city if they approve of this sort of division of wages, and if it is this system which they would desire to see established in the cotton industry in Scotland? The truth is that if any independent employer were to treat his workpeople after the manner which finds favour with Mr. Mawdsley and the operative spinners of Lancashire, he would be denounced broadcast as a tyrent and a miserable oppressor of the poor. The facts which we have here referred to in connection with the operative spinners of Lancashire were brought to light recently before the Labour Commission, and it was with satisfaction that we noted that one of the witnesses stated that the "piecers" were now agitating for a union to protect themselves against their fellow-workmen, the spinners. We wish them all success, for they evidently stand as much in need of it as the cotton operatives in the West of Scotland. But apart from this, Mr Mawdsley's appearance in Glasgow as an authority in Scotch manufacturing was a blunder. He is ignorant of the merits of the case altogether, and talked a lot of nonsense about want of capital and inferior machinery, which has no existence except in his own imagination. The about want of capital and inferior machinery, which has no existence except in his own imagination. The Scotch manufacturer is a capitalist as a rule; the Lancashire manufacturers who are in that position, thanks to the stupid and short-sighted action of men like Mr. Mawdsley, are year by year becoming fewer and fewer. Stranger things have happened in history than to find the cotton industry of Scotland revive and prosper on the blunders and mistakes committed by her competitors in the South.—N. B. Duily Mail.

A CARPET factory has been opened in the neighbourhood of Moscow for the production of Persian carpets Its products are distinguishable from the genuine Per-sian carpets neither in colour nor in design, but they are softer than the genuine articles, and therefore wear out less rapidly. Their price is said to amount to only about half.

THE commercial museum in Constantinople, which has already been mentioned in these columns as in prospect, is now open. It is under the superintendence of the Ministry of Commerce, and embodies, besides an exhibition of domestic and foreign products and goods, various arrangements for the promotion of commercial intercourse in Turkey.

DESIGN A: PEGGING PLANS 1 AND 2

A FEW cotton-spinning factories and factories for stockings and flannels have been started in Syra.

THE wool washing, drying, and carbonising establishment of Deru and Renier, at Threux, in Belgium, recently sustained damage from fire to the amount of 350,000 francs.

SPANISH TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—Consul Turner, of Cadiz, says that, although Spain does not figure among the leading manufacturing nations of the world, it cannot be denied that during the last few years great advancement in the development of this branch of industry has been made. Most of the hemp of Spain is exported, but some of it is used in the manufacture of matting, among which that of Crevillente is well known. The canvas made of this hemp is used in the manufacture of shoes, and is an industry of some importance in Southern Spain. The manufacture of cotton goods, which is almost confined to Catalonia, is constantly growing. The principal factories are located in Barcelona, Mataro, Esparraguera, Sans, Granollers de Valls and Villanueva y la Geltru There are others of less importance out of Catalonia, such as those of Valladolid, Samgossa, Cavada, Malaga SPANISH TEXTILE INDUSTRIES .- Consul Turner There are others of less importance out of Catalonia, such as those of Valladolid, Saragossa, Cavada, Malaga and Guipuzcoa. The manufacture of knitted goods is confined to Barcelona, Mataro, Esparraguera and Reus. The manufacture of woollen goods has six principal centres—Catalonia, Alcoy, Bejar, Ezcaray, Antequera, and Palencia. In Caceres, Toledo, and a few other cities, there are also factories of some importance. The principal silk factories are in Valencia and its province, and in Murcia, Seville, and Almagro.

## Designing.

## NEW DESIGNS.

FANCY SHIRTINGS, ETC., FOR SPRING.

Some twelve or fifteen shades, well chosen ought to suffice for the requirements of the most important spring fabrics without complicating the dyeing. A multiplicity of colour is always a source of embarrassment, and of no material advantage to the production: simplicity is at all times charming, if not rendered too tame or monotonous. The new cotton and linen textures ought to prove successful. Owing linen textures ought to prove successful. Owing to modern finishing machinery these goods are made to rival silks in softness and delicacy of tone. Some very beautiful multi-coloured stripes and sprigs will furnish the most charming of spring dress materials. It is evident that the Arabesque will be a special form of ornamentation. There is something very fascinating to the eye in a design of this nature, if properly conceived and carried out apart from vararies or wild flights of the imagination. from vagaries or wild flights of the imagination.

The following list of colours will be found useful as a guide for spring fancies:-

Pale pink, with yellow and crimson. Pale blue, with purple, yellow, and green.
Black, with every gradation of the rainbow.
Pale blue, sky and turquoise blue.
China pink and cream.
Dark blue, shaded off to lizard green, with lines of

old colour.

Rose pink, with violet, crimson, and gamet.

In silk or woollen goods, the broader the rep and the more fashionable the fabrics.

Plush and velvet and velveteen of the best quality will continue popular, especially for trimmings, moss colour being the favourite, as it blends delightfully with pale pink or deep grenat colour.

Large checks will be in favour, of satin and thick corded silk, not less than 3 in. square, of two colours, alternating in stripes of each. Thus the gamet or claret squares of satin and silk alternate with stripes made in pink silk and

pink satin.

Design A is for shirtings, dress materials, and

many west: 20's cotton. aprons, in cotton warp and west: 20's cotton twist for warp, 36 dents per inch, two in a dent, 56 picks per inch of 16's bleached cotton weft.

1st Warp Pattern: 12 dark blue, 4 bright red,
20 dark blue. This makes the draft as shewn,
and repeat from 12 dark blue. The actual

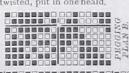
pattern is 4 bright red, 32 dark blue. The actual pattern is 4 bright red, 32 dark blue.

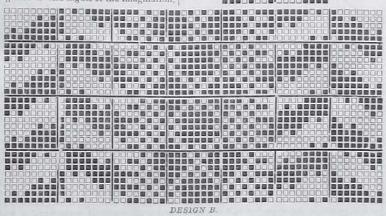
2nd Warp Pattern: Dark brown for blue, white for red; weft, bleached. All one shuttle.

3rd Warp Pattern: 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 4 red, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 2 blue, 2 white, 10 blue, all two in a heald, one heald per dent; repeat from the

heaid, one heaid per dent; repeat from the first 2 blue. The patterns can be extended by increasing the draft. This pattern is made by the second pegging plan.

Design B is a fancy shirting idea, 40 dents per inch, two in a dent of 24's cotton twist, 56 picks per inch of 14's soft cop weft; all dark-blue warp or dark brown. The patterns, however, may be diversified to an almost unlimited extent by following the draft. We give a pegging may be diversined to an almost unlimited ex-tent by following the draft. We give a pegging plan, eight to the round, but a little study of the design will give other arrangments. The dots are weft to the surface, and the double plain thread at each side of the centre stripe is two ends of 20's, one red, the other white, slightly twisted, put in one heald.





DESIGN B DRAFT.

DRAFT A.