

At a meeting of the German Association of Jute Manufacturers which has just been held in Brunswick it was decided that an early advance of prices for jute yarns and piece goods must be regarded as probable.

A new boiler, belonging to the firm of John Liebig and Co., at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, has been maliciously destroyed by dynamite. It was lying in the open air, previous to the fixing, which would have been effected in the course of a few days.

SINCE the new commercial arrangement came into effect between Roumania and France, French hosiery is competing successfully with German hosiery in the former country. This is due to the great reduction in the tariff. The Roumanian Government is encouraging the establishment of factories for the manufacture of stockings and socks of coarse wool, which are used by the peasants, and which at present are imported from Hungary.

PAREN bobbins are coming into use on the Continent. They are already manufactured in considerable quantities in Osnen, and orders are coming in from all districts in which textile manufactures are carried on. Soaking imparts great durability, and many advantages in comparison with the wooden bobbins hitherto used, which break so easily if dropped on the hard floor. Not only are the spinning and weaving factories of Rhenish Westphalia ordering thousands of kilos. of various kinds of cop and warp bobbins, but import orders are arriving from Saxony and South Germany, as the factory of Sachse and Co. in Osnen possesses complete arrangements, and is well able to stand its ground against the competition of Alsace and England.

Letters from Readers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. (Gargrave).—The sample of cotton you have sent for our inspection is of good staple, though rather dark in colour, which will partly account for the unsatisfactory results you get in that respect. It is badly ginned, the grades of the gin having been too wide apart, which has permitted a considerable quantity of whole seed to be dragged through. It is also probable that the gin has been over-fed, and partially choked, which has resulted in the knotting and stringing of the fibre. It is good cotton very seriously damaged. In a proper condition it would easily make the counts of yarn you speak of. So far as its handling goes with you, we do not think that you have sufficient cleaning power. On the back of the sample from the lap we observe several crushed seeds, rolled out flat. These ought not to have come through, as they will make bearded notes, whilst the oil from the seed will stain the fibre. To get good results you ought to have an intermediate scutcher. You would then get the seed and bearded notes taken out more fully, instead of their going forward into your cards where they are simply broken up into smaller particles and are not thrown out. Your carding is certainly not up to the first principle, the revolving flat cards being very much better for cleaning purposes than the roller and clearer. If your yarn is spun for sale it will necessarily have to come into competition with yarns made under different and better circumstances, and will not compare well.

J. H. T.—Crookes' treatise is on dyeing and printing of all kinds—cotton, wool, silk, etc. No work is published, as far as we are aware, treating on job dyeing or the dyeing of garments. We have forwarded list of Bell's Technical Series.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS.

Design 81 is a fancy twill effect on 32 threads, 48 picks, the larger number of picks being required because for every 8 threads the centre twill effect occupies 12 picks. We would suggest the application of this design to both worsteds and woollens. As a worsted, fairly thick yarns should be used, say 2/30's or 2/40's, and the best colourings to shew up the weave effect will be either dark complementaries or colours nearly alike in tone but varying considerably in luminosity; thus in the first place a warp of dark green and a weft of dark brown

will give a very good effect, while for the second methods two greys or drabs will give good results. All mixture, or mixture warp and solid weft will also prove effective here, care, of course, being taken to keep the contrast in colours sufficiently subdued, thus not damaging the weave effect.

Design 82 is simply the 3 and 3 twill combined with a modification. The stripe effect made be made more apparent by the introduction of different colours into each portion. The following will prove effective:—

Warp.

12 threads 2/40's dark green worsted,
12 threads 2/40's brown, green, and white mixture worsted,
17's reed 4's.

Weft.

All 20's dark green,
68 picks per inch.

Design 83 is a small check pattern, the centre being composed of a modification of the 3 and 3 twill, and the outside part of the 3 and 3 rib. Good effects will here also be obtained by the introduction of colour. This design should be tried in both woollen and worsted yarns.

