

the goods — imported by or consigned to me —; that such actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers, — — —, and so on.

With reference to prints, Messrs. Edmund Potter and Co. are unable to say anything definite, as details of the duties have not formally reached them. The pirating of their designs by American printers is a drawback against which they always had to contend; and any additional duty would, of course, still further increase the difficulty of the situation.

## Foreign Correspondence.

### TEXTILE MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

#### THE TARIFF BILL—TEXTILE MATTERS IN CANADA—ASBESTOS GLOVES, ETC.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 20TH.

Distributors are still very busily engaged and the Southern buyers operating freely. The activity of the demand is in fact noteworthy, seeing the Tariff Bill is executing its influence in a contrary direction. There has almost been a block owing to the accumulation of orders, and when cases have been packed the carriers have been unable to clear off with their usual ease the growing piles of consignments that have resulted. Dress goods promise to become scarce, but sellers, although they have undoubtedly the best of the position, have not yet taken advantage of the fact, and the buyer is still waited upon with the servility which seems to be inseparable from the business methods of to-day. The feeling on the question of the operative date for the McKinley Bill is, as far as the framers of the measure are concerned, adverse to granting importers and through them the foreign manufacturers any indulgences. They knew that the Bill would pass and had ample warning. Such are the arguments brought forward, and to me they seem unanswerable—from the Republican point of view, which is the only one worth considering as matters are at present in this country.

Again must the gravity characteristic of those who have such serious matters as Tariff Bills to consider be relaxed to permit of a brief smile, caused by another eccentricity on the part of certain members of our body legislative. On Thursday while there was a "call" of the House in progress and the doors were locked, a doorkeeper refused to permit Representative Kilgore, of Texas, to leave the chamber. Mr. Kilgore kicked the door down and left. Amos Cummings of New York also kicked a door down in order to get out. The door which Kilgore kicked down, in falling hit Dingley, of Maine, who was on the other side.

It is anticipated that the cotton sections of the Bill will give rise to a number of differences between the Senate and the House, and that some changes will result from this. The provision which has been added by the Senate to the paragraphs regarding cotton, cords, braids and lacings, gimps, galloons, etc., that "none of the articles included in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 40 per cent. *ad val.*" will most probably become law. Grey cloth not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch counting the warp and weft, will, according to the Senate's proposals, be taxed 2 cents per square yard; if bleached, 2½ cents; if coloured, 4 cents. Exceeding 200 threads to the square inch the duty (on unbleached) is 4½ cents; on bleached, 5½ cents; on coloured, 6½ cents. In addition to the above rates there are heavy *ad valorem* duties ranging from 35 to 45 per cent. As to these I will advise you more fully after the Bill has been finally sanctioned by the joint committee of both Houses.

A special correspondent of *Wade's Fibre and Fabric* sends to his journal some significant facts concerning the condition of the cotton and woollen industries in Canada. There is a general depression in the cotton and woollen industries of Canada at the present time. This state of affairs has been in existence for a year or two, but not quite as bad as it is now. The general belief

is, however, that a brightening up will come this fall, as a boom of some kind is expected, owing to the generally good harvests reaped throughout the Dominion, which will, no doubt, have a stimulating effect upon all industries depending upon the general prosperity of the people for their individual prosperity. The prediction is made by one of the most experienced and important cotton manufacturers of Canada, that unless all signs fail, the movement now under way to get every cotton mill in Canada under one business head will be successful. He says that they were all erected about the same time, when enthusiasm ran high on the question, by individuals and corporations, and the majority of them now regret it, because the output of the cotton goods is altogether out of proportion to the demand for them on Canadian markets. Many of them would like to have their factories in the United States, now that the McKinley Bill is an assured fact, while others feel inclined to reach out for foreign trade in order to find sufficient scope for energies which the home market cannot sustain.

The extensive use of asbestos in workshops, mills, and foundries, for the purpose of guarding against the burning of the face and hands in the working of hot metals is referred to by the *Boston Advertiser*, which says:—

Asbestos mittens to guard the hands are made for firemen, assayers, refiners, etc., and armed with a pair the artisan or worker can grasp hot irons, crucibles and the like without discomfort. Masks, too, for the face are made of asbestos, which are fireproof, and the heat from the hottest fire is said not to penetrate to the skin. Air is drawn from beneath the mask for breathing, so that the burnt or flame and smoke-laden atmosphere is not inhaled. Aprons and insulating coverings for the entire body are also constructed, having like protective qualities, and for firemen complete suits of a besto's fireproof cloth are made. For domestic use sad-iron holders of asbestos may be made, and with these the grasp of the iron, however hot it may be, never causes pain or burning. Plumbers are likely to welcome asbestos cloth for joint-wiping, and large holders, intended for use by smelters, moulders, and workers in metal generally, are among the more recent uses of this mineral. The asbestos thus prepared is very flexible, and even the mittens are sufficiently pliable to permit of small objects being readily picked up and held in the hand wearing them.

