

week, are now spoken of everywhere, and if the Democrats choose to take up this as a campaign cry in 1892, their opponents will be hard pressed to get out of this difficulty of their own creation.

The probable effects of the McKinley Bill upon the English worsted trade forms the subject of a special communication to *Bradstreet's*. The writer, who dates from Bradford, speaks of the great rush of shipments that has taken place during the past few months—a "rush" by the way which is far from being so great as many seem to imagine. The expression of doubts that occurs in the letter as to whether the Bill would become law, may pass unnoticed. Events have answered those doubts for themselves. It is acknowledged that for at least three months after the passing of the Bill the shipments from Bradford will be few indeed, but as, even under the new tariff, English goods can be retailed in this country at prices less than those paid during the Civil War, hopes are entertained that exports will only be temporarily checked. Reference is also made to the probability of certain Bradford firms opening factories here, but all this will be old news to readers of *The Textile Mercury*, who were fully informed on the subject months ago.

A Brussels carpet trust is now assured, and the price of Brussels carpets will go up 25 to 30 per cent. The Brussels carpet industry was already protected by a duty of 45 per cent., which almost entirely excluded English carpets from the market. It did away entirely with competition, for American carpets of the same quality were sold in the market at 1 dol. 25 cents a yard, when English goods could not be sold for less than 1 dol. 40 cents. Thus importations from England were trifling. Merchants did not handle the English goods, because they were practically shut out of the market by the margin of 15 cents and there was nothing in the English carpet to overcome the difference. Yet by the McKinley Bill the duty on carpets is raised to 60 per cent. This gives the domestic manufacturers a great market. Foreign manufacturers cannot get in at all and the home makers will complete their ring and advance their prices.

During the week an important change has been made in the ownership of the Jennings Lace Works, at Park-avenue and Hall-street, Brooklyn, by which an English syndicate purchases from Mr. Jennings that important concern. Mr. Jennings, in commenting on this purchase, said that his factory was the only one of the kind in the country, and added: "It has been successful in spite of the tariff, which has obstructed me for the past five years. I began twenty years ago, and then my laces were sold in England for less than goods made in Europe. The only objection to having lace factories here is the high tariff. I believe this new corporation will be very beneficial and will attract kindred enterprises. My reason for selling out is that I cannot extend the business on my individual capital and by my personal efforts. I lost my sons, or this business would not go into other hands." It is understood that the price at which the syndicate acquires the property is 1,000,000 dols., of which amount Mr. Jennings retains a ten per cent. interest.

The effort of Fall River manufacturers to induce the Rhode Island mill men to join the combination to stop one week in October has not been successful. The Knights, who are the leading manufacturers of that State, are quoted as saying that if the Fall River mills would agree to shut down for two weeks, instead of a week, they would guarantee that the Rhode Island factories would follow suit. Sixty hours were all that could be accomplished at Fall River at a time, and the corporations will carry out the agreement alone. It is said that a third curtailment in December is not improbable.

With reference to the cotton industry of Canada, which is now, in conjunction with all the other manufactures of the Dominion, a source of interested solicitude on the part of politicians here, it may be noted that although the first mill was only established fifteen years ago, the industry has increased rapidly, the number of operatives to-day being 80 per cent. in excess of those of five years ago. The production is calculated at 158,000,000 yards per annum.

COTTON GOODS IMPORTS INTO MADAGASCAR.—An Antananarivo (Madagascar) correspondent writes: "The import value from June to December, 1899, showed a decline of £3,400 as compared with the first half of the same year. As usual more than three-fourths of the total imports consisted of drills. An attempt was made to introduce an Indian imitation of the American drills, but it fell through although the prices were cheaper. The American article still commands the market, although the demand has somewhat declined of late, as the natives, instead of dressing themselves as hitherto exclusively in white drill, have now begun to use the so-called *Patnas* and *Indiennes*. This has caused a veritable revolution in the trade of Fianarantsoa, the chief trading centre, and importers ought not to lose sight of this circumstance. The average quotations for the imported goods were as follows:—American drills, double width, £17 to £17 10s. per 1,000 yards; single width, £12 10s. to £12 15s. per 1,000 yards. Indian huckaback drills, in single width, £10 10s. per 1,000 yards, had absolutely no sale.

THE Bombay papers report the death on the 12th ult. at Mazagon, in his 67th year, of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., a well-known Parsee merchant and philanthropist. Only a few weeks before his death he gave a sum of about four lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a school for the sons of the poorer Parsees in Bombay, and most of his generous contributions for public objects were devoted to educational purposes. Mr. Jeejeebhoy's father started in life as a warehouse keeper, and gradually rose to be one of the leading merchants of Bombay. He was the first native elected to the Chamber of Commerce, and he likewise contributed largely to the spread of education in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Jeejeebhoy who has just died followed in his father's footsteps. He was one of the first to introduce cotton spinning mills into India, and was instrumental also in introducing fire insurance. In 1868 he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay by the Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. A bare list of the public institutions and objects which he either established, maintained, or to which he gave enormous sums would fill a large space. They include almost every philanthropic institution in Bombay, medical institutions and charities throughout the Presidency, and everything connected with Parsees in all parts of the world.