Design 85 is a type of design exceedingly useful for application to fine worsteds. It consists of a broad warp twill effect developed in crosses, a broad weft twill effect developed in solid, and the buckskin make developed in star type. The following colourings will prove effective:—

<i>1st Warp.</i>		<i>2nd Warp.</i>	
8 threads black,	8 threads black,	8 threads black,	8 threads black and white
8 " black and light	8 " blue silk twist,	8 " black and white	8 " silk twist,
8 threads black,	8 threads black,	32 " maroon,	32 " olive.
<i>1st Weft.</i>		<i>2nd Weft.</i>	
All maroon.		All olive.	

These two colourings with the 3 and 3 twill for the weave will give exceedingly effective checks, with black and white silk twist in the first, and black and yellow silk twist in the second for the weft twist.

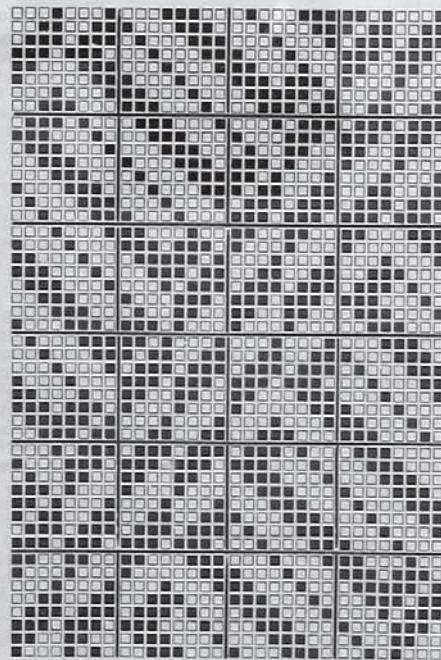
Designs 86, 87, 88, and 89 are twills for piece dyed goods, taken from the Boston Journal of Commerce.

DHOOTIE.

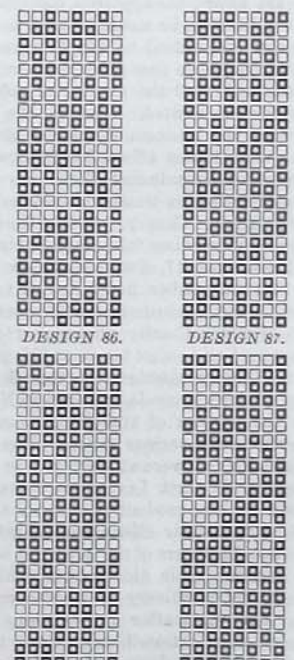
This design is taken from a cloth made in Bombay. Length, 3 yards, 20 inches; width, 1½ yards; weight, 12 ounces. The figures given at the bottom are indicative of the colours. Colours:—No. 1, Turkey red; 2, yellow; 3, dark type crimson, light type white; 4, dark type green, very light shade, and the light type cream colour or a very light shade of pink. The whole ground of the border, that is the light type, is a satin on five shafts. This dhootie pattern is a great favourite with all classes in India.

FANCY COLOURED COTTON SHIRTING.

There is a demand for fancy coloured shirtings, principally checks. The following particulars will make a suitable cloth for the market:—Reed 72 two in a dent, or 72 ends per inch of 20's twist, 56 picks per inch of 20's weft, ordinary four-end twill, two up, two down, straight draft, four to the round. Warp pattern:—4 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 4 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 4 white, 4 dark blue, 2 white, two bright red, 2 white, 4 dark blue, 2 white, 2 bright red, 2 white, 4 dark blue; total of ends in the pattern, 66, and repeat for the beginning. The weft pattern same as the warp; it might be made in a 60 reed, 2 in a dent, and 60 picks per inch; same counts warp and weft.



DESIGN 81.

