4 for stripe, 40 reed, 2 and 4 in a dent, 30's warp and weft. Pattern and draft: 10 white, 2 ruby, for 10 repeats, on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; for plain cloth, 24 of violet, 4 in a dent on 5, 6, 7, 8 shafts (see pegging plan). Complete pattern, 144 ends, or 1,296 on 30 inches. Weft all white. The following list of shades (with white for the ground) will be found useful and fashionable for the stripe:—Crimson, mignonette, tan, maize, pink in all its shades, yellow, primrose, purples, blues, browns, etc. Both ground and stripe may be increased or decreased at pleasure.

GAUZE FABRICS.

Additional examples to those previously given are supplied in Figures A, B and C. Our remarks on these patterns shall be as concise as possible, and we would urge upon those of our readers who are endeavouring to obtain a firm grasp of this type of pattern to examine minutely the relationship between pegging plan, healding plan, and full sketched pattern, our remarks being given with the distinct idea of assisting such examination as much as possible.

Figure A is very similar to a previous pattern save that here the thick threads do not oppose but follow each other, all working exactly the same way. In the actual pattern these threads will be much closer together and will give a distinct wave effect. On examining the healding plan, pegging plan, etc., the following observations may be made:—1st, the thick thread crosses four thin threads and completes its convolutions on thirteen picks, so that for the plan worked alongside to be correctly completed two repeats of the gauze effect (i.e. 26 picks) are requisite; 2nd, observe that our pegging plan, etc. are given for weaving the pattern wrong side up, also that we commence the plan on the two picks which come over the thick crossing thread in succession (i.e. the 3rd and 4th picks of the fully sketched out pattern). It will at once be observed that the thick crossing thread flushes over two picks between each tie, and that when the two weft picks flush over the thick thread it is evidently done to dispose of the last, viz., the thirteenth pick. Bearing these facts in mind, if the plan for Figure A be compared with the full sketch, no difficulty should be experienced in fully realising the relationship between them. Now the relationship between pegging plan, healding plan, and sketch should be carefully studied, when little difficulty should be experienced in mastering all details, etc.

If, say 4, 6 and 8 stripes similar to the two shewn in Figure A be combined with stripes of plain, a useful pattern will be produced suitable either for all white cotton, or white and coloured cotton yarns, or for cotton and silk in unison. If, however, instead of the plain stripe a stripe of the effect shewn in Figure B be used, a much better result will be obtained. In this effect it will be noticed that between every gauze crossing there are eleven picks, an odd number being required for the reasons previously mentioned. In order to obtain effect with the warp similar to the gauze crossing in the weft several dents must be missed, thus the effect is altogether like a check of plain white fully demarked by the gauze crossing in the weft and the blank reed spaces in the warp.

Figure C is a sketch of a splendid example of gauze weaving approaching in effect embroidery. This shall claim full consideration in our next issue.

Notice that in all the plans given, the threads marked in solid type represent the doup.

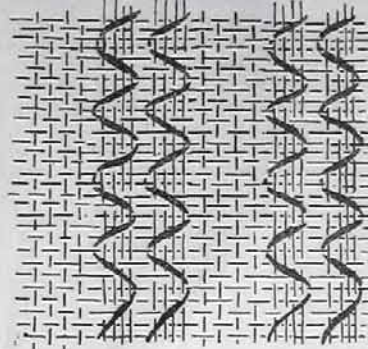
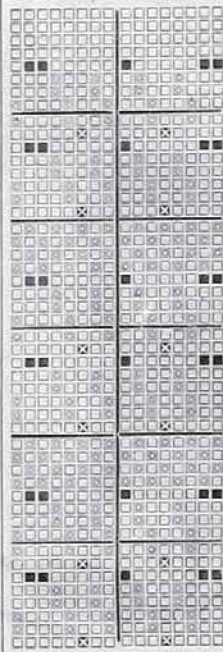


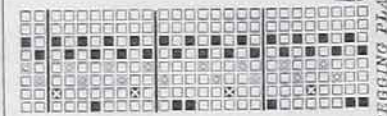
FIGURE A.



PLAN FOR FIGURE A.



HEALDING PLAN FOR FIGURE A.



PEGGING PLAN FOR FIGURE A.

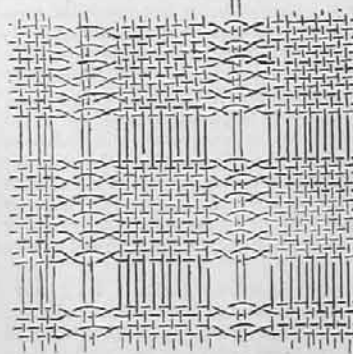
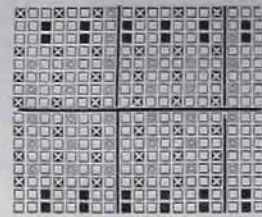


FIGURE B.



PLAN FOR FIGURE B.

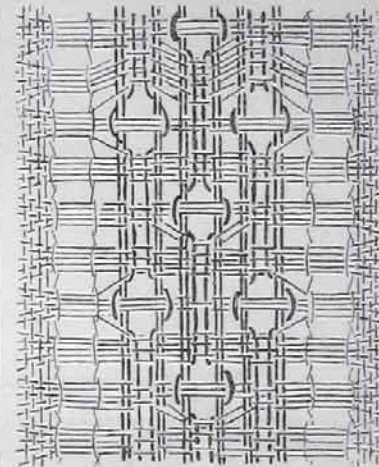
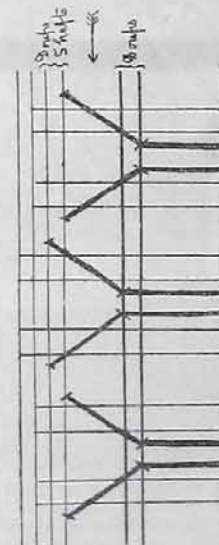
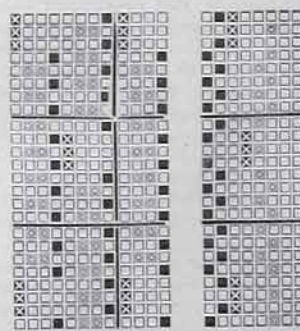


FIGURE C.



HEALDING PLAN FOR FIGURE C.



PLAN FOR FIG. C. PEGGING PLAN FOR FIG. C.