another were at one period employed in this branch.

THE SILK HOSEYERY AND SILK LACE TRADE: COMPETITION OF ST. PIERRE LES CALAIS.

There is now no hosierry manufacturer in Derby properly so called. By this I mean to say that although stockingers reside in the town their employers’ places of business are situated elsewhere. Such firms as Morleys, of Nottingham, and Birtle, and Co., and George Brettle and Co., of Belper, give out work to these operatives. The industry is of a good age, and as it is said the principal material for hosery soon after the invention of the stocking frame, it was not until after the commencement of the 18th century that the manufacture of this elegant article was established in this country. In 1831, Derby manufacturers gave employment to 500 hands in this branch alone, but the largest firm in the trade was that of Messrs. Ward, Brettle, and Co., of Belper, who held the largest employment. Several firms, as stated above, and are well known as wholesale distributors of dry goods. At the period referred to they possessed 460 silk stocking frames, producing 200 dozen pairs of hose weekly, in addition there were 2,500 cotton hosiery frames. It is almost unnecessary to say that, as far as productive capacity is concerned, the position of the Derby hosiery manufacturers was exceeded by many houses. At Belper to-day we have, in addition to Messrs. Brettle, the firm of Ward, Sturt, and Hill, Messrs. E. L. E. (reed-housemen, and Messrs. J. W. Potter and Co., we believe, transact a considerable business as manufacturers of the ribbon and plain hand-wrought hosiery, cotton, wool, and cashmere) or merino, made in the town. The coarser sorts of cloth are manufactured for the use of the manufacturers, and the finer descriptions are employed in the production of lace, gauze, crape, and other dainty fabrics. The hosey, spun silk is chiefly in demand, and at Belper and Nottingham the trade has developed wonderfully since the preparation of silk waste by the means of machinery was made possible. Nottingham also, it may be parenthetically remarked, turns out a large quantity of stockings and longer hose. Nottingham and Loughborough are, however, the chief centres for this department of the business, there being nearly thirty manufactories in the town.

Although the pure article is used occasionally in the Nottingham silk lace industry, it is the cheaper laces that are employed. The fine silk trade is very depressed at present, and large stocks of China and Japan cords for lace manufacturers are held in Derby. The competition of St. Pierre les Calais in this branch is so great, and the enterprise shown in that town so much anormal that of Nottingham and other English centres, that our manufacturers, being unable to dispose, to a sufficient extent of the finished article, do not require large supplies of silk. For this condition of affairs we may, to a serious extent, thank the English colony at Calais, who have been beating their countrymen at home.

Designing.

DRESS FABRICS.

Of the various types of dress materials for summer wear, none perhaps gives more pleasing effects than those fabrics in which the design, etc., is developed by means of contrast between bright and lustreous materials, as, for example, cotton and silk, cotton and mohair, or wool and mohair or silk. Of the various ways in which such materials are grouped together we will add nothing to what has already been said in these columns, but rather direct attention to the special make of cloth illustrated in Design 106, and further illustrated in Design 106a and 106b.

The appearance of the construction of this cloth may briefly be summed up as follows: The fabric proper consists of a series of cotton warp and wool threads, the latter being introduced in such quantity as to give very much the appearance of mohair, upon which is introduced a series of silk threads (inserted in crosses), which are both in conjunction with the cotton threads and picks, and where a figure is required, as shown in solid white, when the extra thread figure and cotton are required to form the figure, and the cotton warp retires to the back, and interweave plain with the cotton weft, thus retaining a firm, sound fabric. This will readily be understood on consulting those portions of Design 106 where the solid type is shown by the figure. The chief difficulty experienced here is that of changing from a plain cloth as formed by the cotton and silk warp and cotton weft, to a plain cloth of cotton warp and wool and a silk flax figure. Two systems of doing this are shown and explained in the section on the right hand side of the design in the case. In this case, the impressions, which cannot be avoided, rather tend to show up the figure than otherwise.

Since the silk warp is introduced in stripes form, irrespective of any figuring, there will be a crammed stripe formed by this extra material right up the piece, if the design is applied as here given, but the better way is to allow the stripe to flow and float in the stripe form, and the obloons (shown by the crosses) and then to cut off this superfluous material, in which case the effect obtained is that of a light mohair material with an oblong figure developed upon it, and then upon such of these obloons is developed a silk figure, forming a silk warp flashing as required. The only modification necessary to weave the cloth for this effect is the introduction of a warp in the stripe form (developed in circles), in order to throw the silk entirely to the back, and to allow the cotton weft to weave plain with the life. The figure formed on the oblong in Design 106a is shown in Design 106b, but this may, of course, be varied as desired.

Another suggestion for this type of work is shown in Design 106c, in which we give similar figures composing each other. The position here would be the disposal of the extra silk not required, and since extra silk would be required to make the cloth, the better way would be to place these figures further apart and use swirles, in which case no unsightly waste of material would result. We would suggest the application of the principles.
here set out to the stuff trade of Bradford and district.

ZEHPHYR TARTANS.
The same reed picks and yarns as mentioned for this class of goods in our last issue. Pattern and draft, 120 green drab, 1 of light brown, 6 white, 5 royal blue, 6 white, all to be on 4 shafts, straight over draft, 6 orange silk, 3 in a head, one head in dent, on the second shaft, 12 royal blue; on 1, 2, 3, 4 shafts, 6 orange silk, 3 in a head, one head in dent; on the 4th shaft, 6 white, 6 royal blue, 6 white, 4 of light brown; making complete pattern a total of 188 ends. Checking: 120 green drab, 4 dark brown, 6 green drab, 8 dark brown, 4 green drab, 2 dark brown, 8 green drab, 2 dark brown, 4 green drab, 4 dark brown, 6 green drab, 4 dark brown, total 180, or same number of ends as in warp; four end twill, two up and two down.

SHIRTING PATTERN.
Reed 60, two in a dent, 30's twist, 30's weft, 60 picks per inch, warp all black. Checking, 60 picks of very dark blue cotton, woven plain on 4 shafts, the first and second up, third and fourth down for first pick, third and fourth up, first and second down for the second pick; 3 white silk, 6 light blue silk, 1 maize silk, 10 crimson silk; total 30 silk picks to be put in on the four shafts, only one up in consecutive order until six repeats are made, and return to dark blue cotton.