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

A new boiler, belonging to the firm of John Ludwig & Co., at Reichenberg, in Bohemia, has been recently destroyed by dynamite which was placed in the open air, previous to the firing, which would have been effected in the course of a few days.

Since the new commercial arrangement came into effect in Bohemia and France, the Jute industry is competing successfully with German jute in the former country. This is due to the great reduction in the price. The Bohemian Government is encouraging the establishment of factories for the manufacture of stocking wools of coarse wool, which are used by the peasants, and which at present are imported from Hungary.

Some of these wools are now coming into use in the Central States. They are already manufactured in considerable quantities in Upper Austria, and orders are coming in from all districts in which textile manufactures are carried on. Sealing imparts great durability, and many advantages in comparison with the wooden bobbins hitherto used, which break so easily in the hard work. Nearly all the spinning and weaving factories of Rheinfelden, Weissenburg, and similar places are accepting orders for woolen yarns and woollen goods. The orders are arriving from Saxony and South Germany, as well as from Saxony and Co., as Queen's complete arrangements, and is well able to stand its ground against the competition of Alsatia and England.

Letters from our Readers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. T. (Gargrave).—The sample of cotton you 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 glazed, the grains of the gin having been too wide apart, which has permitted a considerable quantity of whole seed to be dropped through. It is also probable that the gin has been overfed, and partially checked, which has produced breaking and splitting of the fibres. It is good cotton very seriously damaged. In a proper condition it would make the counts of yarn you speak of. So far as its handling goes with you, we do not think that you have sufficient milling power. On the back of the sample from the lap we observe several small pieces, rolled out flat. These ought not to have come through, as they will make bearded motor, whilst the oil from the seed will stain the ribbon. The good results you ought to have an intermediate stander. You would then get the seed taken out more completely, instead of leaving your cards to go forward into your cards where they are simply broken up into smaller particles and are not thrown out. Your cleaning is certainly not up to the first principle, the removal of the seed being very much better for cleaning purposes than the roller and cleaner. If your yarn is spun for sale it will necessarily have to come into competition with yarns made under different and hotter circumstances, and will not command the same price.

J. M. T.—Grieve's treatise on dyeing and printing of all kinds—cotton, wool, silk, etc. No work is published, as far as we are aware, treating on juggling or the dying 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 42 threads, 56 picks, the larger number of picks being required to set off the effect. The height of the twill effect occupies 12 picks. We would suggest the application of this design to both woollens and worsteds. As a worsted, fairly thick yarns should be used, say 2/130's or 2/40's, and the best goldings to show up the weave effect. The 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 method two greens or drabs will give the best result. All mixture or mixture warps and solids 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 2 twill combined with a modification. The stripe effect may be made more apparent by the introduction of different colours into each portion. The following will prove effective:—

Warp.
30 threads 2/40's dark green worsted.
12 threads 2/40's brown, green, and white mixture worsted.
17 threads 4/16'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 woolen and worsted yarnds.

Design 84 is a type of design exceedingly useful for applications in worsteds. It consists of a broad warp twill effect developed in crimson, a broad weft twill effect developed in soli, and the buckles make developed in star type. The following colourings will prove effective:—

1st Warp.
8 threads black.
8 threads light black and white.

2nd Warp.
8 threads black.
8 threads dark blue and white.
8 threads white.

3rd Warp.
8 threads white.
8 threads olive.

All weft.
All green.

These two colourings with the 3 and 3 for the warp 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 85, 86, and 87 are twills for piece dyed yarnds, taken from the Bedford Journal of Commerce.

DHOOTIE.

This design is taken from a cloth made in Bombay. Length, 8 yards, 20 inches; width, 14 yards; weight, 12 ounces. The figures given at the bottom of the pattern are the indications of the colours. Colours:—No. 1, Turkey red; 2, yellow 1, dark type crimson, light type white; 4, dark type green, very light shade, and the light type cream colour or very light shade of pink. The whole ground of the border, that is the light type, is a satin on five shafts. This dhootive 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 shirters:—

Read 72 twos in a dent, or 72 ends per inch of 20's twist, 56 picks per inch of 20's worsted. The shirting consists of a four-twist filling; two up, two down, straight draft, four to the round. Warp pattern :—4 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 4 grey, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 4 grey, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 fawn, 2 white, 2 white, 2 white, 4 white, 2 white, 2 white.

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 82

DESIGN 83

DESIGN 84

DESIGN 85

DESIGN 86

DESIGN 87

DESIGN 88
ANOTHER SHIPTING PATTERN.

Four end twill, 84 ends per inch of 50's warp, and 60 picks per inch of 50's weft, making what is called a square cloth. Warp pattern: 4 of white, 4 white, 4 white, 2 fawn, 3 white, 4 mid brown, 6 white, 2 mid blue, 3 white, 2 mid blue, 6 white; total 40 ends, and repeat. Weft pattern the same. We have given the colours required 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. Trade and judgment will be required in making effective colour arrangements—a matter which seems to be very much neglected or overlooked, in shirt patterns particularly, most of them being mere reproductions of a quarter of a century ago.

STRIPE PREPARED 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 76, 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 various 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 wearable, since the wearing 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 be 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 1, a weft figure is developed on a warp twill ground; in Section 2, a striped warp (3 and 1) inter-vening between the weft figures and the weft stripe c, which is composed of the 5 and 1 twill. Then another narrow warp stripe a divides c from 0, which is simply the three and one weft twill. In this design there is then the figured stripe a, a weft stripe 0, and then 0, a more neutral weft effect, which should form a stripe, say two inches broad, on which may be developed weft stripes; but such figures must be rendered clear by being surrounded with warp dash twill. This design gives a very good idea of how weaves of various descriptions may be utilized 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.