

One of the latest moves of an English clothing house has been the establishment of a branch office in Montreal, with local canvassers, who tout for custom for suits made to order. The measures are taken in Canada, and the orders forwarded once or twice a week to England, where they are made up to measure, and returned. These goods are brought in dutiable, of course, as ready-made clothing. The firm announces: "Special inducements to clubs and other organisations. Any one who can influence business will be liberally dealt with."

The Watson Linoleum Co., of Akron, O., is about to enlarge its plant. Some of the machinery has been ordered from Scotland.

From a statement by the Treasurer of the Kerr Thread Company in a circular issued to stockholders, it is gathered that the profits of the business of that company for the six months closing on the last day of last year (exclusive of \$3,552.55 interest paid on borrowed capital), were \$33,423.41; that about 22,000 spindles were run, on an average, during that time; that when the company's present building project is completed 60,000 spindles will be operated, and the entire process of manufacture will be carried on entirely in Fall River, in one plant, not partly in East Newark and partly in Fall River, as now, by means of which change a considerable saving will be effected and the prospects of the profits of the business will be enhanced. It is expected that the new mill will be in operation next December. Additional stock (\$150,000) is to be issued September 1, 1892, to which shareholders can subscribe *pro rata* until June 1st at par. If more stock is wanted \$105 will be asked. With the new plant in operation the profits are estimated at \$150,000; interest on the debt of \$500,000 will be \$25,000, a dividend of 8 per cent. would be \$64,000, leaving a large sum available for sinking fund.

THE VELVET AND SILK INDUSTRY OF CREFELD.

The following is an extract from the report of the Crefeld Chamber of Commerce on the local velvet and silk industry:—

The trade in velvet has fallen from £1,998,000 in 1890 to £1,401,000 in 1891; this is the lowest figure in the statistics since distinction has been made between the production of velvet and that of silk. The year 1891 will therefore be the worst that the velvet industry of Crefeld has experienced; it is inferior by £100,000 and £75,000 to the notoriously bad years of 1888 and 1889. The number of looms employed in hand weaving has fallen from 6,920 in 1890 to 3,351 in 1891, while there were 14,438 in 1887. There were 2,907 machine looms working in 1890, and 2,425 in 1891, a fact which indicates an important restriction in production. The velvet factories only paid £202,000 for labour in 1891, against £303,900 in 1890. This explains the great misery in the weavers' districts of the Lower Rhine, for this diminution in wages has been chiefly in respect of home industry. The diminution in the production of velvets is distributed as follows:—£275,000 less for the German market, £150,000 for England, and £150,000 for extra-European countries. This latter result may be partly attributed to the large consignments made to the United States in 1890, in view of the enforcement of the McKinley tariff, and further, to a certain extent by a change of fashion.

The production of silk and half-silk tissues was valued at £2,430,000 last year, against £2,650,000 in 1890 and £2,800,000 in 1889. Beyond the dearness of the raw material, fashion is also responsible for this falling-off. This branch of the weaving industry only employs 11,650 hand-looms, against 14,263 working in 1890. On the other hand the number of power-looms working has increased by about 100. The German markets have absorbed nearly half of the manufactured products.

Although production diminished last year by about 8 per cent. as compared with 1890, the quantity of raw silk used has increased, because a greater quantity of tissues composed entirely of silk has been woven than previously.

This is shown by the fact that there were consumed 439,000 kilos. less in 1891 than in 1890, and that a hand-loom has produced on an average £138 worth of tissues in 1891 against £131 in 1890. Wages aggregated £488,000 in 1890. Home industry received £72,000.

SOME Germans, it would seem, are unpatriotic enough to give an order to England when the same article can be supplied by a native firm for no nobler reason than that the foreigner can supply the article at a far lower rate. A firm in Gladbach, it appears, having decided to procure a fresh instalment of spinning machinery, advertised its needs in the technical papers. Hereupon the Barmen representative of a machine factory in Mühlhausen offered to furnish the requirement for 300,000 marks. The tender, however, was not accepted, because a factory in Manchester, with a world-wide reputation in this particular line, offered to supply them for 80,000 marks less.—*Rome's Journal.*

