

A fire broke out in a cotton warehouse on the quay of St. Lazare, at Genoa, on the 20th inst., which caused damage to the amount of £12,000.

The Silesian Banking Union is taking advantage of the favourable position of the textile industry to sell the factories which it was compelled to take over some time ago.

We regret to announce the discontinuance of *Le Moniteur Scientifique*, which began to appear on January 1st, 1840; and the death (soon after the notice of the discontinuance of the paper) of its editor, Dr. Quesneville, at the age of eighty years.

On the 4th inst., Mr. Childers, M.P., visited the Technical College, Bynulla, Bombay, and was conducted through the various departments, his inspection affording him much pleasure. With the textile department he expressed himself highly pleased.

## Designing.

### NEW DESIGNS.

#### MELTONS.

Perhaps no class of fabric requires more attention to details than the melton, of whatever type; for every process through which the wool passes may affect the ultimate result for good or bad. Of course, the first thing to be done is to obtain a wool that will felt well, Cape and other wools that will not felt being avoided. Having obtained the necessary wool, all the processes through which it passes must at least preserve if not develop this felting property. For example, in scouring care must be taken that the wool does not felt, as all felting here deducts proportionately from felting in the resultant cloth. Another important fact to be remembered is, that in order to make a solid compact cloth, the twine of the warp must fall in with the twine of the weft; in other words, warp and weft must be twisted in opposite directions; further, if a will make be used, care should be taken to run the twill in the direction of the twine of the warp and weft, otherwise a great amount of attainable compactness will be lost.

Though all these processes undoubtedly affect the ultimate result, the essential characteristic of the cloth is imparted to it in finishing. Our American contemporary, the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, has lately had something to say on this subject, which may be taken as a guide to the tenour of our remarks.

Scouring and fulling first claim attention. Compactness is the essential feature of a Melton, and since this is really imparted in the fulling, the fabric must be first rendered as sensitive as possible to this operation; hence scouring should precede fulling. This not only acts as intimated, but tends to give a maximum clearness and brightness to the mixture employed. A stronger scour than usual should be employed, in order to clear the fabric entirely of grease, &c. After this the goods should be properly dried, and then they will be in a fit condition to take up the necessary soap for fulling. The stocks, undoubtedly, take precedence of the fulling machine for producing a well-covered surface such as is required for this class of material, but the manufacturer must use his discretion as to the time for the cloth to remain in either, remembering that the stocks tend to burst the threads, and the milling machine to compress the threads. Of course the longer the cloth is subjected to this severe treatment, the closer will it become. On the completion of the fulling operation another scour is requisite. This may be accomplished by the soap already in the cloth.

Now note a difference in procedure between the English and American manufacturer. The *Boston journal* says: "The soap must be thoroughly rinsed out of the goods, for it is impossible to produce the proper lustre as long as the least trace of soap remains in the fabric." We can hardly agree with this; lustre can hardly be considered an essential feature of the genuine Melton; and the best English manufacturers wash off with hard water, evidently with the idea of cracking the soap, and thus

