Corset and Bag Weaving.

Our engraving representing Lynn's great exhibit of looms at the Centennial Exhibition, shows in the center the famous corset-weaving loom, and at the extreme right the bag-weaving loom. The first is a most remarkable combination of the principles of De Gennes's power-loom with Lynn's positive shuttle-motion and Jaquard's perforated cards working the warp—a combination of the three great and lasting inventions in
what may perhaps be considered as the most useful of all mechanical arts—the art of weaving.

Four webs of canvas are woven at once, in perfect form, all precisely alike and yet possessing every gum, every gusset, every welt variously laboriously put in by hand-work. Five webs per day was the only certain portion of the warp is kept in play, and through this only the web passes. As the shuttle then does not pass through the whole warp, but over a portion of it, it would necessarily seem that a slack loop of well, corresponding to that portion in length, would be left. This is avoided for by a set-off device in the York, where 400 hands are employed and 4,000 coats daily finished, of all sizes, from the small miss' coat to the largest worn by the statutory motion.

The other remarkable machine, the bag-washing loom, deserves special attention. It is the latest model from the brain of Mr. Lyall; here also there are

extent of the labor of the German weaver; this wonderful invention makes eighty-four in an infinitely superior manner in the same period of time. The Jacquard

shuttle, so that the thread passing to and fro (after having the bobbin) several times between extended leaf springs, is always held taut, and thus only the exact amount required for the pick is allowed to escape.

We will only add that 100 each looms are in operation in the factory at 448-449 West 25th street, New
has been attached the two webs are united in a single one and this closes the bag. Then the machine separates the webs again, and the weaving is doubled. By this method the bags have only to be cut apart and are then ready for use. It is evident that with this machine the whole labor of sewing the bags is saved, as it will deliver the bag ready-made for the same price that other machines will only deliver the material to make the bag from. There is also another incidental advantage: as the bags are woven double, the loom has only half the width that would be required for weaving the single material, which is a saving in the first cost of the loom as well as space it occupies in the mill.

That this method of bag-weaving will supersedes the old way of sewing bags is evident, for besides the lower price, a bag woven in one piece is far stronger than a sewn one, so the same are the places where bags usually give out.