COLD GALVANIZING.—The ordinary method of galvanizing articles of iron and steel consists in steeping them in a bath of molten zinc. There are certain drawbacks incidental to this treatment, which reduces the strength of wire and renders iron and steel of small section brittle. In order to counteract the effect on wire the bath of zinc is kept at a low temperature and the wire is run through it at a high rate of speed, which, however, leads to imperfect coating and a waste of zinc. To overcome these and other difficulties a cold galvanizing process has been introduced by the London Metallurgical Company, of 80, Turmill-street, London. The new system has several special features, the chief of them being the introduction of electricity into the process. A recent inspection of the plant for carrying out this work, and examination of a number of articles galvanized by it, shewed very satisfactory results. From the reports of public experts who have tested in various ways articles treated by the cold process, it appears that the coating of zinc is more adhesive and affords a better protection to the iron than an equal thickness put on by the hot process. Fine wire gauze is coated on the new system without the meshes being filled up with zinc, and small screws similarly treated do not require re-tapping, the threads being quite clean. The process is also suitable for coating nails and spikes, as it does not impart to them a slippery surface similar to that given by hot galvanizing. It is stated that the cost of the cold system is no greater than that of ordinary hot galvanizing.

Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

SILK DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Design A is a neat, desirable effect for silk stripe dress materials; it is specially constructed to develop the brilliancy or sheen of weft and warp to the fullest extent. Clear colours, finely harmonised, will be of the utmost importance to make it successful. Clean, clear, finely-marked stripe lines are much sought for in fashionable circles, and, if properly arranged, appeal to the taste of the purchaser whenever or wherever exhibited. A rich and large variety ought to be made, but we deem it inadvisable to crowd too many colours together in one pattern. Every detail ought to be clearly defined; charming effects can easily be obtained by the use of a little judicious selection of shades and tints. The figured portion of the stripe stands upon 72 ends, which ought to be drawn in two threads in a mail, two mails in a dent, 20 dents per inch for the reed; the second stripe is a 9 shaft satin, 72 ends, two in a mail, two mails per dent; but there is no reason why this stripe, along with the 9 shaft satin ground that the weft figure is developed upon, should not be 12 shafts, or, in fact, 18, both being a

measure of 72 threads, or 144 in both stripes. For the warp, a two-fold 36's. organzine would be suitable, that is really 36's; not as two-fold cotton yarns, in which case this 36's doubled would be considered 18's; the weft 20's tram; picks according to requirements for very heavy or light make. Solid light tints or shades may be used; for instance, weft and warp all very yellow cream, light cinnamon brown, very pale blue, silver grey, etc. We give a pattern as a starting point: 8 very pale green, 8 white, 8 red, 8 white, 8 deep azure, 8 white, 8 yellow, 8 faint straw, 8 white—total, 72 for the satin stripe, 72 salmon for the figured stripe; weft all white tram. If the warp is all grey, white, yellow, cream, or, in fact, any light tint, then the weft may be dark, thus giving a solid stripe of satin, and the figured one thrown up in bold relief on the light satin ground. Should an all-over pattern be found desirable, then the force of contrasts will be found necessary, and it might be advisable to leave out all the round spots, making the figure reversible alternately on some well-defined satin basis. Ground of warp, either light or dark; weft a contrast. The satin stripe might be made an open canvas one, with a basket weave; in any case we consider many very handsome samples can be produced deserving of notice.

GINGHAM PATTERN.

Plain weave, 40 dents, 2 in a dent, 40's cotton twist for warp, 80 picks per inch of 40's weft. Warp and weft pattern: 100 pale China blue, 12 black, 36 white, 8 black, 8 white, 6 pale blue, 6 white, 6 black, 6 white, 6 black, 36 white, 6 black, 6 white, 6 black, 6 white, 6 pale blue, 8 white, 8 black, 36 white, 180 pale blue, 12 white, 12 black, repeat from the 100 pale blue; beetle finish.

WORSTED DRESS FABRIC.

A beautifully toned Tartan check is produced by the following colour arrangement, which consists of only four colours viz., dark blue, dark olive green, olive, and medium brown. The effect is quiet in tone, yet exceedingly rich, the contrast of the brown with the other colour seeming to add to the beauty of the harmony of analogy which forms the body of the pattern.

Warp.

