The Textile Mercury

June 7, 1867.

action of those here who are putting into prac-
tice the economic doctrine which has obtained in
Europe. A period, and elsewhere, and in
prime for the present, and with England posing as “the
solitary citadel of Free Trade” (Mr. O Astor’s apt simile seems likely),
by the way, the American economic prob-
lem becomes more complex still.

An article in the Philadelphia Times has at-
tentioned a good deal of attention on this side of
the Atlantic. With that vigour which characterises the
leading tenacity of Sir W. C. Lang’s, the
pet Chinese marine, and the new tariff, the
blockade is threatened with the new bill.
Ordinary blockades—now enforced by armed
ships—may, under cover of fog, ice storm, or under
water, have no hope of success through, but the
fiscal blockade is too fine to be eluded. The
ligibility of which is that an ordinary blockade
entrance against blockade runners may be disturbed
by storms and driven seawards through storms of
weather, but the new tariff is intended to act like
one unbreakable torpedo net to stop all access
against the goods of nations which are not enemies
of our friends, and so as stress our friends, to
the best patience and the best customers of that greatest
of all American interests—the interest which is
dependent—absolutely dependent, upon the markets of
the Old World for its prosperity. Now this word “duty”
ought to be the most acceptable of words to all
concerns on the other side of the Atlan-
tic for our goods. We go without their doors and lanes, but can they do without our
market? We can survive the pettiness of stiff,
capricious duties, and the banning of their grain growers so readily surmount the impedi-
ment by us of discriminating duties—duties, say, of 20
percent on American wheat, corn, potatoes, beef,
port, bacon, salt, and their canned goods? India,
Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, and
Australia are all good for the American consumer;
these goods, we are all willing and anxious to
exchange for our goods. They are not to
chide. Our present example is that of a
taxation with a duty. The small tax is as
likely to be paid as the large one, but as
are as sure as they are willing to supply our
market, taking always our mercantile in return.
If various duties have set their forces upon
a war tariff, why not let their declaration of
war be in the market and in the field to
at least remove the rumour and the chait, why hesitate to show them how excellently well we English can get along
without it.

It is a language such as this which will bring
the American people to their senses, and in
action in accordance with the language would have more effect than anything else in the world.

The Textile

After the rush of recent auction sales of a
half million, the majority of the buyers having
returned home. Nevertheless for the rest of
the year there is a good demand. Prices of
all goods are firm, and commission houses are
selling as many wares as they
are able to take care of. Prices
Clifton CCC 4 4 advanced (c), do. 8
drills advanced (c), and do. 8 drills advanced (c),
Bleached cotton—Farnell 4 4 bleached shirtings
advanced (c), and do half bleached 4 4 advanced (c).
Calicoes in flannels and featureless.

The textile market is firm, and
also in a healthy position. The
flannel sales brought some buyers to town,
but the manufactories have not been
numerous. Worsted sales have been
advantageous, and the cotton
manufacturers have moved off freely.
Stocks of unpractical fabrics are
in a satisfactory condition.

The price of cotton is in a satisfactory condition. The end
of existing contracts, it is probable some of
which will be alterations and repairs up to
the demand for such goods on the
market. The Satin Manufactures Association has
decided to hold down for thirty or sixty days during
the summer. Stock of goods is at a premium, but
the steps have been rendered necessary owing
to the competition of low grade cottons, and the
strong competition is present. The
satin mills are generally small concerns, which
have been sold many of them old and at
work under disadvantageous conditions.

are said to be 60 factories in New England, with
190 sets of machinery, 35 of the mills
and 165 sets of machinery being located in
Massachusetts.

FOREIGN COTTON.

Imports into the port of New York for the
week ending May 22d, 1867, and since January
1st for the last three years as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1867</th>
<th>1866</th>
<th>1865</th>
<th>1864</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 22d</td>
<td>9,932,307</td>
<td>10,394,221</td>
<td>10,447,672</td>
<td>10,672,529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above it will be seen that the im-
ports of foreign cotton for the week amount to 2,431,000 lbs., showing an in-
crease of 18,250 lbs. as compared with last
year, and an increase of 1,190,345 lbs. as com-
pared with the corresponding week last year.
The total of goods marketed in New York during the six months to date is
still less than the imports. The total imports since January 1st, 1867, have been 61,314,325 lbs., against
59,479,000 lbs. for the same time in 1866,
or an increase of 1,767,325 lbs.

European velvets have been purchased in this
market in varying quantities of late, and the
prospects for manufacturers would be brighter
were it not for the tariff proposals. Plain
velvet is well spoken of, but there is not so much
animation in the market for cambric in view
of the great demand for those goods
throughout Europe at the present time.
When Mr. Knowles was born at Hardwick in
1823. At 17 he had acquired an education sufficient
to enable him to become an educator in a district school.
He left Hardwick before he was of age, and
after working as a subordinate in several manufac-
turing businesses, he was appointed, at the
head of an establishment in 1851 at Graves-
ville, N.Y., where he manufactured buckskin
and velvets. He also for two years in that town
a large cloth house, one of the first of its kind
in that nationhood, and the largest. During
the winter of 1860-61 he was in Washington,
and made contracts to furnish the army with
his gloves. In March, 1863, Mr. Knowles moved
to Pennsylvania, and, with his brother, the late Mr. L. J. Knowles, began the
manufacture of gloves. The first gloves made were
for the Union army on pink halters, tapes for the
arms. The boom was patented in 1863, and
this branch of the business continued till
the termination of the war, 1865-66.

The seafarer’s world is too rich to permit
the conclusion that a given number of masts,
ships, or fish could not be utilized; but no one can appreciate the
application of a principle. It is true what
was already said in respect to the sailors
world’s, and the future is only the past,
whereas the future is the past.