SPANISH COMPETITION WITH ENGLISH GOODS.—By the revenue law of May 6th, 1882, the duties on Spanish imports into St. Jago de Cuba have been gradually reduced, finally disappearing on July 1st of the present year. One of the results of the working of this law, writes Consul Ramsden, seems to have been the stimulation of the Barcelona manufacturers to meet the requirements of this market, and now the difficulty, which formerly existed, of obtaining specialities in Spain is fast disappearing, and many articles at one time only to be had in England are now supplied by Spain. Spain at present competes advantageously with England in the following articles of dry goods:—Cotton drills, blanketings, towellings, undershirts, hose, etc.; calicoes, cotton and linen long cloths and shirtings; linen, cotton, and mixed holland; linen, cotton, and mixed sheetings; jute bags, material for curtains, wollen and cotton casimirs; silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; damasks; and both linen and cotton material for tablecloths; osnaburgs, unbleached goods, quiltings, woollen and cotton shawls, chintzes, pique, cotton and linen tickings, cretonnes, tape, cotton and linen cambrics, silks, velvets, and ladies' mantles of all sorts; umbrellas and parasols.

Reviews of Books.

All books reviewed in this column may be obtained post free at the published prices from Marsden and Co., "The Textile Mercury," 23, Strutt Street, Manchester.

JONES' HANDBOOK FOR DAILY CABLE RECORDS OF COTTON CROP STATISTICS. Season 1890 91. Liverpool: John Jones, 5, Brown's Buildings. Price 3s. 6d.

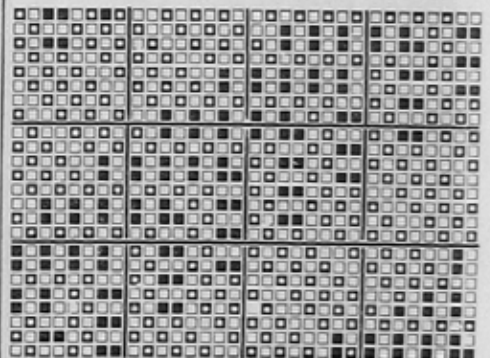
This useful annual, which also indeed is indispensable to the cotton spinner, broker, and merchant, has just made its 20th appearance. The contents consist of all sorts of statistics relating to the cotton crops, their prices and movements throughout the year, so arranged as to facilitate comparison with those of the current season, for the reception of which particular provision is made for every day in the year.

Tables of the cotton mills of India and the Southern States of America are given, shewing the rapid extension of the spinning industry in those parts. A new feature appears in this issue, namely, a table of the principal cotton crops of the world since the American war, which shews in a forcible manner the astonishing and growing capacity of the world to absorb cotton goods. The booklet is got up in a most handy and useful form, and we think must be invaluable to the classes of persons named above.

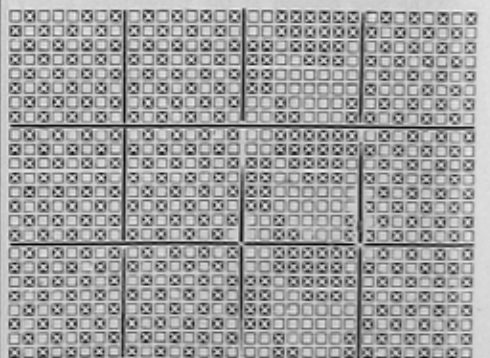
Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

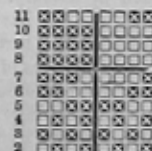
During the past two months the sea-side has been made a favourite resort by thousands; it cannot therefore be out of place to give an account of what has been worn on the beach, the parade, and cliff. White dresses were more numerous than those of any other colour; next came navy-blue serge costumes with dainty white skirts. Occasionally a skirt of shot silk was seen for yachting or travelling, but white skirts have been the rule almost everywhere. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that blue and white are the only colours favoured by the higher votaries of fashion. A very remarkable feature is the excellent fit of the great majority of the dresses, even those composed of cottons, muslins, striped canvas or gauzes, and other inexpensive materials; the figure is well developed, the drapery of the garment all that can be desired, and there seems a total absence of the dress improver, for which we ought to be truly thankful.



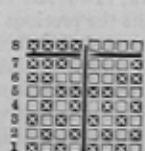
DESIGN 191.



FANCY DRESS STRIPE.



