services and neglected the wages and hours of the rank and file of the union—these men, he believed, took a back seat. They would, he thought, be told in unselectable language to save the ship. The same argument was advanced for the middle and upper classes, must be less of sick and burial allowances. Because wages for the widow when he was dead. (Cheers.) They must, by better wages and higher hours and more comfort and more standard of life, enable him to live longer—to prevent his dying so young. (Heater.) They must get him up to the standards of the best of the British and not be content with the compensation of the London dockers. They did not want the Employers’ Liability Act to give sums of money to the relatives of men who were killed. (Cheers.) The Act would be full of restrictions and punishments, as to make it impossible for employers to get away with it. The society was for the working classes, to be adopted by all the working classes and to show the trade unions how to achieve their objects.

New method of working ships. New schemes, he believed, gave the masters an opportunity of determining the union. He had, however, confidence in the officials that they would not act in such a manner.

Our space is quite exhausted, but not our matter. We could fill another page with such expressions and teachings as these. It must not be supposed that Mr. Burns’ utterances, that the textile trades are free from similar pernicious teachings, as they have so often been the object of the Dock Labourers’ Union in limiting the number of their members.

The newspapers, he said, had been denouncing the docker for closing the membership of his union, but those journals had no business about the close corporations of the London and medical professions. They had decided to have only sufficient men in the union to do the required work. They were not willing that the wages of 100,000 men should be reduced to a lower than the existing standard, and to suffer the docks of London to be made casuapaths for the reception of all the looters, criminals, and rent-defeaters who were renowned, not of doing an honest day’s work, but simply earning sufficient to enable them to have an occasional glass. (Cheers.) Society must hold that union. They had twelve months’ notice to do so, and now that the number was adequate for the work to be done, the union was about to close its books and it was unjust to the thousands of dockers and similar unions.

Letters from readers.

The Kither does not necessarily endorse the opinions of his correspondents.

NEW DESIGNS.

A CLAN TARTAN.

There is every prospect that the clan tartans will become fashionable for winter wear; in fact they are as present in demand. We therefore propose to give from time to time a few designs in this class of goods that are likely to become popular. The design we select for the present is the MacKinnon of McDunnell (Glengarry).

DESIGNING.

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THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

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GAZUE FABRICS (Continued).

Before continuing our remarks on Figure C, given in our last issue, we would just point out to our readers who have failed to find coincidence of pegging plan, draft, etc. that inadvertently Figure 2 has been printed wrong side up, and Figure B has been placed in such a position that left takes the place of warp, and vice versa. We trust that with these corrections the true relationship of fully-stitched pattern, pegging plan, and design plan will be fully realized.

Proceeding to the consideration of Figure C (which we reproduce for convenience) the structure of the central guaze effect first claims consideration. Notice first that there are two stationary threads round which the dop thread passes. Then notice that though the dop picks leave the plain guaze in series of five, this order is completely broken up in the principal guaze effect in which repetition occurs at the twelfth pick; thus it is evident that to a very considerable extent the picks and threads in a guaze pattern may be made to open out, leaving almost a clear space, or to close up forming a couple of checks, thus as distinctly stated in Figure C, patterns which in effect almost equal embroidery. The sketch is not exactly true, some little divergence of the weft picks occurring, as shown at the top of the sketch, the reasons for which shall now claim attention.

The essential condition for the production of a guaze effect is that the crossing thread should pass on the wrong side of the stationary threads and then at the other. No crossing can be formed unless this condition be observed, for if the weft only be lifted at one side of the stationary threads it is bound to continue its course through the cloth as an attachment to that particular side, unless lifted over a pick on the opposite side. Having thus decided that for the production of guaze a lift on first one side and then on the other side is essential, we may now give attention to the grouping of the picks, which at once evident that. This depends wholly on the action of the dop thread.

We have prepared five sketches, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, to illustrate this point. In 1 we have two stationary threads with the dop changing position every three picks. Now, the effect of this arrangement would be to pass all three threads together; thus most of the dop thread would be seen on the opposite side of the fabric to that sketched. In Figure 2 more stability is given to the three picks by causing them to interweave with the stationary threads. Also observe that here we have paid particular attention to the conditions for forming a perfect guaze, viz., the outside picks of each three pass over the stationary threads. But then we see that if this condition be observed the centre pick never rises, and thus never interweaves at all. In order to remedy this defect, make one of the stationary threads pass over the opposite to the other. Figure 3 is constructed on this principle. On examination, however, it is found that though in this case, viz., the left hand side, the crossing is as neat as possible, in the other case this state of perfection is not maintained, since, instead of the uppermost pick of the last three coming over the stationary thread, prior to passing under the dop thread, it passes under the stationary threads, thus cutting a defect. Such a defect is, however, absent in Figure 4, where the two stationary threads are worked perfectly plain, irrespective of the division of three picks which it will be observed have been taken as repeats in Figures 2 and 3, where the stationary threads repeat their manner of working every three picks, thus not interweaving perfectly plain. In Figure 5 the construction of guaze with the dop thread crossing the stationary threads is demonstrated. Here the two outside stationary threads work plain and oppose the centre thread, thus forming a firm structure.

If reference be made to the issue of this journal for August 26th, Figure 24 will be found to illustrate the remarks made above.

Figure C.

DEVELOPMENT OF FIGURE C.

As this pattern evidently evidences its beauty to the arrangement of yarns, etc., special attention should be given to our remarks on the subject. Since this pattern is to represent embroidery, as nearly as possible, all the stationary threads in the principal guaze strips must be much thicker than the picks and those threads that form plain. Then, since the crossing thread here plays a prominent part, it is advisable to have it much thicker than the stationary threads, so that these latter threads will seem to form a ground on which the thick crossing threads partake of a definite figure. We need scarcely say that the introduction of coloured threads, particularly of light tint, or of silk or worsted threads, will yield exceedingly beautiful effects.

WOOLEEN MANTLE CLOTH.

Mostly and dress cloths constructed on the principle indicated in Design 170, yield some exceedingly good effects. To begin with, this effect may be increased almost indefinitely in size without any additional shafts. Thus fancy threads, either in colour or construction, should be inserted to demarcate the cuts, which it is desirable to observe in this pattern are perfect. Probably the best effect will be obtained by using two neutral mixture yarns, one for the other for warp, and then introducing single threads of stronger colours similar either to warp or weft, or both. As in the setting, the intersections are equivalent to the 1 and 2 twills, with the open set to the left, which is useful for this latter twill, will yield considerably pleasing results. The more complicated types of this class of design shall claim our attention in future numbers.