Four drawing frames of Mason's, Rochdale, make have recently been placed in the Namquit cotton mill, Bristol, R.I.

## Designing.

### NEW DESIGNS.

#### LINEN DRESS DESIGN.

This design, with draft and pegging plan, is for linen table cloths, fancy aprons, travelling rugs, mauds, etc.: 14-end draft, 14 to round; 52 reed, 3 in a dent, or 78 ends per inch of 46's linen for warp; 46's linen for weft, 78 picks per inch. If made for dresses, let the warp be 18's cotton twist, and weft 40's white linen; warp dark brown or dark blue, in fact any dark shade whatever will be appropriate if the weft is any light tint. For towels and aprons, weft and warp grey linen, and well bleached and finished. Makers of rugs, wraps, mauds, and very heavy coarse goods, including horse rugs, will know the quantity of material necessary for such a design. Of course, in the rug make, contrasts will be required; therefore let the ground or warp be black with red weft; black with orange weft; black with violet; brown grounds with grey weft; brown with sky blue; brown with yellow; brown with dark dahlia, and brown with dark buff. Any one of these arrangements in colouring will be found suitable. So far as reed, counts of yarn, and picks are concerned, we simply suggest those we have given as a basis. Any number of ends, picks, and counts of yarn may be used according to circumstances and class of cloth required, but the design will be found in accord with every change. The coarser the material and the larger the figure. The dark type is meant in this case for warp, the blank or light type for weft. For

table coverings the cloth might have a few red ends, one or two inches from the selvage, as a sort of bordering.

### FANCY DIAGONAL.

On 6 shafts, 12-end draft, 12 to the round, in 64 reed, or 64 ends per inch of 20's twist for warp, and 64 picks on an inch of 20's weft; 44 inches wide; white, well bleached; and the dark blue a good fast colour, or indigo blue. Pattern of warp and draft as follows:—16 white selvage, 6 of dark blue, 3 white, 3 dark blue, 6 white, 3 dark blue, 3 white, 6 light violet, 3 white, 3 light violet, 6 white, 3 dark blue, 3 white; making 48 ends, drawn on 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 6=48. The checking the same on 12 to the round, following only the 12 treads.

If woven on a doobby a very novel and pleasing effect would be produced by 48 to the round, or the same order as the draft. If drop boxes are not on each side of the loom for odd picks then, where the threes occur in the checking, two picks could be put in one shed or tread, and in this case it would be better to have the threes in the warp sixes, and drawn in two in a heald.

The pattern is quite new, and a range in different colours would no doubt obtain favourable notice; especially for exportation to the West Indian Islands, where a good market for fancy ginghams could be easily cultivated by sending real, good cloths with fast colours, warp and weft.

### WORSTED TROUSERINGS AND COATINGS.

*Design 18½* consists of two weaves, combined in stripe form suitable for fine counts of yarn. The portion of the design developed in crosses is practically a broken warp rib effect, which may be extended to more threads if requisite for any particular colouring. The following is a suitable sett:—

Warp.	Weft.
All 2/60's worsted.	30's worsted.
22's reed 5's.	110 picks per inch.

The following are a few suggestions as to colourings:—

#### PATTERN 1.

16 threads dark drab brown,
2 " lavender and olive brown mixture,
13 " black,
2 " green and grey mixture,
13 " black,
2 " lavender and olive brown mixture.

#### PATTERN 2.

16 threads black,
2 " olive and old gold mixture,
4 " black,
2 " dark lavender and black,
6 " black,
4 " dark lavender and black mixture,
6 " black,
2 " dark lavender and black mixture,
4 " black,
2 " olive and old gold mixture.

#### PATTERN 3.

16 threads very dark blue and red mixture,
8 " black,
2 " bright peacock blue and black mixture,
12 " black,
2 " bright peacock blue and black mixture,
8 " black.

The draft for the design is appended, 20 shafts being the number requisite for production as given here, but if desirable a much broader stripe may be produced without any further addition of shafts. The counts of mails per shaft will of necessity vary in this case, but the designer should arrange the relative proportions of the two weaves, etc., to suit the gears which he has in hand.

*Design 185* is a 24-shaft twill, suitable either for use in solid colours or with fancy stripes, checks, etc.

Warp.	Weft.
All 2/30's worsted.	All 15's worsted.
15's reed 4's.	60 picks per inch.

The effect developed in cross type gives a broken-up effect, and all colourings must be applied with due regard to this property. As given here we would suggest the utilisation of yarns having a varying number of twists per inch, both for warp and weft.

