TORCHON LACE.

It is usual to produce designs on "Torchon Lace" by traversing single threads backward and forward across the space which is covered by the required design or effect, these single threads being at an angle to the threads making the net. The bobbin carrying this thread has to traverse a very long distance compared with the length of lace produced, and the bobbins making the net groundwork have necessarily to remain stationary while waiting for it. This causes the production to be slow and delayed, and a faster method recently invented will probably be of great service in the industry. In this case the speed, and therefore the production, is increased by using two or more figuring threads, which work simultaneously in producing the design.

As in the older method, the threads move to and fro across the whole space occupied by the figure, but instead of their convolutions being close together, as with the single thread, they alternate the one with the other, the threads crossing each other at convenient points. Instead of this—that is, instead of traversing the whole width of the design—the threads may meet and interlock with each other near the centre of the pattern, and return in their respective directions.

The accompanying diagram gives the various methods of forming figured effects on torchon lace. In each figure, shows the net forming threads, and E the thread or threads making the design. The older method, where one thread forms the pattern, is shown at A, while one method of using multiple figuring threads is shown at B. It will be seen here that the thick line E forms the design in a coarse and open manner, while the spaces are filled by the dotted thread E, which brings the density of the design up to its required standard.

More than two threads may be employed on this method with a corresponding increase of production.

Another method is shown at C, where the figuring threads are laid as closely together as in A, but only extend to the centre of the figure, where they meet and interlace with a second set of threads which are operating in a similar manner.

The new Granville Hosiery Mills Co., Creedmoor, N.C., incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, has secured a lease on a plant and will start improvements immediately, with the expectation of being ready to operate by the first of June.

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Raw Silk Stocks Advanced Further.

Reelers in Japan continue to receive sufficiently substantial orders to warrant their further advancing all grades of Kansai; also Shinshui stock. The accumulations in Yokohama are getting short and the new crops will not amount to a great deal for at least a few weeks. In the meanwhile the broad silk and silk ribbon business continues to break records from the standpoint of yardage demanded for next fall and the mills throughout the United States are compelled to buy heavily of raw stock regardless of cost.

Importers of raw silk in New York advanced the two top grades of Kansai 5 cents a pound, extra best 2 1/4 cents a pound, extra 121/4 cents a pound, best No. 1 to extra and best No. 1 7/8 cents a pound. No. 1 Kansai 21/4 cents a pound and No. 1 Shinshui 7/8 cents a pound. Canton and Shanghai silks were not further advanced.

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