

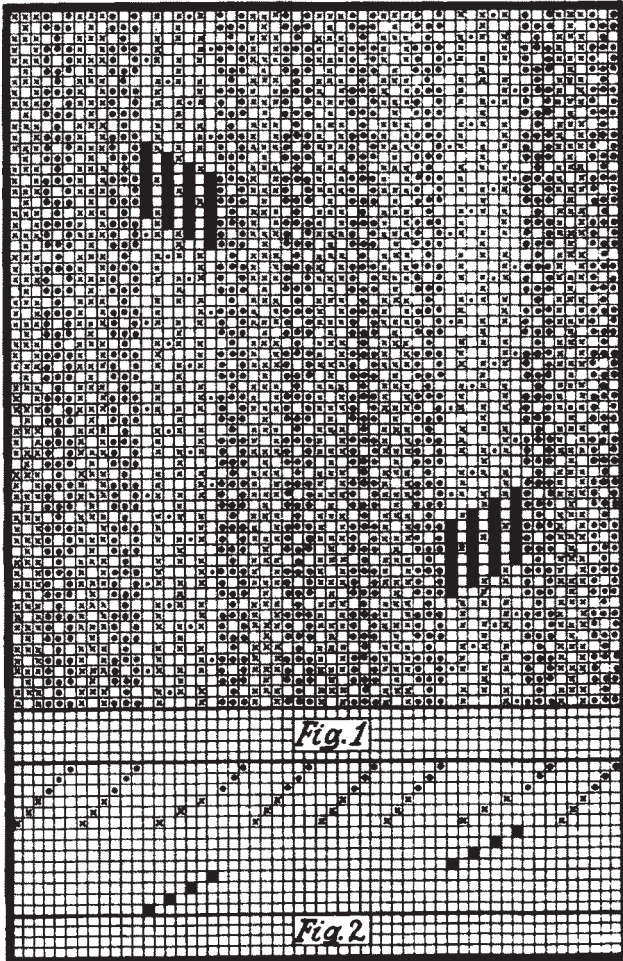
NOVELTIES IN DRESSGOODS FROM ABROAD.

Fancy Worsted Dress Goods.

(Black-White Rib, showing Red Spots.)

Warp: 2940 ends, all 2/36's worsted.

Weave: See Fig. 1; repeat 56 warp-threads and 64 picks.



Draw: See Fig. 2; 14-harness fancy draw, which, if so desired, may be reduced to 12-harness.

Dress: 3 ends, Black
 3 " , White
 3 " , Black
 3 " , White
 1 end, Scarlet } 3 times
 1 " , Black
 1 " , Scarlet
 3 ends, White
 3 " , Black
 3 " , White

28 ends repeat of pattern: 105 repeats in warp, two repeats in one repeat of weave.

For Black Warp see cross type
 " White " " circle type
 " Scarlet " " full square type.

Small dot type shows where the scarlet warp stitches, not visible on the face, to the fabric.

Reed: #15, drawing 7 dents with 3 ends each to alternate with 1 dent with 7 ends, i. e., drawing the repeat of the pattern (28 ends) in

8 dents, by placing the four scarlet spotting threads in the same dent with its three rib threads. Dashes below weave indicate where the dent-wires have to be placed.

Filling: 45 picks per inch, arranged thus:
 1 pick 18's worsted, White
 1 " " " Black

2 picks in repeat of pattern.

Finish: Scour well, singe or shear, press; 48 inches finished width.

THE AUSTRALIAN VERMONT-MERINO.

The term *Vermont* has practically been given in Australia to all descendants of the Merino sheep originally imported in the United States, and where a full-blooded ram, first imported in 1801 by M. Dupont De Nemours; followed in 1802 by 21 rams and 70 ewes by Hon. David Humphreys, then Ambassador to Spain, and 10 merinos from the celebrated national stock at Rambouillet, near Paris, by Hon. Robert R. Livingston, American minister to France. During the next ten years, over 20,000 merinos, principally of the Spanish type, were imported, the resultant flocks being scattered throughout the wool producing sections of the United States.

Since a great many of the so called Vermonts, imported into Australia, were obtained from sheep ranches of New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, etc., it seems odd why the term *Vermont* should be used almost exclusively in Australia to classify the American Merino as a whole.

The characteristic features of the Vermont sheep are weight and density of its wool, no doubt due to the severe winter climate, which naturally will favor a heavily fleeced sheep. This, with good food, plenty throughout the year, will have tendency to develop this type of fleece. Bearing these facts in mind, the two pronounced characteristics of the Vermont sheep, *folds* and *yolkiness* of the wool is readily explained. When these good qualities of the Vermont became known, much excitement was created in sheep-breeding circles, and endeavors made to follow in the same line.

This pedigree for the Vermont becoming well known, and the fact that most likely the first small consignment of 2 rams and 3 ewes in the year 1864 to the New South Wales Government referred to pure Vermonts, is the reason for all American Merinos imported thereafter to Australia to be known collectively as Vermonts.

The first five American Merinos previously referred to were introduced into noted Australian stud flocks at Wanganella, resulting in sheep acknowledged to be among the finest in Australia. Other importations of American sheep were made, but no record is known until 1881, when a few rams with long stapled wool of a good quality and density were imported and crossed with ewes, carrying fleeces specially suitable in length and fineness, the result being a progeny of remarkable value.

The most important introduction of American sheep into Australia was made in 1883, when from