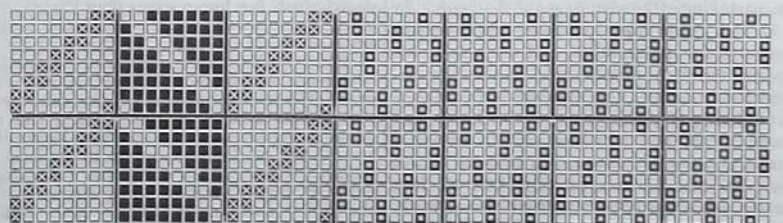


DESIGN 86.

DESIGN 87.

DESIGN 88.

DESIGN 89.



DESIGN 85.

ANOTHER SHIRTING PATTERN.

Four end twill, 69 ends per inch of 20's warp, and 60 picks per inch of 20's weft, making what is called a square cloth. Warp pattern: 4 of mid brown, 4 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 4 white, 4 mid brown, 6 white, 2 opal blue, 2 white, 2 opal blue, 6 white; total 40 ends, and repeat. Weft pattern the same. We have given the colours enquired about for this class of goods, but no doubt others may be introduced in both patterns with good results. Blue might take the place of brown and brown the place of blue; slate the place of fawn. Taste and judgment will be required in making effective colour arrangements—a matter which seems to be very much neglected or overlooked, in shirting patterns particularly, most of them being merely reproductions of a quarter of a century ago.

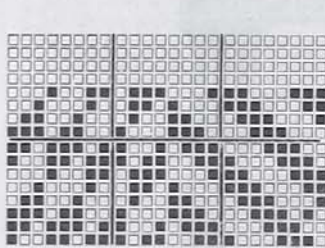
STRIPED DRESS FABRICS.

Perhaps no class of design admits of so much variation as figured stripes. It is not our intention to deal with the various elaborate floral effects, etc., which shall claim our notice in the

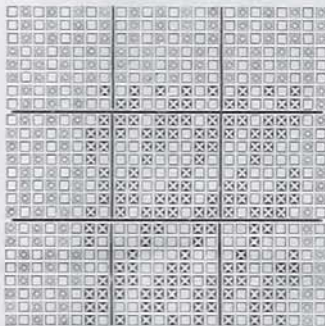
future, but rather with the methods of developing such effects in all-worsted or worsted and cotton goods.

Design 78, in the issue of April 19th of *The Textile Mercury*, claims first consideration. The figures here are developed in weft, being clearly demarked by the plain ground, while stripes of a more or less varied character may be introduced as desired, all the figuring being effected by the weft, which should be either worsted, mohair, alpaca, or silk, the warp being cotton. Those unacquainted with this make of stuff will probably say that such a pattern as this is not weavable, since the wefting capacity of the various component stripes is so variable. This is true to a certain extent, but it must be remembered that in this class of stuff, whether plain or twill be woven, the weft picks practically lie close together, sliding down the warp threads, as it were, and lying as close as their diameters will allow. Of course, extra material is often introduced in the warp or weft to form a stripe, but this of necessity adds considerably to the expense.