16 thds. 2-50's Dark olive	4 thds. 2-50's Olive.
green. 4 "	" " Darkblue.
4 " " Medium 4 "	" " Olive.
brown. 16 "	" " Darkblue.
48 " " Dark olive 16 "	" " Olive.
green. 16 "	" " Darkblue.
4 " " Medium 4 "	" " Olive.
brown. 4 "	" " Darkblue.
16 " " Dark olive 4 "	" " Olive.
green. 8 "	" " Darkblue.
8 " " Darkblue.	

16's reed 4's.
Weft.
Same as warp in 40's yarn; 60 picks per inch. Weave to be two-and-two twill.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED WEAVES.

Another interesting diamond or twill check is given in *Design 1*, this, as in previous examples, being based upon the 8-end sateen throughout. In this case the pure sateen has been converted into twilled hopsack and three-and-one twill, but other conversions are admissible. For the tweed trade the smaller float weaves should of course be used, while for the worsted trade we recommend shaded patterns on an enlarged scale and the longer float weaves.

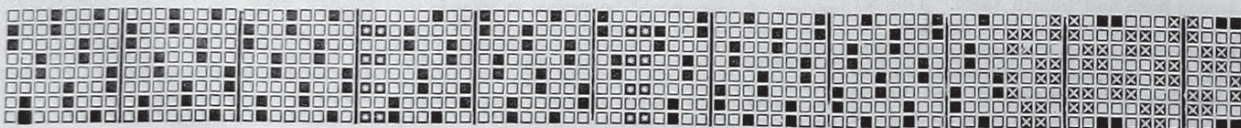
A colouring worthy of trial either for worsted or woollen goods is as follows:—

Warp.

1 thread Blk and white.	16 thread Dark olive.
8 " Dark olive.	4 " Slate lavender.
4 " Slate lavender.	4 " Med'm brown.
4 " Med'm brown.	4 " Slate lavender.
4 " Slate lavender.	7 " Dark olive

Weft.

All black or dark colour.



DESIGN 3.

If for a woollen, the sett should be as follows:—

Warp.

All 36 sk. woollen; 10's reed 4's.

Weft.

All 36 sk. woollen; 40 picks per inch.

In using this for a worsted it will be found advisable to use a fine yarn for the colouring, and a heavier backing yarn for weight, as follows:—

Warp.

1 thread, 2-40's worsted, for face.
1 " 2-30's " " back.
18's reed 6's.

Weft.

All 20's black or dark colour; 50 picks per inch. The weave to employ is *Design 2*.

A very effective worsted pattern is given in *Design 3*, which practically consists of an 8-end saten ground, with two weft rib and twilled hopsack stripe.

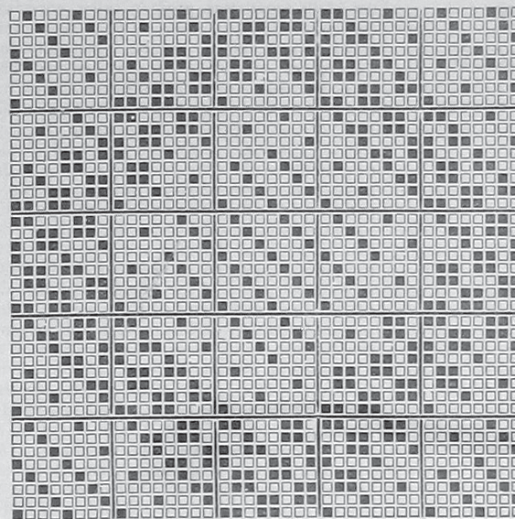
Warp.

All 2-48's dark brown; 14's reed 6's

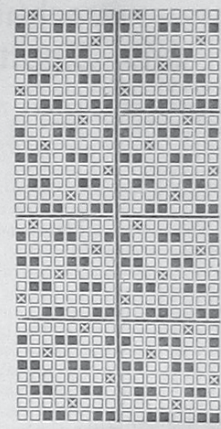
Weft.

All 24's medium brown; 80 picks per inch.

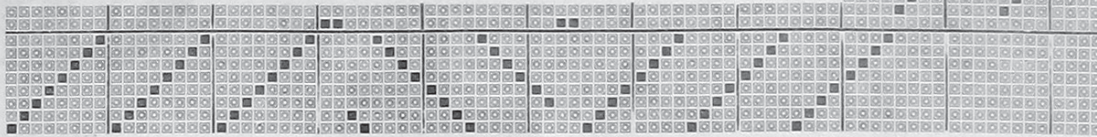
With this almost solid colouring the extent of the stripe may be much increased. It may be found necessary to either separate in the reed or to put the rib threads into two distinct shafts, otherwise they will tend to twist round each other.



