The textile industry in Germany has been without consequence in Germany. Our textile industry is again getting larger orders from other countries, as Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and also in France. The French try to imitate the advantages of our machinist manufacturing method which consists in the production of beautiful articles at lower cost, and are said to have progressed therein of late. The home consumption has considerably increased, and it is to a great part to that consumption that we owe the great activity which prevails on the whole in the German textile industry. The orders for springing, for instance, and cotton have risen, even provisions in large orders for autumn. In short, there is no want of orders; on the contrary, manufacturers are behindhand with their deliveries.

The "collective travelling" I spoke of in my last letter are sending in fast order. I was among the first to get a noticed for a manufacturer from Gera, who has a fifteen shop in the traveller at present in Canada, and asked him a few questions. He knows well, I say, "the sales of their kind being adopted by other standards of manufacturers. The firms which are convicted in this way, as far as possible, manufacturers of the same kind which, heavy enough for an individual firm, fall lightly when spread over ten or twenty houses, and it is just as easy for a traveller to observe twenty samples as to show one. All strikes are now cease all sales in Germany. The employer and worker having come to an understanding."

The new factory. The firm Eichholtz and Scheler, at Greif, is now erecting a large power weaving factory.


The textile weaving business at Linz, a suburb of Vienna, has 25,720 looms during 1893.

The spinning and weaving Co., of Ulm, reports a profit of 144,000 marks, against 93,000 in the previous year of 142,923 marks.

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Schiffler-Jena-Stick-Newton Power Co., a dividend of 4 per cent. has been adopted. The company has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary. During the first five years the average dividend was 5%, during the last ten years 1.5%.

They are reported as a surprise to the manufacturers in the present position of the Government, to be denounced next year.

The Spanish cottons have continued to rise, with four or more full months in June and July, and pay 10 pesetas (about 35 cents) per 100 lbs. Oil cloth in large patterns pays similarly to mesmo or similar, or similar in colour.

The Board of Trade have received information to the effect that the Customs duty on the importation of goods and goods of similar quality, has been reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The marriage blessing of the two sisters of the German Emperor will be made entirely of German manufactured materials. The marriage is to take place on the 12th of September.

The new factory of the same kind as the old one at the present time, the German Government is instituting the lowering of the duties on cotton stuffs from 8 to 12 per cent. of value.

The Swin Cottons have been reduced that the 1st and 2nd class are brought under category 272, and charged 10 1/2 per cent.

In the French colony of Gabon the rates of import duty now levied are on the following articles: Yarn, linen, hemp, wool, silk, 10 per cent. of duty. The import of materials for the same purpose, whereby the goods are paid an additional duty of the same amount. Yarns in which gold or silver is twisted are taxed at the same rate of category of gold or silver. Goods of French origin benefit by a reduction of 50 per cent.

From January 1st to March 31st, the quantities of silk in the Domestic Consumption are, as follows: in kilogrammes: Avignon, 27,593; Aix, 106,224; Como, 44,048; Carolo, 152,350; Ebersdorf, 81,481; M. Ilum, 270,001; Florence, 9,132; Lucerne, 23,650; Lyons, 241,358; Milan, 173,760; Paris, 66,175; Vienna, 3,373; Lisbon, 25,173; Berlin, 23,170; Majorca, 13,893; Tunis, 143,167; Walden, 27,760; Vienna, 7,909; Zürich, 35,150.

A Spanish Spinning—General World of Things, of Barcelona, tells in its annual report on trade in the Foreign Office, a story the labourers. "The trade in woolen goods is going on remarkably well, and it is said by the manufacturers to be doing the "goods that are being sold at a gain." But the strike, and "the brought the men to a sense of their duty without compelling anything further to be done. In this way wages disputes are settled in Barcelona. This district is the greater centre of the Spanish textile industries.

The Belgo trade in woolen goods has suffered the exception of the past winter. The products of the industrial accomplishment of Belgium have penetrated to the most distant extent by the determination of the treaty of commerce between France and Italy. The composition of Italian cloth is more and more like, and thus the strike, and "the brought the men to a sense of their duty without compelling anything further to be done. In this way wages disputes are settled in Barcelona. This district is the greater centre of the Spanish textile industries.

There is nothing wrong at Dresden. Mr. G. Schuyler, H.M. Consul at Hull, asks for an extract from the reports of the British Government, says: "The report states that the German consulate in the city was forwarded to the Museum a set of local export and import samples. It is mentioned that the principal staple of exports, cotton goods, is in demand, imported from England, France, and Russia, the last being received from Germany." Mr. Schuyler would like to know what part of the British goods, grey, white, red, or smooth, are in the German market, and in the form of goods, sold in the sizes named? We could easily have concluded that the impression was based on evidence, which unfortunately is not accurate.