No. 1 PEGGING PLAN AND DRAFT.



No. 2 PEGGING PLAN.

WORSTED TWILL.

Design 191 is a suggestion for a twill useful either for coatings or dress goods. It consists of a figure formed by two sides of a square developed in warp and weft rib and running in twill form across the design. The ground given here is almost plain, but since plain excludes the effective development of either warp or weft rib, perhaps a 5 and 2 twill will prove more useful than the almost plain will given in the design. The warp and weft ribs are the principal feature of this design, and we could suggest various modifications such as arranging in sateen order, checks, etc.

FANCY DRESS STRIPE.

No. 1.—This design is for a fancy stripe in cotton and silk. We have simply given a mere outline of its appearance, as it is worse than useless taking up valuable space when the pegging plans and drafts will give the necessary details for its production. The numbers on each side of *No. 1* and *No. 2* pegging plans denote the draft or mode of drawing in the pattern through the heads. The design comprises 80 ends per inch of 24's dark blue cotton, 14's white organzine or thrown silk for warp, and 80 picks per inch of 24's dark blue for weft, 11 shafts, 8 to round by *No. 1* pegging plan, and 8 shafts 8 to round by *No. 2* pegging plan. Pattern of warp and draft by *No. 1* as follows:—16 dark blue on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, 2 white on No. 5 shaft, 2 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white; the white ends to be on 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 shafts, the blue ends on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, 3 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts; 2 of white on 5th shaft, making a total of 48 ends.

By *No. 2* pegging pattern and draft would be: 16 dark blue, on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, 2 white on 5th shaft, 2 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white; the blues on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, the whites on 6, 7, 8 shafts, 3 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue, 1 white, 1 blue all on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, 2 of white on 5th shaft—48 ends full pattern, 38 ends cotton, 10 ends silk. Variations may be made by using white cotton for silk, making the production cheaper, or the two ends on 5th shaft might be crimson silk, orange, primrose, or ruby.

A very wide field is here open for ornamentation by colours, always leaving the ground or plain ends a good contrast, the weft being of the same shade as the ground. A very good effect would be obtained by changing the dark blue in the warp for clear bleached white, and the spotting yarns dark brown, weft white. The ground could be made into a cassimere twill, or matting. We might go on showing how numerous the changes are in a design of this nature, but sufficient has been said to shew manufacturers of dress goods the manifold advantages of adopting these patterns, which can be made on few shafts, with few treads to the round, and with very simple materials a really good and effective cloth can easily be produced at a minimum of expense.

CASHMERE TWILL GINGHAM.

Four-end or cashmere twill gingham pattern:—72 ends on one inch of 24's twist for warp, and 72 picks per inch of 24's weft, all cotton. If made in linen warp and weft the counts for both would be 60's, or warp cotton and weft linen. Pattern of warp and weft:—16 white, 4 coral, 4 white, 4 coral, 16 white, 6 red fawn, 16 of dark slate, 12 red fawn, 16 dark slate, 6 red fawn; complete pattern, 100 ends.

A second twilled gingham pattern:—Same reed, picks, and counts; 60's linen warp and weft; 2 very dark blue, 2 dark buff, 6 white, 2 dark buff, 2 dark blue, 2 dark buff, 6 white, 6 dark buff, 6 white, 2 dark buff; total, 36.

Both these patterns are new, in very neat effective colourings, and ought to take well. The materials may be silk warp and weft, 80 ends per inch, 24's warp, 24's weft, 80 picks per inch. A good cloth can be made from these particulars.

CUT DOUBLE CLOTH.

Design 190 is a typical example of what are termed "cut double cloths," that is double cloths which are marked or figured by means of indentations or furrows formed by two threads or two picks working exactly the opposite of each other, *eg.*, three up and three down in this case. This is not the only way of producing cuts or indentations: for example, if the body weave of a cloth be a warp-face weave or any weave that gives a raised effect, then if ends of plain or small rib be introduced a cut is practically produced; nevertheless the type of cut cloths under consideration undoubtedly yields the neatest, clearest cut of its kind.

In the figuring of cloths on this principle the designer is of necessity confined to fine lines either in the direction of warp or weft, weave effects, and colour, but it is needless to say that very elaborate and effective cloths are produced on this principle. In *Design 190* we have taken the interlacing of threads in plain order as the arrangements of the cuts, filling in the space between the longitudinal cuts with 2 and 2 twill to represent the warp threads, the space between the horizontal cuts with 2 and 2 twill reversed to represent the weft picks, and the space between the threads and picks with hopsack.

