"Drawing In the Warp in Its Harness" and the Preparation of the Drawing-in Drafts.

Mixed or Cross Draws.

As the variety of different weaves is unbounded, so are also the drawing-in drafts, and under above heading it is proper to classify the kind of drafts obtained in one way or another by combining two or more drafts of the Straight — Broken — Point — Skip Draws in one Drawing-in Draft and what results in our Mixed or Cross Draws. In the same:

A shows 2 repeats of the combination weave. 6 picks in the repeat of the weave. 12 or 2 repeats are given to more simplify weave and its drawing-in draft at B, the same.

C shows the Harness-chain to use to produce combination weave A calling for 14 harness — fancy draw as shown in B, calling for 93 warp-threads for its (one) repeat width ways.

Items of Interest.

The position of Egyptian cotton is difficult to understand. To the end of December the receipts in Alexandria totaled only 2,169,000 centners, which compares with 4,133,142 at the corresponding date in 1919. Yet prices of Egyptian are moving up very slowly. There has been a slight increase this week; this increase is out of proportion to the reduction in supplies. One wonders whether Egyptian growers are really holding back the cotton for higher prices. The stock in Liverpool is under 60,000 bales, against 118,000 bales at the beginning of January, 1920.

When the extension is completed we may perhaps find that a conspicuous feature of the present time is less in evidence. We refer to the absence of many principles of important shipping firms, as well as chairmen and directors of spinning and manufacturing companies. These men have largely avoided the Exchange of late, no doubt because of the inconvenience arising from the work of extending the building. Whatever functions they used to fulfil on Change they have transferred to others, or have discharged in the privacy of their offices.

The "do nothing on the day" members are much to the fore just now. The men who did a little yesterday and may do something to-morrow, but quite idle to-day are numerous. These members often appear to be on the point of acting, but cannot bring their courage to the sticking point. At least that is what we gather from their conversation. Let us hope that the time is not far distant when they will be eager to buy on the day, when they will in fact be compelled to do so or be left out in the cold.

Dyeing Cotton Fabrics with Silk Effect Threads.

Under an American patent in dyeing cotton the good containing silk with the sulphur dyes, the silk threads are protected by treating the goods before dyeing with tannin and fixing with tartar emetic or formic acid. The cotton is mercerized, and the goods are then mordanted with tannin and treated with a dye liquor containing 25 to 30 per cent of the dye-stuff, an equal quantity of sodium sulphide crystals, also 3 parts of soda ash, 45 parts of salt, and 30 parts of glue per 1,000. The cotton is colored, while the silk threads remain pure white.

Exports of Dyes.

Quite apart from the fact that the Chemical and Dyestuff Traders' Association in its circular to members suggests that the export of British dyes is being prejudicially affected through the action of manufacturers, I heard this week of a specific complaint of harsh treatment by a manufacturing firm in dealing with an exporter who desired to purchase certain dyes for a distant market. In this particular case it appears likely that the goods will now be purchased abroad and shipped direct to the customer. With very full appreciation of the importance of exerting every effort to maintain and strengthen our export trade, one hopes that this may be an isolated instance.

The members of the Advisory Committee under the Dyestuffs Act have been selected. The chairmanship, however, remains to be filled.

Knit Goods Advance With Yarns.

In most instances manufacturers are wisely marking their prices up with every advance in yarn, but have not kept pace with the jumps in mercerized yarns. Every advance of 25 cents per pound in mercerized yarns warrants an increase of 35 to 40 cents per dozen in women's mercerized stockings, and 20 to 25 cents in half hose. There was a time when English mercerized yarns could be bought in this country under the prices of domestic yarns. There has been a reversal of the positions of the two products. When recently domestic mercerized 70s 2-ply was quoted at $2.25, British yarn was being held here for $2.57. Factors are in the difference between the British and domestic little hope of anything but further advances, depending largely on the extent to which manufacturers are covered and future demand.

The Committee of London Wool Brokers, by instructions of the Director of Raw Materials, offered for sale at Bradford on Friday of last week nearly 10,000 bales of wool lying at Hull. Competition was mainly in the home trade, and prices ruled on a par with closing rates of the London sales. Offerings of greasy crossbred fleece chiefly consisted of futility, medium, and low grades, and were largely withdrawn.

LONDON LETTER.

Fire Losses.

Juggling by official reports of city fires which have come under my notice during the last few months, a considerable number of fires were caused here through rank carelessness. A great many in the Metropolitan area are attributed to "lights carelessly thrown down." Fire losses are enormous in a year. The work of the new Royal Commission to inquire into the existing provision for the avoidance of loss from fire and the question of fire prevention may be productive of good.

MODIFICATION OF PARCEL-POST CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

Under an agreement made with the postal administration of France, effective February 1, 1921, the maximum weight limit of parcel-post packages exchanged between the United States and France is increased from 11 pounds (5 kilos) to 22 pounds (10 kilos).

The following table gives to parcels for and from the United States and its island possessions on the one hand and continental France, Corsica, Algeria, Tunis, French Morocco, and the principality of Monaco, on the other hand.