

were always treated by the firm. Mr. W. Higginson, representing the firm of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, was requested to convey the thanks of those present to Mr. Rushton and Mr. Dobson. Mr. Higginson, in replying, said he should have great pleasure in conveying to the firm the kindly observations which had fallen from those present. He knew that the sole desire of the firm was that those who partook of their hospitality should thoroughly enjoy themselves, and they would be best repaid for what they had done by finding that everybody had had a pleasant out, and were perfectly satisfied.

Whilst the thousands were enjoying themselves abroad, the unfortunates compelled to stay at home were not forgotten, the sick, aged, and disabled employees all receiving mementoes of the centenary. During the day the neighbourhood of Kay-street was gay with bunting. Flags floated from the works, whilst streamers were stretched across the street from many houses. The celebration will, no doubt, be the means of yet more firmly cementing the good relations existing between employers and employed.

On Saturday afternoon next there will be a great

gathering in the yard of the works, in continuation of the celebration, when the workpeople will make several valuable presentations to the heads of the firm. These are seven in number, and have been subscribed for by all the hands. They include a handsome illuminated address to the firm, together with illuminated albums to both Mr. Rushton and Mr. Dobson; a silver punch bowl to each gentleman, and diamond bracelets to Mrs. Rushton and Mrs. Dobson. This centenary marks a unique epoch in the industrial history of the town, and on all hands the heartiest congratulations have poured in, including many telegrams from different parts of the world.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Mr. H. H. Johnston's report on the trade of Mozambique tells a doleful story of the decay of commerce in the Portuguese possessions. A falling off in both exports and imports, and an increasing and, apparently, hopeless deficit in the colonial accounts, although every possible article is taxed and surtaxed, are facts which form a significant and sufficient commentary upon the claims of Portugal to be a great colonising power in East Africa.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

MANTLE CLOTH.

Figure 21 is furnished for application either to mantle cloths or to dress fabrics. The construction of the design first claims consideration. It is very evident that the square has occupied a prominent position in the planning out of the pattern, consequently the same arrangement of figures is repeated four times to obtain the full figure. A figure like this, in which the geometrical basis is so apparent, requires very careful development, as too strong a contrast between ground and figure would prove offensive; thus probably the best materials to use here would be a non-lustrous worsted or woollen yarn for the ground, with lustrous worsted or mohair for the figure, or, to reverse the positions, a lustrous or semi-lustrous ground with dull figure of

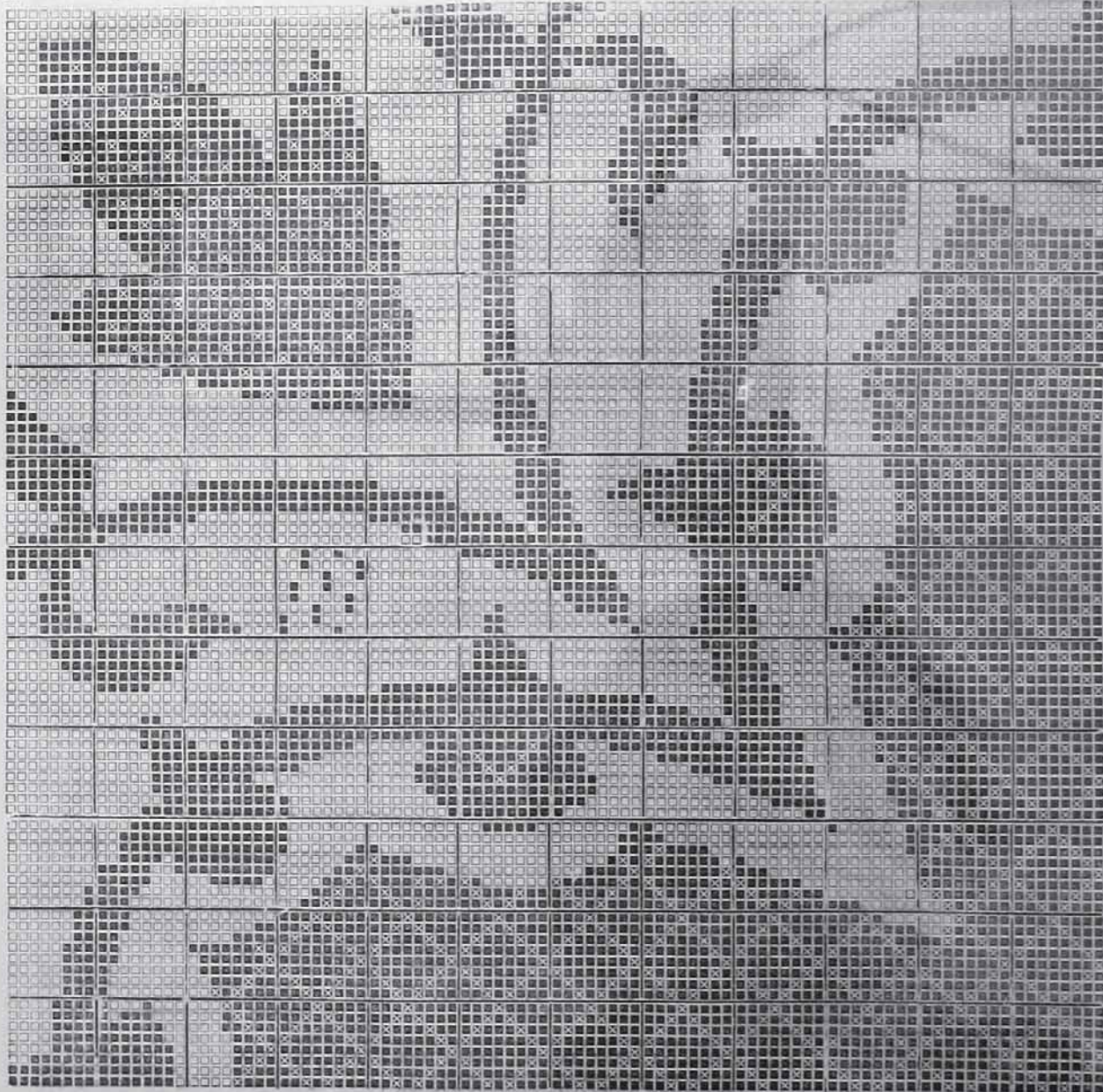
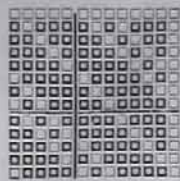
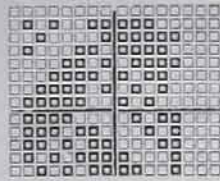


