THE CONSTRUCTION OF GRANITES.

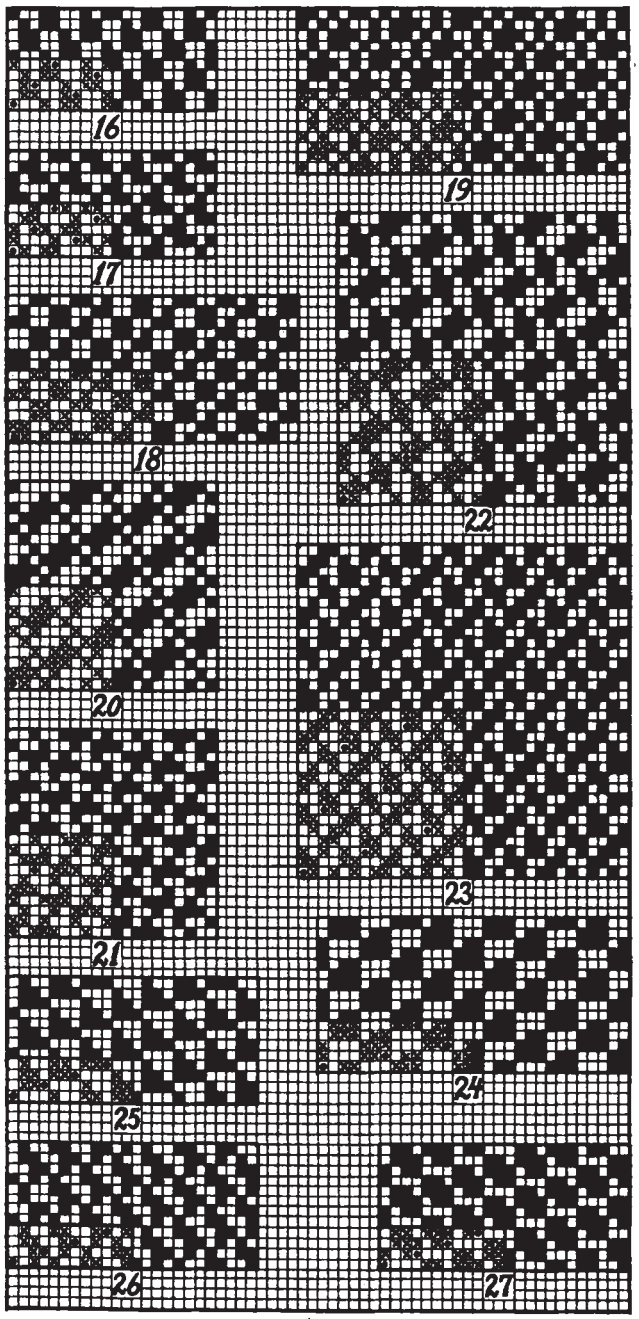
(Continued from May issue.)

Distributing the Satin Foundation.

The same may be done either warp ways only, or warp and filling ways; the proportion observed in either case may be:

1 taken : 1 missed, or
1 taken : 2 missed.

(*a*) Warp ways, 1 : 1



Weaves Figs. 16, 17, 18 and 19 are given to illustrate this combination for the construction of granites.

Fig. 16 has for its foundation the 5-harness satin, see *dot* type and which results in a granite repeating on 10 warp-threads and 5 picks. To every satin spot we added four risers as shown by *cross* type. Repeat of weave 10 by 5.

Fig. 17 has the same foundation as the previously given weave, also the same number of risers added to each satin spot, but in a different displacement.

Fig. 18 has for its foundation the 8-harness satin, see *dot* type. Six risers, as shown by *cross* type, are added to each foundation spot. Repeat of weave 16 warp-threads and 8 picks.

Fig. 19 has again the 8-harness satin for foundation, with eight risers added to each satin spot.

(*b*) Warp and Filling Ways 1 : 1

Weaves Figs. 20, 21, 22 and 23 are given to illustrate the construction of this subdivision of granites. In every example, the same as before, *dot* type refers to the foundation satin spot and *cross* type shows the additional risers added to the latter. Distributing the foundation satin spot equally, both warp and filling ways, will result in a granite of an even repeat warp and filling ways.

Figs. 20 and 21, foundation: the 5-harness satin, repeat of weave 10 by 10.

Fig. 22 foundation: the 7-harness satin, repeat of weave 14 by 14.

Fig. 23, foundation: the 8-harness satin, repeat of weave 16 by 16.

(*c*) Warp ways 1 : 2

To illustrate this combination, weave Fig. 24 has been given. The 5-harness satin, see *dot* type, is the foundation weave selected, and which by the present used distribution results in a granite repeating on $(5 \times 3 =)$ 15 warp-threads. No distribution being called for filling ways, the repeat of the granite is the same as its foundation weave, *i. e.*, 5 picks.

Distributing Twills for Foundation.

Weaves Figs. 25, 26, and 27 are given to illustrate subject. In every instance the 4-harness twill, filling effect is used as the foundation for the granite, using every third warp-thread on the point paper when planning the foundation, *i. e.*, taking them on the point paper alternately one warp-thread into consideration and missing two; for this reason the resulting granite repeats on $(4 \times 3 =)$ 12 warp-threads. Every pick has been taken into consideration when planning the foundation, for which reason the three granites shown repeat on 4 picks, *i. e.*, the complete weave repeats on 12 warp-threads and 4 picks. As before, *dot* type shows the foundation, *cross* type the spots added to said foundation, and *full* type five additional repeats of the resulting granite, given to more clearly show the effect of the weave in the fabric.

Wool Growers' and Users' Terms.

RAM: A male sheep.

EWE: A female sheep. Ewes' wool is finer than that of rams of a corresponding breed.

LAMB: Applied to sheep from time of birth to time of weaning, say until seven months old. Lamb's wool is glossy and slippery, difficult to comb and spin.

HOG (or Hogget): Given to sheep from time of weaning to that of the first fleece being shorn. *"Hogs' wool"* is applied to first full fleece. The point of the wool tapers; if the staple be drawn, both this and the neighbouring ones are disarranged. Such wool is finer and brighter than subsequent clips.

WETHER: Wool of second and succeeding fleeces. The staple ends are blunt, and the staple can be drawn out cleanly.

TUP: A term originally of Sotch application, given to male sheep. Much used in Yorkshire.