Cotton Goods Imports into Madagascar.—An Antsirarainy (Madagascar) correspondent writes: "The import value from June to December, 1893, showed a decline of £3,400 as compared with the first half of the same year. As usual more than three-fourths of the total imports consisted of drills. An attempt was made to introduce an Indian imitation of the American drills, but it fell through. Amongst the American article, still commands the market, although the demand has somewhat declined. As the Indian fabrics, instead of being sufficiently fine and light, have been made exclusively in white drill, have now begun to use the Indian "Parne" and "Banersees." This has caused a considerable revolution in the trade of Madagascar, the chief trading centre, and importers ought not to lose sight of this instance. The average quotations for the imported goods are as follows: American drills, double width, £7 17s. 10d. per yard; single width, £2 12s. 10d. to £3 15s. per yard; cotton handkerchief drills, in double widths, 20s. 10d. to 1s. 10d. per yard, had absolutely no sale.

One Bombay paper reports the death on the 12th ult. at Madras, in his 67th year, of Mr. Byron James Jejeebhoy, C.S.I., a well-known Parsee merchant and philanthropist. Only a few weeks before his death he gave a sum of about four lakhs of rupees for the establishment of a school for the sons of Parsees in Bombay, and most of his generous contributions for public objects were devoted to educational purposes. Mr. Jejeebhoy's father had been one of the Indian chiefs of the capital. On his death the Parsee community stood aloof to the spread of education in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Jejeebhoy who has just died followed in his father's footsteps. He was one of the first to introduce cotton spinning into India, and was instrumental in introducing fire insurance. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the Legislative Council of Bombay by the Governor, Sir Seymour Goring. A large contribution was made by Mr. Jejeebhoy to the missions and objects which he either established, maintained, or to which he gave enormous sums would have been made towards. He included simultaneous work for the establishment of missionary society in Bombay, medical institutions and charities throughout the Presidency, and everything connected with Parsees in all parts of the world.

Spanish Competition with English Goods.—By the revenue law of May 4th, 1893, the duties on Spanish imports into England have been gradually reduced, finally disappearing on July 1st of the present year. One of the results of the working of this law, writes Comis Ramírez, seems to have been the stimulation of the Barcelona manufacturers to meet the requirements of this new market, and now we find the existence of obtaining specialties in Spain is fast disappearing, and many articles at one time only to be had in England are now supplied by Spain. Spain at present competes advantageously with England in the following articles of dry goods: Cotton drills, blanketings, towelling, undershirts, hose, etc.; calicoes, cotton and linen long cloths, and shirtings, mixed cloths, mixtures, worsted, silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs, damasks, and both linen and cotton material for tablecloths, chairs, table covers, unbleached goods, quilting, woollen and cotton shawls, chintzes, printed cotton and linen, ties, i.e., cotton and linen, umbrellas and parasols.

Tables of the cotton mills of India and the Southern States of America are given, showing the rapid extension of the spinning industry in those parts. A table of the principal cotton crops of the world since the American war, which shows a forcible manner the astonishing growing capacity of the world to absorb cotton goods. The booklet is got up in a most handy and useful form, and we think must be unerringly to the classes of persons named above.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

During the past two months the sea side has been made a favourite resort by thousands; it cannot therefore be out of place to give an account of what has been worn on the beach, the parade, and the parade. White dresses were more numerous than any other colour; next came navy blue, with silver epaulets and other more expensive materials. The figure is well developed, the drapery of the garment all that can be desired, and there seems a total absence of the dress improver, for which we ought to be truly thankful.

Reviews of Books.

All books reviewed in this column may be obtained post free at the usual retail prices at.

"The Textile Mercury," 39, Street Street, Manchester.

JONES' HANDBOOK FOR DAILY CABLE RECORDS OF COTTON STATISTICS. Season 1890-91. Liverpool: John Jones, 6, Brown's Buildings. Price 3s. 6d.

This useful annual, which also includes a price directory for importer, broker, and merchant, has just made its 28th appearance. The contents consist of all sorts of statistics relating to the cotton trade, their prices and movements throughout the year, so arranged as to facilitate comparison with those of the current season, for the reception of which particular provision is made for every day in the year.

No. 1 FEGGING PLAN. No. 2 FEGGING PLAN AND DRAFT.

FANCY DRESS STIEBLE.

DESIGN III.
CUT DOUBLE CLOTH

Design 196 is a typical example of what are termed "cut double cloths" that is double cloths which are marked or figured by means of indentations or furrows formed by two threads or two picks working entirely apart from each other, e.g., three up and three down in this case. This is not the only way of producing cuts or indentations: for example, if the body weave of a cloth is a warp-face weave or any weave that gives a raised effect, then if ends of plain or small rib be produced a cut is practically produced; nevertheless the type of cut cloths under consideration undoubtedly yields the best effects. In the figuring of cloths on this principle the designer is of necessity confined to fine lines either in the direction of warp or weft, weave effects being rare, but it is possible that very elaborate and effective cloths are produced on this principle. In Design 196 we have taken advantage of the arrangement of the cuts, filling the space between the longitudinal cuts with 2 and 2 twill instead of the warp threads that lie between the horizontal cuts with 2 and 2 twill reversed to represent the weft picks, and the space between the threads and picks with hopsack.

Of course other characteristic weaves might be employed, but if any dark green or brown warp and cotton be used for the face cloth, the weave effects even in this case will be very marked.

In order to fully realize the system of construction notice the following points:—The face weaves are all of the same type only, and the backing threads are developed in circles only; while the warp and weft will be noticed from the absence of marks, and the cutting effects of the twill threads are readily ascertained, since they are developed in solid type. The following warp and sett is suitable.

**Warp**

1 thd. 5/1 os. white (for face). 1
20 lb. M's woolen (for back). 1
3/60 lb. white (for face). 1
24 oz. black. 1

**Weft**

2 picks 20s black or brown (for face). 1
50 lb. woolen for back. 34 picks per inch.

In introducing colour here, it is usual to use the sides of the cuts, but perhaps the most effective way to deal with this is to introduce olive or brown warp and weft for the threads included by the cuts, and to leave the other threads the same; the last of the designs black; thus the effect of introducing threads might be still further enhanced.

[N.B.—Inadvertently in inserting the plain back the wrong order of the following has been indicated, since if the plain be changed in order, viz., those backing up the main cloth when the backing pick comes in, it can be marked down and vice versa, in all cases, then the backin effect will coincide with the cuts.]