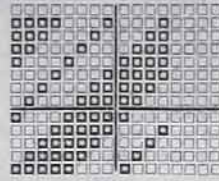
FIGURE 21a.



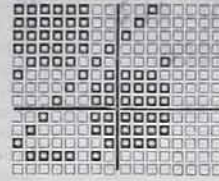
NO. 1.



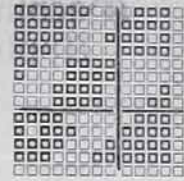
NO. 2.



NO. 3.



NO. 4.



NO. 5.

PEGGING PLANS FOR FANCY DRESS STRIPES.

woollen would prove effective; or again, the two methods may be used in unison.

Figure 21a is furnished to give an idea for the development of the above design. One quarter of the square, i.e., one quarter of the complete design, has been divided into four squares by four, or in other words 16 squares; and just one quarter of this, i.e., four squares, is represented by 96 threads and 96 picks; thus the full design will occupy 384 threads by 384 picks.

As a matelasse made to the following particulars a good effect should be obtained.

Warp,
All 2/40's cotton,
18's reed 2's.

Weft,
1 pick 20 sk. woollen,
1 " 10's rustro worsted, mohair, or alpaca.

In this case the pick of woollen weaves plain with the ground to form a firm cloth, while the mohair floats almost entirely on the surface, the flushes being broken in order to define the figure. The chief thing to remember here is to employ a ground that flattens the mohair, since the figure as developed here will stand out, owing to the long flushes.

Another system of development is to employ a fairly fine set worsted warp and to use two wefts, a dull woollen weft forming the large figure developed in squares of seven, and a bright lustrous yarn, mohair or alpaca, forming the sprays of leaves, etc., while the semi-lustrous

worsted forms the ground, interweaving on the buck-skin principle as indicated.

SILK DRESS FABRIC.

As a silk fabric to be used simply for panelings for edging dresses, etc., Figure 21 should prove very effective. The buck-skin ground

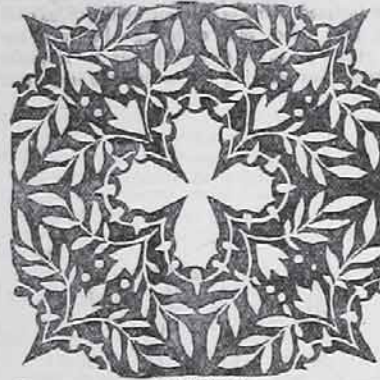


FIGURE 21.

should be put in as indicated, and a very fine silk warp very closely set should be used with two thickish silk wefts of different colours for figuring the two portions of the design as pre-

viously indicated. Thus the warp forms the ground, being tied in sateen order successively by first one figuring silk and then the other, there being in this case no extra figuring weft and consequently no waste.

FANCY DRESS STRIPE IN LINEN, COTTON, SILK, OR MOHAIR.