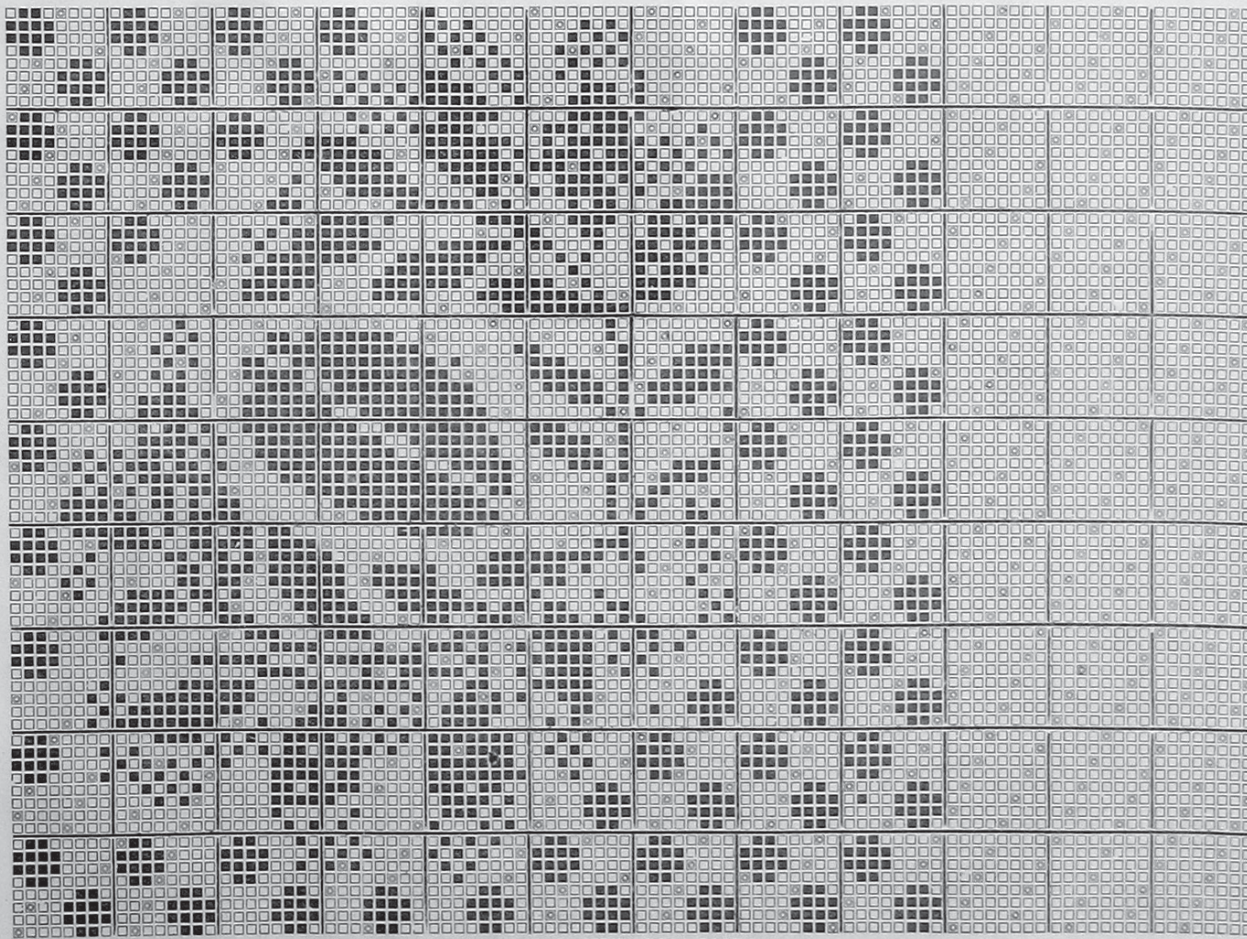
DESIGN 1.



DESIGN 2.



DRAFT FOR DESIGN 3.



DESIGN A: SILK DRESS GOODS, &c.