The whole idea of a typical seafarer is to
produce a smooth even surface, so indentations
being observable where the back of the
seafarer’s world is the surface. In
order to effect this, it is necessary to have a
great number of threads per inch, with comparatively
tight picks per inch. The reason for this will be
apparent on consulting Figure A, which is re-

Design.

FIGURE A

periments in the manufacture of velvets and
satin. Since the establishment of the
manufacture of velvets and
satin, the manufacture of velvets and
satin has been carried out.

Produced from the "Manufacturers’ Review and
Industrial Record," since each thread retires
once in every eight picks, it is necessary that the
threads on either side should close up and
cover this impression, so as to otherwise prove
a defect, and it is very evident that a great
number of threads per inch are desirable.

Thus, when the fundamental principle of
construction, which is this—All the
weft picks must lie quite straight in the cloth, while
the warp picks head round, before they
are necessary.

Thus the weft picks must always lie straight
from each other on the diameter of the warp
threads, but the warp picks must lie as close
to one another as their diameters will permit.
Thus it appears that since the pattern depends
entirely on the warp, a large number of
threads per inch are desirable, or practically nothing
will appear. Having briefly explained the
principle on which these cloths are constructed, the
use to which the various types are put may be
The Bill is what is known as the crow
tail or 4 end. An end
is not such a perfect seafarer as those produced on 5, 7, 8, etc., oes
but, nevertheless, it is a very useful make. In woollen cloths it is often used both alone and in weave combinations. As a make to employ for producing hair-fine stripes for coverings,_instances, dress fabrics, etc., it is also very useful. Design 119 is the 8 and 8 satin constructed upon a base of 2. This is the make employed for the fine, lustreous douajans, so prevalent a few years since, but now almost defunct. This weave was undoubtedly used because of its lustre-giving properties, and also on the score of economy. An interesting feature about this and the succeeding makes is the direction the twill takes. Since the idea in making a satin is to distribute the intersections of warp and weft as evenly over a given surface as possible, at first it appears as though there could be no twill, but such is not the case, as will be seen on reference to Designs 110 and 111. To demonstrate how a warp twill will be formed going to the left in an upright direction, while if weft predominate a horizontal weft twill will be formed going to the right.

The 5 and 5 satin and its derivatives are excellent makes for use in either the coating or dress trades. A stripe formed as shown in Design 124 produces an excellent stripe, while the two Designs 119 and 111 may be combined in twill form as shown in Design 131, from which the stripe also is either suitable for dress goods or coverings, according to the weight and style of the cloth. The 6 and 6 satin is also often used for the ground of floral designs of medium and heavy work, but for the finer materials, such as silks, etc., the 8 and 8 satin is preferable. Design 119 is the plan employed for the Venetian, a fine warp twill cloth. Proceeding to 8 ends, the 8 and 8 satin may be produced as shown in Design 133, but since it is not or less imperfect, however arranged, it is only used on rare occasions.

The 6 and 6 satin is shown in various forms in Designs 118 to 123. The direction of the twill may be readily ascertained as before by adding another dot to the pure satin make. Thus in Design 122 all the dots used to show that the warp close and putting in comparatively few picks, while in Design 123 an open net should be adopted and a large number of picks; thus producing a good twill in a horizontal direction. From the examples furnished it will be noticed that whereas the 5 and 8 satin when once put down will make either a warp or a weft twill as required, the 8 and 6 satin showing a more decided twill, must be put down one way for a warp twill, and the other way for a weft twill, as indicated in Design 124 and 125. Of course, several useful weaves can be constructed on this basis, in fact, this make in one form or another is fairly often made, but as a rule designers prefer to deal with the 5 and 8 satin. The question often asked is whether or not a twill is a weave? If a satin weave, undoubtedly the first system to try is tying on a satin basis. As an example of this, Design 129 is furnished.

The face is a weave derived from the 5 and 8 satin, and the most convenient method of tying is, of course, on the 7 and 7 satin basis for the right position of the tie one found, the same relative position can be maintained throughout by employing exactly the same satins. In some irregularly constructed satins weaves this method will not yield perfect results, as will be shown later. In order to demonstrate the method of tying fully, both warp and weft backs have been applied. In the first case, the backing thread is brought over the warp with the picks on either side, which covers it and in the second case the backing warp is brought over the warp with the picks on either side, which blanks it. When there are two face threads to one backing rather more difficulty is experienced in effecting a perfect tie in every case. This will be treated in a future number.

LINEN DRESS DESIGN.

Natural figures, on a small scale, of fruit and foliage for morning dresses, in light materials, are likely to be in vogue during the summer and autumn. A considerable quantity of cloth of this make is annually exported to the West Indian Islands. We give a suggestive design which can be extensively employed if the necessary space will not permit us to give the repeat, which must be made diagonally, bringing the leaf at the top of the line in the design to the bottom right-hand corner in an inverted order, as may be seen by turning the design round until the lower left-hand corner is found in position at the bottom on the right-hand. A repeat may be made as the design stands. The warp, two fold, 56's cotton in a 60 end, or 60 ends per inch, shot with 56's linen warp, 56 picks per inch; or the warp may be 20's twofold spun silk or mohair. The greatest amount of sheen is required from the weft, as the warp is simply used to make plain cloth, which is shown by the light type in the design. The details given of reed and counts may be varied, but in any case the weft must be the main factor, as it forms the figures; the warp may be any dark shade from black through all the blues, browns, etc.; while always showing bright tints in all the fashionable colours. We expect to give in our next issue a few examples in all-over patterns and strips, suitable for the export trade.