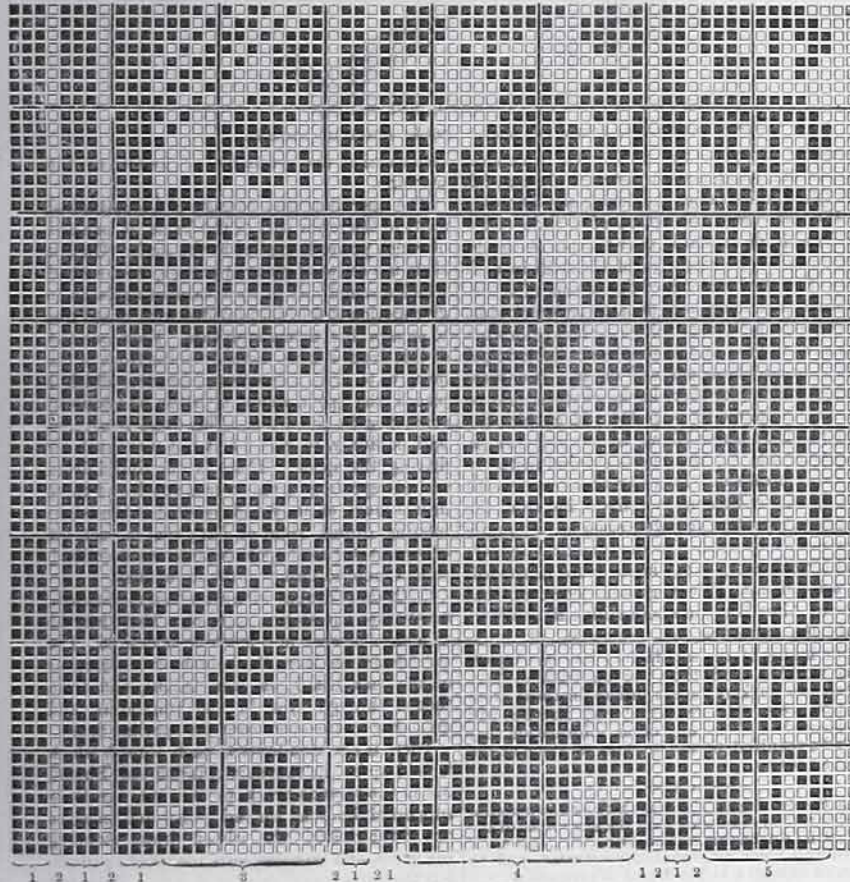
We give five different pegging plans, although the number may easily be increased. Straight over draft, on 12 shafts, and 4 for plain stripe, 48 reed, two and four in a dent. The plain stripe, 56 ends of light drab, two in a dent, on the four plain shafts, and 60 ends of sapphire blue, 2 in a heald, 2 healds per dent, on 12 shafts; total ends in pattern, 116. The plain stripe 40's twist two-fold cotton, and the fancy or blue stripe 40's single cotton; weft 40's linen, all white, 56 picks per inch. Each stripe ought to be on separate beams. It will be quite evident from a short study of this class of striped pattern that reed, number of ends, picks, and counts of yarn may be varied almost beyond calculation. The materials may be cotton, linen, silk, alpaca, mohair, etc.; and, so far as figure is concerned, a slight variation in the draft would produce a great number of changes. The plain stripe might be made into a cassimere twill or a canvas cloth; then any amount of changes may be had in the colours or shades of warp and weft; in fact a more useful class of cloth for developing variety could scarcely be put into a loom, and it is becoming day by day a fashionable favourite in all kinds of materials, self and coloured, woven grey, then bleached or piece dyed. The weft or warp flush of the fancy stripe may be preferred, but this is scarcely a matter of any importance, because the tie can soon be altered or the under side of the cloth be brought to the upper surface when desirable. In our next issue we intend to give one or two attractive patterns which ought to be in demand towards autumn.

DHOOTIE DESIGN.

From Salem, Madras. The figures at bottom denote colour: No. 1, red; 2, yellow; 3, the light type green, the dark type Turkey red; 4, light type white, dark type Turkey red; 5, good bright blue. Distance between the borders (two in this case, one at each selvage same as design) 37 inches, each border 1 1/2 inches; total width 40 inches; 48 ends on inch; in plain cloth, 48 picks per inch; weft and warp 40's; length: 3 yards 22 inches; weight: 11 ounces. This cloth commands an extensive sale in every bazaar throughout India; both pattern and colours are good, particularly the red, and in imitating Indian cloths our home manufacturer cannot be too careful in the choice of coloring matter, if there is little let it be good. The texture of the cloth almost counts as nothing compared to purity of colours.

OXFORD SHIRTING.

No. 1.—Plain cloth in a 72 reed, or 72 ends per inch, two in a heald, one heald per dent, 72 picks per inch, two in a shed, warp and weft 20's. Pattern: 2 bright blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 16 white, 2 bright red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 24 white; total ends in pattern, 76; checking, the same as warp pattern. The two in a shed can easily be effected by the use of a selvage catcher, and at the opposite side from the shuttle boxes.—No. 2.—Plain cloth, in a 56 reed 3 in a heald, one heald per dent, or 84 ends on an inch of 20's twist, and 36 picks of 10's weft; one shuttle, bleached white; stripe pattern: 24 bleached white, 6 blue, 6 white, 6 blue, 6 white, 6 blue, 24 white, 6 red, 6 white, 6 red, 6 white, 6 red; total ends in pattern 108.



INDIAN DHOOTIE.