The Textile Record.

Textile Designs.

From the outside to the inside of the wool fibre is not a very long distance, measured as the crow flies. That is to say, if one takes the dimensions of the different manufac-
tures of plain and fancy stuff goods, and for alpaca and mohair they were without rival. Those goods were used chiefly for rich laces, even though the Bradford trade was at the height of its prosperity and production of fancy goods. However, the process of dissolving and removing it to fit for its purpose in the manufacture of cloth is one of the problems which can be used to effect this, all more or less violent, the extremes of which result in destroying the elasticity of the fibre. However, regarding it by hand, which goes to prove the fact that the inside liquid or, as it is called, the "vital oil," will suggest the course of our remarks.

We may reasonably ask what becomes of anything when its vitality is injured or destroyed. In plain language we say that it is decayed; and that it has lost the power of Deity and becomes more passive, inert matter. We have not by just now any chemical analysis of the vital oil, and therefore we must look at the subject from a common point of view. Let any one take a simple human hair, for instance, which is also composed and examine it with reference to this matter of oil. By the aid of the micro-
scope we find a natural grease without, and also a natural oil within, that is, on healthy hair. Now, when these liquids are dried up and the canal of the hair is impregnated with this oil, neither this oil passing through it, from its physiological derangement, becomes dry and unple-
surable, and is known as the dead branched. Compare this with wool, where all the forces are at work, and which perform their functions for functional and properly, and it will be seen that these oils are essential to proper develop-
ment, growth and luxuriance. So with that of the woollen fibre, the retention of this interior oil is absolutely so, to its best development and manipula-
tion, and destruction is nothing less than the annih-
ilation of a force on which we rely for the accompli-
ishment of certain results.

Take all woollen and worsted goods. While the Bradford trade continued, the processes of purification and hastened its downfall. Chapper and cheaper were the goods manufactured, and the attractiveness of their appearance was increased by the introduction of new colors. Herein was the cause of failure. Not only were the goods brought within the reach of the humblest purchaser, which by itself would have destroyed the manufacture of higher class goods, but the colors were unattractive. The various shades so attractive in the shop window were found to fly after a few days' exposure. Evidently the trade was not well managed, and while, what have the French manufacturers been doing for their business since the American war. They have re-
newed meres and cashmere, and have pro-
duced a wool which is peculiarly beautiful in texture, and low in price, which, admitting of many variations, will continue to be a formidable rival to the English wools, and despite their various qualities, to fashion, to alpaca, mohair, and worsteds of Bradford.

What is the remedy? Is it necessary that Bradford should continue to manufacture unmarketable goods? The reply seems to turn upon the use of machinery. At the present time the Bradford mills are fitted with the "thread," while the French spinners use the "moulin," and, as every one knows, the latter is best adapted for spinning the finer sorts of yarn. The introduction of new plant on a large scale is at all times a considerable expense, and it is not sur-
pensive that many manufacturers, when times of depression are at hand, would bring about a revolution in their business, and turn to a factory in unknown ventures. But there seems no other help for them. A few firms have al-
ready taken a middle course, and have adapted their machinery to the manufacture of all wool goods, but the outcome is not satisfactory. In many ways the worst woolens that obtained by the French is this machinery. It is true that our manufacturers have over-
come obstacles that have been involved in the manu-
facture of English goods, and that it is desirable that they should be accomplished. And, after all, it is a question of cost, whether the old machinery is still profitable. Some manufacturers are of the opinion that this is essentially the case, and will, in the future, be of advantage. But if this is the case, it will be of advantage in the future, so far as it is concerned, to consider which of the new machinery, so expensive in cost, that the Bradford has been doing for their business since the American war. They have re-

Description of the Threads.

A. 5-fold worsted, at the length of 20,000 yards per lb., twisted for warp. B. 5-fold worsted, at the length of 25,000 yards per lb., soft twist for weft. C. clean carded woolen, at the length of 2,000 yards per lb., for the back weft. Number of threads in the warp, 6476. 66 inches wide in the loom. Reed 19, 6 dots in inch, 5 threads in a reed. Shaved finish, 56 inches wide. 

5 picks in the pattern. 135 picks per inch.

Description of the Threads.

A. 3-fold worsted, at the length of 10,000 yards per lb., twisted for warp. B. 3-fold worsted, at the length of 12,000 yards per lb., soft twist. C. 3-fold worsted, at the length of 45,000 yards per lb., twisted for warp. C. 3-fold worsted, at the length of 10,000 yards per lb., twisted for warp. Cleveland carded woolen, at the length of 4600 yards per lb. Number of threads in the warp, 4882. 66 inches wide in the loom, 6 threads in a dent. Reed 11, 3 dots in inch, 5 threads in the reed. Shaved finish, at the filling, 5 per cent. Very good, 56 inches wide. 

5 picks in the pattern. 135 picks per inch.
THE TEXTILE RECORD.

1880.

Order of Warping.
1. Pick of O, for front.
2. B, for back.
3. C, for face.

Order of Weaving.
2. "C", for face.

3 Threads in the pattern.
3 Picks in the pattern. 200 Picks per inch.

C. clean carded woolen, at the length of 2000 yards per lb., for the warp.
A. for the warp.
6 inches wide in the loom.
Reed 11, 4 dents an inch.
Shrinkage at the finishing, 5 per cent.
Shaved finish, 36 inches wide.