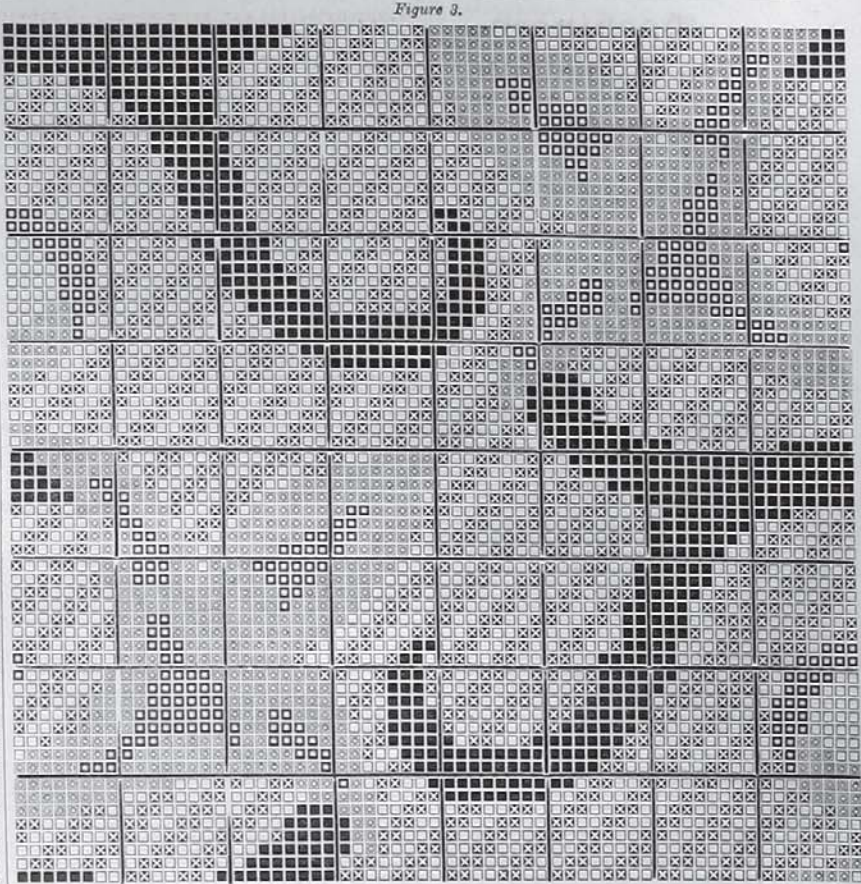
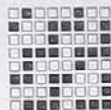


Figure 3.

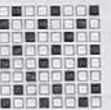
retaining it in the fabric to give the requisite degree of stiffness.

The gigning, cropping, steaming, brushing, pressing, &c., must be left to the judgment of the manufacturer, as different types require very different manipulation. It may, however, be well to remember that a good rule to observe is to keep in the fabric, as far as possible, that which has been put into it.

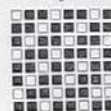
Design 20.



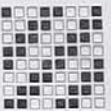
Design 21.



Design 22.



Design 23.



We furnish several weaves, *Designs 20, 21, 22, 23*, suitable for Meltons, and many more are used, since it is not so much the weave as the processes just described that give the characteristic feature to the cloth. These goods should always be set very much wider in the loom than they are to finish to, a shrinkage of three-fourths of an inch per yard being a usual allowance.

#### DRESS FABRIC.

Figure 3 may be utilised in various ways for various classes of stuff. The beauty of the design is practically lost in point paper, but if the design be extended to occupy, say 192, 288, or 384 ends, then the scroll figure marked in solid type may be developed in small leaves branching from a stem, and will give an excellent effect. Then the design might be developed in various ways. For example: As a silk dress fabric, the ground might be made plain; the leaf developed here in circles might be worked out in hopsack,

3-end twill, twilled hopsack, or mayor, while the spray of leaves, and the part developed in stars, should be developed as solid as possible, flushes being tied, say, on the eight-end sateen principle. Another method would be to use a fine worsted warp, developing the ground in warp flush sateen, while two extra silk wefts might be introduced, one forming the leaf in circles, the other forming the spray of small leaves, and the stars on the large figure. A third way would be to use a cotton warp, ground of worsted weft, and figure of extra silk wefts.

#### CARRIAGE RUGS.

For this class of goods a warm, soft fabric is sought after; therefore, it is a usual practice to raise quite a pile on both sides of the cloth. Large, bold figures are most suitable, such as *Figure 1* given in the *Textile Mercury*, Nov. 23rd.

The figure may be developed in two ways; firstly, by means of the double plain cloth, the cloths changing places for the figure and ground, and secondly, by using two wefts, and binding them together by a cotton warp, one weft thus forming the figure and the other the ground.

Designs 24 and 25.



The following sett, along with *Designs 24 and 25*, may be used for this latter class of goods.

#### Warp.

2/40's grey cotton  
12's reed 2's

#### Weft.

1 pk. 6 sk. black woolen  
1 " 6 sk. brown woolen  
48 picks per inch.

Next week we will further consider this type of work.