

	Packages.	Value.
Total for the week	10,560	\$474,054
Previously reported.....	208,130	10,574,893
Total since Jan. 1st, 1891. 218,690 \$11,048,947		
Same time in 1890 184,137 9,905,023		

A proof that Chinese wool is rapidly superseding wool from other parts of Asia is given in the fact that our imports from Asia for the fiscal year 1889 were 18,397,486 pounds; for 1890, 15,709,098 pounds; and for 1891, 16,564,110 pounds. The total imports from Asia, as these figures shew, did not increase, although those from China nearly trebled. The wool from the northern parts of China and Russia is being much sought after for its fine quality and length, and, as railway systems are extending, is likely to be a still larger competitor than at present with wool from other countries.

According to a Galveston exchange, a lace curtain and mosquito net factory is shortly to be established in that city. The project was started by R. Behrens, a German. The plant, it is said, will cost \$120,000, as it requires a three-storey brick structure 250 feet long by 85 feet wide, besides detached engine and boiler rooms. The eight looms required will cost in England about \$60,000, to which 33 1/2 per cent. import duty must be added. The company will be incorporated with \$200,000 capital stock. The citizens of Galveston will be asked to subscribe for \$50,000 of the \$150,000 stock which it is designed to place the first year.

Shortly after the sale of the stock of the Alexander Smith Carpet Company, referred to at length in these columns at the time, an anonymous circular was issued to the trade denouncing the firm for having flooded the market with such a vast supply of goods. The suggestion was made that the Smith Company should be boycotted; but as no name was appended, the result has not been such as was hoped for. There can be no doubt that the effect of such action as that of Messrs. Smith disorganises the trade, but as long as the firm chooses to produce in excess of the supposed requirements of the market there appears to be no way of preventing them.

Referring to the offerings of autumn worsteds, importers of Bradford goods are said to be quoting figures below those of domestic makes, the standard price ranging from 7s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. The importations of English worsteds for the month of December, 1891, aggregated 11,940 pieces, as against 7,940 pieces in the same month 1890, and 14,650 pieces in 1889. The importations consist almost wholly of spring weights.

A NEW waste-silk spinning mill was opened in Yokohama last month. The company has been formed with a capital of 120,000 dol. to improve waste-silk spinning in Japan.

ROUBAIX AND THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—Efforts are being made to induce Roubaix manufacturers to exhibit at the World's Fair, but in many quarters there is a decided inclination not to do so. It is urged with some force that to spend money and trouble in sending goods to a country which has established a prohibitive tariff is labour thrown away. On the other side, an appeal is made to French vanity by the contention that the surest way of getting the duties reduced or abolished is to let the Americans see what valuable things they lose by the present policy. Probably Roubaix manufacturers are too shrewd to swallow such a bait.

THE AUSTRALIAN WOOL RACE.—On Tuesday the Associated Shipping Press reported that the *Crimba*, Captain Femister, an iron ship of 1,117 tons, owned by Messrs. A. Nicol and Co., of Aberdeen, had arrived off Gravesend, bringing the first consignment of the season of the Australian wool clip to the Thames. The *Crimba* left Sydney on October 24th with 5,416 bales of New South Wales wool, and she has made the passage in eighty-five days. The *Salamis*, Captain Philip, an iron ship of 1,079 tons, owned by Messrs. George Thompson and Co., of London and Aberdeen, which left Melbourne on October 30th, was signalled off the Isle of Wight at 9 a.m. on Monday. She brings 5,356 bales of wool, and has made the passage in seventy-nine days. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the arrival of the first consignment of wool—as much as was ever experienced with respect to the arrival of the first cargo of the season of new China teas—and some heavy sums of money in wagers changed hands on Monday.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

COTTON STRIPES, PLAIDS, ETC.

Design A is arranged for fancy stripes, suitable as shirtings, dress goods, or suitings. The warp 24's cotton, 3 in a dent, 30 dents per inch, 60 picks per inch of 20's cotton weft; these particulars will give a dress fabric. For suitings, 16's cotton warp, 3 in a dent, in 25 dents per inch, 14's cotton weft, 56 picks per inch. For shirtings, 21's cotton warp, 3 in a dent, 25 dents per inch; weft 12's, all cop, 48 picks per inch.

Pattern No. 1: Warp, 24 dark cream on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 shafts; 24 very light cream on 5, 2, 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 up to 24; 3 of scarlet, all in one heald, on No. 1 shaft; 3 of green in one heald, on 4th shaft; 3 light brown on 1, 2, 3 shafts; 3 light blue on 6, 5, 3 shafts; 3 light brown on 1, 2, 3 shafts; 3 light blue, on 6, 5, 3 shafts; 3 light brown on 1, 2, 3 shafts, and repeat from 24 dark cream; weft all dark cream.