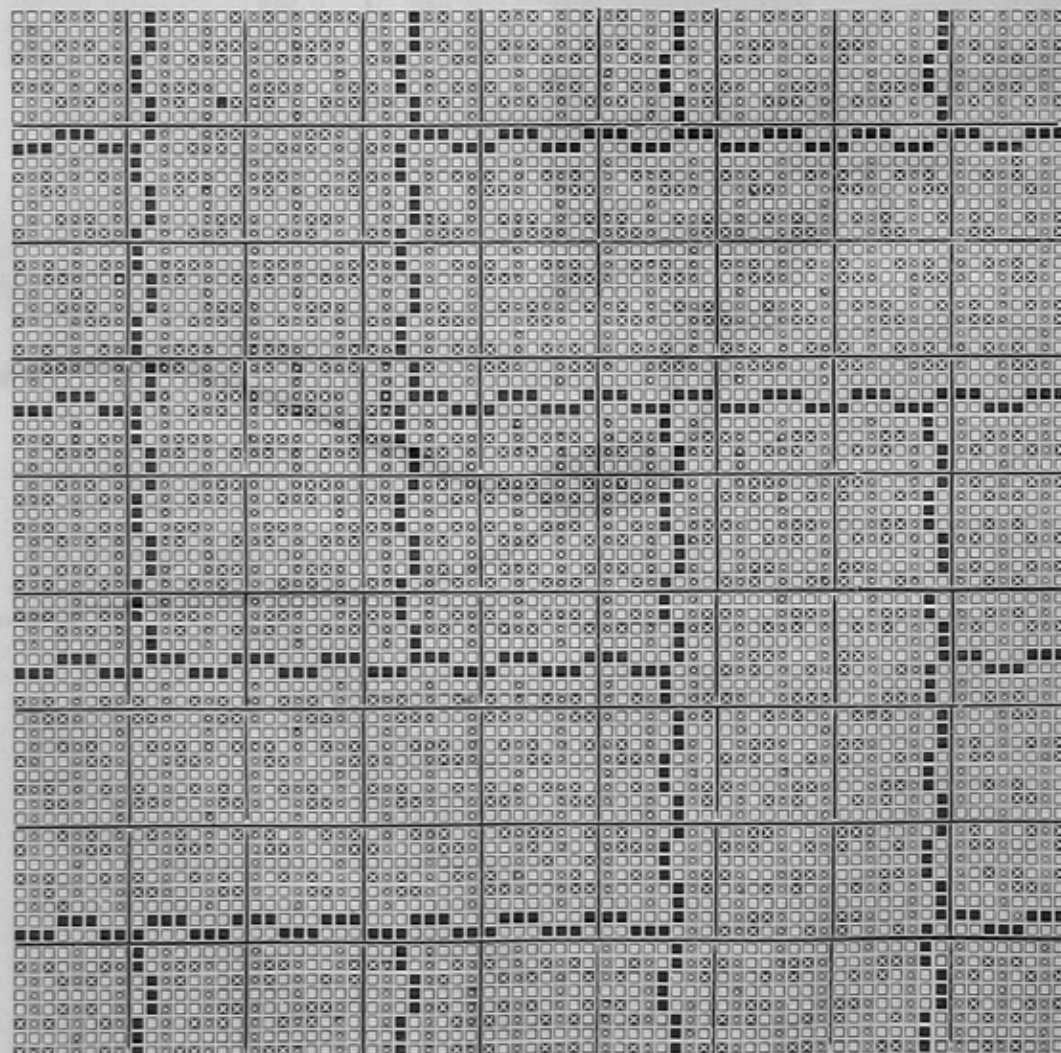
Of course other more characteristic weaves might be employed, but if say dark green warp and dark brown weft are used for the face cloth, the weave effects even in this case will be very clearly demarked.

In order to fully realize the system of construction notice the following points:—The face weave is developed in *cross type only*, and the backing threads are developed in *circles only*; while the backing picks will be noticed from the *absence of marks*, and the cutting threads and picks will be readily ascertained, since they are developed in *solid type*. The following warp and sett is suitable.

- Warp.*
 1 thd. 2/40's bl'k wstd (for face),
 1 " 20 sk. bl'k woollen (for bk),
 1 " 2/40's bl'k wstd (for face)
 14's reed 6's.
- Weft.*
 2 picks 20's black or brown wstd (for face),
 1 " 20 sk. woollen for back,
 84 picks per inch.

In introducing colour here, it is usual to run twists up the sides of the cuts, but perhaps the most effective way to deal with this design would be to introduce olive or brown warp and weft for the threads enclosed by the cuts, and to have the other portions of the designs black; thus the effect of interlacing threads might be still further developed.

[N.B.—Inadvertently in inserting the plain back the wrong order of intersection has been indicated, since if the plain be changed in order, *viz.*, those backing threads that are up when the backing pick comes in, be marked down and *vice versa* in all cases, then the backing effect will coincide with the cuts.]



DESIGN 190.