were always treated by the firm. Mr. W. Higgin-
son, representing the firm of Minna, Dobson and
Hinckley, was requested to convey the thanks of
those present to Mr. Robinson and Mr. Dobson.
Mr. Higginsce, in replying, said he should have
great pleasure in conveying to the firm the kindly
observation 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
most repaid for what they had done by finding that
everybody had had a pleasant out, and were per-
fectly satisfied.

Whilst the thousands were enjoying themselves
about, the unfortunate compelled to stay at home
were not forgotten, the sick, aged, and disabled em-
ployees all receiving motions of the centenary.
During the day the magnificent street was
gag with bunting. From the works,
while streams were stretched across the street
from every house. The celebration was, no doubt,
be the means of yet more firmly cementing the good
relations existing between employers and employed.

On Saturday afternoon 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. There are seven in number, and have been sub-
scribed for by all the hands. They include a hand-
some illuminated album to both Mr. Robinson and Mr.
Dobson; a silver punch bowl to each gentleman, and
diamond bracelets to Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Dob-
son. 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 delegations from different parts of the world.

Monograph.—Mr. H. H. Johnson's report on
the trade of Morocco tells a notable story of the
decay of commerce in the Portuguese possessions.
A falling off in both exports and imports, and an in-
creasing and apparently hopeless deficit in the
colonial accounts, although every possible article
is taxed and extracted, are facts which form a sig-
nificant and coherent commentary upon the claims
of Portugal to be a great colonizing power in East
Africa.

Figure 21 is furnished for application either
to mantle cloths or to dress fabrics. The con-
struction 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 geomet-
rical 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 lustroso worsted or cavalry for
the figure, or, to reverse the positions, a lustroso
or semi-lustrous ground with dull figure of

FIGURE 21.
woollen would prove effective; or again, the two methods may be used in unison. 

Figure 32 is furnished to give an idea of 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 into square, and just one quarter of this, i.e., four squares, is represented by 95 threads and 95 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 2.50's cotton. 15's red 2%. 12's
1 pick 20's woolen, 16's madder, mohair, or alpaca.

In this case the plies of woolen weave plain with the ground to form a firm cloth, while the mohair floats almost entirely on the surface, the mohair having been turned in order to obtain 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 flashes.

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

PEGGING PLANS FOR FANCY DRESS STRIPES.

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 31 should prove very effective. The buck-skin ground

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

PANSY 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, 18 sect., 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 beat, 5 ends per dent, on 12 shafts, total ends in pattern, 176. The plain stripe 40's twist two-fold cotton, and the fancy or blue stripe 40's single cotton; worst 40's linen, all white, 36 picks per inch. Each stripe ought to be on separate bays. It will be quite evident from a short study of this class of striped patterns that red number of ends, picks, and color of yarn may be varied almost without calculation. The materials may be cotton, linen, silk, alpaca, mohair, etc., and, so far as figure is concerned, any variation in the draft would produce a great number of changes. The plain stripe might be made into a cambric twill or other variety, and then any amount of changes may be had in the colours and shades of the ground, etc., 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 fashion favourite in all kinds of materials, self and coloured, woven grey, then bleached or piece dyed. The weft or warp flash 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 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 colours: No. 1, red; 2, yellow; 3, the light purple from greens; the dark type white; light type white; Turkey red; 5, good bright blue. Distance between the borders (two in this case, one at each selvage) can be taken at 37 inches, each border 11 inches; total width 49 inches; 48 ends on inch; in plain cloth, 48 picks per inch; in worst 40's; height: 3 yards 22 inches; weight: 11 ounces. This cloth commands an extraordinary price 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 colouring matter, if there lies but little to be good. The texture of the cloth almost counts as nothing compared to purity of colours.

OXFORD SHIRT.

No. 1.—Plain cloth in a 72 red, or 72 ends per inch, two in a bead; one bead 36 picks per inch, two in a shed, warp and weft 30's. Pattern: 2 bright blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2; blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2; red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 white, 2 red, 2 red, 2 white. Total ends in pattern, 24 white; being in every case the white pattern, the two in a shed can easily be effected by the usual advancing manner, and at the opposite side of the shuttle boxes. No. 2.—Plain cloth, in a 36 red 3 in a bead, one bead 72 per dent, 48 ends on an inch of 20's twist, and 36 picks of 10's; total ends and in pattern, 108; 6 white, 6 blue, 21 white, 6 red, 6 white, 6 red; total ends in pattern, 108.