Pattern No. 2: Warp, 22 dark blue, on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 shafts; 2 light blue, on 5, 6 shafts; 24 dark blue, on 3, 2, 1, etc., shafts; 3 white in one heald on 1 shaft; 3 white in one heald on 4th shaft; 3 red, 3 deep fawn, 3 red, 3 deep fawn, 3 red on 1, 2, 3, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 6, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3 shafts. This completes the pattern, which is repeated from

the "22 dark blue." Weft all dark blue. From these two patterns, with the draft clearly indicated, it will be obvious that any number of stripes can be formed with ease, while colour arrangements may be formed to suit the different classes of goods required.

For PLAIDS, the warp 24's cotton, in 26 dents per inch, three in a dent; weft, 76 picks per inch of 24's cotton; the pegging plan of *A* to be used with a straight-over draft all through on the 6 shafts.

First Pattern: Warp and weft crossings alike; 24 very light green, 12 dark maroon, 24 white, 12 light blue, 24 lilac, 12 cardinal, and repeat from light green. This arrangement will give a very handsome plaid pattern, well worthy of attention. The weft and warp must be good, both in materials, such as cotton, and in colours.

Second Pattern: 36 dark fawn, 6 black, 6 fawn, 6 black, 6 fawn, 6 black, 6 fawn, 6 black, 6 fawn, 6 black, 6 fawn, 6 white, 72 dark fawn, 6 white, and repeat from the first "36 dark fawn." Weft pattern the same. One of the two fawns is a shade lighter. A variation of this plaid pattern divides the 72 dark fawn into 34 dark fawn, 2 scarlet, 34 dark fawn, but the scarlet is not used in the weft pattern,



A: PEGGING PLAN.

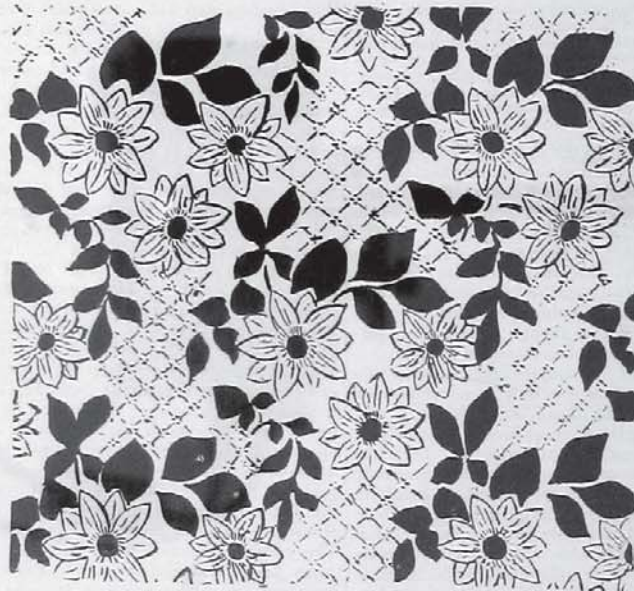
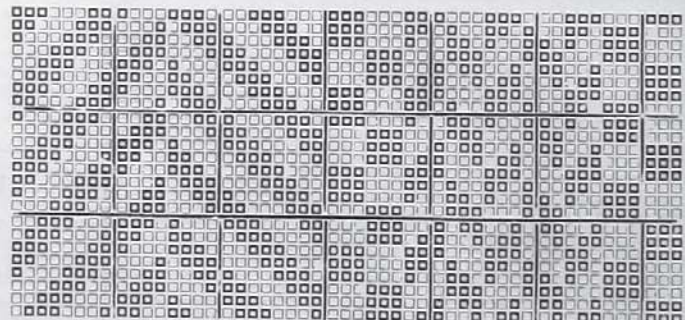


FIGURE A.



DESIGN A NEW STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c., IN COTTON DRESS GOODS, &c.



DESIGN A: DRAFT.

although if it is convenient it would add to the beauty of the checking.

Third Pattern: 72 of dark green, 6 red, 72 dark green, 12 white; weft pattern the same.

Fourth Pattern: 144 dark purple, 12 red, 144 dark purple, 12 white, 36 dark purple, 12 white, and repeat from the first "144 dark purple." Weft pattern the same. A yellow might be used for the red.

Fifth Pattern: 96 light cream, 12 marine blue, 96 light cream, 12 shrimp or coral. Weft pattern the same.

Sixth Pattern: 36 light silver, 6 drab, 6 light silver, 6 drab, 6 light silver, 6 drab, 6 light silver, 6 drab, 6 light silver, 6 drab, 6 light silver, 6 drab, 36 light silver, 12 rose, and repeat from first "36 light silver." Weft pattern the same.

Seventh Pattern: 96 dark blue, 6 white, 96 dark blue, 6 white, 96 dark blue, 6 orange, 96 dark blue, 6 orange, 96 dark blue, 6 green, 96 dark blue, 6 green, and repeat from first "96 dark blue." The weft pattern the same.

These seven plaid patterns on six shafts will

give some idea of the particular class of crossings which will be favourably received by the public for spring fabrics in cotton. All would require a good clear beetle finish, and may be made 45 inches wide out of the loom, or after the finishing process.

FIGURED DRESS FABRIC.

Figure A is a suggestion for figuring a worsted or silk dress fabric. One method of development is shown in Design 7, which to the following particulars will yield a very effective cloth:—

Warp.

