

slowly-moving throughout each working day, as a thorough admixture of the mass produces changes more rapidly and uniformly. While in this beek the starchy matter settles every night, and some sizers siphon off the impure water from the top, and replace it by an equal quantity of pure water. This operation is called washing, and is repeated several times, until little but starch remains. That the practice is a wasteful one will be shown later.

LUSTERING COTTONS.

Knoop states that though the Thomas & Prevost method has been successful in imparting a silky appearance to cotton yarns, it is not so with regard to fabrics, and the other improved methods to overcome this defect produce merely imperfect results, while at the same time exhibiting fresh disadvantages. As a simple and cheap solution of this difficulty he recommends the following process, which without rendering cotton equal in brilliancy to silk, increases its luster considerably. The fabric is treated with a 20° Be. solution of caustic soda on the jigger, with or without the addition of some fatty substance (such as turkey-red oil or glycerine), the bath being heated to between 100 to 122° F. On leaving the jigger the stuff is immediately transferred to a drying cylinder, which should be situated as near as possible, in order to reduce to a minimum the exposure of the material to the air—a few seconds at most. When the fabric comes out of the drying cylinder it will be very hard and brittle and require care in handling. It is then entered into a bath of dilute (3 to 4° Be.) sulphuric acid, and is afterwards thoroughly washed and dried. A slight chloring is given to reduce the yellow tinge of the goods. A fabric treated in this manner will shrink but slightly, acquiring on the other hand both flexibility and thickness. When draped in large folds and viewed a little way off, beautiful silky effects are observed. The quality of the fabric plays a great part in the success of the method, a good satinet giving excellent results. Mercerization should and can be entirely avoided; if the treatment is properly carried out the affinity for dyes is diminished, says a writer in the *Revue Matieres Colorantes*.

TEXTILE IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The following are the sterling values of the imports from Great Britain, of interest to the textile trades for month of August and the eight months ending August 1898-1899.

	Month of August.		Eight months ending August.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Wool.....	£ 3,120	£ 2,852	£ 27,394	£ 13,361
Cotton piece-goods	41,944	48,804	325,457	371,523
Jute piece goods.....	8,306	7,867	87,403	80,325
Linen piece-goods.	16,574	15,801	102,402	121,567
Silk lace.....	354	1,080	5,348	10,912
" articles partly of.....	4,120	9,952	21,797	35,938
Woolen fabrics	54,057	47,318	216,453	227,064
Worsted fabrics.....	58,203	62,226	422,977	399,842
Carpets	21,310	20,175	131,191	134,480
Apparel and slops	35,347	27,816	197,076	152,185
Haberdashery	13,767	23,714	103,914	114,515
Writing-paper, &c	3,278	2,107	16,222	17,805
Other paper	743	581	4,999	5,442

The reported amalgamation of the Ontario knitting mills under the auspices of the Penman Mfg. Co., has no basis in fact. The directors most concerned in the company inform us that no steps whatever looking to that end have been taken or are in contemplation.

Textile Design

LIGHT-WEIGHT COTTON WORSTED.

Yarns dyed in skein. Finished weight from 13 to 13½ ounces for 56-inch width.

Dressed—3,600 ends 6-4 width, figured as 2-30s worsted or 2-20s cotton.

Woven—52 picks 10-inch.

Cassimere twill, weaving either straight or cross drawn. Reeded 64 inches inside selvage, equals 66 inches over all. If drawn straight on eight harnesses; if cross, harness as pattern requires.



Twill to right in weaving.

3,600 ends warp, as either 2-20s cotton or 2-30s worsted equal 7.61 oz.
62 picks filled as either 2-20s cotton or 2-30s worsted equal 7.26

Estimated weight 6-4 yard from loom..... 14.87 oz.
7.44 oz. 1-15 worsted shrinkage .11 p.c. equal..... 8.36
7.43 oz. 1-10 cotton shrinkage .10 p.c., equal..... 8.25

Amount yarn necessary for 1 6-4 yard equal..... 16.61 oz.
8.36 oz. 1-15 worsted at 65c. per lb., equal..... 34c.
8.25 oz. 1-10 cotton at 10c. per lb., equal..... 51c.

Total cost yarn for 1 6-4 yard equal..... 39.1c.
Total cost manufactured for 1 6-4 yard equal..... 40c.

Total cost at mill for 1 6-4 yard equal..... 79c.

The above fabric is novel in construction, being a cotton and worsted twisted together, so when examining for texture no thread appears as cotton. Have arranged the sizes of yarns so that the same weight of each appears in cloth. You have really a cotton worsted, one-half cotton, but in the handle of which a good judge will be deceived. These yarns, both cotton and worsted, should be dyed in the single, and twisted after coloring, an easy matter, as the worsted is 1-15s and cotton 1-10; in neither instance fine enough to cause trouble in dyeing. Again, it costs no more to make fancy double and twist this way than solid colors (if twisted after dyeing), and by so doing many nice effects can be produced in double and twist yarns. The manufacturing costs high for number of picks per inch, as the coloring, winding and twisting are more expensive this way than the more common method of using both cotton and worsted, solid thread each.—A. R. W. & C.

DYED COTTON YARNS.

Dyed cotton yarns which are dressed for weaving, that is, warp yarns, change more or less in color, which evidently depends upon the dyestuffs with which they have been dyed, and on the other hand upon the composition of the dressing. There exist dressing methods which prescribe an addition of alum or of bluestone to the dressing mass without regard to the color in which the yarn has been dyed, and whether these additions alter the color or not. If it is an uncontestable fact that neutral dressings are liable to more or less alter certain colors, how much more must not a dressing influence the colors which contain these chemicals. Take, for instance, the fashionable shades of gray for covert material. Every dyer who has to dye such colors knows, that in this case the whole manipulation must be