THE TEXTILE MERCURY.

Foreign Correspondence.

TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, March 19th.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR RETURNS OF ENGLISH TRADE.

Below I append a return showing the extent of recent changes in the volume of the American trade of Hudsonfield, Bradford, and Leeds, to and from the United States, as recorded in returns published by the American Consuls in those towns:

1860. 1891.

Bradford .......... $2,668,000 10,658,000
Huddersfield ... 4,135,600 3,198,718
Leeds .......... 2,444,553 1,796,185

The figures refer in each case to the year ending September 30th, up to which, however, the returns are not necessarily, as your Yorkshire readers will know, the closing months of the year, which have produced the changes indicated.

THE PLUSH INDUSTRY.

Mr. Acroyd, the English manufacturer through whose efforts a plush mill might be established at South Portland, made some interesting statements before the United States Board of Trade in regard to the manufacture of plushes in this country, and respecting the uses to which plushes are put. He said the Lincoln Mill in his district might be one. He remarked that both the McKinley Bill and the Act of Congress in relation to the manufacture of plushes in this country would be a serious blow to the Lincoln Mill. He stated that it would cost $1,000 per year to land foreign-made plushes in New York, while he declared he could make and sell the same at $4 per yard, disregarding the cost of the plush mill industry of England, has greatly declined, and a number of English manufacturers are already looking toward the United States. Mr. Acroyd said that, after paying a duty of 25 per cent, it costs $1,000 per yard to land foreign-made plushes. Mr. Acroyd said that it would cost $1,000 per year to land foreign plushes in New York, while he declared he could make and sell the same at $4 per yard, disregarding the cost of plushes in the district of Lincoln. Mr. Acroyd said that the Lincoln Mill, Mr. Acroyd said that it would cost $1,000 per yard to land foreign-made plushes in New York, while he declared he could make and sell the same at $4 per yard, disregarding the cost of plushes in the district of Lincoln.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

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THE WRAPPING CLOTH INDUSTRY.

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need not give further details, as sufficient is shown how to obtain the best results. Good lustre finish, 30 inches wide out of loom.

DRESS GOODS OR FIGURED SHIRTING.

Design 9 will give a pretty effect in striped materials: 4 shafts for the figure, which has two in a head, four in a dent. The ground for plain stripe is on 4 shafts, single, in the head, two in a dent, 20 to the round. Of course extended stripes and ground may easily be obtained by increasing the draft, repeating on each set of shafts. The construction of the design is for a welt effect; therefore this material may be cotton, linen, silk, mohair, mohair, and any very lustrous material. The warp for figure stripe, 30's, two in a head, four in a dent, 36 dent per inch. Warp for ground stripe, 30's, two in a dent. Weft, 56 picks of 18's cotton, or the equivalent, if linen, silk, or worsted wool be used; 31 inches in the reed.

First warp pattern: 72 primrose on the ground shafts, 42 very dark blue on the ten figured shafts, all primrose. The following varieties in the two stripes will be fashionable:

**Ground.**

- Figured: Cinnamon brown.
- Cream: Steel blue.
- Light pink: Sandalwood.
- Rose: Dark buff.
- Dark blue de Nile blue: Claret.

In every colour variation the warp must be of the same tint as the ground stripe, always one shuttle; the dark hue being the figured stripe, the light weft crossing it gives the effect of contrast producing a bright pleasing figure and a very neat stripe.

THE ANALYSIS OF PATTERN.—VIII.

**FIGURED GAUZES.**

A thorough comprehension of the foregoing principles renders the task of analysing figured gaizes comparatively simple one. Take such an example as that represented in Figure 7; intricate it undoubtedly looks, but if the analyst for the moment throws aside all consideration of the combination of ordinary figure and gauge, and calmly examines the different patterns, and having done this proceeds to systematically combine them, then his task is much simplified. In all cases then, where gauge and figuring are combined, the following procedure should be adopted:—

1. Find the gauge pattern by careful analysis, and divide the design paper into stationary, loop, and looped shaft threads, clearly indicating each.
2. Analyse the warp and weft flush figures as if they were an ordinary cloth; carefully put this figure upon the stationary threads, and either the loop or looped shaft threads, not both.

It follows from the above that a gauge pattern will always occupy more threads than picks on the design paper, should an equal number of threads and picks be present in the cloth. The analysis of Figure 6 may now be given as an example for reference:—

1. Brief examination of the gauge ground shows that it is constructed as indicated in Diagram 17. (2) An examination of the figure reveals that it is composed of warp and weft flushes as indicated in Design 9, with plain weave between these flushes and the gauge ground. This figure then must be drawn out in full and placed on the design paper. (3) Having ascertained the number of threads and picks that the figure repeats according to (2), take the same number of picks but a third more threads (for the design), place the figure on every fourth out of the six threads, as...