All 2/100's light tan cotton, 24's reed 4's.

Weft.

All 40's darker tan silk, 96 picks per inch.

Mohair may be substituted for the silk and worsted for the cotton warp, under which circumstances it will be found advisable to use a considerably coarser warp, sett opener, say,

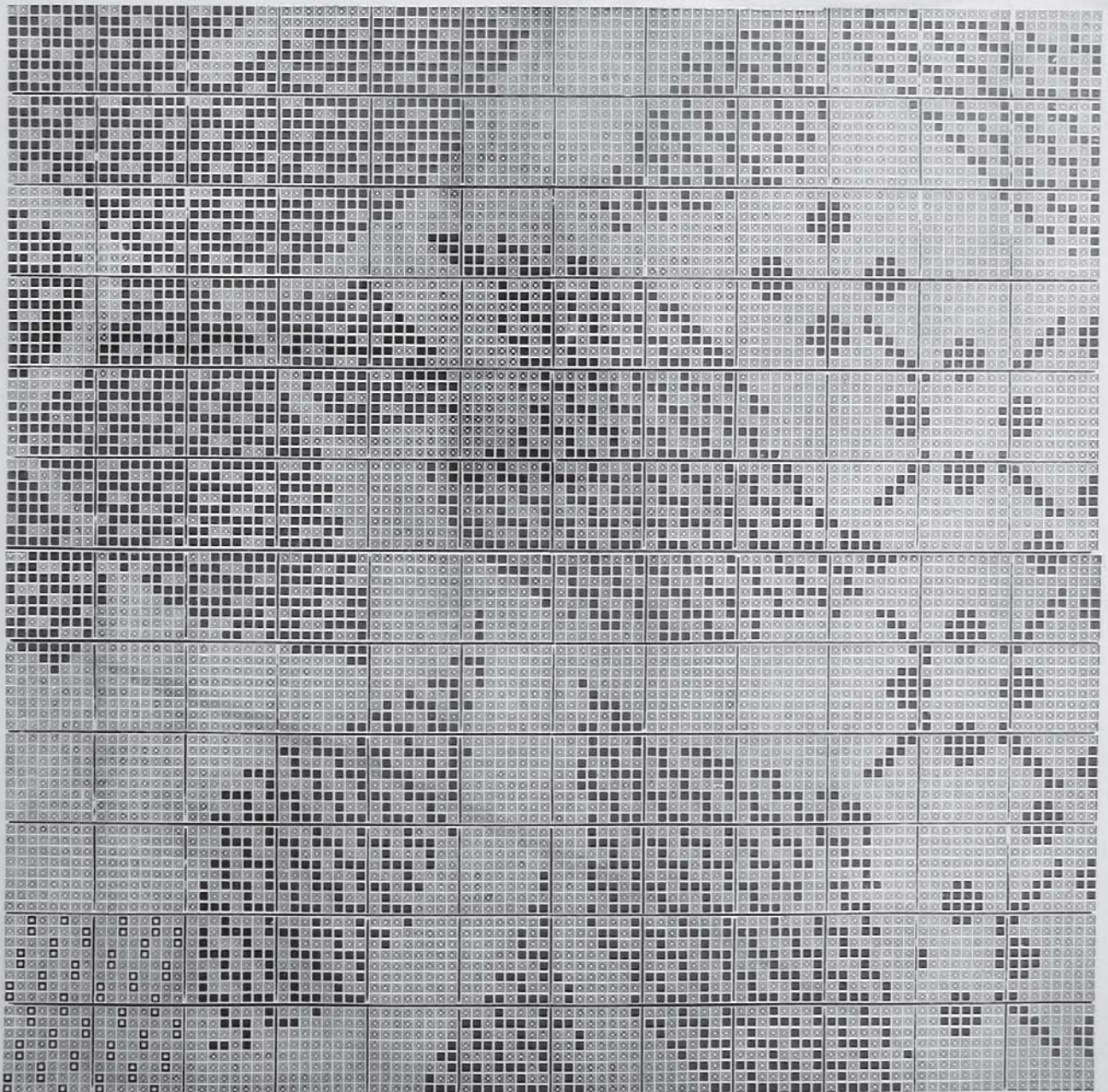
Warp.

All 2/80's worsted; 20's reed 4's.

Weft.

All 36's mohair; 70-80 picks per inch.

It should be noted that in the design the double plain weave is used to obtain the solid black broad leaves. If it be desirable to introduce two colours in the weft we should advise a closer sett, say, 120 to 140 ends per inch of a finer cotton or silk yarn, and an extension of the design to double the number of ends and picks, that is for a 600 instead of a 300 machine, for which Design 7 is worked out. There will be no need for an extra weft under these circumstances, while we should advise as one of the wefts a tinsel yarn to form the fine dot and check effect which forms the groundwork upon which the flowers and leaves are thrown. An additional value will be added to the design by foreshortening some of the flowers, since the flat view here presented indicates too clearly the limitations of application.



DESIGN 7.