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carders’ gauge inserted between the wire of the flats and that of the cylinder. The head of the arrow in our illustration indicates this aperture. In process of time of course the flats will require adjusting, and for this purpose there are four setting points, with a setting-up screw between each, provided. By these the bed is practically sustained at seven places, which secure perfect rigidity and ensure perfect working. By former provisions the flats were brought down simultaneously to the carding surface, by means of a rack and pinion, but the clothing being in hardened and tempered steel wire, readjustment was required only at such long intervals, that the complications of this arrangement were not compensated for by its advantages.

Even with the above excellencies others must be combined, or good work cannot absolutely be end to end by a clip which keeps it from puckering between the rivet holes. This is highly necessary in order to prevent the cotton sticking to the edges. After the flats are clothed they are put on their own chain as when at work on the card, and placed on a machine upon which the grinding fixings are an exact counterpart of the carding engine, which grinds them up and furnishes them in the short space of a couple of hours. This precludes the necessity of any lengthy grinding at the mill and thus prevents the waste of a considerable amount of time ordinarily lost in that operation, when spinners are equipping a new establishment, or replacing the old type of roller engine. Each set of flats is cast from a mixing of metal, which has been found by the makers to contain the greatest amount of rigidity with a minimum of weight, and each set of flats being doffer, and flats. The makers in this case have arranged an improved slow motion for both cylinder and doffer, by which the speed of the former can be reduced from 150 to 7 revolutions per minute, whilst the grinding roller revolves at 800. It is a light and portable arrangement, easy to handle and apply without disturbing any other part, and it can be used in combination with the “Horsfall” grinder. The grinding fixings are made with a loose brass bush, under which are inserted a few pieces of stiff paper on each side of the card. These are removed one at a time, and the grinding roller is thereby lowered very slightly, and avoids the possible chance of breaking the wire as is often done when lowering it by means of the adjusting screw. Messrs. Curtis have also invented and patented a convex grinding roller for grinding flats, which grinds guaranteed. These are that the flats shall be sufficiently strong so as neither to break nor bulge. The former, it must be obvious, will cause much mischief on occurring, whilst the latter is an ever present evil when the flats are too weak, as they bulge in the middle bringing their wire into contact with that of the cylinder, thus nipping the cotton on its passage and deteriorating the work. In order to obviate both these defects all the flats are tested to bear a strain of 18 cwt. at a distance of 11 inches from their ends, the weakest parts. Special machines for drilling the flats for the rivets have been provided. These drill the flat at one operation by means of the Morse twist drills. When clothing the flats, the clothing is stretched from cast at one time ensures the equal wear of the flat ends. The makers guarantee that no flat shall vary in thickness more than that of the finest tissue paper. They have a special apparatus showing the amount of variations to the greatest nicety.

So far everything has been done to construct and equip this card in such a manner as to leave nothing to be desired in the way of rendering it perfect for its purpose. Something, however, yet remains, and that is to provide for its maintenance in this condition as far as possibly can be done in the case of things in work and wear. In the revolving flat card, one of the most essential requisites of good work is the provision of means to ensure the best grinding of both cylinder and them in such a manner that when in position at work they lie perfectly straight across the cylinder. This corrects the ineradicable tendency or determination of a straight bar to bend inwards when suspended on its extremities. The use of this new roller soon shows itself in the improved and visible results.

A common defect in carding, and one obvious to every observer, under the old and comparatively improved systems, was the cloudiness of the web shown when being stripped from the doffer. Great improvements have been effected in this matter, Messrs. Curtis having perfectly obviated it in this machine by the introduction of a patent combined feeder and miter knife, which is easily adjusted for all staples of cotton. The under-
casings are made on a new principle, the bars being of a shape and are solid, thereby preventing the cotton accumulating as is often the case, where angular tin bars are used, though the corner where they are soldered being left rough.

Amongst other details we may mention that the take-up is slowed down at the end, and beating prevented. The strap driving the doff is on the opposite side of the card to that driving the take-up from the cylinder, thus avoiding any undue strain upon the bearings. The doff is also driven by a double carrier, which permits a larger pulley to be placed on the end of the take-up, and a smaller one on the Barrow motion, which gives a quicker surface speed of the strap, and thereby helps to prevent slipping. The principle of the roller is the same as usual on their Improved Drawing Frames, whereby the card rotates in the same direction as the roller top and the layers of sliver in the can are laid over each other instead of under as heretofore, and it will no doubt have been noticed by manufacturers that in the old arrangement it sometimes happens that the cotton is drawn from the card to the beam and the sliver breaks when it comes to the guides behind the Drawing Frames.

All the brackets and fixings are machined to templates, and a number cast on each, which is a great convenience to spinners when they require any part replacing, saving a deal of labour and annoyance.

The matter of production is no dependent upon conditions and circumstances that any statement on this head would require these elucidating. It may, however, be said that these cards produce on an average of good middling American cotton about 800 lbs. per week, and of Egyptian 500 lbs.