Drawing in the Reel.
1 Dent, 6 threads.
2 Dents for 10 threads.
6 Picks in the pattern.
138 Picks per inch.

Design—Straight Draft.

Description of the Threads.
A, composed of two threads, at the length of 8500 yards per lb., two threads joined, an intermediate shade, twisted on untwisted, 16 runs an inch.
B, at the same length as A, two threads of another intermediate shade, twisted on untwisted, 16 runs an inch.
C, composed of three threads, one dark and one intermediate, at 8500 yards per lb., and one light shade at 14,400 yards per lb., twisted on untwisted, 15 runs an inch.
D, composed of three threads, one dark and one intermediate, at 8500 yards per lb., and one light shade at 14,400 yards per lb., twisted on untwisted, 12 runs an inch.
E, dark shade, at the length of 8500 yards per lb.
F, dark shade for the back, at 4539 yards per lb.
Number of threads in the warp, 1966.
70 inches wide in the loom, four threads in a reed.
Reed 7, 2 dents an inch.
Shrinkage at the finishing, 15 per cent.
Dressed finish, 46 inches wide.

Order of Warping.
1 Pick of F, for back.
2 "E", for face.

2 Picks in the pattern. 50 Picks per inch.

Order of Weaving.
1 "E", for front.
2 "B", for face.

"Tissues with double faces."

From Le Moniteur des Soies, November 26th.

DESIGN.

Draft.

Description of the Threads.
A, composed of two threads, at the length of 6300 yards when joined, twisted on untwisted, 10 runs an inch.
B, composed of two threads, at the length of 6300 yards when joined, twisted on untwisted, 3 runs an inch.
Number of threads in the warp, 1520.
68 inches wide in the loom, four threads in a reed.
Reed 11, 8 dents an inch.
Shrinkage at the finishing, 10 per cent.
Rough finish, 36 inches wide.

A, for the warp.
B, for the weft.

46 Picks per inch. — The English Textile Manufacturer.

DOUBLE-FACED TISSUES, which are most part, are those which have no apparent reverse shade, and which are employed for purposes where they will be seen on both sides.

There are two kinds of double-faced tissues, those which are produced by two warps, and those which are executed with two and three warps working alternately in the same step.

These tissues are again subdivided into two classes: First, those which have the same pattern on the right as on the reverse side; and second, those of which the pattern differs on one side from the other—that is to say, having, for example, the right side of satin and the reverse of faille, as those in which we give attention in the above pattern.

This tissue requires two warps, and often two woofs, according as it is desired to obtain more or less intensity in the respective colors. It is evident that by employing double warps of different colors greater strength of color will be obtained for each in the pattern. To preserve to satin a uniform brilliancy it is necessary to pass under a comb prepared to admit its easy passage, and on its side the faille should be passed to the comb in such proportion as to sufficiently cover the figured parts and form a pure gose of color—thus preventing the failure of the satin threads from clouding or maring the gloss with their contrasting color. The second stroke of the comb is to bring the satin fibers together and prevent the fabric being a little more beaten down than a plain faille. The overcast is balanced in a manner to resemble an ordinary satin of the warp, and it is to the second movement that the wool driven back by the beating, comes to be superposed upon the face of the satin, and completely covers it.

The count of the comb of a satin faille—Comb 21 teeth to the comb, containing five double threads for the faille and ten simple threads for the satin. Allowance for the wool, 10 strokes to the comb.

J. SELLON.

The Markets.

This general tone of the markets for fabrics and materials continues to improve, which is a reason of advance in both materials and products of every class. It is apparent that the long delay of buyers in supplying themselves with finished goods has caused a more compelling larger buying than is usual at this season. All reports from the centres of distribution since this month came in are of the same general tenor, and they continue to indicate advance of prices, and advances of 5 to 10 per cent. on standard goods at frequent intervals. The only caution necessary is that there should be no unreasonable haste, and no undue increase of prices. Experience of 1857, a year ago, is still so fresh in the minds of all manufacturers that it is not likely to be repeated again, or not very soon.

In wool the advance is slight, and the usual grades, but it is more decisive on carpet wools on one side and the best combing wools on the other. These qualities are better by one to two cents per pound.

Cotton is also firmer, with the large double threads for the faille and ten simple threads for the satin. Allowance for the wool, 10 strokes to the comb.

W. C. HESTON, Jr. & Co., under date of December 11th, quote:

The improvement in general business noted in our issue of November 11th has continued throughout the month, and all branches are now marked by unusual activity for this season of the year. This increase in the volume of business has been accompanied in most instances by a proportionate advance in prices, so that trade may be pronounced in a very satisfactory condition. So far, this improvement seems to be entirely legitimate, and there is every prospect of its continuance, providing the speculative mania does not again make its appearance, and by advancing values too rapidly bring about a reaction such as followed the collapse of last year's "boom."

The wool market has been buoyant, and under a very large demand wool grades have advanced 4 to 5 cents per pound. That present quotations will hold we think beyond question, and we are inclined to believe that there may even be a still further appreciation, but that there will be any scarcity is altogether improbable, and if manufacturers are forced to resort to foreign markets it will simply be due to the course followed by farmers in holding their woods back. As prices throughout the West are now fairly on the grade, our advice is to let the wool come forward and be placed on the market.

Medium Combining and Delaine is very light supply, and choice pern's our best are at 49 & 50c. Fine Delaine has sold freely at 49 & 50c., and the best wool can now be had at less than the latter price, while some choice lots are held higher. Medium