it would not be worth their while to 'go direct' instead of allowing their profits to be whittled down by foreign middlemen. "Cut-ups" which are made in 24 or 25 inch widths, and are used for men's scarves, were paid at such a low rate that when the temporary flush of prosperity came upon the weavers of Macclesfield after the commencement of the Franco-German war, they refused to make the goods and Germany stepped in, obtaining a large portion of the trade. Last year, however, Macclesfield made a determined effort to regain what it had lost, with the result that the cut-up trade seems to be again returning to it. In the handkerchief trade German competition is not a thing to be dreaded, and Lyons only seems to be formidable in the low end where the metallic dyes, used by the French manufacturers, rot the fibre of the silk, so that the goods are often returned by buyers who find them useless. Swiss-Sarah cloths are popular in this country to the detriment of our own industry, and one can perhaps understand why this should be so. It is difficult, however, to perceive why other Continental manufacturers, whose dyes, though pleasing in colour owing to the great art of the finisher, are possessed of such small intrinsic worth that the silk on the reds has been known to go rotten so that it cannot be wound on the spools, should command the trade they do with this country. London buyers, no doubt, have a good deal to answer for in regard to this, and the point is worth considering whether it would not pay Macclesfield manufacturers providing they could sink the petty jealousies which have too frequently kept them apart, to combine in a friendly way for the common weal, and cultivate closer relations with the powerful and wealthy wholesale dry goods houses of Manchester, who have a much firmer grip on the general retail trade of the country than London can ever hope to have. It might not be politic to proceed openly in such a course, but it ought not to be difficult for Macclesfield to prevent such goods as Lyons satin figured handkerchiefs that collapse when wet, from obtaining the preference over the articles of sterling merit and purest dye made in this country. Some of our Lancashire manufacturers of high-class cotton fabrics, without any such grievances, have gone direct to the retail trade simply for the sake of extra profit. These are suggestions which, at some future time, Macclesfield firms might remember with advantage.

The subject, which is too vast and complex to be summarily dealt with, will be further considered next week.

**Designing:**

**NEW DESIGNS.**

**WOOLLENs.**

The two following colourings will give good results if made in cheviot yarns:

Neutral slate, sage olive, and cream olive, will also give an effective light pattern, while excellent results may be obtained by using say 5 threads of a light mixture, or silk twist yarn, and 12 threads of a solid or much darker colour. We would also suggest the introduction of fancy twist yarns, etc., in stripe form, in such fabrics as these.

**WOOLLENs.**

Neutral slate, sage olive, and cream olive, will also give an effective light pattern, while excellent results may be obtained by using say 5 threads of a light mixture, or silk twist yarn, and 12 threads of a solid or much darker colour. We would also suggest the introduction of fancy twist yarns, etc., in stripe form, in such fabrics as these.

**WOESTED COATING.**

**DESIGN 43.**

4 threads 240's all red mixture, 6 threads 240's green and blue mixture.

**Warp.**

1 thread 2/20 twill black and red, 4 threads 10k black, 1 thread 2/20k yellow and white, 6 threads 10k black, 10k red 3s.

**DESIGN 43.**

1 thread 2/20 twill black and red, 4 threads 10k black, 1 thread 2/20k yellow and white, 6 threads 10k black, 10k red 3s.

**DESIGN 42.**

1 thread 2/240 black and brown, 4 threads 10k dark grey, 1 thread 2/20k, orange and black, 6 threads 10k dark grey, 30 picks per inch.

**DESIGN 42.**

1 thread 2/240 black and brown, 4 threads 10k dark grey, 1 thread 2/20k, orange and black, 6 threads 10k dark grey, 30 picks per inch.

**DESIGN 43.**

1 thread 1/2/240 red and black, 6 threads 10k black, 1 thread 1/240 white, 10 threads 10k, dark grey, 2 threads 10k, dark grey, 10 threads 10k, dark grey, 16 threads 10k, dark grey, 16's red 3s.

**DESIGN 43.**

1 thread 1/2/240 red and black, 6 threads 10k black, 1 thread 1/240 white, 10 threads 10k, dark grey, 2 threads 10k, dark grey, 10 threads 10k, dark grey, 16 threads 10k, dark grey, 16's red 3s.

**DESIGN 44.**

4 threads of 15k black, 4 threads of 15k white, 9's red 4s.

**DESIGN 44.**

4 threads of 15k black, 4 threads of 15k white, 9's red 4s.

**DESIGN 45.**

All black, 30 picks per inch.

**DESIGN 45.**

All black, 30 picks per inch.

**WOESTED SUITING.**

There seems to be now a tendency to use colour and weave combined for effect in worsteds, and since very few yarns are used, a worsted or woollen back in many cases is requisite. We therefore furnish Design 45 as illustrating the best method of constructing a cloth of this class. There are two threads and pick of the next material to one thread and pick of the back, and the two cloths are tied together by raising a backing warp thread, while two face warp threads are up at each side, thus covering it. The face are distributed on the eight end pieces, plan, then necessitating the extension of the design to 20ths and 25ths, but at the same time ensuring a perfect cloth. The following is a suitable set:

**Warp.**

1 thread 20k woolen, 2 threads 2/20's worsted, 10's red 5s.
The use of animal fibres, other than wool, has for some time past been prevalent in most classes of fabrics, yet there seems much to be desired and also much to be attained by the use of such materials in various types of dress fabrics, and also in ulsterings.

In these days of utilitarian research it seems very probable that many animal hairs, &c, will come into use which are not present, or almost entirely, absent from our apparel for either indoor or outdoor wear. The extent to which cloths wholly or partially woven from such materials as camel hair, &c, are introduced will probably depend on the great extent on the form in which it is presented to the buyer.

Providing the design, colour, and structure of such cloths are interesting, there seems every reason to expect a material increase in the sale of such fabrics.

We furnish several weaves, A, B, C, D, E, and F, to illustrate our remarks on the various methods of introducing camel hair, &c, into dress or mantle cloths and also one figure, number 6.

The simplest method of utilizing such yarns is to make a stripe or check of the camel hair, using worsted for the ground yarn. This might be accomplished, first, by the introduction of camel hair in the place of worsted yarn, either in warp or weft, or both; secondly, the worsted might be camel hair and the warp worsted, when the stripe or check could be produced by means of the weaves A, B, or C, D; thirdly, a worsted warp might be used, and both worsted and camel hair yarn as weft, when the two weaves E, F should be used. In this latter system, whatever we wish the camel hair to show on the surface, the weave E should be employed, and where the worsted is to show up the weave F must be used. The cloth should be made by the following particulars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warp</th>
<th>All 3/60's worsted</th>
<th>15% red 1/2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pick camel hair</td>
<td>1 pick 20's worsted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or as a cotton warp piece:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warp</th>
<th>All 2/50's cotton</th>
<th>32% red 2/2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 pick, 15% worsted (2nd)</td>
<td>1 pick, camel hair (14).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figure we supply will make a very useful mantling or dress piece. It may be utilised in many ways; first, a stripe of this figure and then a stripe of ordinary twill will give a good effect; second, the figure may be applied to give a no-twist stripe being introduced, under which circumstances a stripe or figure should be imparted by employing different systems of development to each of the figures; thus, if a worsted warp and camel hair weft be employed on one side of the figure it might be developed by

**FIGURE 6.**