We have thus brought the salient points of this excellent card sufficiently before our practical readers to enable them to form their own opinion of its merits, and in their hands we must now leave it. Messrs. Curtis will always be pleased to show intending purchasers the card in their own establishment, or at work in the mill, or afford any other information that may be desired.

NOTOY'S BALLOONING AND SNAIL PREVENTER.—This excellent little device for preventing balloonings, and the occurrences of snails in rolling hard twisted yarns, has been a great success over 5000 machines having been made and applied. Mr. William Nott, Priory Chambers, Oldham, is the inventor.

Mr. John Ballagh, of Accrington, Mr. W. Johnson, of Liverpool, and Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., have each subscribed £1,000 to the Trust for the Cultivation of Darlaston Pars in Ireland. The trustees are the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stanley, Mr. Ballagh, and Sir E. Hardcastle, of Bath.

The proprietor of "THE TEXTILE MERCURY" begs to request that its readers who use the advertisement pages, will have the goodness to mention, when writing to advertisers, the name of this journal.

El propietario del "THE TEXTILE MERCURY" expresa respectuosamente a aquellos de sus lectores que sean valientes de las columnas de anuncios, se sirvan consignar, al escribir a los avivadores, el nombre de este periódico.

El propietario di "THE TEXTILE MERCURY" prega que gli dei lettori che rispondono ai giornali, nelle sue colonne d'aver la bontà di menzionare nelle loro risposte il nome di questo giornale.

O proprietário do "THE TEXTILE MERCURY" pede que os seus leitores que usam as colunas de anúncios que tiverem a bondade de mencionar, quando escreverem aos avivadores, o nome deste jornal.
FOUR-CYLINDER NAPPING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration of a napping machine, represents an American four-cylinder machine, made by a well-known builder of textile machinery in Philadelphia.

Cotton goods with a nap raised upon them have for a year or two past been received with a certain degree of favour, and the consumption, we believe, is growing. It is quite possible that the demand may in the early future become of considerable importance.

This napper is stated to be one of the simplest and most effective machines in use for producing a nap upon both cotton and woolen goods. Each cylinder is independent in its adjustment, and the cradle carrying the tension rollers is operated by a cam-motion, and can be raised or lowered with great rapidity.

The machine is said to occupy smaller space upon the floor than any other napping machine, and it is especially adapted to the work of napping dotted flannels and figured French Shirting flannels.

PATENT BALLING MACHINE.

We show on this page an illustration of a Patent Balling Machine, which we extract from the Textile Record of America. Several years ago the firm making this machine began the manufacture of the Walcott Chain Warper for making long chains containing from 300 to 1,200 ends. Many manufacturers, however, prefer to make their chains with a less number of ends, some prominent mills running from 250 to 500 ends in a chain. For these chains the ordinary slasher warper has been used, first warping the yarn on a beam, and then drawing it off from the beam into a chain to be dyed. This makes two processes, warping and drawing off, and in drawing off the chain from the beam there is a liability of stretching the yarn from the ends of the beam, because the distance is greater from the ends than from the centre of the beam to the eye or bite of the drawing rolls. If the outside threads are not contracted, those from the centre of the beam are liable to be slack.

Another difficulty arises in this method of handling chains from the liability of the kinks setting before the work goes to the boiling vats, and to overcome this there have been various arrangements, the one most universally adopted being to wind the chains on small beams in the form of balls.

A simple, cheap and economical machine for doing this work, having in mind, first, the best possible results, and second, to produce these results with the least possible labour and cost, is a combination of the Improved Slasher Warper, represented here with the a leasing motion and clock and Balling Machine. By these arrangements it is possible to procure chains weighing as much as 250 pounds or more without any slack threads, wound in the shape of balls, and with a thread lease taken at convenient intervals; and all this without adding materially to the cost of beam warping. The process is extensively in use in some of our best mills, and is giving entire satisfaction.

The operation of this balling machine is very simple. The ends are taken from the bobbins in a creel through the regular slasher warper to the front comb, in place of which is a leasing arrangement; after passing through this the threads are brought together in the trumpet and carried over the pulley as a chain and back to a trumpet, which traverses the length of the ball back and forth on the same principle as a card grinder. The chain is carried diagonally round a shaft which forms the centre of the ball and rests against the cylinder of the warper, being held by weights. Enough weight is carried to make the pressure on the cylinder sufficient to wind a ball compact and hard enough to stand any transportation required without injury to the chain.

The warper clock is adapted for stopping the machine so that a thread lease may be made every 500 yards, or any other length that may be required.

Reviews.

Mears, Davisen, Taylor, and Co. have issued, in the form of a little pamphlet, particulars of the various fires which have been extinguished in this country by the Grinnell Sprinkler up to the 8th March, last. These are thirty in number, and nearly all the outbreaks have taken place in this district.

Dybou's Essay on War, a great favourite with the late Mr. Bright, has just been republished, with a preface by the right honourable gentleman. It has been said that Mr. Bright drew from this source many of his well-known views on the subject.

May 4, 1859.

PATENT BALLING MACHINE.