but it is said that the more money people make the less work can employers get out of them. They have no idea of thrift, and the habit of the Turk is never to think of the morrow. In 1886 the imports of Turkey carpets into the United Kingdom, according to the returns, surprisingly comprised 18,000 private sources of information by a firm of importers who have kindly furnished us with the particulars, must have amounted to 20,000 bales, averaging from 20 to 30 cwt. each, and to the United States 800. American bales are much more valuable than English owing to the high class nature of their contents. The figures for each of the years 1887 and 1888 were probably 2,000 for the United Kingdom, those for the States being about the same as in 1886. In the half-year ending the 30th June, 1888, the United Kingdom imported about 1,500 bales, and the United States 350 to 400 bales. The average value of the American bale may be put down at £500 as against £450 for a English bale.

As a result of the careful studies of houses furnishing that have been made by dealers, Turkey carpets can now be obtained for many purposes, and in such a style that they may be combined in their own. Ten years ago the dining-room and library were the only portions of the house that could be furnished with these Eastern products. Now, however, commerce with Turkish carpet manufacturers and with the heavy carpet for the dining-room, every portion of the house can be supplied with a suitable covering. Including the coloured, single hand for the drawing-room, Kalins for bedrooms, heavy and fine for stairs, corridors, and billiard saloons, and so on. For all of these developments that have taken place in the trade of late years, Europeans are entitled to the credit, insomuch as they have supplied the sleepy and unenterprising Turk with ideas, and utilised their hands so as to provide them with designs of commercial value in the markets of the hated ginner.

A new power-loom shed is in process of erection on the land of the Counsellor of Commerce, Herr Clad, at Bencosberg. The shed is to be worked by girls of the address of Adele Weinberger, in Bratsch, has been burnt down. The damage amounts to 50,000—60,000 francs.

An interesting ceremony was recently performed at Nasirabad, in the territories of H.H. the Nawab Sahib, Angoon India. It has been the custom for some time past of the Jummuck Turks to improve and settle the city of Nasirabad, situated about three miles south of Nasirabad. This city has been visited by the Nawab, and has been the subject of a number of people and the above-named gentlemen by Messrs. K. Fuchs and Co., of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on a site selected by Mr. N. S. Siddler, of Bombay, and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions. The foundation stone of this mill has just been laid in the presence of a large number of people and the above-named gentlemen by Messrs. K. Fuchs and Co., of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on a site selected by Mr. N. S. Siddler, of Bombay, and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions. The foundation stone of this mill has just been laid in the presence of a large number of people and the above-named gentlemen by Messrs. K. Fuchs and Co., of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on a site selected by Mr. N. S. Siddler, of Bombay, and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions. The foundation stone of this mill has just been laid in the presence of a large number of people and the above-named gentlemen by Messrs. K. Fuchs and Co., of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on a site selected by Mr. N. S. Siddler, of Bombay, and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions. The foundation stone of this mill has just been laid in the presence of a large number of people and the above-named gentlemen by Messrs. K. Fuchs and Co., of Bombay, to build a cotton spinning mill on a site selected by Mr. N. S. Siddler, of Bombay, and towards this object the State has made very favourable and liberal concessions.
this figure, then a great saving of extra warp or weft will result.

With regard to the setting of this design, the 3 and 2 twill should be taken as a basis to work from. Various sizes of yarn, etc., may of course be used, according to the weight required; the following, however, will prove effective for light fabrics:

Warp. 8/2, 10/2, or 40's.

Weft. 8/2, 10/2, or 40's.

80—90 threads per inch. 80—90 picks per inch.

If slightly thicker wool than warp be used and fewer picks than threads introduced, an elongated effect will result. If the extra figure be inserted about 2/30's silk should be used.

TWEEDS, ETC.

Of the various types of colouring adapted for tweeds, perhaps none yield more pleasing results than what may be termed delicate effects. These may be dark or light, for summer or winter wear, but in any case the effect is essentially delicate, the beauty of the cloth depending wholly on the proper utilisation of neutral tints and shades of yarn. The following colouring will serve as an illustration:

Warp.

16 threads of lavender and white mixture.

2... 1 dark grey mixture.

4... 1 blue and white mixture.

2... 1 dark grey mixture.

Weft.

32 threads dark grey mixture.

2... 1 light grey.

8... 1 dark grey.

2... 1 light grey.

This system of colouring gives, of course, an elongated check indistinctly developed, but providing the white be clear and bright, the lavender mixture gives such a tone to the pattern that all idea of dinginess is removed. So far the colourings for this type of pattern have not been very elaborate, and there is ample room for the adoption of more aesthetic colourings of the nondescript nature, which are admirably adapted in their neutral tones for use in this class of goods.

As a rule the best effect will be obtained by using one colour shaded for the ground, and the tinted complementary for the check either one way or both ways. Care should also be taken to preserve a sufficient variation in luminosity between the warp and weft to show the twill distinctly. The best weave to employ for these is the 2 and 2 twill set as follows:

Warp.

All 30's. All 30's. All 30's.

All 30's. All 30's. All 30's.

All 30's. All 30's. All 30's.

Finer yarns and closer set may be used, but the above is an average set. Saxony yarns should be used and the fabric be raised more or less according to requirements. Care should be exercised in the scouring, milling, etc., of these cloths, since softness of handle is an essential feature, so that all scouring such as soda ash, etc., that have a tendency to impart harshness should be avoided or used very sparingly. We need scarcely say that it is of the utmost importance that the yarns should be dyed to stand milling.