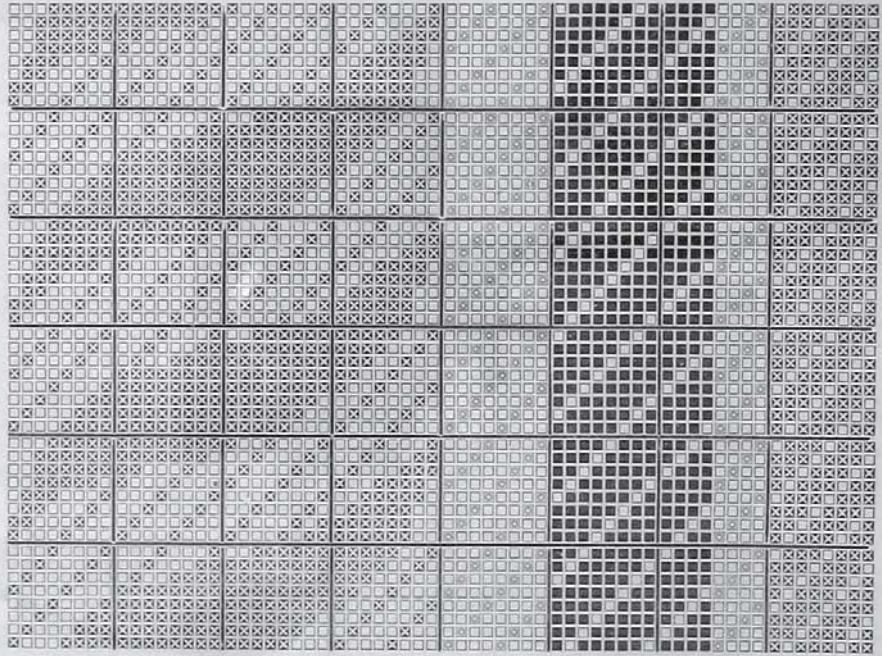
Design 80 is for a type of dress fabric different from the preceding, being made of worsted in both warp and weft. In the Section A, a weft figure is developed on a warp twill ground; B is a stripe of warp twill (3 and 1) intervening between the weft figures and the weft stripe C, which is composed of the 5 and 1 twill. Then another narrow warp stripe D divides C from B, which is simply the three and one weft twill. In this design there is then the figured stripe A, a weft stripe C, and then B, a more neutral weft effect, which should form a stripe, say two inches broad, on which may be developed weft figures; but such figures must be rendered clear by being surrounded with warp flush twill. This design gives a very good idea of how weaves of various descriptions may be utilised to the best advantage in the production of stripes, and since stripes possessing more or less figure, particularly geometrical figure, can be produced at very little extra expense over that of plain goods, manufacturers will do well to use to the greatest extent the advantages placed within their reach.



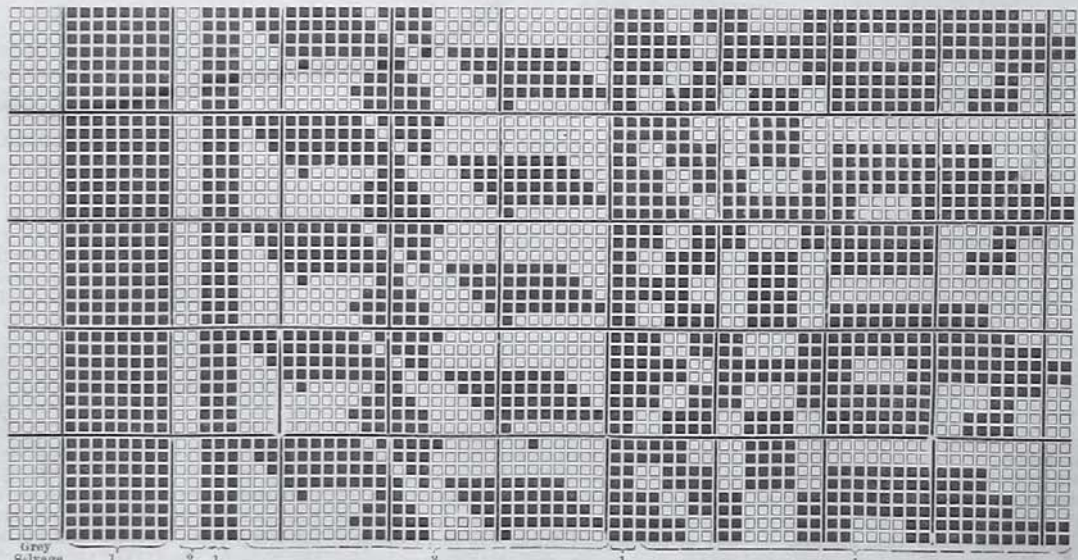
DESIGN 82.



DESIGN 83.



DESIGN 80.



DHOOTIE.